



TULANE
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JAMBALAYA UNIVERSITY LOUISIANA BOOK 1







The automobile license plates label the state as the "sportsman's paradise," but common sense and or a few months' observation would lead one to think of Louisiana as a paradise for the sociologist or the photographer. By living in New Orleans for any length of time, one can easily detect the contrasts along the major arteriel streets, absorb the facial expressions, the structural facades, both wooden and crystaline, that frame those same faces, and realize that the stratification in the parish is nearly complete.

But where does that put Tulane University and its students? Perhaps we too are part of the New Orleans syndrone. On a day to day basis, it is fairly easy to overlook the problems of this area by staying near the uptown campus during the day, or by selecting Claiborne or St. Charles over Freret when using public or private transportation to travel to the Vieux Carre or the central business district. In our own way, we have created our own form of paradise, our own little



utopia on our precious tract of land in the "university section." What better place is there to forget about national or global problems, or the slum conditions that are just a few blocks away on Freret Street?

In our own sphere of influence, that is, in New Orleans, and at Tulane, each of us have to make a choice. As individuals, or in groups, we can be content to educate ourselves, or we can try to educate and interact with the community and the University for the

betterment of both parties. Relaxing on the U.C. squad may have its benefits, but there are better things to be done.

As for the "sportsman's paradise," and the utopian life style—try Biloxi.

Matt Anderson Editor, Jambalaya 1971



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sow the seed

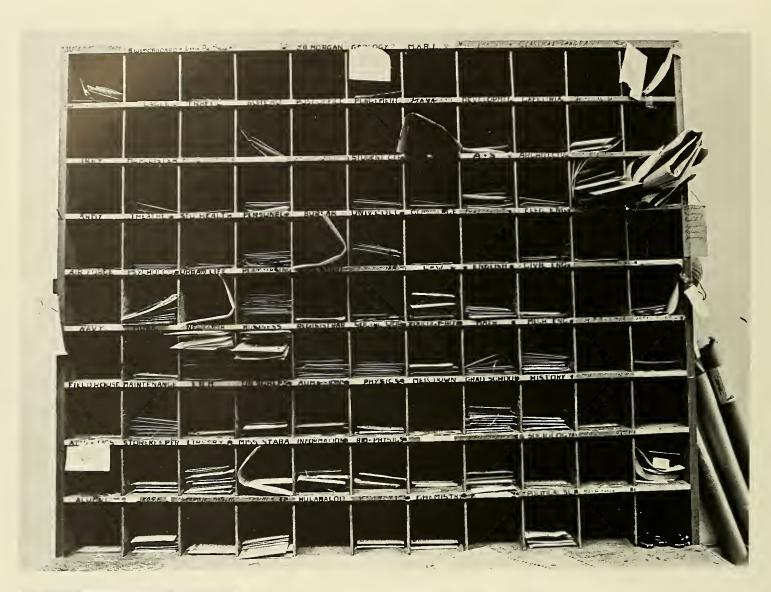
The growth of the consciousness within the university is like a tree. Tulane has matured a great deal in the last few years. Some of this growth has been painful. Students and faculty felt the chill of a new season, and were blown from the branches of the University. Some felt that the school had lost its sap, and others viewed the tree as bare. A few leaves fell to the earth to produce fodder for the winter season and to replenish the tree.

Underground, the students and the faculty organically broke down to feed the tree, while other forces from without felt the best way to improve the University would be to bulldoze it into shape. The science complex sprung up after a tree had been bulldozed, so that ideas could blossom from the building. That tree had flourished on campus due to the special soil and climatic environment, and because a doctor had taken care to plant a special seed. This seed was one of two that had been sent by a colleague with the hope that the species, which was near extinction, would survive. Only six seeds were known to exist, and two were sent to Tulane. One of the seeds grew next to the old history department, but both gave way to a scientific computer card.

That tree was one of the casualties on the great wheel of life. But its brother grows tall between Richardson Memorial and Dinwiddie Hall. And in that tree, about three quarters of the way up, one could see on the vernal equinox, nestled among the branches, a basket of twigs.

And so it is in the arms of the University that we build our consciousness in which we will nestle our off-spring until they are strong enough to fly away on their own.

---r. collins vallee march 1971



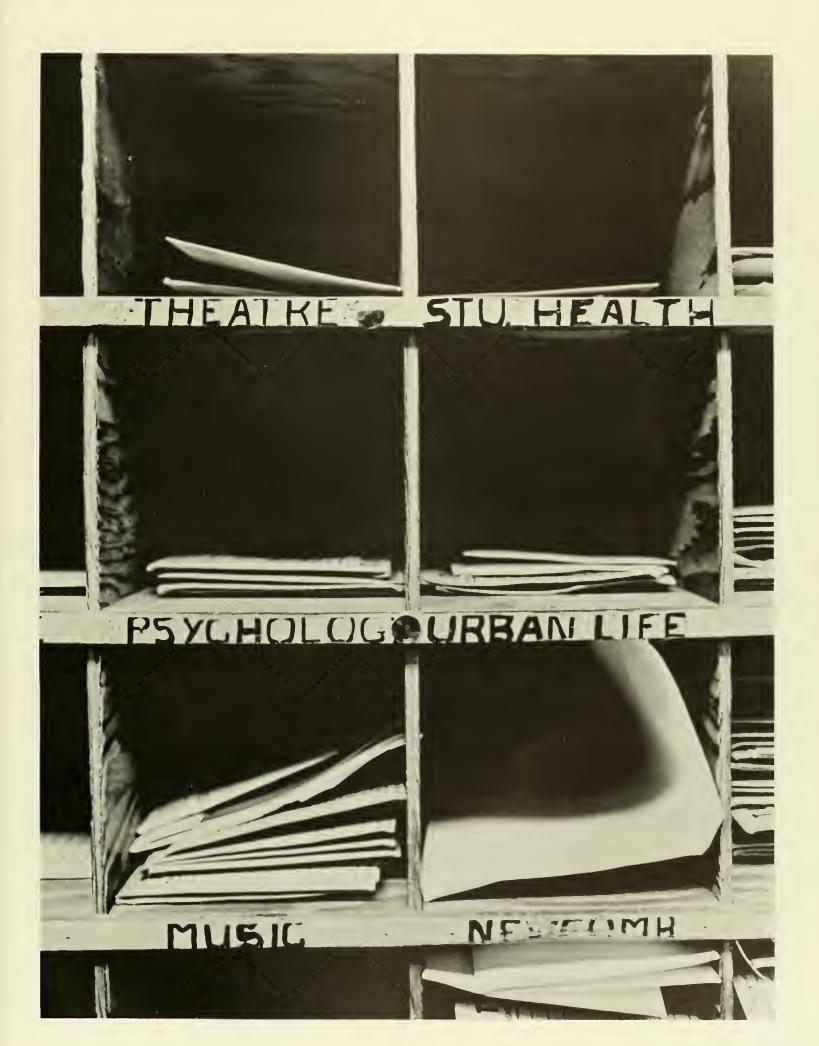
buck passing 101 by tom ireland Whenever there is a spark of originality Whenever there is a gleam of hope, As long as there is life, Wherever there is the spirit of living, In whatever possible form, It must be crushed by committees.

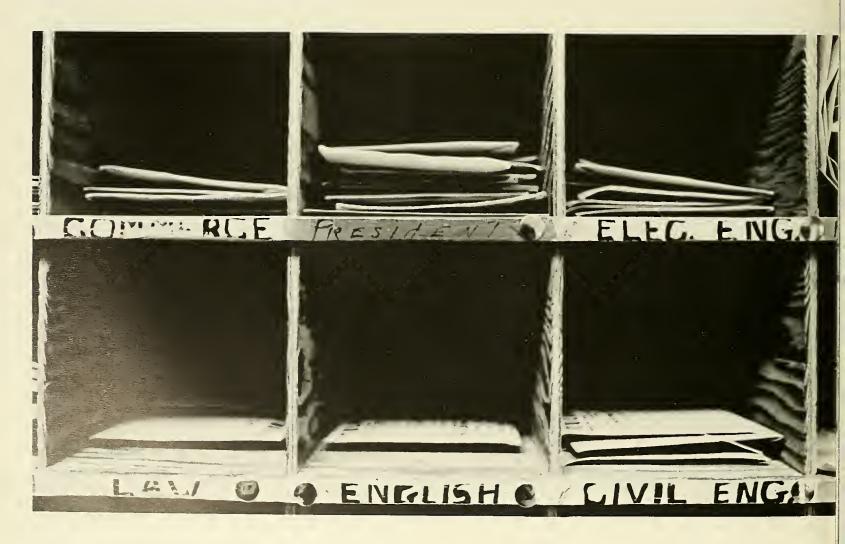
-Paul Schulman (A & S '69)

This University is dedicated to the proposition that all problems can be "dealt with" by committee. Besides increasing the frustration of people who try to do things on this campus, this type of committee system has two other important drawbacks. An idea is frequently aged and distorted beyond usefulness or recognition through the committee process. A good idea, even if it were to come out of the committee intact, is generally so old that it no longer carries the piquancy and relevancy it once had.

Also, an idea, once approved by a committee, becomes an institution—it can only be changed or modified by repeating the same process of committee consideration. Minor repairs require just as much effort as a total overhaul.

By mid-fall of 1969, there seemed to be no solution to the problem. Then, during the T.L.F. uprising of the following spring, it became painfully apparent to everyone that something had to be done to speed up the decision-making process.





The University's Academic Council suggested a conference of all segments of the University Community to try to answer some of the critical questions the University faced; and somehow, the 1970 Summer Conference got off the ground. For three days, students, faculty, administrators, alumni, and others sat opposite each other and "talked" (or shouted, or argued, or accused, or denied).

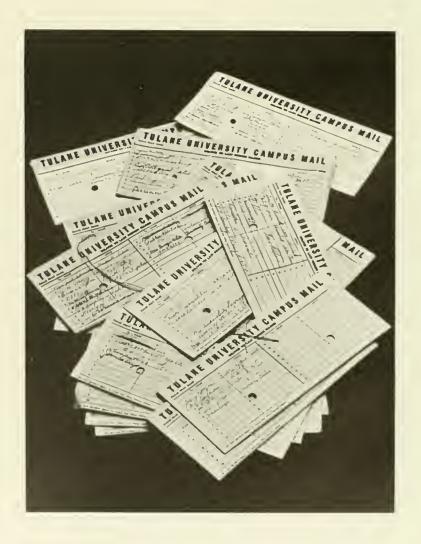
The members of the Board of Administrators claimed that they were only businessmen and, consequently, amateurs at handling academic affairs. They specialized in handling the University's money and had hired the president and all the other administrators to handle academic affairs, they said. The administrators feigned shock at the paralyzingly slow process of change in the University and said they only wanted to handle matters affecting the financial situation of the University.

An idea began to take root: lower-level administrators could make decisions and act on them without having to endure the stifling committee process. Students, faculty, and administrators began changing the decision-making process of the University so that the buck would stop with them. New constitutions and by-laws flourished. Changes began to occur in less than a year, less than a semester, sometimes even less than a month. Administrators were beginning to have a function besides trying to placate and further delay students already infuriated by frustration.

And now that administrators could actually DO things, another new idea began to take shape: it actually does some good to talk to people; something might actually get done even if no demonstrations take place. Students, faculty, and administrators began to talk to each other and things started getting done.

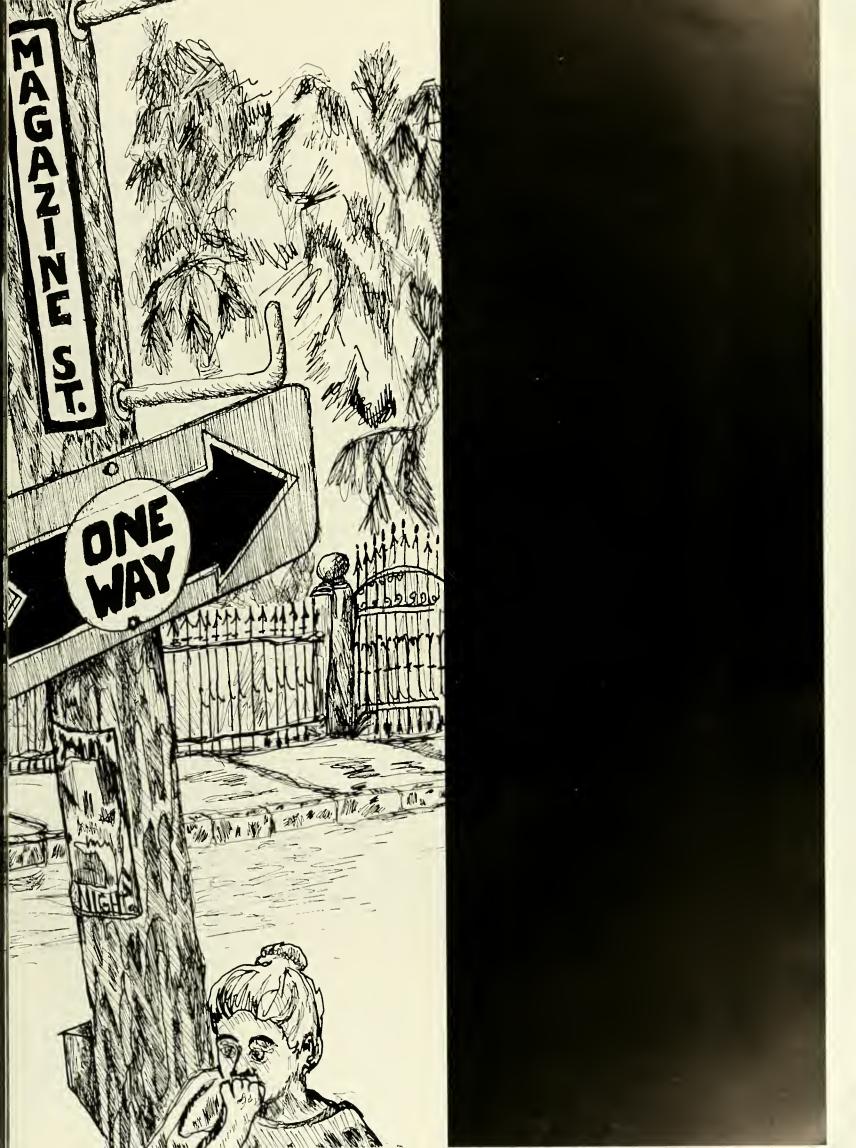
An outgrowth of the same ideas that created the Summer Conference also created the weekly University Forums. Originally, the Forums were designed to increase the amount of contact between the president and the student body. However, during the early Forums, the president almost invariably referred questions to one of the "lower-level" administrators in the audience in whose special province the question fell. The students soon caught on. By second semester this year, the Forums consisted largely of students grilling all of the administrators, alerting each of them to problems in his specific area.

Action-producing conversations are now taking place on a "lower-level" and things are getting done. The result? For the first time in many years at Tulane, a president of the student body has said that there is good communication between the students and the administration.











Antiques



ROSENBERG

Treasure

Trove







Old, blind, and lonely for those summers whose slack now gathers as wrinkles in their skin, their apathetic fingers throb numb with the idleness of sixty false winters. The soft deadness in their eyes is sometimes mistaken for that darkness which falls as a shadow from the prophet's brow and they are called Immortal.

But the dust of grave's first layer, the mark of earth's own, clings snowlike to their old-rolled trousers and time-whitened heads, and waits like Fate upon their breasts making each breath more like those drawn through the lips of the dead.

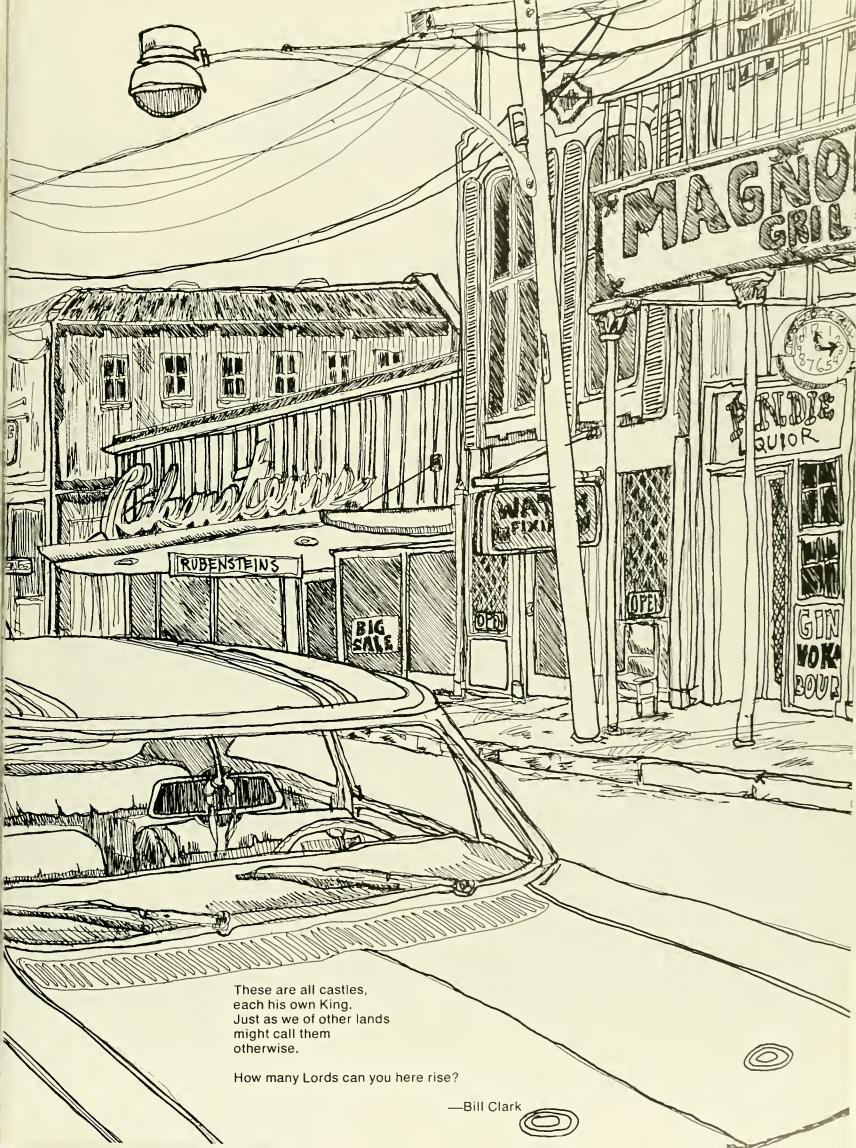
The children roll like quarters down the nickelcoloured sidewalks. But here value lives not in simile, but in the novelty of the old wood and ironstoppered bottles which the Immortals sell to buy false teeth and coffin nails.

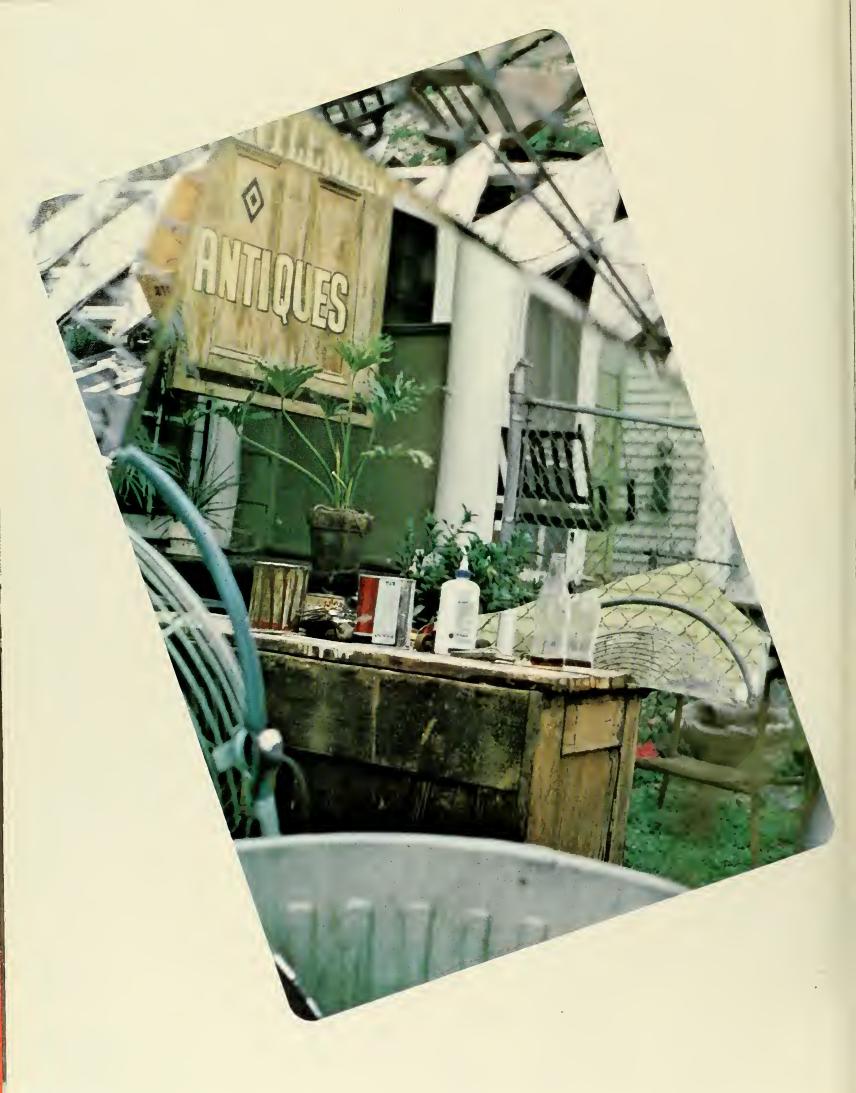
-Farrell Hockemeier









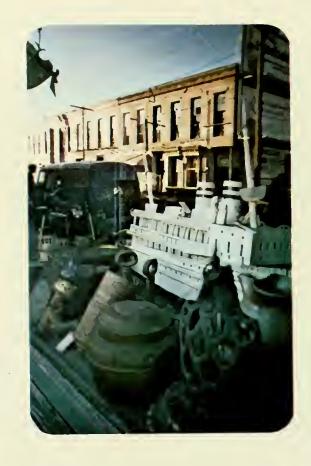


Dirty old storefronts,
So peacefully quiet inside.
A welcome rest
From the continuous traffic
and screaming children.

Dusty bottles and rotting furniture Echo the age of the street. Storekeepers' faces express Their most frequent complaint: "Business is slow."

It all seems so useless. The irony, of course, Magazine Street Is essential to New Orleans.

-Tom Lee







the rat of 9 tales the tale of 9 rats





tales by jim dalfares

illustrations by rusty josephs

In recent years. Tulane has been most adept at attracting certain students who seemed to have formed definite campus cliques. It is not our desire here to inform the world of the characters Tulane seems to be currently plagued with; on the other hand, they cannot simply be ignored. We imagine that the preeminent success Tulane has had in this regard is a simple case of "build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door."

And you might catch a few mice while you're at it. For despite rumors about "rats deserting a sinking ship." It is known that several species of rats are currently still attending the University. No immediate cause for alarm, but we think we should perhaps pause now and reflect on who plagued the universities of Europe in 1349 with their mysterious "black death". (Sounds like the title of a Flash Gordon thriller, doesn't it?)

It is now, of course, de rigueur to attack such a classification of campus types. After all, isn't everyone now doing his own thing, and doesn't "doing your own thing" preclude doing it like everyone else? We think not, though we admit we might well be forced to defend our essay with all the fierceness and tenancity of a cornered rat.

The world-renowned scholar Arthur Koestler, in his book *The Ghost in the Machine*, attacks what he calls the philosophy of "ratomorphism". In previous times, man committed the error of anthropomorphism—or attributing to animals and objects human qualities. With the present emphasis of psychology and behavioralism however, Koestler feels that the opposite fallacy is coming to the foreground—ratomorphism, or attributing to humans only animal characteristics. Thus, Koestler deplores the fact that Pavlov counted the drops salivating from a dog's mouth, and from this, distilled a philosophy of mankind.

Certainly we would deny a desire to support a belief in such a Kafkaesque metamorphosis. In a true sense however, all Tulane students are caged rats in an experiment, and it is not by any means unpredictable that so many will turn out to be neurotic. to have behavior pattern fixations. They have perhaps been constantly conditioned to act so, having no more real freedom than a citizen in 1984. And Winston Smith in that novel perhaps realized, in his absolute horror of being placed in a cage full of rats, that he was no more free than they.

So, on we persevere in our attempt to depict several easily recognized campus species, knowing all the while how easily we might be proved guilty of not being completely serious in our endeavor. At the same time, we hope only that our voices are not as completely quiet and meaningless "as wind in dry grass or rats' feet over broken glass in our dry cellar".

the dorm-ouse

When awake, usually between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., the Dorm-ouse feels safe within his womb, hiding in his room, encased within his tomb. College is to while away four or five or six years learning how to be a slob. Class is that rare ritual of diversionary activity—finding another place to rack out occasionally. Registration is to schedule your classes between one and three in the afternoon, and to see that you never have to walk up a flight of stairs or cross Freret Street. Luckily, Eddie's is just on this side of your self-set territorial

In any case, you don't go outside at all if the temperature is below 60° or if it looks like rain. You just remain inside your room—your pride and joy, your warm mother, your lover, your wife. Your new lady friend lives in. She has ample knobs and she's colored. Her name is Zenith. When you're bored with Zenith, you go and console your friend General Electric, who really likes to open up. The General is full of the good things in life—like food. Or 500 hits. And last, but not

least, is your bed, with whom you share your most intimate moments. She says you talk in your sleep but only use four-letter words.

If you can manage to stay in bed all

If you can manage to stay in bed all day, you figure you've just about broken even with life.

Life is also an all-night bridge game.

You do emerge from your cocoon to fly high every Friday and Sunday night. No matter how bad, boring or bloody it might be—come rain, or sleet, or dark of night—you cannot miss seeing a free flick. As everyone knows, the show must go on. At least until you light up.

You've been in the same room for five years. Advisors come and advisors go, but you live on.
Tacked to your door is a sign stating, "I am Who Am." People walk by silently and reverently. They respect you and occasionally come to you for advice. Especially at registration time. You know the secret love life of every professor on campus. You can get a freshman's car registered, a library fine erased. You know when the next bust will be. The Greenie cops

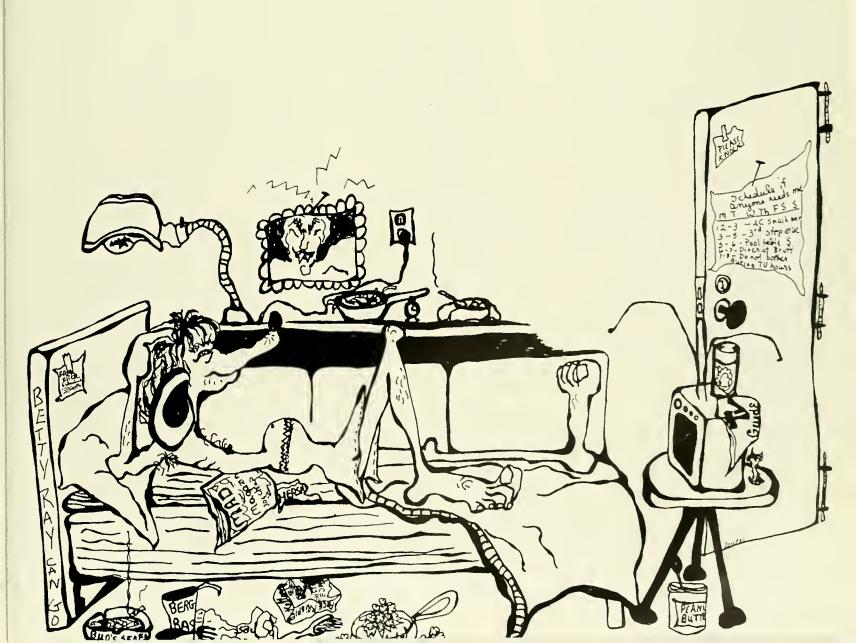
call you by your first name, the ladies at Bruff give you an extra helping, and Herbie knows you well enough to grimance as he walks past you.

You are a lurker. If you are up during the day, there is nothing better to do than to go over to the U.C. and lurk for five or six hours. Your booth is the second from the jukebox, unless you retire to one of the tables to play bridge. You know Fast Freddie and Manny down in the pool hall; they reserve table five for you.

Basically though, you are a child of the night. You love dark corridors, gloomy skies, hard blues. Your favorite book is *Dracula*.

Other people on your corridor don't know your real name. They refer to you by silently shaking their heads. You do have a nickname the whole dorm knows though, pointing out your peculiar idiosyncracies. It might not be "Birdman" or "White Rabbit" or "The Alien", but it is recognizable enough.

10:30 p.m.: Pretzels and beer and "It Takes A Thief."



the frat rat

Like the other rats, you—the frat rat—have your own distinctive costume. which you believe is a signal flag to members of the opposite sex that you are the type of man who reads "Playboy"—i.e., a real plastic swinger. From your fashion-collared pocket-stayed Gant shirts to your weejun boots, you are in the height of style.

Those of you frats who are rich, but don't want to be particularly ostentatious or engage in conspicuous consumption, own only a regular Cutlass instead of a 442. Even so, it is equipped with a vinyl roof, black vinyl interior, a stereo tape deck with a fourspeaker system, and bucket seats-with the middle hump covered by a pillow so you and your date can, thus neutralizing one of the most effective means of birth control today. To create your own rhythm, you can also use your variable-speed windshield wiper.

Booze and boobs used to be your staple. On big outings, you were always ready with a bottle in the car as soon as your date got in. When fixing a date for one of your brothers, the greatest compliment you can pay a girl is, "Like, man, you'll really dig her; she can drink me under the table." For you know you have to pour drink affer drink down the almost-insatiable Newcomb gullet before you can hope for some ACTION.

In the liberated Tulane of today though, grass has assumed all the mystique of a fifth of Scotch or Bourbon. Now when you pick up your date, you often just ask, "Hey, baby, ya' wanna turn on?" In one way or another though, you are still looking for your Southern Comfort.

You sucker pledges into joining the fraternity because they pay the dues. They are greeted by the Face—the rush chairman with the \$100,000 smile. Funny how all you big brothers, who promised the freshmen to get them dates and to tutor them, now either ignore them completely once they are pledged, or go to them on a Friday before a football game with a "Hey, Sam, I

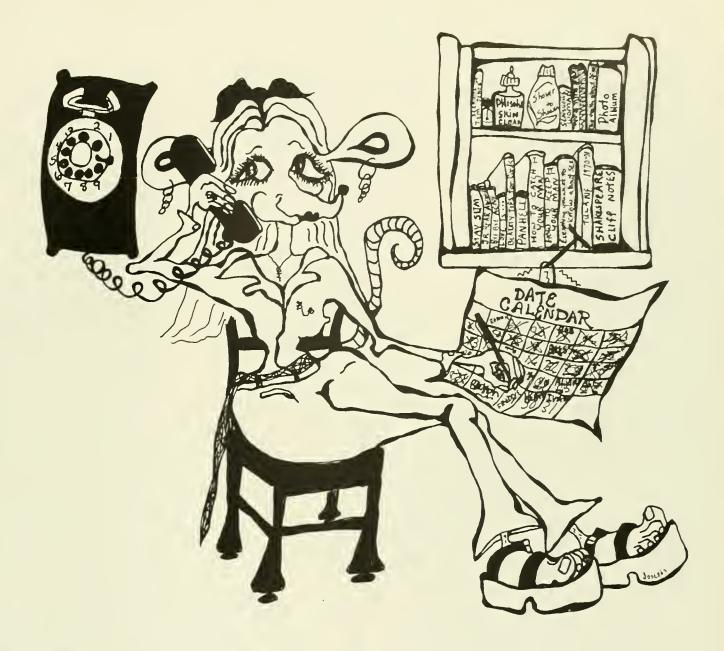


bet you know a lot of freshman girls in your classes." Your brothers are your real pals until they get the paddle into their hand, with a sadistic gleam to their eye—then watch out! When drunk though, you form your collective womb, and hold hands, and sing, and stomp through the beer sludge while your dates look on.

Cute, isn't it?

Your greatest possible pleasure is a football weekend. If you want to be true to your name as a frat rat, you must already be bombed at the pre-game cocktail party. The purpose of the football game itself is to get your date excited, to yell obscenities and to thereby parch your throat. And after the game there is the glorious dance, more appropriately called the ball.

You have Playboy nudes on all four walls and your bible is the Frosh which comes out every year just in time for you to call up prospects to inquire, "Say, do you look as neat as your picture? And would you like a date with a real live Frat Rat?"



minnie mouse

It is hard to characterize the thoroughly modern Minnie. You are rapidly changing your image from that of the villager-clad, weejun-shod, well-bred filly (sired by Who's Who out of Social Register). In accord with the changing trends of fashion, you, the Newcomb co-ed are now sporting faded blue jeans, tie dyed T-shirts (sans bra), and an occasional maxiskirt; the midis never did quite make it on campus. The coiffure has remained basically unchanged; with the exception of an occasional shag, you still grow your mane long enough to be able to shake it in the breeze.

Socially our young lady finds herself in quite a quandry. The frat man just isn't moving swiftly enough to keep pace with her liberated attitudes. But that only leaves the REAL FREAKS! And everybody knows that in addition to being dirty, and smelly, and addicted, they are also victims of various

unmentionable sexual diseases. This leaves you no alternative but to demean yourself on Friday and Saturday nights and to don your Dior originals and make the scene at the Top of the Mart (capitalism is really disgusting isn't it?). But after all, Mommy and Daddy didn't shell out \$16,000 to have you graduate ringless.

Another traumatic problem which confronts the "new" Newcombite, is the old sorority hang-up. Like it or not girls, it is still part of the "statusquo". Thus even the girl who is trying desperately to become part of the "Now" generation must subject herself to pangs of Rush. Although the emphasis is not quite as heavy (girls no longer transfer to LSU for a semester to pledge Chi Omega there, and the suicide attempts when the Kappa rejection list comes out are not quite as prevalent), the bidding is still very important.

The sexual revolution is not quite the scene at Newcomb yet. Although it has been rumored that there has not been a virgin Newcomb grad since before the days of Sophie herself,

Nancy cannot quite bring herself to fornicate on the quad. Drugs? Well, everybody is smoking now. I mean even some of the straight people engage in illicit marijuana activities. But hard dope? Do you think I would do that to My bod? They can't prove that the pill is medically harmful you know.

Alas everybody knows that the Real world isn't very interested in what the "Now" generation is doing to change the Newcomb co-ed. After four years as a fashionable freak you will obviously have released all of your hostilities and surrender. You will take your place among the ranks of other "educated" housewives.

mighty mouse

Life is like a game of football. And football develops mature, responsible young men. That's why you need bed check and study hall.

But all work and no play makes Jock a dull boy. You have two main recreational activities—machine smashing and queer bashing. Bystanders might be appalled at first to see you singlehandedly reduce a sparkling new candy machine into a squeaking hulk of junk before their very eyes. But to watch a wild beast in anger is a beautiful thing.

The philosophic undertones of your actions are apparent moreover, to anyone who has studied the Luddite movement or the risings of the German *Handwerker* in 1848. You stand as the unsung hero of all those unable to cope in the increasingly technological, complex world of today. You use

only your brute instincts for survival, bringing back ancient, fond memories of an earlier era.

For college has taught you that "intellectual means ineffectual. Isn't that what your whole education has been about?

As for queer bashing, you define a queer as anyone who has long hair or who stands under six feet in height and who (horrors) doesn't care to work out with weights daily. Or who (worst of all) perhaps even likes classical music. It's enough to make a decent American sick.

After all, there's nothing really wrong with roughing up a few "queers." So roll on, Green Wave. Violence is as American as apple pie.

It's not that football glorifies violence or ir-rat-ional solutions to your problems, whether you're blitzing in on defense or tossing the long bomb. It's not that football

overemphasizes blind obedience to your leader and fascistic discipline. But what ever happened to the old Statue of Liberty play?

Actually, the campus has a disturbing tendency to lump you together with all the others who live on the upper floors of Sharp, whereas you might not have all that much in common with your floormates. You might be in college to study primarily and to play sports only secondarily. You might even be a weekend hippie.

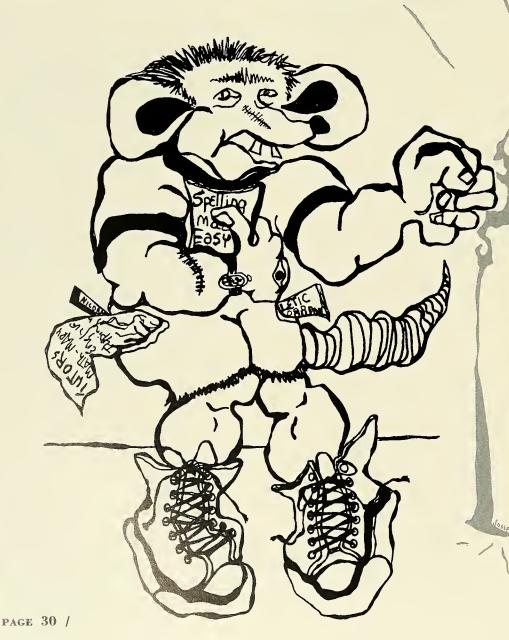
But the campus does group all of you together, for they come into little contact with you, thinking that there are two entirely separate cultures living side by side, speaking separate languages and having little regard for each other. Thus, your language is thought to be marked by the extensive use of monosyllablization and by the use of a different system of morphemes and phonemes than the rest of the campus—in short, your speech is blunted, stunted, grunted.

And the almost superhuman initiation rites into jockdom prevent the plebeian student from ever being admitted into your august society. And on your part, you do not care to mingle with the scholar.

In fact, you strangely enough engage in foraging raids into the scholarly community only in January and May, for reasons assured yet undetermined. Like uphill Indian tribes who annually raid, the lowlands in search of salt however, your raids are thought to be caused by the need for some return commodity your are ordinarily unable to naturally produce.

Mens sane in corpore sano might be an excellent classical educational dictum, but the student sometimes feels it becomes ludicrous if the administration promotes a sound mind in an entirely separate and distinct group from those whose sound body it glorifies and immortalizes in the annals of sports history. Somehow, the student gets the feeling that, given a time door to ancient Greece, the University would not even try to retrieve Plato or Aristotle or Pericles but rather turn its sole attention to the 300 Spartans who held back the immortals of Xerxes at Thermopoli

Imagine them with shoulder pads on, clad in the old olive and blue!



the pack rat

You denizens of the Quad, you Frisbee freaks, dance to the beat of a different drum. You wear designer clothes—army surplus originals, with sandals and beads.

It's your uniform.

You also grow your hair long and frizzy because hair is all protein, life's essence, and the more hair you have, the greater your life essence. Frizzy hair also acts as receptor antennae for the dark interplanetary forces, cosmic rays, emanating from heavenly bodies in the zodiac belt and giving you power.

You say you need neither food nor water to survive, only the scent of wildflowers.

It's not that you believe in astrology, but it never does one harm to consult one's daily horoscope, does it? You were born on the cusp of the third house. You no longer toss a coin when you take multiple-choice tests; consulting your ouiji board is, after all, much more scientific.

Hard-core freaks live in the Quarter or in their Volkswagen vans (very high status). And then there's Cherokee Street, the zoo and Creighton House. You do not live on twelfth floor Monroe. You do find splendour in the grass (Shakespeare's words, not ours) at the Festival of Life, every Sunday in the park. You move frequently, and your forwarding address reads simply "parts unknown." The same could be said of your hair.

You sit on the U.C. steps, eight-bytwo abreast.

"What we have here is a failure to communicate." So the warden tells Cool-Hand Luke. Your own conversation at times fails to get its message across to those over thirty, who—you complain—never can talk to us. Like, man, ya know what I mean? Real heavy, otherwise a bummer. All you can talk about is how high you got last night, which shows your superiority over the frat man whom you degrade. They only can talk about how bombed they got last night.

You can also rap about what a lousy, stinking, rotten place the U.S. is, constantly criticizing and

carping the straight society. Let he
who is stoned cast the first.
Anyway, you're soon migrating
(you fly very high). Crete is a great
place this time of year, almost as
good as Morocco, though not quite
as good as Nepal or Sikkim.

You are ingenious. Who would have guessed that the best place to hide your lid is in the elevator shaft, between third and fourth floor, or in the hung ceiling?

You drop out. College, after all, is just subsidized by the military-industrial complex to turn out those half-human products that they use as tools to meet their needs. Who needs it? That's why a lot of you go only part-time and hang around

here. If you work really hard at it, you can manage to do absolutely nothing all day long, except maybe listen to the great vibes from your set. And then there's the Warehouse on the weekend.

If you are going full-time, you are a drama or psychology major. The real weirdos go in for philosophy.

You are definitely, definitely not a freak if you read the Jamb. After all, Marshall McCluhan says you have turned away from the Western tradition of a visual culture to audio-tactile one. And you know that's true.

Marshall McLuhan said it.





the king rat

Suave and slick, you are on an ego trip of your very own as a student politician. Neatly groomed, you wear wing tips and flair trousers (you wouldn't be caught dead in anything as wild as bell bottoms). You stand in the front at senate meetings while delivering your prepared impromptu speech

worrying whether or not your fly is open.

You are a schemer—an insipid, immature, colorless manipulator, a weasel, a worm. Student politics for you is only a stepping stone to greater deeds. "Today student senator, tomorrow . . . ?"

Student government could be an effective way of getting things done around here, but you must formalize and impersonalize it to such an extent that it stagnates under the weight of your created inertia. You transfer all the errors of national government—unwieldy in its stifling mass of bureaucracy—to student government, which should be much more effective in transferring desires into practice because of its size.

Under the facade of legal procedure, you thwart such goals and see to it that only your plans are enacted. On your nightstand, Robert's Rules of Order is your daily inspiration. You read it 15 minutes a day, before retiring. You want to be a Big L.

You either cop out to the administration daily or you "go to the people" and tell them that you are going to be a different kind of representative by getting everyone involved in improving the campus academia and campus atmosphere. "I'm not talking about having 30 or 40 really involved people on campus; I'm talking about having two or three thousand people up in arms over what is happening to Tulane." In any case, plastic radical or not, your fourth year you cut your hair short for your job interview with Scott Paper

You have a firm, dry handclasp and nothing up your sleeve; you use Chapstick (because you talk so much) and Lysol Breath Spray and Clorets gum and the all-new Hot Comb.

Some people respect you because they think you know how to pull strings to accomplish your goals. More often than not, though, you are yourself a puppet on a string. You do have contacts, though; they look so much better than glasses.

You also have the gift of gab. Too bad Pandora let it out of the box to plague mankind so.



"There is nothing in this world satisfying than greasing a

O.K., so ROTC might be a little Mickey Mouse the N.C.O. tells you "but wait until you get into the REAL ARMY.

rice, whether army or navy or air orce, for 20 years have yet to scale above the Mickey Mouse. What is pertinent here however is to discuss where you can find the REAL ROTC.

It is hard to find you right now, for it is no longer acceptable to be in ROTC on campuses throughout the country. Rumor has it, though, that you are alive and well and living in the barracks. You slink over to the Stadium to drill on Tuesdays, 11 a.m. All this reeks of a clandestine operation, which is a shame really. For as long as the armed services must exist, the officers might as well come from liberal enlightened campuses as from isolated military enclaves of 'higher education.' The hassle students give you is just to remind you that not everyone agrees with the military propaganda you have to daily imbibe, to make you aware that not everyone blankly accepts and supports all of the military's policies.

But you do go to drill and march around like mindless automotons or carefully crafted androids. The military trains you so well at this that it later has to give you courses in military leadership and initiative to see if it can revive any lifelike qualities in the warm bodies it has created and fostered.

You know nothing. You only ollow orders. You do not guestion. What he doesn't tell you is that with an inquisitive liberal educa-This is the connection ROTC has thought doesn't run on time.

> If you are an underclassman in ROTC, you are a real fanatic. "I'm going to go airborne armor," you say, "because on your dress uniforms, you get to wear not only a long, sharp, shiny sword, but also silver spurs on your low quarter dress shoes.'

> You buy cold beer at Eddie's, and then put it into your footlocker for three hours to let it warm up because "that's the way they drink it in Nam." Some of the more hip of you might even smoke pot, unbeknownst to your ROTC leaders, but even then, it's only because you're in combat training for Nam and want to experience battlefield conditions.

> If you go to airborne school you don't even have to make five jumps to get your wings. You just have to complete four. If you don't make it down in one piece the fifth time, the army will mail your wings (regular postage) home to mother.

> If you are an upperclassman, you might not be quite so fanatic because you have been caught signing your life away before the

you found out your number was

really 353)
The ottery affects all of you tremendously. Some really gung-ho devil dogs drop out of ROTC once they learn their number is too high for them ever to be called to serve. And some of you are in ROTS because your number's to and it you gotta go, go as an officer. Alkin all, it's a good exercise in hypocricy. And off in the distance you hear the silken strands of Uncle Sam singing "I've Sol Your Number." You certainly hope he has some for you; it's pleasant to have at least some amenities that far from civilization.

And after all, where would this country be without the military-industrial complex? So kill for a better America.

Some of you don't really have blood lust though; that's why you backed President Nixon when he sent forces into Cambodia and Laos to show the Hanoi government our great desire for world peace.

And then some of you are only in ROTC to learn a good trade. One might even qualify to get a commercial pilot's license, or a river pilot's one. After all, what can one do with just a B.A. but drive an ice cream truck? At least in the armed forces, you can learn something that will be beneficial to you once you get out-if you get out. Like maybe; you could become a mercenary.

the yat b-rat

If you can remember when Eddies was called Kollege Korner, and the Hob Nob was Casamento's, you qualify as a neighborhood b-rat. You learned how to walk and skate on the oak-tree lined tennis courts where Butler House now is. You rapidly grew up to become the terror of the campus, the Creature from Audubon Park Lagoon, racing around on your Vroom bicycle, tripping up college students, acting generally obnoxious.

After school every day, you used to rush straight over to Kollege Korner (remember?), drop your first quarter into the machines, and light your first Marlboro simultaneously. You practiced in front of a mirror for fifteen minutes a day to make sure you let your ciggie droop at precisely the correct angle. Kookie on "77 Sunset Strip" was your idol.

Then you'd go over to Newcomb quad to play football, knowing that the passing Newcomb girls (whom you'd like to make a pass at—"Where y'at, dawlin' ") were secretly eyeing your bronzed bod as you cocked your arm back for a pass, letting them furtively glimpse at the newly-grown tuft of underarm hair that proved you were now ALL MAN.

Upon puberty, you, the neighborhood b-rat, can qualify as a Yat. As a young adult Yat, you are fairly easy to spot with the naked eye. Generally speaking, the male Yat is usually attired in faded blue jeans, the waist of which is placed between twelve and fifteen inches from the neck. Furthermore, a male Yat-in-heat is often seen carrying a pink or blue hair brush which protrudes from the back pocket of his jeans. Generally, the male Yat will wear (along with his jeans) a chic Ban-Lon shirt with an alligator stitched on. Often though, male Yats can fool even the experienced Yat-watcher, for they may on rare occasions, be dressed in coat and tie. If by chance, the sight of eight feet of axle-greased, combedstraight-back hair doesn't give one an inkling that this may be a Yat, he may look for the minor trademark: white socks, usually worn with dark suits.

The female Yat, though somewhat less colorful, is fairly easy to detect. One definite giveaway is fourteen feet of teased hair in combination with six falls (pronounce "Fawls"). But if she is not chewing gum (Juicy Fruit) or teasing her hair even more, she may not be a Yat at all, but rather just a Loyola student.

Once you are accepted at Tulane, you try to deny your heritage by condemning everything you have NEVER been ashamed of. Your 1957 metallic blue Chevrolet with mag rims, dual exhausts, Mardi Gras beads hanging from the rear-view mirror, defunct St. Christopher on the dashboard, and "Hell no, we ain't forgettin' "licence plates must give way to a Corvette or a Cougar at the least. Now the real transition; all your clothes must be altered. Your mother has to buy "Gant" labels for all your shirts, including the alligator Ban-Lons. Not only do you have to get rid of your white socks, you have to get rid of socks altogether.

Next comes the complete personality take-over: you have to find a place on your head to put a part. The brush goes, and eventually the "security comb" you carried your first few months as a freshman. And then (the most unkind cut of all) you will be forced, by ridicule, to renounce your favorite chant, "Where y'at, ya motha?" "Where y'at?" is reserved for upper-class Westchester County residents who alone can make fun of this saying. Worst of all, you have to sneak in to the Saints games so none of your new friends will see you.



and the mole

"I study, therefore I am."
As a mole, you are very accustomed to night life. Not on Bourbon Sreet or in Eddie's or in any of the other symbols of the pseudo-decadence of New Orleans, but rather, locked up in your room, pouring over the delights of your medical or law tracts.

Haunting, enchanting the little bald mole Are dim-lit halls, musty stalls, Sacred spell of book-smell.

Undergraduates, or apprentice moles, can learn the basic techniques of your rare art easily—an utter disdain for fellow students (groundlings), a blank stare on your sleepless face as you gaze out at the world through your myopic haze, an almost complete inability to communicate with others. Who wants to talk about tort cases in loss of consortium or of the crisis of the aristocracy in 17th century England all the time?

Your ability to criticize all aspects of the University are simply amazing. You criticize, but never participate in anything going on at Tulane. If you are a med student, you might go to football games; otherwise, you may as well be in Timbuktu. You live in a different world; more appropriately, cloud nine. You are already studying intently to become an absent-minded professor.

What is really amazing about your dislike of the plebian student is that going to Tulane might be a step up for him and only a resting place before going on to a better graduate school, while your very being at Tulane in most of the graduate departments and professional schools usually means that you have been a failure elsewhere.

You did go out on a date once—you remember, don't you? You brought her home right after the opera and rushed back to your room because you knew you could still get in another four or five hours of serious booking before turning in.

You inhabit the library; some people think you just crawl out of the

woodwork. You are not one of the regular second or third floor socialites, who go there only to make dates for Friday night or xerox someone's notes in the photoduplication room or flit around generally or go to the water fountain or the bathroom every fifteen minutes to spec out the new chicks who are also wandering around looking for a date for Friday night. Instead, you thrive in the carrells, in the rear typing stalls, on the fourth floor.

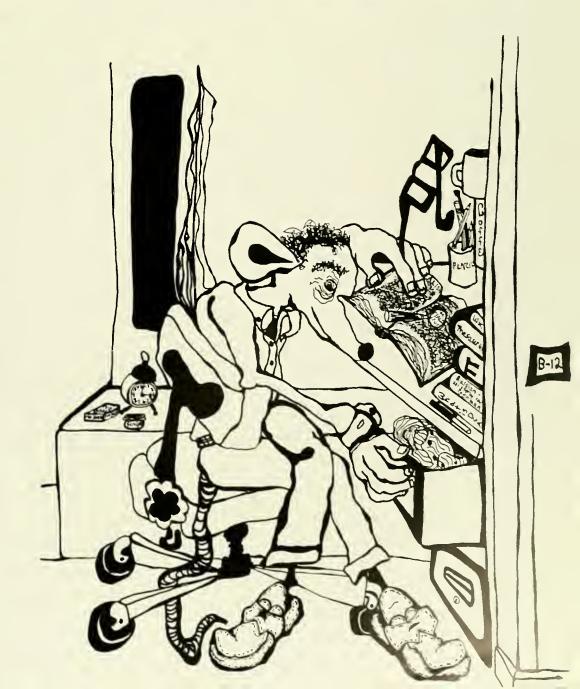
You are not completely straight. You take speed—not to fly high, but to cram better.

A hallmate once remarked of you, "This is the stuff professors are made

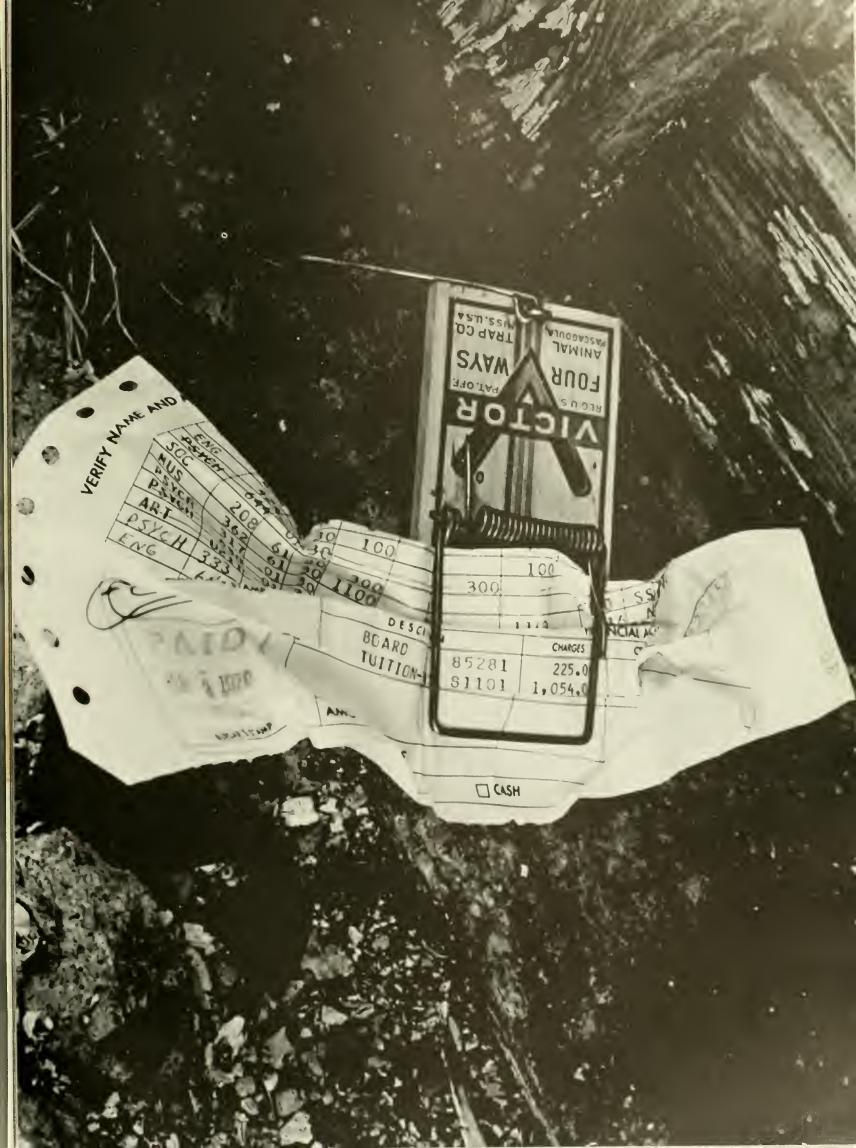
of." Strangely enough, you took it as a compliment.

You would not degrade yourself by studying anything useful; if you are an expert in Chinese Ming dynasty vase distribution in the East African highlands, society should find a niche for you to fit in. After all, it is the duty of the scholar to research and to write; it is the duty of the society to accept those revelations the scholar deems fit to make. Unfortunately, this policy of yours has somewhat backfired. Last week, you placed an ad in the Times-Picayune:

"For sale: One Philosopher. Cheap. Can Carp and can speak with pebbles in mouth. 865-7711, ext. 420."







AFCRISIS⁷⁷



As Tulane University entered the 1970's, the outlook for its future seemed, in many ways, bleak. Tulane was not unique in having problems, of course. "The crisis of the private university" had already become a cliche during the late 1960's, as even the wealthiest schools began finding red ink on their ledgers. Costs for faculty salaries, staff wages, building construction, library purchases, student housing, etc., had increased much faster than the ever-rising tuition payments could match. The Vietnam war limited the amounts of Federal aid

available after 1965, and the recession of 1970 caused a further tightening of both Federal and private contributions. Tulane's endowment was much smaller than those of other leading Southern universities.

In addition, of course, the student disruptions at countless schools, beginning about 1965, caused many more problems for all American higher education—physical destruction, hostility between students, and faculty, and administrators, polarization of opinions, and over-politicalization of education. At Tulane the amount of actual destruction and disruption was small; and in this respect the school was more fortunate than many richer and more famous institutions. But even here, the antagonisms created between various parts of the University community (especially over the case of mathematics Associate Professor Edward Dubinsky, fired in 1969 for his part in several campus disturbances) were often deep and divisive. (Moreover, alumni unhappiness over campus unrest, and over the entire youthful "counter-culture," was unlikely to increase their willingness to make the large contributions Tulane badly needed.)

The effects of the financial squeeze at Tulane were evident—cutting back on the number of graduate degree programs, limiting the number of new instructors and professors, restricting the purchase of new equipment. Yet the nature of the crisis at Tulane, on the threshold of the 1970's, went deeper than just the lack of money.

One aspect of the crisis could be seen in the results of the 1969 survey of graduate programs, sponsored by the American Council on Education. Of 24 Tulane graduate departments rated, none received either of the top two (out of six) possible ratings, and only four received the third highest rating, "Good". Most of Tulane's departments were graded only "Adequate" or "Marginal". In short, despite the reputation this University had long enjoyed as one of the foremost

educational institutions in the South, the quality of its educational offerings was just not rated very highly by fellow professionals. And there could be no denying that during the 1960's, the quality of several important departments had deteriorated noticeably.

A second aspect of the crisis could be seen in the report of a special committee of the American Association of University Professors, sent to Tulane to investigate whether standards of academic freedom had been violated by the dismissal of Professor Dubinsky.

On the basis of the report, issued in December, 1970, it seemed unlikely that Tulane would be censured for its actions, but the committee was critical of the procedures followed by President Longenecker and the Board of Administrators in overriding faculty recommendations in the matter. More important perhaps, this outside committee found that the case had "Produced dissension and antagonism among different groups within the faculty, and on the part of a substantial portion of the faculty toward the administration and the governing board," and that this dissension had been "further aggravated by decisions on other matters,' such as the graduate program reductions, the intensified athletics program, etc.

"In our view," the investigating educators said, "if this dissension continues, it can have grave consequences for the effectiveness of Tulane University as an institution of higher education."

Its financial problems alone did not seem likely to destroy Tulane, particularly if increased Federal aid should be resumed in the 1970's. Those problems could be faced and overcome, if the whole University community were to work together. But first there had to be a community. The disaffection among many faculty members.



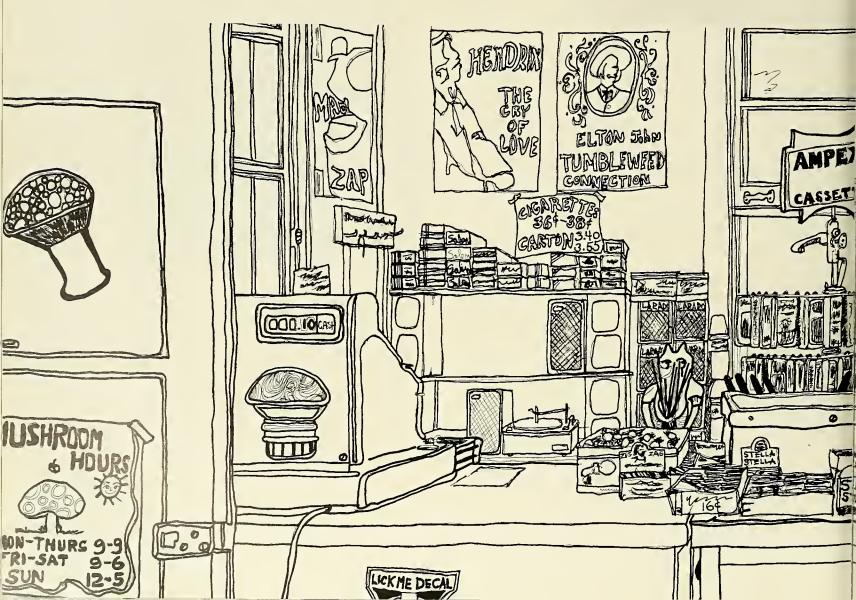
both old and young; the consequent departures of many outstanding teachers and scholars; the inability to attract top-caliber graduate students and administration; the growing isolation of the President from the rest of the University, both faculty and students—these and other related problems struck at the very life of the University. If not corrected or ameliorated before long, they indeed seemed able to plunge Tulane into a possibly fatal crisis.

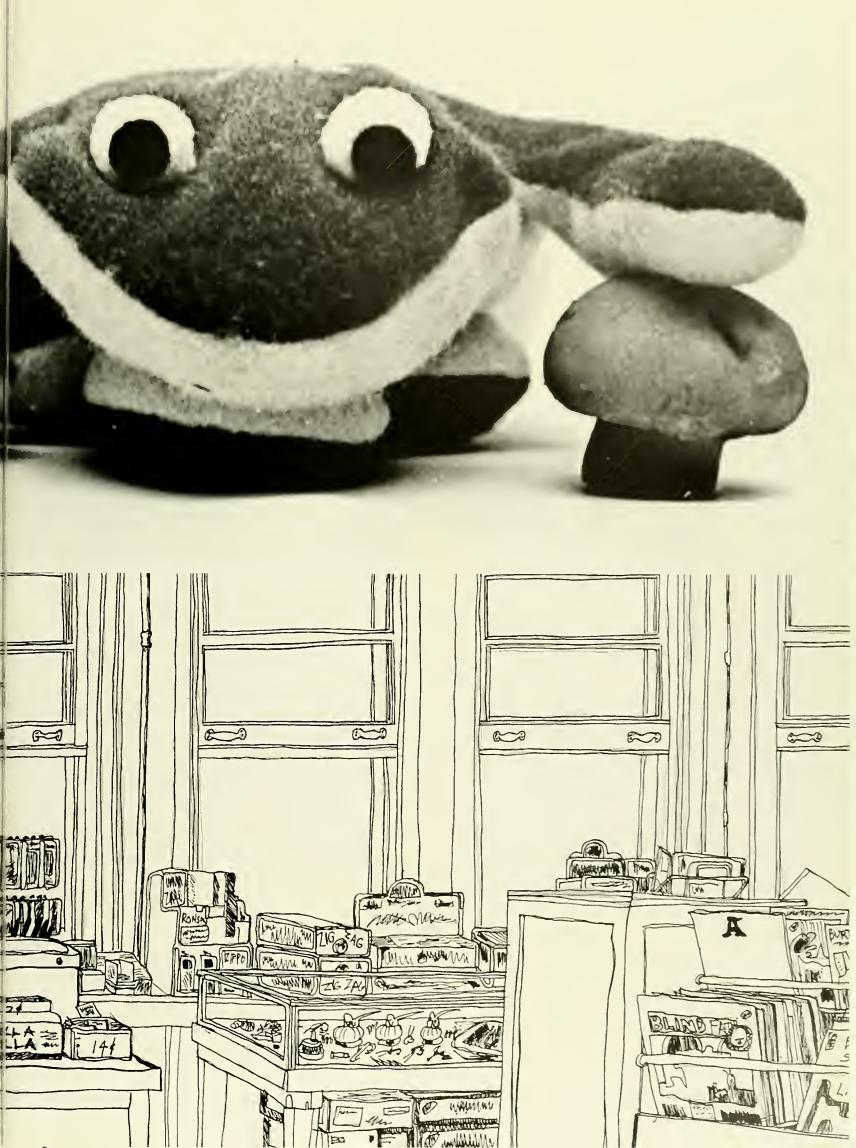
-Bruce Eggler

THE BIRTH OF A MUSHROOM

Seeds for the student owned and operated bookstore were planted somewhere in the midst of the spring events of the Tulane Liberation Front. More an attitude than actuality, the Mushroom sprang up impromtu in Student Senate Room B of the University Center. Its main attraction was low priced used books and records. Its purpose: to offer an alternative to the University bookstore. Routine returned after the dismissal of classes, but the Mushroom did not fade away.









During the calm of the summer, the Mushroom was permanently located in Zemurray Hall in a former trunk storage room. Settled and recognized in September as an authorized student activity, the Mushroom, expanded and thrived. And establishment did not sour the attitude.

Limited only by space and the restriction against selling new textbooks, the student manager and staff aim to serve the entire Tulane community. The atmosphere is informal: music plays as the customer browses for his books, records, film, threads, paraphenalia. Nobody is pressured. People who drop in to talk or to see what's new are as welcome as the student who dashes in just before closing time. Orders are placed for items which are not stocked.

Despite a hesitancy within certain elements of Tulane to take advantage of the Mushroom's potential, a profit was recorded by the end of first semester. So, prices were further reduced and in early spring, air conditioning was installed. Cool attitude complemented by cool temperature—an unbeatable combination.

Working through the Housing and Finance Office, the student-run operation can rely on the backing and the facilities of the University for assistance. The first managerial change comes up this summer, but no alteration of the store's character is anticipated. The Mushroom is now one year young; that must make it a perennial?

-Pat Parks
Newcomb '73



FOR THE LOVE OF SCIENCE

"It was a vertical slab... perfectly sharp-edged and symmetrical, it was so black it seemed to have swallowed up the light falling upon it; there was no surface detail at all. It was impossible to tell whether it was made of stone or metal or plastic—or some material altogether unknown to man."

Thus Arthur Clarke described the monolith in his book, 2001: A Space Odyssey. It was around this crystalline slab that sub-human primates performed their first rituals which would for later man, become the techniques for realizing the Universe. How could such a shapeless form create within man the potential for exploring the Universe?

The question could very well be asked about the very monolith which has deposited itself with tombstone precision across our campus. How can such a giant and featureless slab inspire scientists engaged in creative research to seek greater understanding of such a varied Universe?

Affectionately termed the new science center, this structure spans the length of the campus along Freret Street and graces the entire academic Tulane campus with its imposing five

stories. Effectively it slices the academic campus from the non-academic, not unlike a wall with several gates. As one architect commented, "It's a nice place to walk through."

Historically speaking, the idea of improving science facilities at Tulane has been around since World War II. Not until 1964 however, did serious planning begin. With prospective funds in sight, two buildings which were to form a science complex were considered. What followed seems to be little more than bad planning and bad luck. In the absence of a campus development plan, a site was chosen, which proved to be aesthetically as well as structurally unsound. One University official estimated about a year's delay as a result of the relocation. Inflation and labor drain caused by Hurricane Betsy sent construction prices sky-rocketing. The plan for two units was dropped, and the new site on Freret was selected.

The 1968 undergraduate bulletin showed the artist conception of the building, by then under construction, with the completion date listed as 1969. The building was not to be completed until two years later. Completion was set formally as March 1, 1971, but incomplete construction and delays in furniture and equipment installation caused problems which resulted in delaying use of the building until the fall of 1971. By this time, a frightening financial situation had caused the University to cut back a number of items including an auditorium, a green house, an elevator, several environmental chambers, quite a few fume hoods, architectural concrete for the ends and second floor of the exterior, and some of the intercom, clock, and thermostat systems. Plans are still indefinite about the building of two more additional stories, which the foundations were laid to support.

This varied and unfortunate history doubtlessly had a number of effects on the monumental design of the building, inside and out. Physics department Chairman Robert Morris believes the interior exhibits a distinct lack of design. Chemistry Professor William Alworth partially agrees. Alworth says even though the faculty was originally consulted about the lab design, the teachers were not consulted again after their plans had been revised. The chemistry researcher blames this as the reason for much of the superfluous equipment and furniture which complements a lack of other more essential items.

One of those mostly responsible for the faculty input that went into the design is a biology professor, who today is considerably upset by the building. He is Dr. Frank Sogandares, who will be leaving this year partially because of the new science complex. "It's an insult," he claims. "The move to the new building will be a move to mediocrity." Sogandares has been here 12 years, and served as coordinator for science planning before construction. He believes the building can only adequately accommodate two departments; but persistent deans, not familiar with scientific laboratories, have tried to "give everybody a piece of the cake." The well known biologist went on to say that the government may withdraw some of their support because of the building's inadequate animal facilities and substandard cages.

Sogandares is understandably upset. If he were to move into the new building from his newly renovated lab in Richardson Memorial, he would lose nearly two-thirds of his present space—''a physical impossibility,'' he calls it.

One of the departments which was moved in at the last minute was Physics. The entire department with the exception of Riverside facilities, a machine shop, lecture rooms, and a Newcomb departmental office will move into the building. Dr. Morris explains the new facilities are adequate; a great improvement over the present research facilities. The Physics

department, with its departmental office, four undergraduate labs, and several advance research areas will cost the Chemistry department six research labs and an office. Chemistry will retain its freshman labs and lecture room in the chemistry building.

Psychology, the fourth of the science quartet, is rather happy to find a consolidated home for its scattered department. Nevertheless, departmental Chairman Jack Buel intends to hold on to other psychology space currently held by that department.

What then, considering these shortcomings, did Tulane get for its \$6.8 million? Obviously since \$5 million of that is Federal money, and the government only buys research labs, Tulane got a lot of lab, teaching, graduate, faculty, and research facilities. In fact, it is just a little astounding that the first academic building on campus since the 1930's has no class rooms. Architecture Professor Bill Turner explained what this means: Something less than desirable area is serving as renovated classroom facilities for Tulane. "But makeshift classrooms are the penalty we pay, until the government decides to start subsidizing them," he said.

Aside from the labs, little money is being spent on new equipment, according to several teachers. "We will be sitting in nice new labs, but working with outdated equipment," complained one biologist. The Physics department gets no new equipment to speak of, according to Dr. Morris, who claims an eye will have to be kept on the old equipment brought in to make sure it's not outdated. Again, Sogandares comments, with limited janitorial service, old furniture, equipment, and overcrowded conditions, the place will resemble a slum.

But where then, did the \$6.8 million go? Another professor explained, "The designers told the architecturally-minded persons that the money was going into providing good labs and equipment, and they told the science professors that it was going to make an attractive exterior." There are some who feel neither was accomplished. Professor Turner describes the building as being "anonymous," having no great attraction, but also no great offense. "It's rather neutral," he claims, and he adds, "the best thing about it is the hole." Referring to the pedestrain plaza, Turner feels it is the only graceful thing about the structure. Graduate School Dean and University Provost David Deener likes the design. "The building represents the sciences," he once told a University forum. "It looks like a big computer card." Few would disagree on the last point. The temptation to paint "IBM" on the corner of the building is great.

Despite its contemporary architecture, (or more likely, the lack of it), the building does have a number of good features. Tulane Resident Architect Edmond Bendernagle likes the staggered windows (including the ones assigned to the dark-rooms). The pastel interiors are nice, and each floor has a different color to help one distinguish the rather non-descript halls from each other. Turner likes the flexibilities which the design gives.

Unlike the specialized buildings which rapidly become outdated, the center is as useful as a warehouse. Even Sogandares thinks the building is the most functional in Southeastern United States. Chemist Dr. Dwight Payne finds the slate topped benches, the wooden cabinets, and

the new offices very attractive. However, it is perhaps Dr. Morris who found the most attractive aspect of the building: it offers an excellent opportunity for unity in the sciences; hopefully by co-operation among departments with similar inter-disciplinary interests. "Besides," he continued, "I've seen worse." Despite the debate about the design, it is obvious that the space can be nothing but a most welcome addition to an already overcrowded campus. It is unfortunate that a number of territorial disputes will accompany this building. This however, is not uncommon for any construction which fails to satisfy the needs of all the departments concerned. Perhaps the true test of the building will be its ability to unify the quests of man, and stress this co-operation over the imperfections of structure and space. Only when the structure of the "monolith" can be ignored and more introspection given to human achievment, can mankind begin to realize the Universe. -Robert Thompson A & S '73

AN EDITORIAL

"A political resource is a means by which one person can influence the behavior of other persons; political resources therefore include money, information, food, the threat of force, jobs, friendship, social standing, the right to make laws, votes, and a great variety of things."

-Robert A. Dahl, Modern Political Analysis

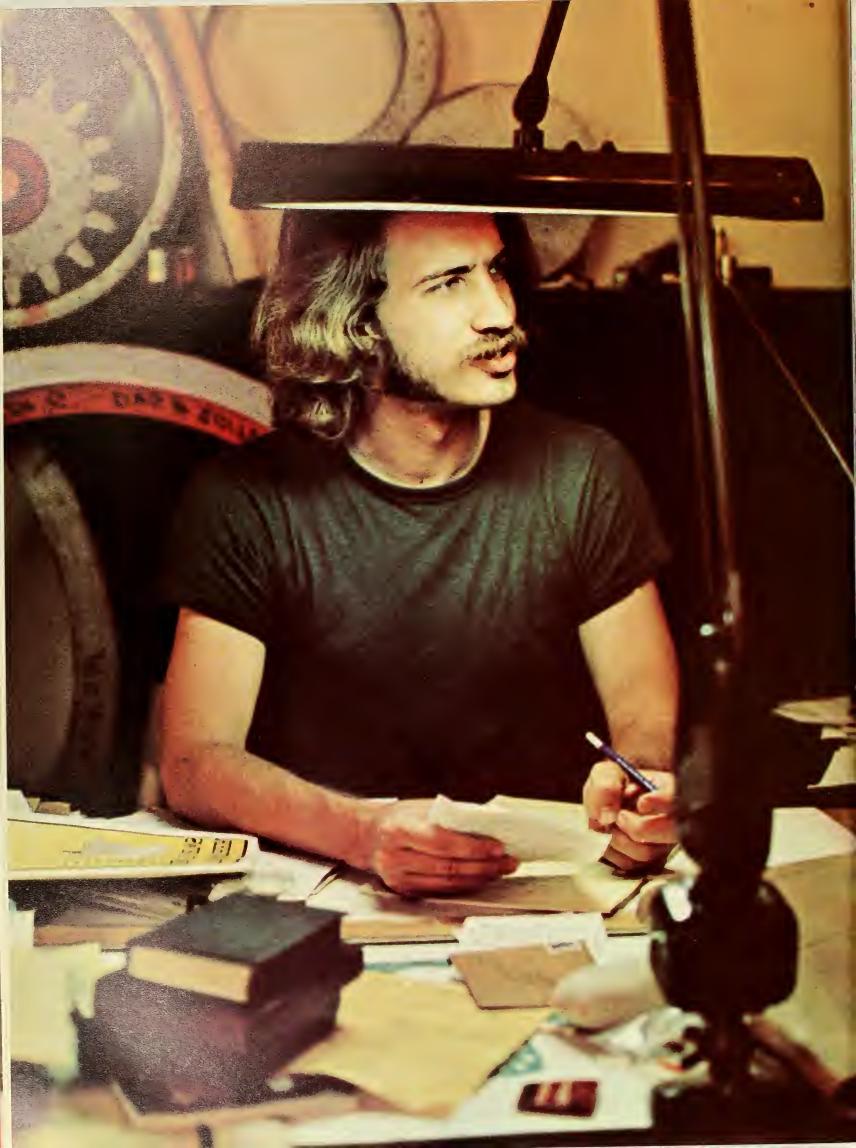
The Tulane Board of Administrators is historically a self-perpetuating body composed of men who have represented the same relative power positions in the New Orleans business, civic, and social worlds since Tulane's inception in 1882. They have consistently possessed the political resources necessary to influence the behavior of other persons. Inter-acting with each other in numerous firms, organizations, and activities, they have established interlocking relationships that allow them to communicate, influence, work, and associate with each other. Because of this inter-action, the channels for collective political action have been established. However, despite the potential, the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund do not act collectively and cohesively as the Tulane Board on political issues. Since these men possess the political resources to exercise individual power through other outlets, the Tulane Board is but a collective political power in dormancy.

—Taken from "Power in Dormancy:
A Study of the Tulane Board of
Administrators as a Political
Power," a research paper prepared for the Department of
Political Science by Mark Davis
and Steven Felsenthal.

A Board Chart*

| | | X | X | | | | X | | X | X | | X | | | X | METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | | \times | X | | | X | X | X | | X | \times | \times | \times | | | CHAMBER OF COMMERCE |
| | | X | X | X | | | X | | | X | | \times | \times | X | | COUNCIL FOR A BETTER LOUISIANA |
| | | | \times | | X | | | | | | | X | | | | BOARD OF LIQUIDATION CITY DEBT |
| | | X | X | | | X | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | INTERNATIONAL HOUSE |
| X | X | X | X | | | X | | X | | X | X | | X | X | | UNITED FUND |
| | | X | X | | | | | | | | X | X | | X | | OCHNER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL BOARD |
| | | | X | | | | | | | X | | X | X | | | AMERICAN RED CROSS |
| | | | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH |
| | | | X | | | | | | | | | X | | | | SEWAGE AND WATER BOARD |
| | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | METARIE PARK COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL |
| | | X | | | . 6 | X | | | | | X | | | | | EDUCATIONAL T.V. FOUNDATION |
| | | | X | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART |
| X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X | X | | X | X | | X | BOSTON CLUB |
| X | | | X | | | X | X | | | | | X | X | X | | NEW ORLEANS COUNTRY CLUB |
| | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | TIMBERLANE COUNTRY CLUB |
| | | | - 18 | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | LAKEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB |
| | | | | X | | | X | | X | | | X | | | X | LOUISIANA CLUB |
| X | | | X | X | | X | | | | | | | | | X | PICKWICK CLUB |
| | | | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | \times | SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB |
| | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | PLIMSOL CLUB |
| GERALD ANDRUS | DR. JOHN DEMING | DARWIN FENNER | RICHARD FREEMAN | SHELBY FRIEDRICHS | SAM ISRAEL JR. | ARIHUR JUNG JR. | HARRY KELLEHER | L. LAUTENSCHLAEGER | EDMUND MCILHENNY | CLAYTON NAIRNE | ISIDORE NEWMAN | ASHTON PHELPS | CHARLES SMITHER | EDGAR STERN JR. | ARTHUR WAECHIER | |

^{*} or —A Chart of the Board, or Who Belongs to What?



Who governs the university? Who should govern the University? The answer has yet to be established after almost 1000 years of the University as an institution. In fact, the state of university governance is perhaps as much embroiled in controversy now as it has ever been. The controversy stems mainly from the desire of students to have a voice in the affairs of governance, a voice commensurate with the students' numbers, concern, and involvement. Inevitably, suggestions of such a radical departure from tradition give rise to heated feelings in the camps of all those intimately involved and makes resolution of the question that much more difficult.

Even as the controversy rages, though, it should be pointed out that the question of university governance is not one of overriding concern to a great many persons, including students. Indeed, to the vast majority, the mere problem of determining just who makes the decisions now, is a difficult enough question. Trying to understand the governance procedures of the University can best be described as an exercise in futility. Opinions vary from one that says the University is a hopeless bureaucracy that is totally unresponsive to the needs of its members, to one that says the University is an effective, although troubled, institution that is attaining new heighths, solving new problems, and responding to calls for reform.

The lack of interest on the part of students in the method of operation of the University stems primarily, I believe, from the fact that students have had so little involvement in university governance that they are not aware of the importance that student involvement can have in gaining not only student rights and freedoms, but also a voice in other university decisions that have been previously determined without benefit of student input.

Until very recently, students entered college duly conditioned and programmed to the fact that they were to have little, if any, input into the operation of the institution. The job of governing and running the University was in the hands of professionals with elements of "de facto" control vested in the faculty. The student accepted such conditions on face value and for years

blissfully ignored the entire state of affairs. That day is past.

Students everywhere are beginning to assert their right to be involved in the decision-making process within the university, and students at Tulane are, again, no exception. After years of leaving the task of decision-making to others within the university, American students have realized that it is their own education that is hanging in the balance, and feel that it is time for student voices to be heard in the formulation of university policy.

With the initiation of the movement for student participation in decision-making, the structure and form of university governance systems have come full circle. It has taken 900 years for a fully cooperating form of governance to be proposed in universities. It is small wonder that higher education is constantly in crisis when one views the history and the development of university governance. The first western university was founded in Bologna, Italy, during the final years of the twelfth century. At the University of Bologna, the student guild controlled all aspects of institution except the determination of those persons eligible to teach. Beyond this one prerogative held by the teachers, students held an all-encompassing power that lasted for centuries, and although the teachers began to form guilds themselves, they were powerless to overcome the student guilds. By the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, though, the resentment of the teachers, public pressure, and the availability of funds from sources other than students made it possible for the power to be transferred from the student to external governing bodies such as the Church or the city. In England at the same time, another pattern was emerging. There, power was transferred from the civic and church officials who had founded the educational institutions to the faculties of these institutions. Such a transfer of power meant that the faculty was in complete control of the institution. including the control of student life. Institutions founded in America, though, followed the example of the Scots and added another source of power and control, a governing body of laymen. The new American institutions left control of

WHO SHALL GOVERN, WHO SHALL RULE?

BY RALPH WAFER. STUDENT SENATE PRESIDENT, JUNE 1, 1970 to MAY 31, 1971

student life in the hands of the faculty, but vested control of the institution in a board of laymen. Since that time, "de facto" power of the faculty has increased to the point where they effectively controlled the forming of academic policies. Concurrent was this rise in power of the faculty, the state of the student declined. Institutions of higher education took on a paternalistic air as the role of the student became more like that of a child, a ward of the institution. In such a patriarchial and autocratic environment the student was powerless to exert influence in any, but the most indirect methods. Finally by the end of the nineteenth century, students were being allowed to think and act for themselves, but only in their nonacademic lives. In 1971 students are still fighting for control of their own lives, both in the academic and non-academic sphere. The resistance on the part of administration and faculty is not nearly so great, but until such power is gained, there will be continuing pressure for reform.

The goal of the student movement in this sense is not only student control of student lives, but also student voice in decision-making for the university. The goal is to have all constituencies of the university determine policy and goals rather than have any one constituency make determinations for the other. Justification for student involvement in the university decision-making process can be made in several ways. Dr. Earl McGrath, in Should Students Share the Power, provides six basic rationales for student participation in decision-making.

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One, if education is so important to life's well-being, and if students are to be recipients of the benefits of education, they should have a voice in determining its character and quality. Two, because of increased concern with their own education and concern over inadequacies of many university processes, student participation in governance offers much in the way of potential for the reform of higher education. Three, providing students opportunities for participation in university governance is a logical concept when considered in light of the purposes of a democratic society and the purposes of institutions of higher education within that society. Four, providing students a voice in academic bodies could bring instruction closer to what contemporary society requires that students learn and make higher education more relevant to the real needs of people. Five, students should have the right to govern their own lives, which can be provided by student participation in governance and the abolition of "in loco parentis." Six, because students are in such a unique position for the observation of teaching, they are perhaps best prepared to judge the teacher's fulfillment of his professional duties and obligations; therefore, the student's role in the evaluation reform of teaching should be a major one.

In addition to Mr. McGrath's reasons, there are others, one of which is that the shared responsibilities of students, faculty, and administration of a joint authority creates a vehicle for freer communication and by including students, creates a much greater likelihood for responsible student involvement in university affairs. Another reason is that the increased communication inherent in cooperation between all groups generates better understandings and better feelings all around and

significantly lessens the chance for misunderstanding. Thirdly, joint efforts at decision-making engender a community feeling which arises from participation in a common enterprise. Joint effort makes cooperation necessary; tolerance and respect for other groups and their opinions are required in order to make the concept work. An important underlying concept that supports student participation in university governance, though, is the concept that in a free society all those affected by a social policy have a right to a voice in its formulation. This concept is applicable to the formulation of policy and to the decision-making processes within institutions of higher education.

The symbolic workhorse of university governance at Tulane is the University Senate, a body made up of administrative officers and deans, faculty members, and students. The total number of voting members is 48, with the largest group represented being the faculty with 30 members. There are four student members in the Senate, the 11 college deans, and the three top administrative officers of the University. In the origanizational structure of the University, the University Senate is the legislative body through which legislation must pass on its way to the President and the Board.

The highest authority within Tulane is the University Board of Administrators, whose power is established by an act of the Louisiana State Constitution (Act 43, 1884). The Board delegates authority to the President of the University, who in turn delegates much of his authority to other officers of the University, such as matters of admissions to the Director of Admissions, academic matters to the Deans of the respective college, athletics to the Director of Athletics, and financial matters to the Business Manager and Comptroller.

The University Senate is empowered to make recommendations to the administration on all matters of general University concern as well as the right to review actions of any division of the University. If a Senate recommendation is not acceptable to the Board of Administrators, the Board must

notify the Senate in writing of the reasons for its decision. All changes in academic policy that are of general University concern must be submitted to the Senate for consideration. The Senate may in turn delegate matters within its jurisdiction to its standing or its special committees.

The committee structure of the University Senate is one of the wonders that is Tulane. There are a total of 20 standing committees, ranging from the Committee on Faculty Academic Freedom, Tenure, and Responsibility, to the Committee on Patents, to the Committee on Student Affairs, to the Committee on Admissions, to the Committee on Committees.

Every conceivable function of the University is covered by a committee of one sort or another.

True to the sense of bureaucracy by which all universities operate, the University Senate is not all adverse to referring things to committee.

Students have direct input to 13 of the 20 University Senate committees by way of student members who are nominated and elected by the Student Senate. The Student Senate, by way of quick definition, is the duly elected governing body for the students at Tulane. It is comprised of 53 senators, who are elected by a proportional representation system to represent the 11 colleges of the University. The Student Senate, although quite large, is not nearly so bogged down in procedure as the University Senate. The Student Senate has eight standing committees which it uses rather infrequently, choosing to conduct most of its business on the floor of the Senate. As a result, the Student Senate is guilty of some extremely long meetings, but because the meetings are generally informal and Robert's Rules are largely ignored, Student Senate meetings are not nearly as stultifying as those in the University Senate. The Student Senate's relationship with the University Senate, other than the four student members of the University Senate, is through the Student Affairs Committee. This . committee, a group of 15 faculty and staff and five students, is advisory to the Dean of Students and to the University Senate on matters dealing with student affairs. By playing this role, the

committee is constitutionally empowered to deal with many matters that come out of the Student Senate involving such things as conduct, housing, and student organizations.

A redeeming factor of the committee system of the University Senate is the frequent independence of some of the committees in regard to issues or questions over which they feel they have jurisdiction. In many cases a committee will consider a matter on its own initiative, or on the request of another party within the University. The more traditional method of placing a matter before a committee is for it to be referred by the University Senate. The more industrious committees do not wait for such a referral from the Senate to begin work as they strive to find their own issues to consider. Other committees are not so eager to work and are quite content to do nothing until the Senate requests them to act.

A non-redeeming factor of the University Senate committee system lies with those inactive committees that seem determined to meet as infrequently as possible and to steer clear of any and all controversial matters. In several cases the inaction of a committee is due to the fact that it might deal only with an annual event, such as the awarding of honorary degrees, the aegis of the Committee on Honors, or graduation and commencement, the aegis of the Committee on Academic Ceremonies. But in many other cases the inaction is the result of a resolution by the committee to meet rarely and to do nothing.

Student participation on University Senate committees has had noticeable effect in many committees, in the sense of helping create a more active committee. The primary reason any committee is active is due to the desire tor involvement of the chairman, but probably the second most prominent reason is the desire for participation and activity of the student members. Unfortunately, the enthusiasm of student members is quite limited due to the very small number of students on University Senate committees. The majority of committees with student membership have only two student members, with a typical faculty membership of about ten.

Such a minority of students makes it very difficult for effective student participation, especially when the rest of the committee wants to meet as infrequently as possible. Basically, though, such a proportion of students to faculty is really nothing more than tokenism masquerading as student participation.

The problem of determining the proportion of student membership on any committee of the University Senate is a difficult one. At present there is no rationale at Tulane for determining the student proportion on committees. On those committees which have student representatives the average proportion is 20 per cent. The most student on any committee is five on the Student Affairs Committee, which is 25 per cent of that committee, but two is the more common number.

One proposition that is put forth by some theorists in the field of university governance is the concept of "one man, one vote," for the basis on which to determine the make-up of university governing bodies. This theory is based on the notion that in a completely democratic society in which all electors are presumptively qualified to cast their ballots, the Supreme Court doctrine of one man, one vote is the doctrine to follow. Realistically, though, in a university setting the doctrine of "one man, one vote" is inherently unfair as it would transfer the power from the Board, the administration, and the faculty to the students, or as some others might submit, to the alumni. Several other reasons can be submitted to invalidate a proposal such as one man, one vote in the university setting, but vesting all the power in students, who are by definition a transcient group, violates the stability necessary for the operation of a university.

Another proposition that is put forth concerning university governance does have much credibility is the abolition of the concept of "student government" as it applies to modern colleges and universities. The connotation of "student government" is inconsistent with the present conception held by students of their role in the governance of an institution. The

concept of "student government" accentuates the mythical separation of education taking place outside of the classroom as well as inside. "Student government" perpetrates an artificial separation between two aspects of a student's life that should not be separated, that is, his life inside the classroom and out. The concept of "student government" and the practice of it violates the whole concept of community. A proponent of student participation's strongest argument is based on the concept that all members of the University community have a right to share in the formulation of the rules and laws under which they shall live.

Taking into consideration what has been said so far and the implications it has for Tulane, the logical conclusion is that there is a need for a master plan for student participation. To date students are included on many University committees, but there is no reason for the number of students on each committee. Students are members of the University Senate, but in such a small minority that the mere numbers of faculty and administration present can be a very numbing experience and can make effective participation extremely difficult. The other conclusion that becomes apparent is the great desirability of creating at Tulane a community government, suited to Tulane, and abolishing in name and symbolic importance of "student government" or, for Tulane, the Student Senate. The Student Senate will almost always be needed to serve as a forum for opinion of the students as well as coordinator of student activities. but for the purposes of government, hopefully the Senate will no longer be needed. The new form of government for Tulane would be nothing more than putting on a sound basis the concept of student participation in University government. To effect the change in government requires two things; one, an infusion of students, and two, a basis for the proportion of student membership.

The proportion of students on University committees varies greatly at Tulane. The highest proportion is 40 per cent on the Committee for the Academic Freedom and Responsibility of

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Students, and the lowest is 15 per cent on the Committee on Health Services. Of course there are many committees where the proportion is zero per cent because there are no student members. Due to the fact that many committees have functions that are not directly concerned with students, it makes sense not to have the same percentage of students on all committees. Those committees that have the greatest degree of relevance to students should have the largest percentage of student membership, but that percentage should be established.

There are three committees whose functions deal almost solely and directly with students: the Committee on Student Affairs, the Committee on Housing and Food Services, and the Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility. A 40 per cent student membership already exists on the latter committee, and using that as a basis, student membership on the other two should be increased to equal 40 per cent of the membership. Student membership on the Student Affairs Committee should continue to increase beyond the 40 per cent established here because that committee is the most important one when it comes to dealing with University rules affecting students' lives.

There are a great many other committees within the University Senate structure that should have increased student participation. The percentage of student membership proposed for these committees is 33 per cent. The basis for this comes naturally from the tripartite make-up of the committees, but attempts to equalize the divisions somewhat. At present the University Senate constitution states that fulltime research and teaching faculty must comprise 75 per cent of a

committee membership, exclusive of voting student members, and where otherwise not provided for in the by-laws. This ruling could still stand and absorb the new concept for determining proportion of student membership. Committees that would fall under the 33 per cent rule would be such committees as the Committees on Libraries, Admissions, Educational Policy, Health Services, and others.

For those committees that have only an indirect effect on students, student membership equal to 25 per cent is proposed. The basis for this is that 25 per cent of a total committee membership would go beyond the current token student memberships that now exist on many committees, but would not necessitate a complete shift in the make-up of the committee. Committees that the 25 per cent would apply to are: Committees on Academic Ceremonies, Budget Review, Physical Facilities, and Honors. On one University Senate committee, the Committee on Faculty Tenure, Freedom, and Responsibility, a student membership of two, or 17 per cent is proposed. The small student membership is determined by the importance of the committee in regard to faculty rights. The student voice is required on the committee for the reasons given earlier, specifically those relating to the students' unique opportunity to observe the performance of a faculty member as a teacher. There are other committees on which a small percentage or perhaps even no student membership is proposed. Committees such as the Committee on Faculty Benefits, Committee on Patents, and the Committee on Research might have two "token" students in recognition of the prerogative of faculty rights, but also in keeping in mind the need for student participation in faculty affairs just as faculty participate in student affairs.

In the University Senate itself, it is proposed that student membership be increased from the present four to 20. This large increase is dictated by the need for representativeness and for effectiveness. The system that would be established for electing students to the University Senate would be a proportional representation system operating

within the Student Senate. Based on the number of fulltime students, just as faculty are elected based on fulltime faculty, the proportional representation system would place the emphasis on the college or division, rather than the Student Senate at-large. The Student Senate would be an important element in the selection process, but the concept of the Student Senate being the students' only legitimate spokesman would be dispensed with by putting the basis of power back in the separate colleges. The Student Senate would then serve to bring the colleges together, but not to usurp their positions. The basis for the college's representation would be: one to 500 fulltime students-one representative; 501-1500 fulltime students—two representatives: 1501-2500 fulltime students-three representatives. This would produce 16 representatives. In addition the Student Senate will elect three members of the Student Senate Executive Cabinet to serve on the University Senate. (The Executive Cabinet is the four officers of the Senate plus the Chairmen of CACTUS and the University Center Programming Board.) The Student Senate will also elect one member of the Student Senate Coordination Board to serve on the University Senate. (The Coordination Board is made up of the chairmen of the seven Student Senate standing committees). The total number elected to serve would then be 20. In comparison, there are 30 faculty members on the University Senate, 11 deans, and three University administrative officers. With the addition of 20 students the total Senate membership would become 64, giving students just over 30 per cent of the membership. This is in line with the concept of committee membership that would fluctuate from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

Ten of the persons elected to serve on the University Senate would also serve on the University Senate Committee on Student Affairs. The reason for this is the fact that a great percentage of the legislation that comes from the Student Senate must go to the Student Affairs Committee and thence to the University Senate. Hopefully this outmoded method of dealing with student decisions will be discarded in favor of letting student decisions be made by



students or by the appropriate University official. By effecting such a change in policy, the Student Affairs Committee would not spend the better part of a year debating a matter such as dormitory visitation hours, which then had to go to the University Senate, and then to the Board of Administrators. The four persons elected from the Executive Cabinet and the Coordination Board to serve on the University Senate would automatically serve on the Student Affairs Committee as would six of the 16 other University Senators. The six would be elected by the Student Senate after the elections for positions in the University Senate had taken place. The elections for the University Senate might also take place in the Student Senate, but only among the senators from a respective college rather than the Senate atlarge. The other possibility is that when each college holds its elections for the Student Senate a provision be made to determine the senators for the University Senate at the same time.

Without question this proposal constitutes a radical change in the form of University governance employed at Tulane. Without a need for constitutional change. though, an effective operating community government can be installed to take the place of a government that approaches the concept of community, but falls woefully short. The improved communications made possible by including students in decisionmaking has shown its worth this year. To stop the process now would have negative effects in the very near future. What needs to be done is to go forward with the community government concept ' and install it at Tulane. The benefits of showing such a confidence in the abilities of the student body would certainly be shown in increased responsibility on the part of students. When students know the stakes at hand and are allowed to carry their share of the load, their perspective of the institution and its problems changes, and a total community effort to improve the quality of institution can ensue with much fewer obstacles to overcome than if students are cast in the role of second class citizens not eligible for full citizenship such as now exists at Tulane.





aZZ

/discovery and diffusion/

It usually starts in Preservation Hall, one door away from Pat O'brien's. In many cases, the initial jazz encounter occurs during the same week that a student first arrives in New Orleans. But when and where the student finds or pursues the music during his years in New Orleans and at Tulane will depend on his own curiosity, on luck, and often on the development of his own interest and understanding of the musical form and its traditions...





the music is played and the reasons for playing it will vary, A brass band will turn out for a convention, a festival, a funeral, or to welcome the Delta Queen at dockside (for what was to have been her last visit to New Orleans. A recent federal dispensation, however, has allowed the riverboat to continue its service along the Mississippi). The New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival, held each spring, will bring out the silver-haired Bill Russell, the former curator of the Museum of New Orleans





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Jazz, to entertain in Congo Square. The same festival will also feature a concert aboard another riverboat with the most articulate drummers in New Orleans, Lovig Barbarin . . .

... and perhaps the smoothest clarinetists in the person of Pete Fountain. Emcee for the evening, a Georgian named Allen. . . . Back in Congo Square, one can find the unique Bongo Joe, switching his role to piano, while Dizzy Gillespie assists on the oil drum. Further, one will meet a man named "Fats", with a derby & a sash that's labeled "Olympia."















. . . On the Tulane Campus, variety is again the password. On the right night, one can catch an earful of German Jazz in der Rathskellar, or the "big band" sound of Lee Hoppe's Tulane Stage Band. But live performances don't have to be limited to a stage; Somehow, WTUL managed to get Dizzy Gillespie into their studio for a live interview in April. Recorded interviews and other historical data can be found in the Jazz Archive on the fourth floor of the Howard-Tilton Library. There, one will again meet Richard Allen, who serves as the curator for the archive.

But to reach a greater awareness of the entire jazz theatre in New Orleans, try sitting in on the Music department course, "The History of Jazz." Taught by John Joyce, the class (and its two sections) have been averaging over 70 students in each section; although the course has many complexities, the main result which Joyce strives for is an awareness of musical "perception

. . . Perhaps the best way to understand the New Orleans jazz tradition is to meet and talk with a member of one of the brass bands (usually a member who is over 55 or 60 years old). Currently, the man to see on the Tulane campus is Matthew "Fats" Houston, an employee for the Physical Plant since 1946. The same "Fats" Houston leads almost every major jazz parade or funeral as the Grand Marshal for the Olympia and Eureka brass bands.

"Fats" can recall the jazz rage back in the "horse and carriage" period, but began to get involved in jazz groups in the mid-forties:

"I began to organize my band at the end of World War II. I played from one group to another until I organized my own band. I played with Louis Dumaine, and after he died, I organized the group that was left into Matthew 'Fats' Houston's Dixieland Jazz Band. I played up here in the University vicinity, at the different fraternities, the SAE, the ATO. the Kappa Sigma. I played Dixieland Jazz until rock and roll broke out. When that happened, every job that I bid on, they would tell me, 'I can get two rock





and roll bands for the price that you want, Fats.' I said, 'Well, you can get the rock and roll!' So that's when I took my drums and put them up in my living room, on the side. They're still stored there.

After that, I started to grand marshal. I grand marshalled with the Eureka. We buried Picou first, then Papa Celestin died. (Papa Celistan had the biggest funeral, then Picou had the next biggest funeral that I grand marshalled with the Eureka.) Then Bill Matthews died-he was one of the Eureka. Then the trombone player died. He was another one of the original Eurekas. And we buried Kid Clayton. Finally, so many died out-there were only one or two left. There was Percy Humphery, he was the leader. He would sometimes borrow some of the men from the Olympia, and would make up a band. He would bring them together for a special show or occasion. But after that, I joined the Olympia myself, and on up to now, I'm still with the Olympia

. . . Jazz is still part of my life, and I love it. I will love it until I die. I want to be put away with the next biggest funeral that we have in New Orleans. The last big one was with Cap'n Handy. We buried him in Pass Christian. Between seven and nine thousand people participated in that parade . . .

. . . The jazz funeral means the old tradition that if you pass, you want to be waked. At the church we march out with a dirge, and if the cemetery's close, we'll march on for a few blocks with a dirge, then we'll turn the procession loose, and let it go. When they get about three blocks out of sight, that's when they start the rejoicing.

With a boom, boom, boom, they start playing 'When the Saints Go Marching In. The old folks still feel the same way about jazz but the young-folks they go for the new feelings in their rock and roll and modern jazz . . .

... My whole life, I've been playing jazz. I still love jazz. I expect to die, and want to be buried with a traditional jazz funeral . . . "

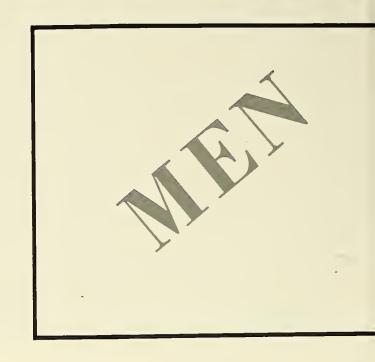
Matt Anderson Engineering '71







D O R M S







Nearly half the dormitory residents in men's housing are freshmen. The other residents live on campus because it is more convenient and possibly more financially reasonable. This year all men above the freshman level were given the option of living off-campus. Because many already "lived" in fraternity houses and elsewhere off-campus, and because off-campus housing is generally scarce and

expensive, there was no giant exodus. Men's housing was operated at capacity level all year.

Dormitory residents who complain about their housing are usually freshmen. "It's a drag." The visitation hours, which prescribe times during which women can visit in the rooms, have been restricted to Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings from noon until 2 a.m. This has been the biggest frustration of the residents. To some extent

these frustrations will be removed when more liberal hours and weekday privileges are put in effect.

Other "hassles" in dormitory living include excessive noise and dope. For the most part noise levels are moderate, and students are able to study in their rooms. Residents seem fully capable of putting pressure on the low noise level deviant and there are few problems.

Dope is another bag of its own. Generally speaking, men have not smoked in the dorms. After the early fall Conduct Committee cases resulting in stiff fines and probation, there was little discernable activity in the rooms. Besides, watching the stars on the University Center quadrangle while turning on appears to make people much happier. The dorm room is too confining and an adviser might get nasty. Rumor has it that there is one hall in Monroe where it's all a different story. . . .

Campus living can be as good, or as bad, as the residents want to make it. The mechanism and financing are available for a variety of social events. Advisers, being students themselves, generally are aware of student problems. They can be especially helpful to the freshman, not so much as an answer man, but more as a "where-you-can-find-out" man.

If a student lives in a dorm because that is what he wants it is not unpleasant. If one lives on campus because he has to live on campus, there results a frustrated resident. Frustrated residents only frustrate other residents. There are more than enough frustrations as a student, and dormitory living should not add to the list.

—Richard Bretz G.B.A. '72











"The residence halls of Newcomb College continue to be a part of the organizational structure of the College. . . . Regulations for the Newcomb residence hall . . . are matters of special concern of the College. . . . The Senate Committee on Student Affairs may inquire and recommend to the Senate concerning policies in student life matters throughout the University; consideration of any recommendation affecting Newcomb College should include recognition of the concern and structure that exists for these matters within the College."

University Senate Resolution March, 1971

Newcomb dormitory regulations change, but not with the times. Since the members of the Class of 1971 passed the compulsory examination on the rules and regulations of resident student in the fall of 1967, many of the restrictions with which the examination was concerned have been eliminated, but the principle upon which the rules-and the tests-are based, continue unchanged. According to the constitution of the Resident Government Association, one of the purposes of the restrictions is the "regulation of social activities in order to protect the welfare of each student and to obtain development of individual honor and the best result in scholarship." The Newcomb woman must be looked after.

The changes, as listed, sound very impressive. Instead of the weekday 1 a.m. curfew, upperclassmen now have self-regulated hours, and





Unauthorized Visitors
Will Be Apprehended
Check With Hall Desk
For Information

most own keys to their dormitories. They are no longer required to sign in and out every time they wish to leave the dorms after 8 o'clock. Freshmen curfews have been set back two hours, so that on weekdays, they may return at 1 o'clock instead of having to check in at 11 p.m. Men are allowed into the women's rooms on week-ends, within the hour limits set by the college.

Yet it becomes necessary to ask why the rules are there in the first place. They are not needed. Newcomb women are mature individuals. By the time they enter the University, their personalities are basically developed, and their character already formed. If their interests in Newcomb are not academic, no rules will ever change that. And if they intend to make their years in the college a fulfilling intellectual experience. they will know how to find the resources needed for this without having to be directed to them.





There has been, in fact, no noticeable change in the individual honor or the academic output of Newcomb students since the relaxation of the dormitory regulations. The Newcomb administration, in allowing the reforms, showed confidence in the women's maturity and responsibility, and have found out that their confidence was not misplaced. But there are still rules, too many rules, which prove only that the administration's trust is only partial. And the administrators have made it clear that new changes are not likely to occur in the next two years.

If the need is felt for social as well as academic guidance for Newcomb students, especially freshmen, then the administration should look to the dormitory adviser program, not to dormitory regulations, as a positive way of providing it. If a student has problems, she will not find the solution for them in a set of rules, but in a set of well-trained, capable, responsible individuals willing to respond to their needs. The adviser system, in the past

year, has been reworked to do just that. The rules, as they stand, are superfluous and, for the most part, they are resented.

Ironically, some of what may be considered the strictest regulations imposed upon the women are almost impossible to enforce efficiently. It takes little skill to devise methods of entering and leaving the dormitories without ever needing to sign in or out. The sign out sheets, on the other hand, help no one by stating that the student is "in town" or "on campus," and create only even more useless paper work.

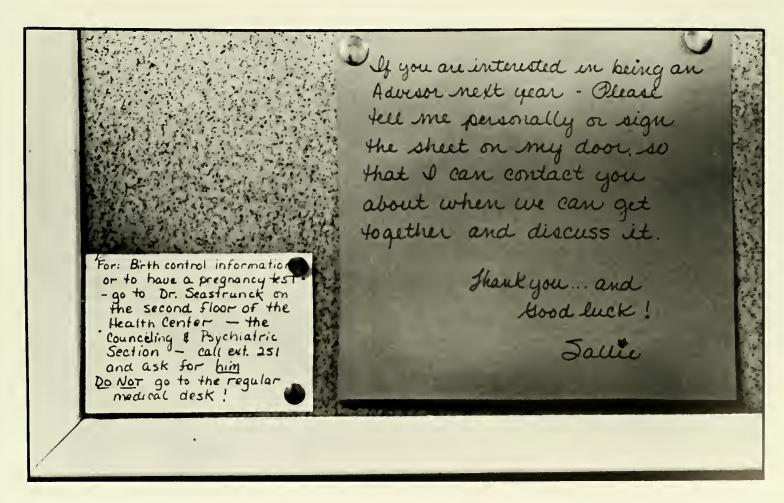
Often the rules are confusing. Freshmen are allowed two key nights a week, a regulation which has led the house mothers often to wonder whether a particular Sunday key night should be counted with those of the week the Sunday ended, during which the student took no key nights, or with those of the week which the Sunday began, in which the student took two. Should the student be punished with countless calldowns for taking an illegal

keynight, or congratulated for keeping her numbers straight? Or, to ease the complex situation, should Sundays be made independent entities and no part of the week at all?

The time is overdue for reevaluation and redefinition. Newcomb College is not now what it was five or even two years ago. It is educating a new breed of students who do not particularly want to think of Newcomb as one of the "Seven Sisters of the South." They wish the emphasis to be placed on student-faculty-administration communication, not condescention.

Slowly, the past years have seen the parental walls of the Newcomb fortresses tumble. Like all solidly built medieval institutions, however, the structure is not easy to destroy. Before reconstruction can begin, Newcomb students, it seems, will have to wait until erosion overcomes the remaining walls.

—Ileana Oroza Newcomb '71



THE GOLDNEL





Like most major universities in the United States, Tulane has had its share of campus unrest. Unlike other campuses, however, Tulane has yet to witness bloodshed or over-reaction by campus or municipal authorities. The man responsible for keeping the peace on the Tulane campus, Director of Security Robert Scruton, has won the admiration of students, the respect of most faculty members (in itself, no mean accomplishment), and consideration of his viewpoint by the University administration.

The Colonel, as he is called, is a study in complexity. He's a retired army officer who rose from the ranks; he's an accomplished tennis player; he won a shipboard costume contest by dressing as Tiny Tim; he's a man with a theatrical sense of timing that can provide good copy for any campus newspaper reporter.

Scruton's a difficult man to work for. Many officers have quit the force in disagreement with the Colonel or his policies. Students faced with multiple traffic offences get a taste of his "sting 'em a little" policy—reducing the fine so that it still hurts, but it does not bankrupt the student for the rest of the semester. The vast majority of Tulane students, when involved in a security matter, come away impressed by the fairness and helpfulness of the security department.

From Tulane's first anti-ROTC demonstrations staged by the theatre department, to the Dubinsky-ROTC demonstrations to the birth of the Tulane Liberation Front and the ROTC barracks fire in the spring of 1970, Scruton has competantly and efficiently handled the situation without recourse to excessive force. Scruton's calmness and good sense are credited by many with saving the day during the T.L.F. occupation of the University Center. He was the one voice of moderation who would not close the U.C. and evict the demonstrators. Observing the Colonel is a study of a man under pressure. The nature of his job subjects him to pressures from faculty, staff, students, administration, alumni, and the community. As such, he is perpetually out on a limb. Only his flexible attitude and uncanny sense of what each special interest group will tolerate has kept Scruton's position reasonably secure. When asked what he would like to be remembered for after he leaves Tulane, Scruton replies: "well, I think the biggest accomplishment would be simply having been able to survive in this job with all the pressures on me."



SCRUTON ON TULANE STUDENTS: "Tulane students are much smarter, less docile, they want to know why and wherefore, far more curious . . . they don't like a lot of bullshit and crap thrown at them."

SCRUTON ON THE SECURITY DIVISION: ". . . a force of ten or twelve seasoned officers can serve the University well. The word "seasoned" bears repetition. Seasoned." (Tulane Self-Study, 1967-1968)

SCRUTON ON SCRUTON: "Fortunately, I can see the funny side of everything, no matter how serious a situation can be. A sense of humor is a saving grace to keep you going in this job. . . . As long as I'm here (and this is a natural thing) the force will represent what I want it to be. . . . A great part of my life was devoted to dealing with young people—not young students, but young soldiers—basically they're not much different. They can spot a phoney at a thousand yards. . . . I've always said, that when I do quit, it's going to be under the most favorable conditions when things are going smoothly and everything is running right so I can turn over a going organization to my successor."



... at Tulane, a campus officer needs to be competent in 17 different skills. He must be prepared to exercise his competence at any time, so varied are the situations he must contend with.

He must be taught enough practical law so that he does not ensnarl the university in a legal action because of his ignorance. He must be taught the rights of others in police procedure.

He must be taught how to handle a wild drunk or a deranged person, male or female. Such techniques are not learned overnight. Neither are the special ways of dealing with teenage deliquents.

He must be shown how to put out a fire, and when to call the fire department, and what to do when the engines arrive, and how to deal with toxic smokes generated by fires.

He must know about drugs and narcotics, the stimulants and the depressants—enough so that he can recognize abnormal behavior and the reason for it.

He must know how to help an injured person, what to do for that person and where to take him.

He must be taught how to write a proper parking ticket and a speeding ticket. And he must be shown how to investigate an accident.

He must be shown how to write a proper report, factual and objective, why reports are important and why they should be reasonably literate.

He must be taught to understand the nature of young people, young students, and why some are perhaps

THE COMPLEAT GREENIE COP

not as orderly as they should be. He must be trained to be neither over-harsh nor over-easy in dealing with their pranks and high jinks. He must be taught to understand that matters are not always black or white but often are "gray" and hard to define. It must be explained to him that some persons make a practice of baiting or insulting police, and that this is aimed not so much at the officer as a person, but at the symbol of law and order in general.

He must be taught courtesy—a firm politeness under any and all conditions. He must be shown that an officer who descends to rudeness and brutality even in dealing with human trash is a poor officer and a liability to his unit.

He must be trained to deal with sexual deviates, to know that often such people are less criminal that "sick" in mind. He must be shown about fingerprints, how to lift them from evidence and transfer them to photographs or tape for comparative purposes. He must be taught the techniques of elementary investigation and interrogation, and the rights of persons undergoing questioning. He must be taught how to operate the high-speed camera equipment used to make identification cards, and he must know how to make background checks of persons seeking employment with the University.

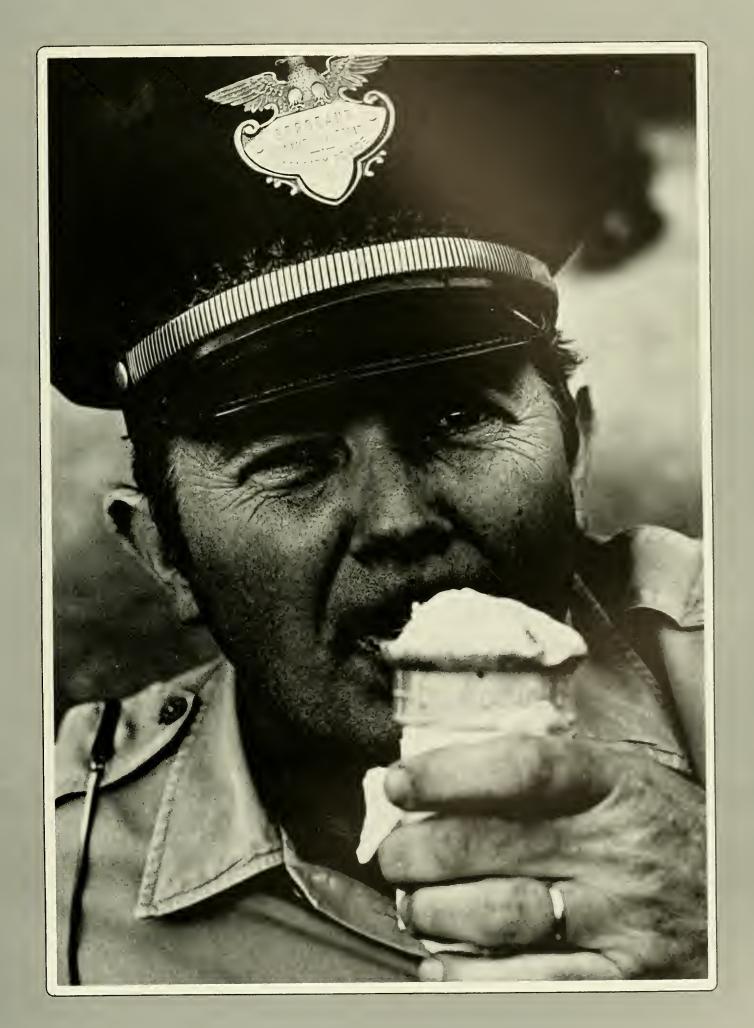
He must be taught how to use and fire his gun, that an officer may use his gun only to save his life or that of another, beyond reasonable doubt in a Court of Law.

He must study the Division Policy Manual and the University Traffic Regulations, and he must know these documents as he would the alphabet and the multiplication tables. He must be shown how the university is organized and the names and functions of its principal officals. It must be explained to him that his unit is but a part of a complex organization and that its primary purpose, aside from the numerous chores and services assigned to it, is the protection of property and people.

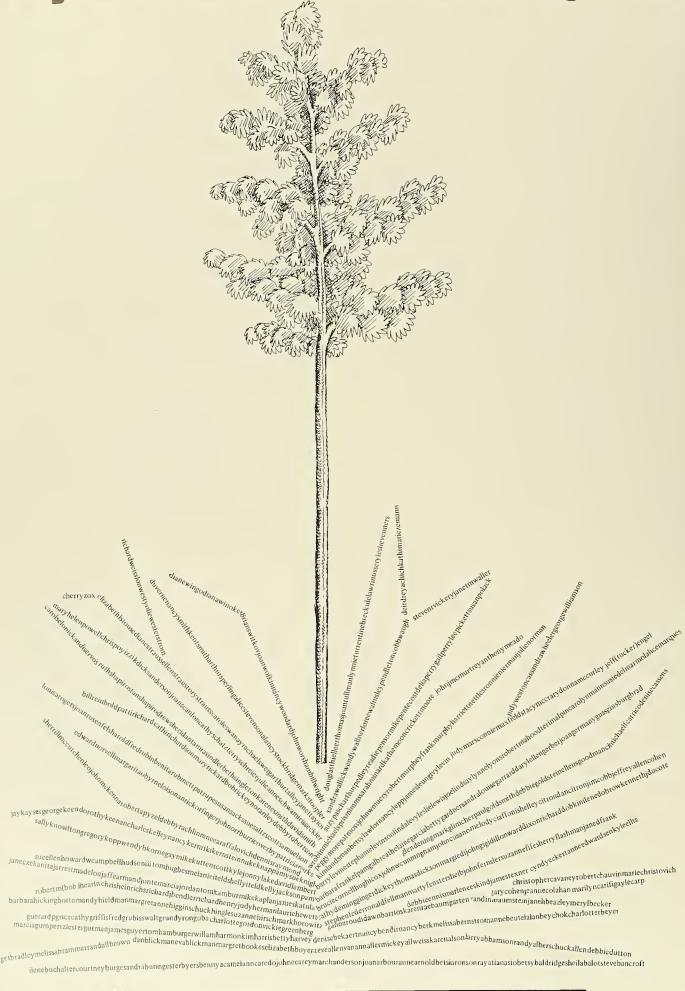
Finally, the officer must be periodically examined to determine his proficiency and to aid in the decision whether he should be discharged or retained and given recognition in the form of a pay raise or promotion in rank

----Robert A. Scruton

Tulane University Self-Study, 1967-1968



-community action council of tulane university students



community action council of tulane university students.



"CACTUS: A Thorn in the Side of Indifference."

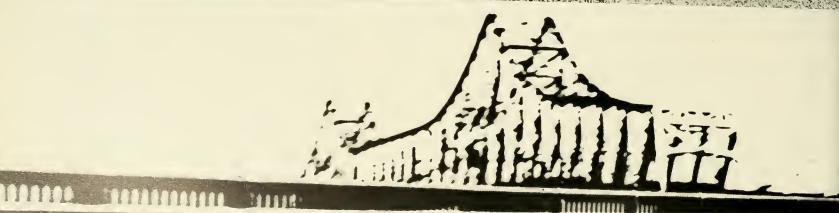
Although many of us cringe today when we hear this rather dated slogan, it is still a valid description of what CACTUS does and what CACTUS hopes to do in the future. Over the past few years the thorns may have changed direction, and the sides may not be the same ones as before, but the premise behind CACTUS still exists unchanged: that a college education cannot and must not be limited to a classroom—an awareness of one's environment and participation in it is necessary for an education and the understanding and betterment of one's world.

It is for this reason that CACTUS exists: to provide students with opportunities to learn about their surroundings while applying their knowledge to help the community, be it city, campus, or both.



community action council of tulane university students





community action council of tulane university students.





Although CACTUS has had programs operating in the New Orleans community for many years, a campus direction is new for the organization. It was decided over a year ago that if a group is to be an effective link between the campus and the community then it must be a viable force on campus as well.

For this reason, Campus Projects was established to investigate the opportunities for CACTUS involvement on campus, and to develop programs of on-campus activity. As an initial task, Campus Projects has undertaken a comprehensive study of student attitudes at Tulane. The results of this research will be available to anyone, and it will enable CACTUS to better evaluate the desires and needs of our students, leading to the development of campus programs.

In addition, CACTUS, in cooperation with the Sub-Committee on Minority Employment, is preparing a booklet for distribution to all wage and staff employees at the University. This booklet will contain information on obtaining such community resources as legal aid, health care, and family assistance.

In the community as well as on campus,

CACTUS is expanding to provide types of involvement different from those that have been offered in the past. This year CACTUS was allowed direct input into a citizen's planning group when it was given a seat on the Regional Planning Forum. This year a major part of the Forum's activities revolved around the controversial Mississippi River bridge crossings. Hopefully, opportunities for direct student participation in decisionmaking bodies in the community will increase in the future. In another new type of involvement for the organization. CACTUS worked with Tulane law students in the setting up and operation of the Legal Referral Service of the Mardi Gras Coalition. providing legal assistance to hundreds of people during the holiday period. In addition, Volunteer Clearinghouse, a new CACTUS program, is providing students to fill specialized volunteer positions throughout the city.

These are but a few of the many new directions that CACTUS has explored and must continue to explore in the future. The possibilities for different types of student involvement and input into the community and campus are great.

community action council of tulane university students

Recently CACTUS has been emphasizing its new directions. These are, of course, important to the organization, equally important are the regular programs in which a majority of the CACTUS members participate. These projects have proven to be worthwhile for both the Tulane students as well as the recipients of the aid, and are continued because they can effectively fill needs. Project Opportunity, CACTUS' first program, graduated its first group of high school seniors last year. 32 of the 33 seniors currently attend college, and these seniors were able to generate \$45,000 in first year financial aid.

Project DARE, expanded this year to include two schools, McDonogh 15 in the French Quarter as well as Henderson Dunn in the Desire Area, is beneficial to and enjoyed by the children, and parents and school officials believe it is a great experience.

CACTUS volunteers to Kingsley House have provided tutorial and recreational services needed by this settlement house in the Irish Channel.

In CACTUS' earliest days, many people expected infant mortality to strike the organization at any time. However, during the early stages of the group, there were enough people dedicated to the CACTUS

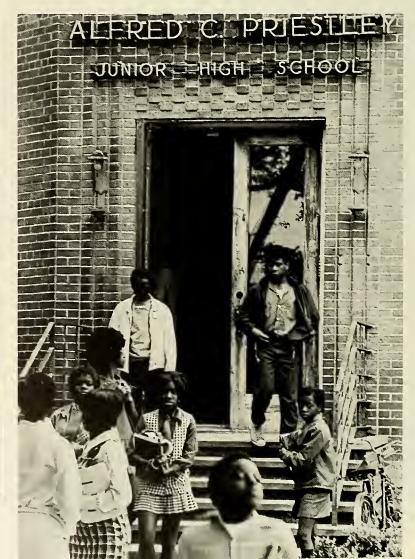
concept to see that this potential problem was overcome. Since then, involvement in CACTUS has grown at a rate to insure its continuance. But this has caused many problems to arise in the organization. Solutions to very mechanical problems, such as maintaining good volunteer records, are easy to implement; the most difficult problems arise in the fact that CACTUS programming involves interpersonal relationships, where motivational factors, expectations, dedication, and personality differences all come into play. Progress has been made in being able to employ these factors to the benefit of the organization, but often a conflict arises. This is the organization problem to which CACTUS must continue to direct itself, in order to be as effective as it possibly can.

The time of hard decisions is not over for CACTUS. CACTUS must continue to be self-critical to work for better programs and be searching for new ideas which meet needs of the campus or community, and fit student interests. By its very nature, CACTUS must continually change in order to achieve its goals. In ten years CACTUS may still be using "The Thorn in the Side of Indifference" as its slogan, but the thorns and the sides will be different—if they weren't, CACTUS would not exist.

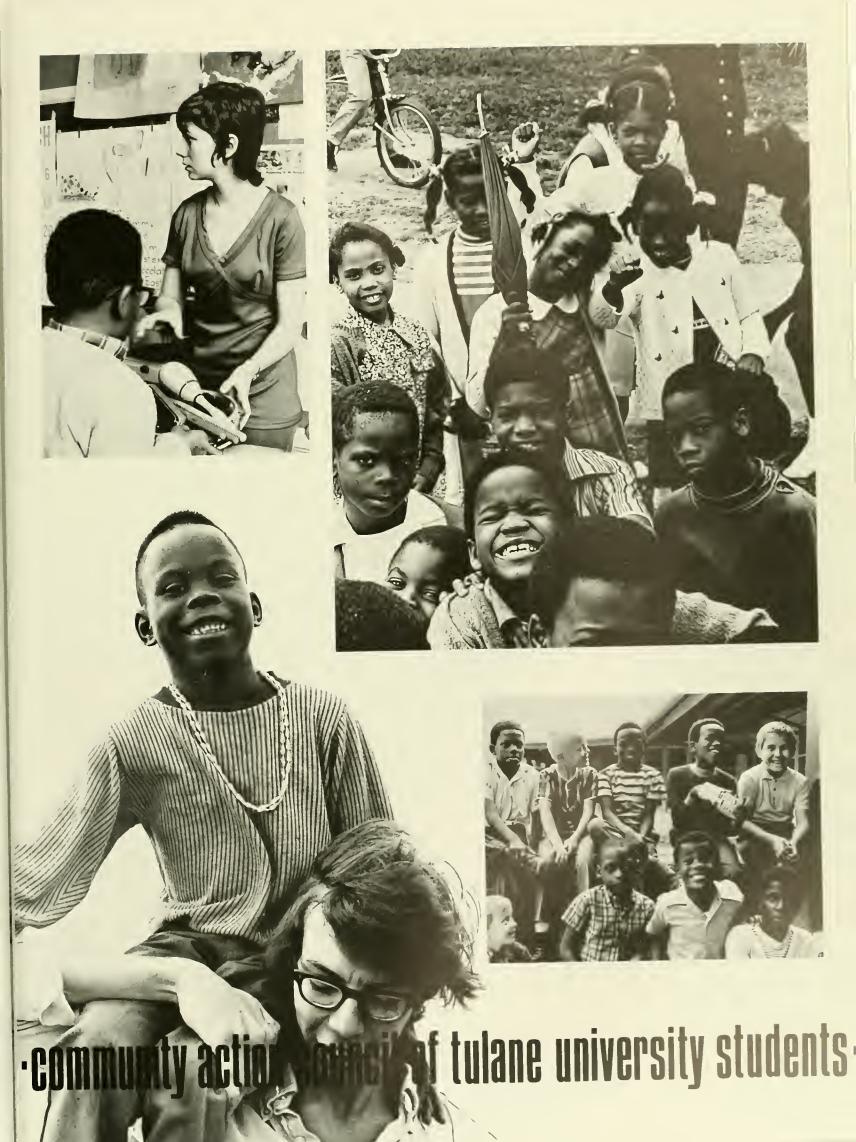
—John Carey
A & S '71







PAGE 80 /





NE score and two years ago I played Doold Deline Line Line age-Man and decided, in a moment of ridical cols in a most that I wanted to be a physician.

Two years later, I underwent some interviews that were pregnant with foreshadowing. A favorite question at these "talks" was always why I wanted to be a doctor. At the time, the answer that that's what my daddy did seemed quite adequate. And the point which appeared to impress my judges was that I had instigated original research into Little Golden Books, built my own log cabins, and even experimented with handwriting.

Needless to say. (pardon the pretention) I was easily accepted that least the P.S. 38 Queens Kindergarten (it may be that the letter of Rec. rom least Chief of Nursery School helped a little), and began the arduous grade educational journey culminating with, as I Freudianly slipped often in a elyears, med stool.

at me to quickly divest, depressurize, and desist the "Field," or some him informed her that I was an expert puzzle-fixer. She as ed exclaime "Where d YOU go t' skewl, bo-eh? I answered proudly "P.S 38 _a = the surgeon supported my ego by reassuring me that he felt had of a psychiatrist.

I began to perceive that time had not been at all quantitied.

primary secondary tertiary, and the first three years in quantities of a spelling bee, swim meet, high school plant.

f a spelling bee, swim meet, high school plant.

tootball games, a dismembered corpse in lie in some of the dog grey-ye or mining it mornings it is needles to see in a etid fecal-odo ed vard inting a indirection of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining it mornings in the meedles to see in a etid fecal-odo ed vard inting a indirection of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the dog grey-ye or mining through the second of the second

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HISTORY NIGHTMARE*



Doctor: Hello there. What's the trouble?

Doc: Yes. Uh-huh. What I mean is, how you feelin'?

El Eli, Lau Duc, bad

Doc: Where?

Doc: Any specific pain?

PATIENT

DOCTOR

Doc: Can you describe the pain?

Doc: How long have you been feeling this way?

Doc: What I mean is, how long have you had this pain?

Doc: And when was that?

Doc: Well, how old is the child now?

Doc: OK. Let's try another approach—Are there any members of your

Contained Value Lord management of the Child Code

family who are or have been sick with this type of thing?

Doc: Have you ever been in this hospital before?

Doc: Why was that?

Doc: Excuse me a moment.

Doc: I have a headache.

*Written in Sophomore year, while on the wards awaiting instructor the first day of Physical Diagnosis. We were to begin that day to apply the history-taking method we had been taught to real people.

LOVE

The chimera fibrillates
On a filionyx agar
And flaunts its papillary nebulae
At the mediastinal flaw.

The arytenoid emanates
A deep pleural spasm:
A cataplectic murmur
From philiogenic entombment.

As anarthria bows
To pterygoid transmutation
Of the ablated embolus,
The sceptre speaks.

10/30/67



GOODBYE, ZEAL.

When digitalis left me cold, I tried an hour of Donne; And realized, thus, anon, behold: That school just is not fun.

As basic sciences are pedantic and bore for factuality, So the humanities crawl in semantic Paradox and generality.

I thought—To transcend Medicine!
—The world of live or die . . .
In novel class, I found but Sin,
Reality, and Why.

Oh sad, that after years to train Through studies long and grueling, To come to terms with one's own brain That's learned to loathe all schooling.

4/4/69

REFLECTIONS ON A 1-DAY VACATION.

Fastly free fixed at anonymity in the tornado of time

Ecstatically alea
with unit homonymity
and indulgence of prime

Diseased of delight fever of nothingness convulsant with relief

Triumphantly trite
afloat in the meaningless
devoid of belief

One pillow-case-calm night; then back to parading the plague of ambition

In the prescribed rite of Thirst mascarading with false deglutition.

1/70



SUTURING LEON

Drugged and lacerated Bundled like a bunny in a straight-jacket of stupor and silent pain he sleeps.

O Mother,

thou wouldst leave little bunting for
an obscene phone call
Leave him to the merciless guilt-laden hands
of the amateur seamster
equipped with hypo and masked with gown.

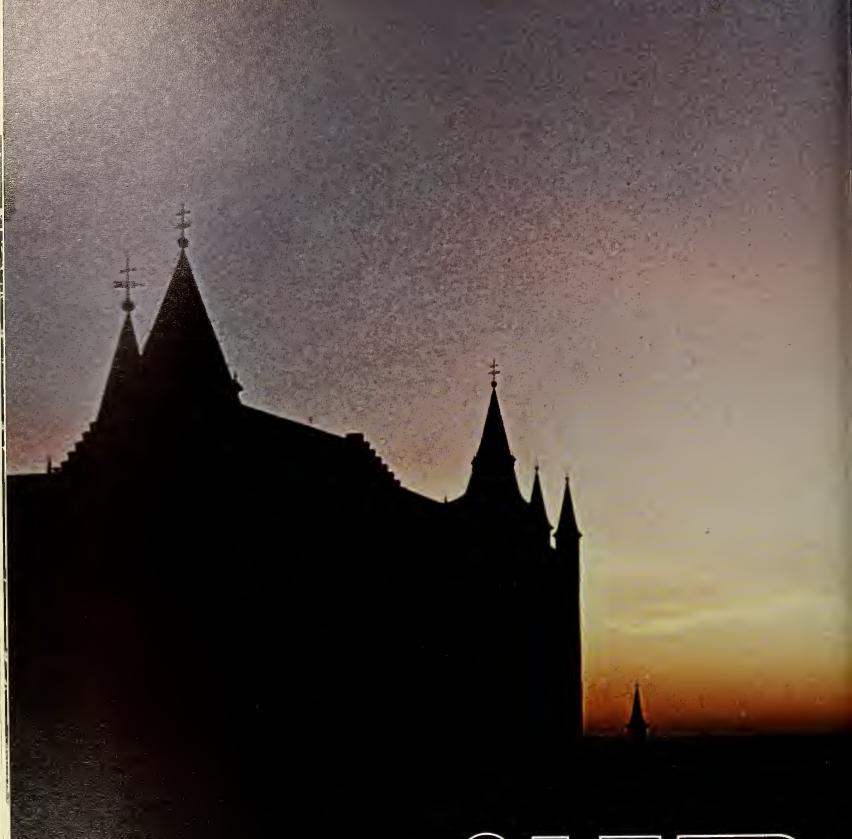
In a tile torture cubicle
seeming punishment
for defending Quijote
this chamber of screams
incongruity intrinsic
poverty prolific
ignorance staple

the eye meticulously mended the Selvage rebeckons needle-tracks drunken-auto gash stab to the stomach hatchet to the head bullet to the groin

O, Mother

for which atrocity in his personal melodramic will he next call.

Emergency Room, Charity, 5/19/70



Looking back





It is a year to know loneliness; to feel it envelope you in the chill romance of more light rains than you thought possible, or to recognize it through the incomparable joy of meeting up with a friend and the two of you setting off to visit cities you may still feel you had no right to see; for the cities were there long before you and will not change with your coming, and there is something profane in your American newness and glitter which you wish you could shake, leave hidden in an Austrian snow or up in the room in your pension. But then again, the cities are too grand to be

harried by your small vulgarity.

And, strangely enough, it is a year to feel the surprise in yourself when you look at the stone turned into a man by a mere man, and a cathedral, god, the cathedrals, and a painting, and you fight the tears and the awe in admitting that there had to be something somewhere, some glorious meaning-maybe in the artists themselves, or maybe they knew what it was, and maybe you're closer to it now for being closer to them. You do know, and you feel yourself becoming so very much greater and smaller as you realize, and your interests increase five fold and your emotions ten. And then, if you're lucky and if you're willing, and we all were, you have become a part of it all and you can see the difference between you and the visitors, and you're proud and humble, and independent, and so much older, and some of it even remains through the beating you take in coming home.

-Rick Drake, A & S '71 University of Hamburg 1969-1970



poem written in paris café

sitting in a café rue Dante parispicturesque the thing

to do
you know
writing a poem
bitchy mood
couldbeanywhere
sitting alone in pariscafélife
writing a poem
the thing
you know
to do
doing nothing

doing nothing
only wasting paperthoughts
sitting alone in pariscafélife
writing a poem about:
writing a poem

you know the thing to do

café select, blvd. montparnasse

sipping days hours blinks

afternoon poured by sighing into mist of hot wine thoughts eyeing through café-window passing in and out of café-world to streetworld some never voyaged near our land we scanned the universe of us touching very little maybe even then too much of what never has an answer we did not save the world nor try to save ourselves the trouble of asking the question only our empty wineglasses know

champsélyséeseyes

champsélyséeseyeslife peopling through eyemind parisdrunk on peoplesights impressions heavy air-incensed jasminemist greenjade-screened city mystery-clung spectred lovestoned city walking down champsélysées fractionglimpsed eyes of one whom i loved splitsecondly rushdistance crowdfaced hypnotized unspeakable ohiloveyou champsélyséeseyes forever i'll search everywhere for your holygraillove craning through street-throngs métrobodies until i find you or something approximate

la pubelle

below boul' miche street so winterbarren yesterday is today springreened of monet tints leafbrushed thickly on canvasbarked branches splotched yellow sometimes blossoms

dogs shit on sidewalks for unwary pedestrians bereted frenchmen pee in pissoirs one can whiff it in the parisair perfumed with channel or st. laurent

and from my windowseat
i see irontip of eiffel tower
peek above parisgray rooftops
as i spysecretly on sunset pinktinge
a whitebent man with
red-and-green-plaid sack
crookedly rumages in garbage can
across the street
for something
he doesn't find
so leaves
without
putting back the lid

-Nancy Harris, Newcomb '71 Sorbonne, 1969-1970



spent my first two years at Newcomb learning to be a clock-watcher. Having to cram five courses into 960 minutes of my working day, my life ran on a schedule so that not one productive moment would be lost. With such efficiency, I became what was demanded of me, an academic machine of mass production. Not until my Junior year abroad in England did I bury my clocks and discover people.

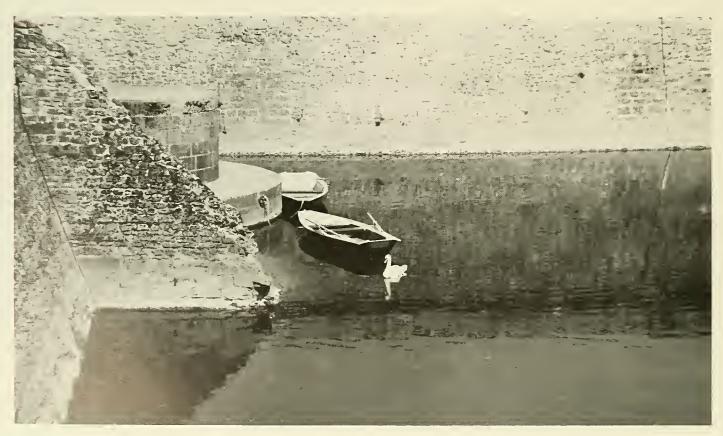
"Man should not live by the clock alone." This is perhaps the most valuable lesson I learned from the English. Time became dependant not on the passing of minutes, but on the experiences that occurred within those minutes, experiences that transcended the purely academic sphere and involved "living in the moment with people."

Such experiences were possible in an educational environment that placed more emphasis on independant studies than required assignments, more emphasis on creative thinking than memory skills; a system where pressure is an American word. I do not mean to idealize the English system, for in several areas it is weak. But I do think the confidence given to the student to create his own learning schedule promotes a much healthier attitude towards time.

The British students seemed to place as much importance on hours spent in discussion during coffee breaks as on hours spent in the isolation of books and the library. As a consequence, the learning experience became not a mere compartment of one's life, but a total activity. Returning to New Orleans, I can feel myself being caught up again in the clockwork machinery. One hopeful note is that the clocks in the library are never on time.

—Nora Riley, Newcomb '71 University of East Anglia, 1969-1970







Each returning Junior Year Abroad student returns to Tulane his senior year with his own set of memorabilia. Each underwent a separate and unique experience, and I can only talk about how living abroad affected me personally.

First of all, you notice the differences in the educational system. The British system encourages much more initiative on the part of the student. He is not constantly deluged with bi-weekly quizzes or midterms in each subject. Indeed, many students in the liberal arts, like myself, had only one battery of examinations (in May and June), covering the course work for the entire year. The students thus have much more opportunity to ration their own time, and can, for instance, spend a few weeks going into depth in just one of his courses he is interested in following up.

All final examinations are essay, giving the student a wide range of questions from which to pick. It is assumed that he will have a basic understanding of his course; so rather than examining a superficial knowledge of the entire course, finals test students in several particular aspects of the course which the student himself picks to study.

Instead of quizzes, term papers are stressed and tutorials are offered with specialists in your field. Extensive outside reading is required, but you don't notice how much you are reading because you are picking out the books you want to read, rather than having a single textbook you have to memorize the night before a test.

You are not as dependent on the professor for learning his interpretation of a work of literature or of a period of history. Instead, you are forced into making your own interpretations and defending them in your papers and in your discussions with your tutor. Thus, individual research is stressed, and not simply copying down a lecturer's notes and memorizing his own point of view and his own bias.

You emerge from your year of study with a feeling that perhaps you have not learned more individual facts or picky details that you can recall at a moment's notice.

but that you have certainly made your own opin on formed your own interpretation. This gives you a much greater pride of accomplishment and scholarly fee ing than you usually get in an undergraduate American institution.

What, though, is it like to live in Europe for a year? First of all, you realize that you cannot possibly hope to comprehend a foreign culture, to immerse yourself in it completely and to understand it fully without living there for an extended period of time. You can truly understand neither Shakespeare nor the British general election without having experienced England. Indeed a year seems really so short! But how much better it is than simply going over in the summer, travelling around with other Americans, rapping with them, visiting the typical American college summer tour haunts: 14 countries in 21 days! You can understand English history and politics, English literature—indeed, the English themselves—only by being constantly bombarded by the same impressions and feeling the same pressures they do, on a day-to-day bas s certainly not by staying at the London H. ton for a seek

The University hall is a great place to meet peoplactually get to know all the people in the hall in was a typical example. I was the hall Yank The rest of residents were English, about 160 of them to establish with about 20 Scots, two Nigerians a Symmote of an integral unit in England has to establish more of an integral unit in England has to establish studied and played together. There was note that studied and played together There was note that studied and played together. There was note that studied and played together and the studied and played together. There was note that studied and played together and the studied and played together. There was note that studied and played together and the studied and played together there was noted to the played together. There was noted that studied and played together and the studied and played together there was noted to the played together. There was noted that the played together there was noted to the played together there was noted to the played together. There was noted that the played together the played toget

miss it all

Jim Dalfares, A. A.S. 71 Linive sity of Shellier 962-1970

Law students are often accused of living in oblivion to the community and the campus. Yet, two of the last three presidents of the Tulane Student Senate were law students. This year's head of the University Center Board is a law student. And the Direction program was conceived, organized, and still is staffed in important roles by law students.

More dramatic, however, are law students' activities off campus. For example, this year they created a Consumer Protection Clinic, under the auspices of the Law School, to help wage the consumers' war for better products and less abuses. At present, the Clinic involves only law students, but soon it will include students from other schools in the University. Already, it has valuably aided many harried consumers and, in the process, afforded students practical experience in a widening area of law.

The most important work by law students this year came via the internship some clinic members served with the New Orleans Legal Assistance Corporation. Through this organization, students worked in neighborhood offices, advising consumers of their rights and remedies for certain problems. In another area, other students formed a research team to study and evaluate data on specific consumer problems. This team focuses upon a particular area each year, and in its first year has analyzed credit practices and debt collection measures in New Orleans.





In the future, Clinic members will move into consumer education, hoping to make people more aware of comparison shopping, and of typical fraud practices, and of what they can do to fight them. Finally, the Clinic will examine existing legislation to help draft new laws. This work comes from careful economic and legal research, and may prove a useful tool in guiding local legislative action.



THE



While consumer problems occupy some students, others work in programs aimed at securing the due process rights of the poor. The Release On Recognizance program has helped many people charged with crimes to secure bail for which they are eligible, but too poor to afford. The Constitution assures a quick trial and a fair judicial process; both assurances however, are abrased when they must sit in jail for weeks and even months awaiting trial, merely because they could not afford bail.

Under tightly supervised government procedures, students help to secure the release, on their recognizance, of some of these indigents. To qualify, the indigent must show ties to the community strong enough to insure a high chance that he will turn up at his trial. To date, the program has proved a large success.

In another dramatic development this spring, the Louisiana Supreme Court ruled to permit students an opportunity by which they can tell prospective employers they've had actual courtroom experience. Under the supervision of practicing attorneys, seniors can now work in civil cases that do not involve a fee, and in some criminal cases. In the criminal area, they can work for either the defense or the prosecution. This program is a unique educational venture that should also aid defendants whose cases require close attention, but who cannot afford a good lawyer. It will be run under the

Rights of an Arrested Person:

- 1. You have the right to use the telephone:
- 2. You need not make any statement: that is, you have a right to remain silent:
- 3. Anything you say may be used against you in trial:
- 4. You have a right to consult with and obtain the advice of an attorney, before answering any questions:
- 5. If you cannot afford an attorney, the court will obtain an attorney to represent you and advise you:
- 6. You have a right to have your attorney or an appointed attorney present at the time of any questioning or giving of any statements.
- 7. If you are charged with a felony, you have a right to request a preliminary examination by a magistrate;

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS JOSEPH 1 GIARRUSSO SUPERINTENDENT

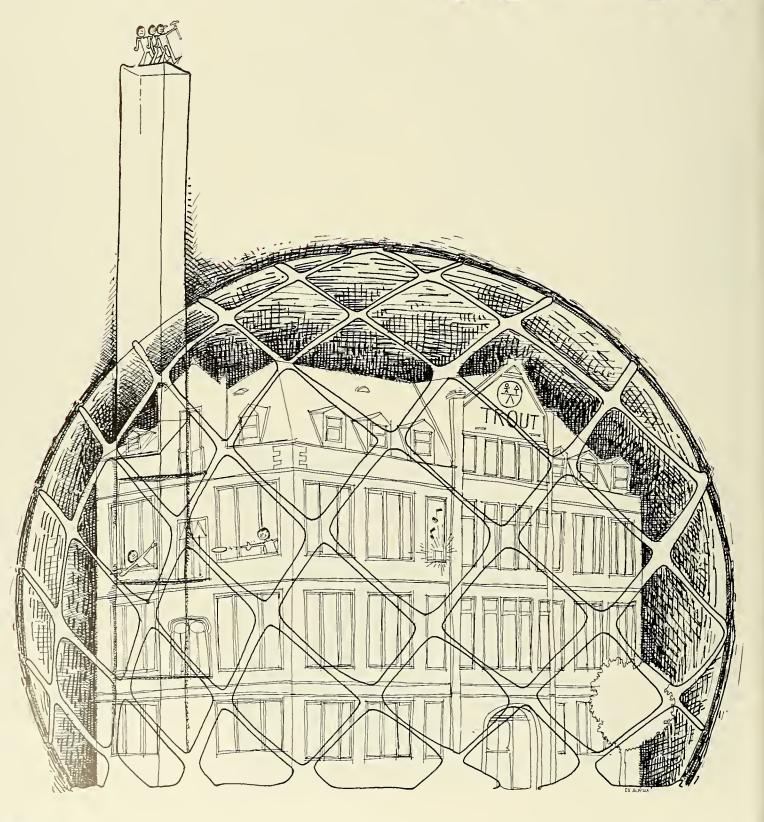
auspices of the law school and the Moot Court, and honors organization that provides training and experience in trial work.

These activities represent a shift from what law students have long been taught to do. Obligations to scholarship are not, however, less today. But when the Law School moved this fall into its new quarters in the former library building, it moved also into a new era. The curriculum is much expanded, and new programs such as these now exist to carry students to new steps beyond the confines of the classroom, affording them practical education and the community needed and constructive services.

—James Farwell Law '71



ARCHI



TECTURE

evolution beyond all precedent

"We stand with one foot in the Renaissance and the other in a world which announces itself through the most profound social and technological revolution in man's history. It is an evolutionary revolution, but unlike any before, the pace of the evolution is accelerated beyond all prior precedent."

It was as an effort to respond to the changes referred to in the above by the late John W. Lawrence, Dean of the School of Architecture, that a reevaluation and modification of the structure of the School has occurred. Buildings do not exist independent of their surroundings; they must be woven into the intricate fabric created by an ever increasingly complex culture.

In recent years, questions have been raised concerning the environment which is being created, and the needs of the people who live in it. During the past two years, through the efforts of both students and faculty, the School of Architecture embarked on its reevaluation.

A curriculum committee consisting of students and faculty was established, and questionaires were distributed to help determine what courses shoud be added, changed or dropped to make the curriculum more relevant to the students' needs. Under the resulting changes, certain humanity and science requirements were reduced. Increased emphasis has been placed on conceptual sketches and drawings in the early years of study and the understanding of present problems, as well as some glimpse of possible future problems through reading and lectures.

Technical knowledge such as structural and mechanical systems is also being made available at an earlier point in the curriculum, serving multipurpose objectives. Not only does it give the student tangible knowledge and materials with which to work, but it also allows more time in later years for investigation into other fields.

A seminar system through which students study fields such as real estate, financing, urban sociology, and the use of computers in program analysis has been established and is on an elective basis. The seminar system also allows for the exchange of ideas between students and professors on a more informal basis.

A platform system, allowing students who have completed their sophomore year to choose their design instructor and projects, is being tested.

Combined, these changes present more relevant information to the student faster and allows more freedom in developing particular interests.

Each problem issued in design class has a myriad of solutions, each having its own merits and weaknesses. By analysis of varying solutions and the testing and exchanging of ideas between students and professors of different backgrounds and experiences, students are taught to think in conceptual form and to make decisions without attempting to reach predetermined answers, hopefully developing within the student a mental process applicable to future problems regardless of their nature.

The School periodically tests theories developed in the academic atmosphere against existing problems, such as QUARTERFRONT, a study of the Vieux Carre Riverfront, and takes part in community activities such as Metro-Link, a local Community Design Center. Under the River Front Project alternate designs for an expressway along the riverside of the Vieux Carre and the impact of each on the Quarter were studied. Through Metro-Link, partically staffed with Tulane Architecture students, persons who would not normally have access to an architect's services may obtain it, and students hopefully acquire a better idea of problems facing the architect in the future.

Changes in the School of Architecture came about due to the inherent nature of the subject, the size of the student body, the near total autonomy





the School has within the University system, and an overall willingness, if not desire, on the part of the students and faculty to find and explore new ideas and methods for solving the problems facing the architect. The increased time students spend with each other and with professors is of major importance in that it allows for a more intense and extensive exchange of ideas than is found in the normal three day-a-week lecture. The future of the Tulane School of Architecture, as well as any educational institution, lies in the continuing exchange of ideas between students and professors, and the School's ability as a formal structure to remain philosophically open, allowing students and professors to project into the future and react in a responsible manner to the demands placed on them by their society.

The School of Architecture has made a conscientious effort to update the structure of its curriculum relative to the current changes and needs of our society. If the end product of a college education is to be an informed, thinking individual, all schools within this University would do well to undergo a similar periodic reevaluation.









SMALL group of Tulane graduate students, in an effort to provide educational alternatives in New Orleans, organized the New Orleans Free University. The concept of providing information so that people could find new and more suitable educational experiences was best put forth in the first catalog:

"As schools and universities respond inflexibly and unimaginatively to changing human needs, their unquestioned right to monopolize education becomes increasingly untenable. Communication between the growing numbers of those dissatisfied or alienated serves as catalyst to unite isolated efforts and thereby create a new form and style of education. The free school movement is an outgrowth of a new culture seeking to release the individual's perception from unnecessary constraints."

The Free University in the New Orleans area is a means of providing information which will enable people of diverse interests and backgrounds to interact creatively. Since course moderators are not paid, the F.U. attracts people committed to the intrinsic rewards of the learning process rather than to financial gain or status. All courses are free and non-credit and anyone may participate as instructor and/or student. Involvement in the F.U., whether teaching or learning, can begin to penetrate communication barriers and to reorient attitudes toward education.

The result of this effort so far has been the offering of courses ranging from film making to anarchism to transcendental meditation, and the involvement and interaction of students from all campuses in New Orleans, heads from the Quarter, and others. More than 50 people (though no Tulane faculty members) have taken the time to conduct courses. Free University is thus one of the all too scarce ways that Tulane extends itself as a true university should, even to those dissatisfied with it.

-Ben Weathersby





HOW LONG

Fraternities have found, as have American troop commanders in Viet Nam, college administrators, and frustrated parents, that young people are a lot less willing to take orders without question than in the past. More aware, more articulate, more demanding than before, today's kids hesitate to accept established mores and authority at face value. They ask "why" and expect to be answered.

Inside they are growing and gaining an appreciation of their own complexities. They are reluctant to sacrifice their beings to the goals of a technological society, which are unexplained, not understood, often "plastic," and sometimes worthless. "Do your own thing" is the publically proclaimed method for developing the total personality and achieving a realization of self. Those who prohibit the implementation of this principle risk rejection by the youth culture.

The modern mood is anti-organizational because kids want individual freedom to create their own styles. But they are unsure of which direction to take. A few years ago, when conformity was not only acceptable, but necessary for social survival, security was available at a very small intellectual cost. In addition to a specified wardrobe, guaranteed to impress everyone on campus, fraternity men were provided with enough prestige and good times to make four years at college relatively painless.

This is no longer adequate for today's more serious and thought-probing students. They have found the traditional kibitzing and hell-raising a poor substitute for the meaning they are seeking.

Sensitive to criticisms that they are "irrelevant," fraternities are finding it necessary to adapt themselves to the changing tones. Aware of the antagonism towards stereotypes, the organizations are playing up individualism to attract new members and have become more tolerant of differences. They are trying to convince people that group participation does not necessarily mean a loss of identity.

The stringent enforcement of norms and mores in the House has dissipated because the whole thing is more "open" now. The House is requiring less of a total personality involvement, instead of the with-us-or-against-us attitude. The hard knocks caused by deactivation and loss of pledges last year made some fraternities realize the need for change.

Clearly the biggest problem facing the frats is the change in attitude of freshmen. Aside from being more inclined towards academics than in the past, freshmen are much more independent than before. They want to find out who they are without somebody telling, and they seem not to need the fraternity as an organization.

The mass media have had much to do with the awareness of young people, causing them to "grow up faster." Viewing the campus as an outlet for political expression, some incoming freshmen are questioning the purpose of an organization like the fraternity. People are scrutinizing the fraternities—questioning the system, and needing to be convinced. There are fewer people being shepherded in. However, more of those who came through rush were committed to joining and not just enjoying the parties. They were looking harder.

Some freshmen who have joined fraternities have made themselves heard. The freshmen of one fraternity last year were responsible for a change in the master-pledge relationship. By this year, all the fraternities have revamped their pledge programs to accommodate the changing youth. As one fraternity's rush chairman put it, "The pledges are a little smarter now. They know more about the world than they used to, and we can't tell them what to do. That's why we have to be more reasonable with them."

Apparently, the days when the pledges had to fetch

WILL THEY BE ABLE TO STAY?



matches, wash cars, do push-ups, and bounce balls on the end of their noses, are coming to a close. The trend is definitely away from the old hazing and personal servitude practices. The reason is simple—freshmen refuse to take it anymore.

Now, in many cases, the pledge period is limited to approximately six weeks, after which time the individual becomes an associate member. During this stage, unlike before, he is permitted to attend the meetings and have a voice. Some organizations permit their pledges to vote.

There was no big snow-job attempt on the part of fraternities this year during rush. A more informal, person-to-person, less expensive rush took place, instead of the orientation marathons of the past. The "hard sell" was abandoned in favor of something more casual and leisurely. Fraternities didn't go to the dorms to drag rushees out.

Previously, the pledge training was used to fulfill the somewhat sadistic needs of the active members. It is now aimed at the needs of the pledge, with the emphasis on the success experience, rather than failure. Where before antagonism was employed to unify the pledges as a class, new members are now integrated into the chapter as indiiduals.

The biggest change has been from the concept of "pledges until they prove themselves" to the concept of an individual within the fraternity to be educated in the workings of the structure. Indeed, several of the groups seem to be following this method.

In spite of these efforts, rush this year has not been as successful as in the past. The number of pledges this year reaches at least 300, whereas last year's total was over 100 people higher. These





figures are somewhat misleading in that the present policy of open rush permits fraternities to take new members all year. What's more, though there have been various rumors circulating that said fraternities are on the decline, several organizations reported that they have more pledges in their organizations than before.

Some individuals pointed to the anti-fraternity literature that bombards freshmen as soon as they arrive on campus. The *Hullabaloo*, with its traditional editorial stand against the Greek system, was not popular among them. Another indicated that the inflationary tendencies in the National economy have affected the financial ability of people to join. The fraternity *is* a business organization too, and must have capital in order to run. At the same time, some point out, there was a definite reluctance on the part of actives last year to cough up the fees. The actives didn't feel they were getting enough out of it.

There is some concern that, with fraternities losing their grip on the campus, they may disappear completely within a matter of years. Most fraternity members believe that fraternities will last quite a while longer, though perhaps, not in their present form. In fact, most of the organizations seem to be getting away from the formality and ritual. There is less emphasis on fraternity structure; some don't bother with meetings.

One fraternity representative had some interesting comments to make about fraternities, aside from the point that he is against them. Students have gone through the social aspect in high school, and are now looking for something more, he explained. "You have to broaden the scope to keep them interested. The University should come first, and the fraternity, second. If the fraternity is going to be useful, it has to give something to the University, it has to start getting involved. The fraternity has been happy to be isolated, but it was always taking away."

It seems that now, a few fraternities are interested in taking the ideas of their individuals and turning them outside to deal with the more meaningful problems of today. Furthermore, these fraternities feel that they could fulfill some important roles that the University should be, but isn't, taking on, like academic counseling, particularly in regard to class selection.

Not all fraternity men feel that their organizations should have a deeper role in the University and society as a whole. Many believe that the fraternity's sole purpose is that of a social unit. Furthermore, the frats don't seem to be as progressive as all their stress on individualism and social awareness would indicate. There is some evidence of the traditional pranks like overturning Volkswagens, and customs like answering the phone Army-style, "This is pledge so-and-so..."

But the image of fraternities has been somewhat updated as they all have their share of long-haired people who wear bell-bottoms and peace symbols. "In frats," as one such person says, "if you used to use drugs, you were a freak; now, if you don't, you're a freak."

Fraternities can hardly be considered revolutionary with their acceptance of hairy people and trippers, since these are symbols of the modern age. In fact, it is clear that fraternities are struggling to keep up with the contemporary trends, rather than initiating any. It is difficult to measure how far fraternities have come from the old stereotype. What is most evident perhaps, is that there exists an understanding that to survive, they are going to have to adapt. Clearly, there are traces of the old image around. The interesting question is, "How long will they be able to stay?"

—Cindy Stevens
Newcomb '71



Has the white-gloved image of sorority rush gotten slightly dirty? Has all the hand clapping become offbeat and the songs a little out of tune? Some people seem to think so. When rushees and actives wonder if it's real and pray for the day the whole affair will be over, it's time for a change. Their radical heritage is creeping out of the mothballs and, thank God, things are really changing. From faces and family to personality and intellect; from homogeneous milkshake organizations towards a diversified hodgepodge, the bonds of the goldfish swallowing days are fading into oblivion and the reincarnation of individualism is here.

Individualism that requires a rush geared to the selection of members for what they are, not who they know. A rush that says "this is what we've got and are offering you" instead of one that announces that "this is what we are and you will become." The focus of rush has shifted from clothes to the person, from "she's just so sweet" to intelligence, talent, abilities and interests.

Times have changed and people are concerned with finding out who they really are. The existence of sororities hinges on their part in helping to answer this question. It is to this role that the "new rush" is and has to be oriented. The modern version of rush must stress the freedom for growth in a sorority—that everyone doesn't hold their cigarette the same way or cross their legs in the identical fashion; that sororities want and need people who are different, who do question and sincerely want to find answers. Without this vitality, without these people who question, how can sororities ever find out what is real?

Something new had to be created, something that would put across this











necessity for vitality. And so a new method of rush was born—one where the emphasis is based on the individual, centered on finding out what makes a rushee tick, what does she have to offer the sorority and what can the sorority offer her. With birth came death—death to a great deal of trivia, a great deal of the superficial, the insignificant. Instead of the songs, skits and conversation have become centered around what the sorority has to offer, what it is and can be, why it is real.



And so a metamorphosis has occurred. The cocoon that has encircled sororities and rush for so many years is beginning to crumble. What will emerge, only time will tell. Its form is beginning to appear, its wings are starting to break free from the bonds of the old lifeless cocoon. The change has occurred, but whether a butterfly or a moth emerges remains to be seen.

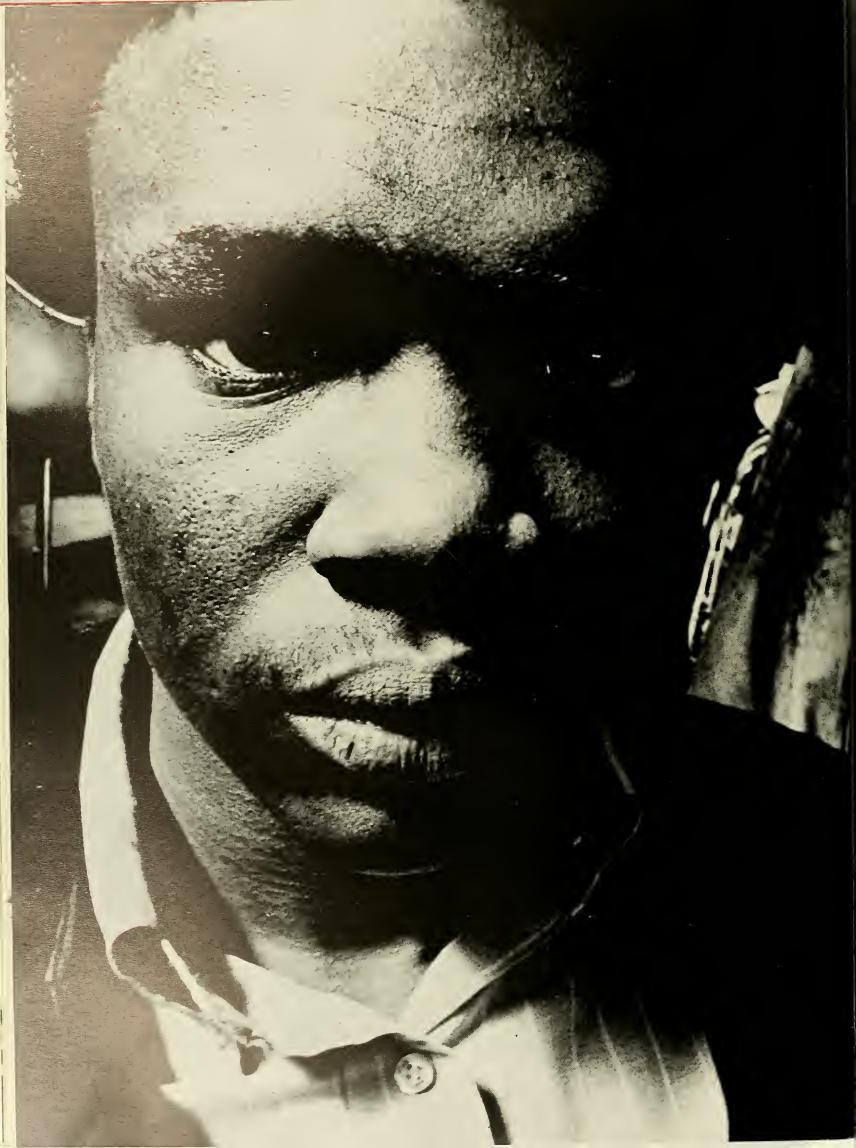
—Karen Lautz Newcomb '73











IT'S ALL PRICE HIS ALL PRICE H

BY HAROLD SYLVESTER

It took a long time for Black people to realize that to actualize themselves was not to acculturate to White society. 400 long hard years have passed and finally we Black people can see ourselves through the camouflage of American Society.

We are different. Our Black skins and empty pockets set us apart from other Americans. Black people are not a part of the same apocalyptic intrigue that propels the world from one war to the next, from suicidal death to suicidal death. We have our own cause.



Black people at Tulane, as is evident by the chosen seclusion of the Afro-American Congress, struggle as do brothers and sisters all over the world to build our own empires. Resegregation? A sick word but call it what you will. Realize though that it is necessary in order for us to establish an identity strong enough to break the symbiosis that we have had with white society for much too long. We have been playing pseudo-masochistic games with each other for too long. What we want to do is stop the game, but if we can't, then we'll just have to reverse the order.

Being separate from the rest of society is nothing new for Black folks. We have been that way all along. The difference now is that we have *chosen* this way ourselves. We have

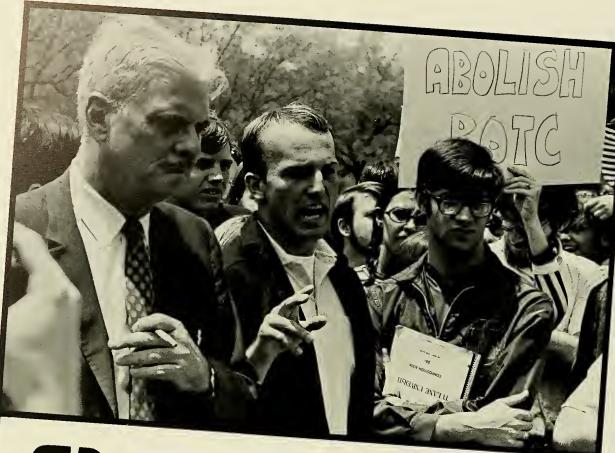


a new awareness of the fact that the rest of society is just not that pretty. We have had a good thing going for us for a long time. Black society is poetic. It is beautiful and dramatic. What we learn in a society is both good and bad. We sift through the mess and try to grasp what is good.

Black people know two worlds and their preference is obvious. Also it is obvious that we are living in a real world where all of the different groups have to compromise or destroy each other. We are not bent on destruction so we must compromise. Our compromise will no longer cause us an expense, for we have an Identity.

We know who we are.

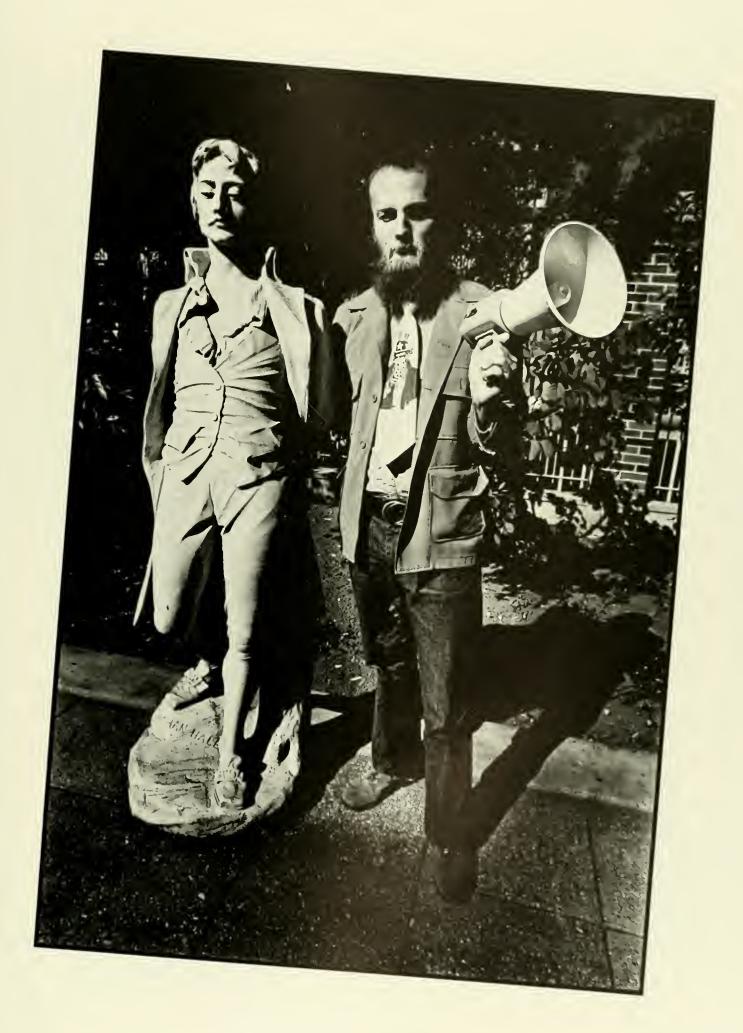




1965. In the warm January sunshine, I lost my West Point chill, and felt life resurge into my veins. Tulane looked like what a college was supposed to, compared to the Spartan village from whence I came. My education was before me, and I grew in excitement. The Free Speech movement had not yet been heard at Tulane, but the fraternity life blared forth with beer and good rock and roll. I left the tactics class at the academy and forgot about why we were in Vietnam. I left that problem to my classmates, along with our class motto—"None shall surpass the '67 Class." Since that time I have come to a greater understanding of both the war and the motto. My class was the one hardest hit in terms of casualties in the war. But I was safe in my garden of eden, clothed with a II-S.

The first time I came into contact with the administration other than the traffic ticket bureau, was over the issue of a fraternity party which resulted in the imposition of a one year social probation for my chapter, which was followed the next year by a total suspension of activities for a repeat of the "Debutramp." It was my first taste of the underground, and it was fun.

The underground grew slowly. The president of Pan Hell got busted, and was forced to resign. A few fraternity houses were under surveilance by the NOPD for suspected use of marihuana, and the paranoia began to build. With the heat beginning to hassle students off campus, and the growth of the use of mind effecting intoxicants on campus, the ghetto began to gestate. Following the episode of censorship of the alleged "obscene" *Hullabaloo* photographs, the annual spring round-up began.





The following fall SDS organized, and the black students got into the ACT. Vibrations were beginning to reach a high energy level. ROTC was under attack. The war became more unpopular. Spring erupted with rallys and sit-ins. The faculty discovered what their more unpopular. Spring erupted with rallys and sit-ins. The faculty discovered what their more unpopular. Spring erupted with rallys and sit-ins. The faculty discovered what their place was. Dr. Dubinsky and a handful of students were wiped out in the back lash of place was. Dr. Dubinsky and a handful of students were wiped out in the back lash of the Green Wave. While the administration felt the financial pinch brought on by they dared not speak out, lest the University become "politicized."

Students returned to Tulane in the fall of 1969 pessimistic if they returned at all.

Frustration grew as the war worsened. Tulane was darkened by the cloud of the possibility of censorship by the American Association of University Professors for its handling of censorship by the American Association of University Professors for its handling of the dismissal of a tenured faculty member over the recommendation of a ranking of the dismissal of a tenured faculty member over the recommendation. The secret faculty committee. The Chicago 7 trial mocked the American judicial system. The secret plan to end the war remained a secret.

And then there was the Cambodian invasion, which triggered the American university into action. The war was brought home. But not the way we wanted. Kent State proved to us that to protest against the government's policy of the handling of the war meant that we were putting our lives on the line. A sense of outrage burst across the country, and hundreds of thousands rallied to Washington on a week's notice. The Tulane Liberation was from its spring occupation of the Student Union, sent up a delegation of hundreds of thousands rallied to washington on a week's notice. The Tulane has semester's work Front, fresh from its spring occupation of the Student Union, sent up a delegation of work Front, fresh from its spring occupation of the Student Union, sent up a delegation of the Student Union

That same summer the twenty-fifth anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima was commemorated, and it was then that I fully understood the impact of being born on the day the atomic rated, and it was then that I fully understood that my grandmother wanted to name me Adam, bomb was dropped. I have been told that my grandmother which spelling she meant.

R. Collin Vallee



The Tulane 'Jock'— Circa 1971



by Joel Henderson Situation: Jim the Jock meets Walter the Whimp on the sidewalks of McAlister. Immediately a stereotype is formulated in the mind of each party. Walter the Whimp makes the assumption that Jim the Jock, along with his short hair, white socks, forty-four inch chest, and Tulane T-shirt, represents the lowest of Darwin's evolutionary forms. This assumption is due primarily to the concept that every Jock, the student athlete, is enrolled in the University College physical education program. The above concept is, however, more myth than reality.

In 1952, the University administrators decided to abolish the physical education major due to excessive expenditures by the Department of Athletics. With the abolition of the physical education major. Tulane began to fall to the lower rungs of the tough Southeastern Conference ladder. As the loyal supporters of Tulane football looked for a means of rebuilding Tulane as a football power, all roads seemed to lead to the reinstatement of the physical education major, in hopes of recruiting better athletes. The groups debating the issue were divided, it seems, into those who thought that a physical education program would be Tulane's "savior," and those who viewed a physical education program as disgraceful to the academic standards of their institution.

The University Self Study, completed in the summer of 1968, stated that "the immediate goal of the athletic program is to raise itself to a point of excellence that is compatible with the academic reputation of the University." Statistics prove that the reinstatement of the physical education major in 1968, under the auspices of the University College, was neither the "savior" of Tulane football, nor a disgrace to the University academically.

The question arises as to whether or not the success of Tulane football in 1970 was a direct result of the physical education major. A glance at the academic files of those men who made "1970: Year of the Green" a reality will answer the question. The 1970 Tulane Varsity Football team included some 85 student athletes with only 25 percent of the varsity team enrolled in the University College program, and 53 percent enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences. The remaining 22 percent were enrolled in the School of Engineering.

Varsity football was not the only sport in which the physical education major represented a minority. In the minor sports—golf, swimming, tennis, and track—there are no men on athletic scholarships enrolled in the University College. Of those not on scholarship, only one in 20 is a phys.-ed. major. In the other two major sports, baseball and basketball, similar statistics can be found. Of those athletes playing baseball on scholarship, only three of 17 are enrolled in the University College. Only two out of 16 basketball players on scholarship are currently majoring in physical education.





The student athlete at Tulane seems to have been attracted to Tulane, not out of aspiration for a professional career, but primarily for the chance to receive a first-rate academic education in one of the University's fields of study. Athletes, upon arriving at Tulane, are not so näive as to believe that their sole purpose here lies in the achievement of an athletic career. Instead, the athlete, just as the non-athlete, seeks first to receive a formal education.

Often the athlete perceives his role in the manner of the student who works his way through school via a part time job. A scholarship is not merely a gift; it encompasses many hours of fatiguing physical and mental work. Those athletes who truly wish to dedicate themselves to career work in the physical education field make use of the physical education program to achieve their goal. It is only right that such an institution as Tulane should offer these athletes this opportunity. The physical education major program is not a method for recruiting the less intelligent student athlete. Granted, there are those athletes who wish to study only physical education, but it is not true that physical education, in some form or fashion, is of interest to the majority in America's society?

Finally, as our athletic department shifts gear and moves into "1971, the Year of the Green Plus One," it must be stated that the return of the physical education major at Tulane University was not responsible for the success of Tulane football in 1970. Those who believe that the student athlete at Tulane is a detrimental academic figure are neither rational nor realistic. The reinstatement of the program at Tulane has not proven to be an academic handicap. Instead it seems that an element of pride might exist in the fact that a University which offers a physical education program, only about 25 percent of the athletes choose to take advantage of it. The remaining 75 percent of the student athletes are enrolled in the other academic fields of study.

The crux of the reinstatement controversy, however, seems to lie not in academics, but rather in finance. For the first time in many years, Tulane has tasted success on the gridiron, and has caught the whiff of post-season television revenues and gate receipts. There is little reason why this success cannot be continued. The nationwide telecast of the 1970 Liberty Bowl was a giant stride in elevating athletics to a level of quality compatible with the general "academic reputation" of the University. This stride was not accomplished by athletes per se, but by *student* athletes, with academic, as well as athletic pride.







RELIGION
AD
HOC



Like many traditions, the close bond between religion and man seems to be breaking. Religion has lost a great deal of its centrality and sacredness in campus life. The chaplains at Tulane, however, are attempting to recapture and revitalize this theological intimacy through their interdominational spirit.

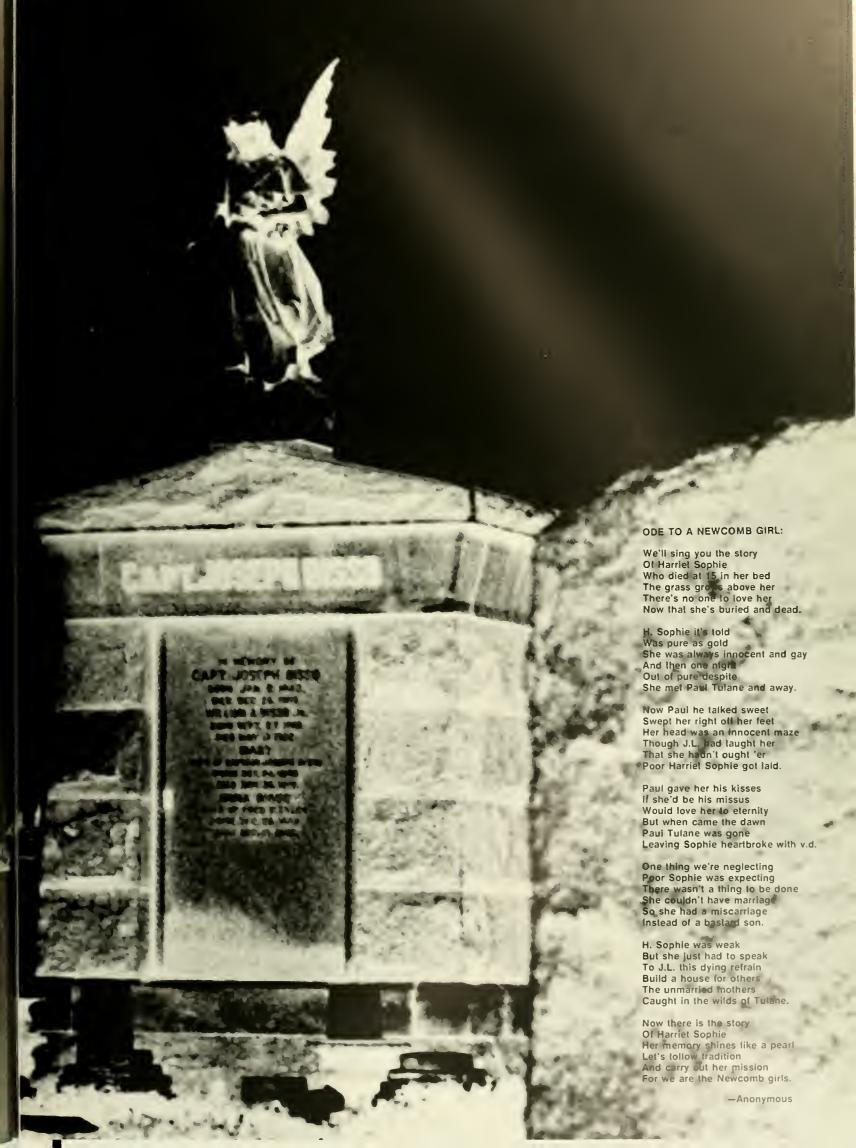
Their endeavor is to spread this fellowship among the students, faculty and community by different activities. The religious centers have many levels of operation, some more manifest than others, which have as their central purpose the spiritual well-being of people on this campus. As one chaplain explained, "We do things in answer to needs as they arise, more on an ad hoc basis than on some kind of standing committee basis." Since the Chaplains realize that students often feel a sense of void and emptiness, they hope that the services provide a sense of belonging and a feeling of being accepted. Many centers are attempting to speak to the emotional and intellectual life of the students in the University in that the services are informal and direct.

Saturday or Sunday worship is not all that the Chaplains have to offer. In cooperation with the health services on campus, the centers provide counseling for their own denominations as well as counseling on a non-denominational basis in the new Chaplain's Counseling Center in the basement of Warren.

Other events consist of regularly scheduled suppers open to campus students, and a variety of speaker and lecture programs. Besides these, the Chaplains offer seminar courses on contemporary theologians and also on historical approaches to the Old Testament. In connection with these courses, one chaplain said that, "A student might choose to accept his faith or reject it, but at least he won't be ignorant of it." There is a profound need to be intellectually aware of religion in shaping our culture, as well as in the misshaping of it, independent of whether or not people "practice their faith."

—Diane Burnside —Newcomb '71





Say... how'd you like to write about the Newcomb image?

I'd grown too old for small towns and too young for tired people. With one trunk of jeans and another of dresses
I came, I saw, and I put on my

jeans.

But then again everyone wore jeans—old jeans, new jeans, and jeans sans sorority pins. I had to wear my own kind of jeans though.

No one else's fit right.

I met the people behind the jeans and the ideas behind the people. The people change, their ideas change

Them—time—and I.

-Myra Zilahy Newcomb '74



The Newcomb girl is now in as much a state of change as is the school itself. Three years ago, my freshmen year, the campus population seemed to be a very homogenous group. With the exception of a small minority of students, the kids on campus gave the impression of a blend of basically unconcerned nothingness. In the past years, however, a new trend has developed; the oblivious attitude which dominated the campus earlier is more and more being replaced by a feeling of engagement. Factions have emerged. And although you probably disagree with a lot of ideas floating around here, you must at least respect the fact that people are coming forth with any ideas at all. This is just one symptom of a larger momentum.

This same shift has come about in the "Newcomb image." The prim, proper, "Southern women's college" ideal has wallowed in its own vacuum long enough. And fortunately, a large percentage of the females here have begun to realize this and to do something about it. It's not that all the girls are running around getting "involved" and setting up women's lib clubs; the "groupies" were here before,

and I'm sure that they'll be around for a long time to come. It's more than that—more subtle. For the change that has occurred in the "Newcomb image" is a change from something that was so present and so obvious that it was almost tangible to something that exists so deeply in the girl that it is not readily perceived to be an image.

For the "image" of the Newcomb girl today is a "personal" image, an image that adapts itself to the individual. And the main characteristic of this "image" is the very opposite of what the term "image" connotes. This is FLEXIBILITY. The Newcomb girl no longer acts only through the dictation of the rigid ideal which is deemed "proper" to the Southern tradition. She has learned to respond according to what she feels and has created a more relaxed atmosphere for herself.

Sure, there's still a "Newcomb image," but it's a different image, a more subtle image, a nicer image.

Jane Zimmerman Newcomb '71 Say... how'd you like to write about the Newcomb image?

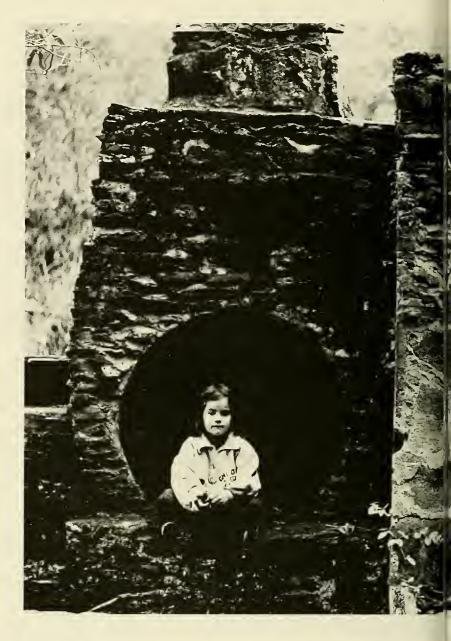
The Newcomb image is sometimes lost amidst relished ideas of Southern chivalry, beautiful belles, and conventional stereotyping of the typical college coed. A woman attending Newcomb however, is neither, although she clings, at times, to the first, and usually abhors the second. Her location, style of life, and educational surroundings mold her into a unique species of coed.

As a Black freshman at Newcomb, I find that the problems and pleasures are numerous. In the end, they balance out, and right now, I enjoy attending Newcomb. Contrary to popular belief, the Newcomb student is not as studious as she first appears. although at times (especially before exams) there is a furious flurry of study. The biggest flurry however, takes place on the week-end, for this is when the typical Newcomb woman is at her best-"date nights." In one respect, she is no different than her fellow college women across the nation—she likes men, and is definitely man-hunting. The fact that I'm Black would work as a handicap if I allowed it—there aren't that many Black men here; and inter-racial dating has not yet captured my heart. Heaven forbid I should ever attempt to snatch a prospective mate from one of my fellow classmates.

Of the two most important items to a Newcomb woman, the second one must be appearance. It is only logical. How can one hunt, if one is not dressed properly? At this point, there is quite a show of individualism. The "typical" Newcomb student may be a pseudo-Freak; a jeans girl (that's me), or a real dresser. To label one or the other as the typical Newcomb image would be presumptious.

Regretfully, I find that interest in affairs surrounding their lives ranks third among my fellow "Newcomb-ites." If the reaction to a situation isn't apathy, the interest shown is usually close to patronizing boredom. The possibilities for involvement are manifold for the average student, yet on the whole, she chooses to ignore them.

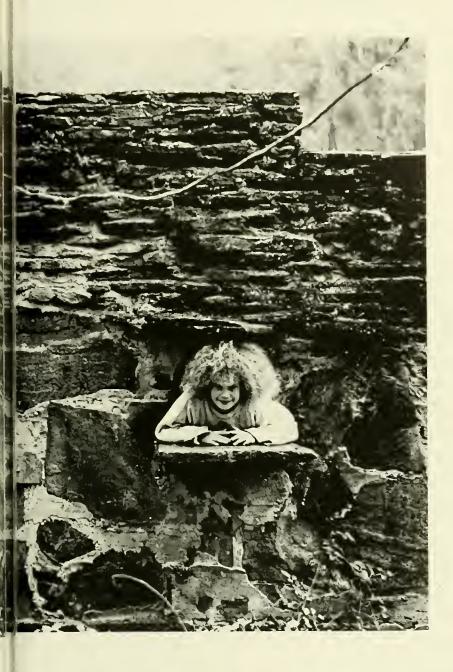
That is what it's been like to attend Newcomb so far. Perhaps some will call this an unfair interpretation, but it is what a close look at Newcomb women has revealed to me. Happily enough, we black women are about as studious, are not losing our minds over men, and do care what happens around us. Newcomb women, we leave you Women's Lib.



Independently Variable Newcombness. Come to Newcomb only to face Sorority Rush and peer pressure to pledge. For what or why matters little in the Stream of things. The Stream of Newcombness is a reflection of self and defies the use of "image" in a mass mirror sense.

The "Newcomb Girl" is self-professed dilettante; a currently unmarketable figure who hassels with self-identification, and with the futures game. She is variably vulnerable, easily influenced, and ultimately, defensive. By the nature of her education, she is master of no trade, and must look to other involvement for self-fulfillment. She is willing to try anything once, if pushed, and tends to dabble . . . with Community Involvement; with Campus Politics; with Personal Affairs and Introspection; even with majors and minors. Quite often she doesn't find her niche until Newcomb is far behind. Yet the independently variable Newcombness goes with her.

—Marian Shostrom Newcomb '71



Go to the Head of the Class: A Game

Number of players: quantity rather than quality; increasing annually

Age Range: tall enough to reach the admissions table

Aim of the game: To sustain the four years without the need to visit Dr. Seastrunk or the need for a brief interlude in New York.

Preparation for play: braces, contact lenses, nose fixing, charm school, and a well worn copy of Sex and the Single Girl

Rules of the game: Rules are so universally disregarded that you need only be concerned with them if you are stupid enough to get caught and be made an example of.

How to play: Stay stoned so as to be unaffected by the stimulating Sophie Newcomb scene.

Caution: Forfeit all points earned if God forbid you lack a date on Saturday night.

Bonus: Add 20 points for the regular usage of "far out".

How a "Newcomb image" evolved, with no accompaniment of an "A & S image" or an "Architecture image," is another fragment from Newcomb's mysterious past. The Newcomb image is at least no monolithic picture, however distasteful the various segments of the image are: the finishing school sorority debutante; the bronzed Floridian or Texan sunbathers of Butler quad; the rich art student; the copious note-taker with a 4.0 who memorizes homogenized notes without considering their implications.

But the Villager days are gone. And I rejoice. I am tired of unfair stereo-types. While they do seem to apply to some Newcomb students, we should all be nauseated at the audacity of those members of the community who seek to perpetuate them.

The question must be asked however, are we nauseated? do we accept these descriptions of us? Most of all, do we Newcomb students ourselves perpetuate them?

We are not fighting against the images, we do indeed prolong them. And the images appear to be changing to other equally disgusting ones. It is possible, for example, that the Newcomb technical virgin has changed from the feminine equivalent of Joe College to a Joe Hippie. The archaic syndrome of sorority-girl-turned-neo-freak is banal. It is time to repudiate both categories of sorority-sweet girl and no-bradope-smoking chick. Our individuality is confined into enclaves we did not seek and do not deserve, yet seem to want.

Which brings us to another question: Structurally speaking, where are we positing an identity? Are we Newcomb students, members of Tulane-at-large, residents of New Orleans community? Yes, we are all three, and more, but in what order, what priority? What are our responsibilities to each and to ourselves?

You see, very few of us really think about it. Very few of us would allow conflicts between the three parts of the Venn diagram. The problem as to how we define ourselves—not just ourselves qua ourselves, not merely ourselves per se—but within this rubric, this context, is preeminent.

And partly because we do not define our position, we are more easily subject to impositions by other people. Unless a Newcomb student makes deliberate moves against it, and often even when she has, she is typed within quotation marks, becomes a proverbial Newcomb Bitch, and is other-defined. It is time for us to stop letting our lives be measured out in coffee spoons: it is time for a Newcomb student to be self-defined.

—Louisa Rogers Newcomb '73

An artful snare, and the chauvinist Jamb editor chuckles behind his blueprints. Our thoughtful little essays vilify the old visage, reinforce the new, proclaim widened horizons, changing awareness, and a better "typical Newcomb girl". Yet we have failed to grasp the primary annoyance—being tricked into defending ourselves at all. Our vocal patchwork inadvertently admits that (1.) there is indeed a "Newcomb image" and (2.) that the "Newcomb image" is (or was) true. And however thoroughly we repudiate a stereotype, we have simply sewn one more tightly to our backs.

It is hardly the time for self-defense. The only "Newcomb image" at Tulane was spawned by men—not women, and is the function of male ego, not female ineptitude. The Newcomb girl is a "Newcomb dog"—studious, plump, bespectacled, and unattractive—when Tulane can do without her (generally early freshman year while the high-schoolstud halo lingers and male pride remains delicately intact.) She is suddenly a "Newcomb bitch"—gold digging, spoiled, conceited, cold—when Tulane's lopsided genital ratio becomes apparent and it is damned hard to get a date with her. In neither case is she labeled fairly.

Nor does the usual male grumbling produce sound advice. The Newcomb girl is simultaneously (A.) a lusty manhunter playing the future game; (B.) a haughty, frigid, don't-touch-me chick with a virgin complex; (C.) a sloppy dope-smoking freak; (D.) a prim white-gloved slice of sorority row; (E.) a useless, unmarketable dabbler in experimental psych, Nicolas Berdyaev, and the population explosion; and (F.) an all-too-dedicated Women's Lib-er prefering careers to babies, adventurous creativity to cleaning the toilet. The complaints are clearly incoherent; the complainants superficial, sanctimonius—even whiney.

It is curious indeed that no "A & S image" accompanies the supposedly tangible Newcomb one. Turnabout is fair play and defining A & S (or any other college at Tulane) would amuse us. But perhaps Newcomb girls don't choose to deal in stereotypes. Perhaps we see our male counterparts as separate human beings—fluid, indefinable, many-sided. Perhaps over-simplification disgusts us; we relate to personalities, not formulas, and our vision of mankind—even Tulane mankind—is expansive. . . . In seething summation, a mature appraisal of the "Newcomb image" should cast doubt on you thimbleheads applying the term. Are you insulating yourselves? Sanctioning a retreat from the Newcomb girl? If you really knew who we were, you wouldn't be fingering our image!

—Martha Harris Newcomb '70

Say... how'd you like to write about the Newcomb image?





THE 1970 HOMECOMING COURT BEAUTY.



Queen-Bev Bennett

AND THE BEAST

EDITOR'S JOURNAL i

Anti-Sexist (?) Homecoming

by Margaret Blain

It all started at a party in Ben Smith's back yard. Collins Vallee said to me, "You know, about the most sexist thing around that school is the beauty contests," I said, "Yeah." He said, "How about running a guy for Homecoming Queen?"

We never thought that the Alumni Relations Committee would accept the nomination of a male, but the HULLABALOO and Student Senate submitted nominations of two males each anyway. Eventually, I crashed a meeting of the committee and got them to change the rules. Collins Vallee, Paul Baxter, Ralph Wafer, and a fourth candidate (who prefers to remain anonymous) were all invited to the selection tea held at Alumni House. Ralph and Collins were the only ones who showed, but they had a nice time and were given blue-and-green-striped ties with the Tulane crest on them. Needless to say, the selection committee did not approve our boys as nominees.

The next step was to get our candidates before the public eye, give them a chance for recognition, and most importantly, COMBAT SEXISM. We decided on a "guerilla booth," to be set up next to the "real" election booth. In the spirit of libertarianism and free-thinking, we also decided to let anyone who wanted to be a candidate in our election do it.

Someone ran out and recruited some guys who were sitting around in the Rathskeller, and the show, as they say, went on. There was Collins with a flower coming out of his fly; there was Matt Anderson in my scarf, carrying a parasol, fluttering the plastic Japanese fan Allen Ginsberg gave me, and looking like a mail-order bride from the prison farm at Angola; there was Bob Schwartz blowing bubbles with his bubble gum (getting it all over his moustache) and straddling a large bamboo pole.

Eventually, there was Ken Opat. Ken came in wearing yippiestyle (Uncle Sam) clothes. Everyone kept saying that someone (of the candidates) should take off his pants for his pictures. And lo and behold, there was Ken Opat, dropping trou.

The rest is history. Ken won, primarily because he took off his pants in front of the camera. Now, I ask you, does that or does it not prove that Tulane is a sexist institution in a sexist society?

When we put up the board with the pictures (fine photography by Bud Brimberg, Third Eye; art work by Leon), we labelled it the "Anti-Sexist Homecoming Court." It was sexist. Its greatest triumph was in actually being just as sexist as the establishment homecoming court (there were no female candidates), and in revealing to every liberated, anti-sexist one of us that we are just as sexist as the next guy (even the cliches are sexist...).

THE TULANE HULLABALLO NOVEMBER, 1970













Emily Barnes & Lory Lockwood

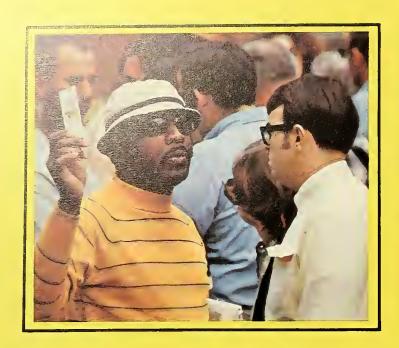








Judy Ross & Diane Burnside

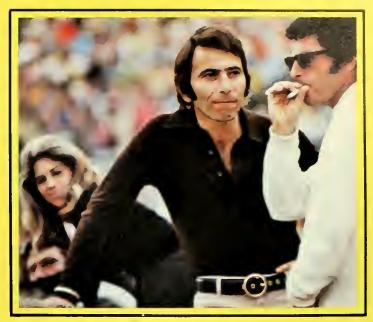




sunday after noon











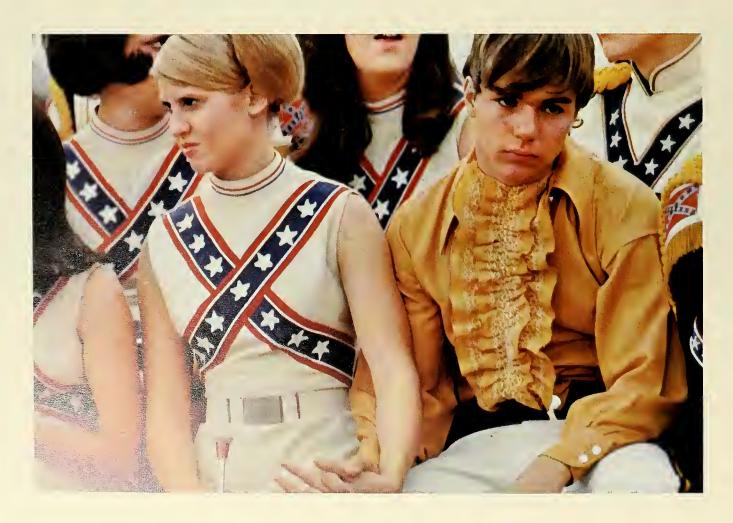


sunday afternoon









sunday afternoon















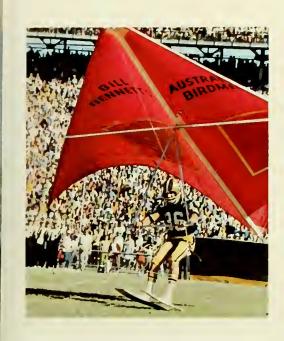






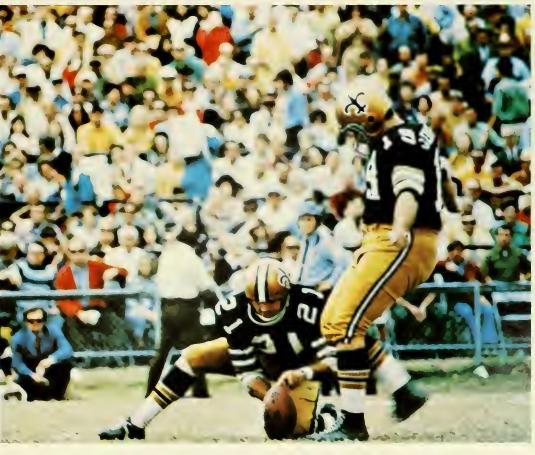






sunday afternoon





"POETS AND THEIR WORDS"

In October, the Fine Arts and the Lyceum Committees initiated a new type of program which was to be a three-day poetry symposium entitled "Poets and Their Words." Plans called for five modern poets, Denise Levertov, Allan Ginsberg, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, William Everson, and Nikki Giovanni, to do readings of their own works on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 19-21. On Sunday afternoon, Tulane students and faculty were to be given the opportunity to read their original poetry.

However, the result was something new and exciting. The symposium turned into an academic festival. The Tulane community responded to the program with tremendous enthusiasm, and there was an intellectual atmosphere which developed throughout the community.

A great deal of the success of the program must be attributed to the poets themselves. With the exception of Levertov and Giovanni, all arrived in New Orleans earlier than expected. Everson and Ginsberg were particularly fascinated with the Tulane student body, and were more than willing to attend classes, parties, and discussions that were planned for them by the two committees.

The poets, though all diverse and individualists in their work, generally fit into the category of the radical eccentric poet. As a result of pre-symposium publicity of this fact, over 2000 people participated in the program. On both Thursday night (Levertov and Ginsberg presentations) and Friday night (Ferlinghetti readings) McAlister Auditorium was sold out for the readings.

However, as a result of the Soul Bowl held on Saturday afternoon, the audience for Saturday night's readings was considerably less in number. For those who did have the opportunity to view Saturday night's readings, many considered the readings by Everson to be the most intense and inspiring of all.







Following completion of the program, many have examined the meaning of its success. It seems as though the enthusiastic support of the symposium is an indication of the ability of Tulane to accept innovative events.

Whereas this type of program is generally considered commonplace in universities throughout the West and Northeast, it is relatively new to the South and especially to Tulane. It is the hope that such a forum can be accepted as a common happening at Tulane throughout the years to come.

For those connected with the poetry symposium, it was an unforgettable experience. The intensity of the minds of the poets left lasting impressions on those persons in their company. The informal atmosphere which prevailed throughout enabled anyone interested to reach a poet with questions. From open interviews with Hullabaloo WTUL reporters, to open-house parties at students' apartments, to merely sitting on the U. C. quad during the day, the entire program was open and friendly.

It has finally been realized that programs presented by University Center Programming Board committees are for the benefit of the students and faculty of Tulane, and all measures must be taken to insure more contact between the programs and the University community as a whole.

-Bill Boyer A&S '73









OCTOBER 24



MOOM MUIDATE 3MAJUT













OCT. 24



Tulane may never have seen anything like it. Six nationally known rock and soul music groups performing one after another in the middle of Tulane Stadium one Saturday afternoon in October. Headlining the show . . . some of the biggest names in Soul—James Brown, Ike and Tina Turner, Isaac Hayes. In the stands, and then on the field . . . tens of thousands of toe-tapping, swaying, singing, dancing Orleanians. An incredible profusion of colorful costumes . . . bright purple jump-suits, gold net see-through shirts, huge flaring orange bell-bottoms. There is no doubt that the staid old University on St. Charles Avenue received at least a small infusion of Soul that day.









OCT. 24



It was, of course, a disappointment that, because of the huge cost of putting it on, the Soul Bowl did not in the end raise any money for scholarships to minority group and disadvantaged students—the purpose for which it was conceived in the first place.

And even more disappointing to the student, faculty, and administration organizers was the failure of so many Tulane students and other local whites to attend, though whether out of disapproval, fear, lack of interest, or whatever it was hard to say.

The most heartening aspect of the day's events was the large turnout by New Orleans' Black community; maybe at least a small start toward closer ties between campus and ghetto was made that day. And that in itself seemed a strong argument in favor of holding a second Soul Bowl next year, when (with the benefits of one year's experience) a considerable profit might well be made. But, in any event, there was obvious satisfaction among many of the hundreds of Tulanians who had worked to make the show a reality. In view of their inexperience and the

difficulties they had faced, it was quite an accomplishment for the event to have taken place at all.

It is true that there were some lengthy delays between some of the acts. And that the concessions ran out halfway through the eight hours. But once Junior Walker began blaring out the music from his thunderous saxophone, once Tina Turner and the Ikettes started shaking their fringes and wailing of their hopeless loves, once Isaac Hayes doffed his great fur cape and launched into his seemingly endless soliloquy on "By the Time I Get to Phoenix," once James Brown bounced up from a full split and shouted "I Wanta Make You Scream," who cared about minor troubles?

The day was warm and beautiful, the crowd was enthusiastic, the music was infectious.

It was an occasion not soon to be forgot.

-Bruce Eggler



You do know Agnew finished college?.... I spend about 98% of my time today on college campuses for a reason, that simple reason, you young folks in America. you're probably the most morally honest, ethically dedicated, committed group of young people ever lived in the history of this country, bar none.... We old fools have left you youngsters a hell of mess to clean up.... Rockefeller spent 8 million dollars so he could run for Governor, again! For 8 million dollars, Hell, I could run for God... and win!.... We can not solve our problems confronting America today with political muscle. It has to be statesmanship ability..... Forty-four million Americans go to bed every night hungry, hmmm. Law and Order? Law and Order, hmmm.







... Looks like it's going to be another depression. Sure is. Niggers never got out of the first one. I was so damn glad Nixon got elected . . . black folk knew for the first time that we didn't have a friend, that we'd have to get it ourselves. Only Dick Nixon could take the riots out of the black ghettos and into the white suburbs. White kids runnin' down the streets with signs, "Get Whitey". Respect the police? If the cop that patrols your community, was the heathen that you sent to patrol my community, you would only not respect him, but you would have wiped his ass out a long time ago. I lived in the black ghetto. At five years old, I knew what the whore looked like. At five years old, I knew what the pimp looked like. At five years old, I knew what the hustler, the bookie, and the dope pusher looked like. I just can't believe that at five years old I was that much smarter than the police. Treat a man like a pig, he'll onk. Dick Nixon is a home-grown American boy. Understand repression. Repression is more detrimental to the oppressor than the oppressed. Ask five year old kids in the ghetto to draw a picture of himself, he draws an animal. The cowboy has one fringe benefit, when he gets him a nigger or an Indian, and that fringe benefit is simple: all Indians and all niggers look alike. . .

. . . Only prejudice, riots, hunger,—America—, could cause a comedian to become an enraged, philosophical reactionary.

Phillipa Anderson

Newcomb '73







BOARD

The University Center Board, comprised of four officers and the chairmen of the eight programming committees, is the arm of the Student Senate responsible for providing extra-curricular entertainment and educational events for the Tulane community. Due to the cosmopolitan nature of the campus, the great variety of taste, personality, and age, and to some extent the apathy of members of the University community, it is difficult to program to the approval of everyone.

The Board is a student-run organization. Participation in the Program at all levels, from committee membership to being on the Board itself, is open to all students, and only students, on a voluntary basis. Each of the eight committees is responsible for programming a specific interest area and determining the type of events desired. The success of a committee's programming depends upon the input value of each committee member: his awareness of the desires of his fellow students, his knowledge of the field served by the committee, and his willingness to work and carry out the program. The results can be seen in wide range of programs offered this year: the Poetry Symposium, free flicks, Buffalo Bob, Latin American Week, TGIFs, the Bridal Fair, and numerous art exhibits.





Due to inflation, however, the financing of programs has been a big problem for the chairmen. The rental cost of films alone has tripled over the past two years, big name entertainers demand \$10,000 to 15,000 per performance, and even the price of beer has increased, limiting the number of free TGIFs. This has made it necessary for the Board to request a larger budget each year just to maintain programming variety and quality from the previous year.

The increased activities fee, voted into effect second semester, lightened the financial restraints allowing Spotlighters to bring the New Seekers, Lauro Nyro, and Jeremy Storch; Lagniappes to co-host the Iron Butterfly with Loyola, bring higher-quality bands for the spring dances; and Fine Arts to sponsor three performances by the National Shakespeare Company.

Such financial responsibilities require justification of per

capita expense in determining the size and nature of each program. For example, Spotlighters committee must face the question of spending \$10,000 for a concert in McAlister which will be attended by 1500 Tulane students (or fewer), or using the funds instead for weekly TGIFs and entertainment in the Rat, which during the year would reach more people. Lyceum must decide whether they will bring three major speakers of general interest, or many special interest speakers for smaller groups. This year, concentration has been centered on the big name entertainment and speakers, helping to build the image of the Board, and interest in the committees, but efforts also have been made to improve the quality and number of other events, such as Open Stage in the Rat, Lyceum's backing to bring the authors of TUT's spring productions, and Recreation's speaker on mountaineering. In addition to this, if a certain group of students feel that their needs are not being filled by one of the existing committees, they may petition to



become a Programming Affiliate of the Board and receive financial underwriting for the program which they plan. There have been two Programming Affiliates this year: one group produced the play, Anything for a Rush, and the Mexican-American Student Association received financial backing for its programs.

This spring, the Board rewrote its constitution and bylaws to allow more flexibility within the structure. Two new committees were created, Cinema and Travel. Other committees such as Hospitality and Cosmopolitan were redefined, allowing broader fields in which to operate.

Some students complain that the University Center Board is a closed-minded, bureaucratic, self-perpetuating organization which takes a large "chunk" of the student activities fee, without yielding a proportionate amount of entertainment. This may have been true in the

past, but the Board has changed and evolved with the new trends of student life and thought. If a student has complaints about the programs being offered, it is not the total fault of the Board, but also the fault of the student who refuses to offer his complaints in a constructive way, by taking advantage of this open, student-controlled system, and working to implement his desired changes, either from within through the committees, or from without through Programming Affiliate status. Hopefully, more students will take advantage of the experience provided by such participation and decision making by cooperating and working with fellow students to achieve a certain goal—the success of a committee in providing entertaining and/or educational activities for fellow members of the student body.

—Sharon Carrigan Newcomb '71





media



Kullahala The Aulane

KEVIN ALLAIN RONALD NIERMAN MITCH BARBER LEE WILKIRSON TONY LANASA TOM IRELAND MIKE SIMPSON RICK STREFFER 4 5 6 7 8 ALAN LOEB 9 PAT SCHUSTER 10 PAUL BAXTER / 11
JUDY MOFFIT / 12
L.M. BLAIN / 13
LINDA WILLIS / 14
AT THE BUREAU: FRANCISCO ALECHA FRANK COYNE JIM DALFERES **BLAINE LEGUM** CHRIS MOORE
ILEANA OROZA
MIKE RUDEEN ANDI SERVOS CINDY STEVENS



The Hullabaloo has this year, as usual, gone through its share of staff members, associate editors, editors. The stamina, the dedication, the sheer energy needed to face the pressure of meeting a weekly deadline each Friday has taken its heavy toll.

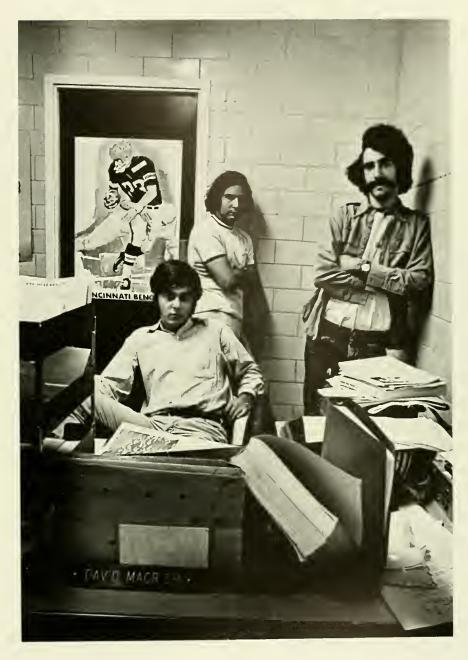
Still, it seems that the paper has suffered little from its traditional staff turnovers, success has been made in turning out a paper of consistent high quality. The Associated College Press has awarded the Hullabaloo an "All American" rating for the fall semester, when Margaret Blain took over the editorship from a retiring Tom Ireland.

Miss Blain in turn handed over the editorship to Pat Schuster in the spring semester, stating that she wanted to establish a policy of changing editors according to the calendar and not the school year, in order that the new editor could benefit from "being broken into the office." Although only a sophomore, Miss Schuster has seemingly taken her new position in stride, thus portending at least a possible success for the paper in the upcoming school

year. Fortunately enough, both Ireland and Miss Blain have remained on hand to help the paper and its too-small staff. Possible friction between the old-timers on the staff and a large new generation of reporters and editors has to a large extent been avoided or overcome; in any case, next year the paper will be composed entirely of staff members who were not on hand two years and who will have to handle all aspects of putting out the paper themselves. This semester has been a good, and a necessary proving ground for them.

The paper has suffered from a shortage of reporters who would later be in a position to move up onto the editorial staff. This can be attributed to a number of factors, not the least of which has been the necessity of promoting the few good reporters the paper did have to editorial positions only weeks after they had first entered its basement offices. Nevertheless, the Hullabaloo has had a larger crop of senior reporters who could be called upon from time to time to handle stories the rest of the staff has had no time for or to go into some in-depth reporting on specific issues. One of the greatest problems in the upcoming year, however, will be to insure that more reporters, who are both good and dependable, will be writing for the paper.

This year's paper has tried to reach more elements of the campus community than it has, perhaps, in the past.



DAVID MAGRISH DAVID FINKEL MIKE KUTTEN

A mark of its success in this regard has been the large number of letters and "One Man's Opinions" the paper has received. The student senate president has been given a column, as well as the photography editor; the editorial pages have been expanded; the whole editorial quality has been improved; and an excellent series of articles concerning the whole communications media in New Orleans has been published. Film Week and Scenes have provided drastically needed services for the University community, giving the best list of events happening on or off campus that is to be found in any city publication. Bulletin Board continues to provide its needed services.

The Hullabaloo has had its share of problems this year. The technical quality of the paper has dropped during the spring semester. Some intra-office friction between old and new members of the staff has developed, thus mitigating the camaraderie needed to keep staff members working and to function as a well-oiled and happy unit. The Hullabaloo will undoubtedly face difficult problems in the upcoming year. But then, it has always seemed to eventually overcome whatever shortcomings it might have, at least until new, different ones spring up.

> -Jim Dalferes A & S '71





STAFF

FRONT: TRICIA HOPKINS MATT ANDERSON SHELIA SILVER

BACK: RICK STREIFFER WYLIE DAWSON JON BLEHAR ARTISTS

BILL CLARK RUSTY JOSEPHS FRANCISCO X. ALECHA TOM PELLETT



Publication Photographers

not pictured:

Matt Anderson
Bud Brimberg, 3rd Eye
Farrell Hockemeier
John James
Mike Smith





Frosh & Student Directory

JON BARNETT RICHARD BRETZ

Tulane Law Review

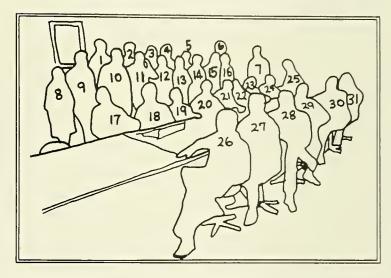
The Tulane Law Review, now completing its 45th year, is a scholarly legal journal published quarterly (December, February, April, and June) by honor students from the Tulane School of Law. The Review publishes articles by heading legal commentators—scholars, professors, judges, lawyers—and by students on the Review. Its current circulation is about 2,000, including one of the highest foreign circulations of any law review in the country. Because it is located in Louisiana, the only state using the Civil Law as its basic law, the Review has traditionally concentrated on the Civil Law and the Louisiana Civil Code and has become a major authority on the Civil Law. Comparative law and codification have also been of special interest to the Review. While maintaining its civilian traditions, the Review has in recent years broadened its scope into areas of the law that are of a more national interest and that are more relevant to contemporary legal, social, and economic problems.

> ---William E. Brown Law '71

1/ David F. Edwards 2/ Bruce M. Horack 3/ William L. Guice 4/ Robert R. Casey 5/ Anita H. Ganucheau 6/ Charles B. Hahn 7/ W. E. Noel 8/ Cynthia A. Samuel 9/ Joseph L. Parkinson 10/ James A. Burton 11/ Lawrence P. Simon 12/ Andrew L. Plauche 13/ Clinton W. Shinn 14/ Walter C. Thompson 15/ William E. Brown 16/ William N. Kammer 17/ Rutledge C. Clement 18/ Edward B. Dubuisson

19/ Judy N. Tabb
20/ Machale A. Miller
21/ P. J. Stakelum
22/ Donald A. Shindler
23/ Sergio A. Leiseca
24/ Helton G. Marshall
25/ David A. Marcello
26/ Harry A. Rosenberg
27/ Robert E. Washburn
28/ Irving B. Shnaider
29/ Thomas T. Steele
30/ Geoffrey H. Longenecker
31/ David A. Kerstein

Missing: Gerald A. Bosworth Kenneth E. Meyer Malcolm A. Meyer



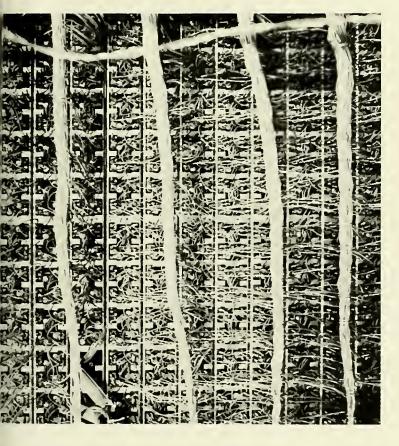
This year's editions of the *Frosh* and the *Student Directory* were the efforts of primarily two people, Jonathan S. Barnett and Richard Bretz. *Frosh '74* provided a brief pictorial essay of student life on campus and in New Orleans. For the first time, freshmen received the publication prior to their arrival at Tulane, with a glimpse of what to expect in September. The *Student Directory* received a big assist from Bill Nelsen, Director of Records and Registration. His registration records were the source of the names and telephones of the students. As a result the *Directory* was the most accurate ever published and was available in early October. For the first time in many years there were no severe criticisms of either publication.

-J.S.B. and R.B.

20 LAN







1/ Ian Shupeck 2/ Greg Kopp 3/ Al Agricola 4/ Ann O'Brien 5/ John Ramirez Tom Planchard 7/ Dave Epstein 8/ Kathi Zemann 9/ Don Newcomb 10/ Alan Orkin 11/ Marty Dietelbach 12/ Rick Calcote 13/ Gary Gerson 14/ Cathy Doran 15/ Steve Bancroft 16/ Sam Hills 17/ Kerry Barnett 18/ Annette Breazeale 19/ Scott Gardner 20/ Steve Murphy 21/ Adrian Dickstein

22/ Don Oliver

23/ Bob Schwartz 24/ Jeff Chilldon 25/ Ladson Webb 26/ Jerry Clark 27/ Mary Beth Curtin 28/ Larry Kaiser 29/ Ed Porter

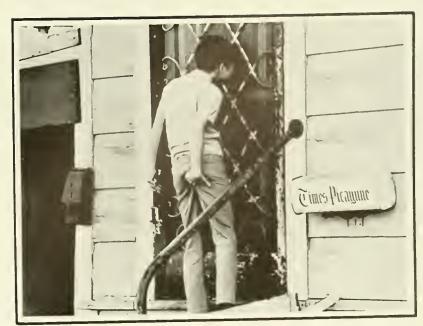
IN STUDIO B:
Steve Bancroft
Bobbie Bledsoe
Jill Ehrenberg
Scott Gardner
Ellie Hellman
Amy Kotick
Marty Nasdan
Steve Rappeport
Dave Ream
Bob Ruderman
Dynamite Slade
Greg Stec
Robert Thompson



Metropolitan New Orleans/

> population: 1.3 million/

two daily newspapers



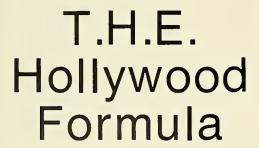
"news"papers?

It is only natural that the cinema is the art form that today's student is interested in, for it is the Twentieth Century's major contribution to the field so long delineated by such standard art forms as the play, the epic, the novel, and the poem.

Here at Tulane, we have witnessed the birth of a course in appreciating films, as well as workshops in photography, camera technique, and film making.

Students are also as interested as ever in attending movies, perhaps now with a slightly more critical eye. The movies of 1970-71, as shown by the major Hollywood producers, have indicated a desire to capture the college audience; to make their products "relevant" to today's society. In this, some have succeeded; many have failed. What is particularly deplorable are those producers who seem to think that a certain "formula" is all that is necessary to insure financial and critical success.

The following review is of such a movie,



By Jim Dalfares



S*T*U*D—produced by Joseph E. Levine, directed by Stanley Kubrick, screenplay by Harold Robbins, adapted from the book by Gore Vidal, music by Burt Bacharach, starring Charlton Heston, Rex Reed, Clint Eastwood, Senta Burger, and Mickey Rooney; with Caesar Romero, Flip Wilson, Desi Arnaz, Joann Worley, Woody Allen, and the Guatemalan Army. A Paramount Pictures release in Panavision and Technicolor and color. 156 minutes.

S*T*U*D is an adaption of the timeless story of the Prodical Son, illustrating the conflict of the generations as well as the sociological process of initiation into manhood. Since Turgenev, modern art forms have tended to emphasize the political turmoil between fathers and sons (and mothers), and S*T*U*D is no exception. In this tasteful adaptation by Harold Robbins, however, the son returns home not to seek forgiveness but rather to burn down the farm.

If this is indeed a film for all ages, its relevance to the contemporary scene is soon made explicit. The father (Charlton Heston) is the President of the United States. Rex Reed plays his rebellious son Harvey—a liberated, gay, college radical.

Father's troubles are overwhelming. Besides having to deal with problems of National Security and helping to stop a riot in the college his son attends, his all-precious time is consumed by trying to squelch rumors started

by muckraking journalist Chill Wills (always on the lookout for "moral degenerates") that son Harvey has just been picked up by the vice squad on a morals charge for going AC/DC in D. C. with a black beauty queen named Geraldine.

Harvey's troubles, across the generation gap, seem no less formidable. His ideological commitment is on the radical left, but he is not man enough to hold a gun and level it to a pig's head. He is alienated from his background, but his Weathermen friends soon ostracize him for "copping out." He can never take full control of a situation.

Fortunately for Harvey, Heston rescues him from his internal turmoil by acting as a deus ex machina (he's had a lot of practice) and seeing to it that Harvey is conscripted into the army.

Harvey tries to fail his physical by getting turned down on a Section 8, but to no avail. In a brilliantly conceived black comedy sketch, the Army psychaitrist (Woody Allen) lisps, "The United Thtates needth more tholdiers like you."

The remaining 30 minutes before the intermission is taken up by the subplot, in which Heston is scheming to embroil the U.S. in a war so that the special forces contingents, which have recently returned from a war "in Southeast Asia" can go fight somewhere else—anywhere other than U.S. shores.



Pulling out a C.I.A. directive for such an emergency, Heston learns that in the past, whenever the U. S. has been faced with the dreaded reality of the blood-lusty Marine returning home, she has involved herself in a war south of the border so she could ship out the Marines at first opportunity. Heston therefore maps out a plan for the overthrow of the dictator (Caesar Romero) of a Central American banana republic.

As luck would have it, Harvey is assigned to one of the head units leading the invasion task force, known as S*T*U*D (so secret a detachment that its full name is never revealed). S*T*U*D, led by Colonel D. L. Doe (Clint Eastwood) is trying to place a puppet ruler (Desi Arnaz) in the governmental palace.

Just before the fadeout ending the first half of the movie, we see that Harvey has not yet changed, and that it will take S*T*U*D to make a man out of him. Instead of practicing calisthenics and bayonet attacks, Harvey spends all his time oiling the bore of his M-16 and rubbing linseed oil into the stock.

By the start of the second half, we see that Harvey is finally becoming acclimated to Army life, i.e., learning to kill with pleasure. In one terse scene, an exasperated Doe however, tells Harvey to "get thee to a nunnery," an order that he takes at face value. There he meets a winsome Sister Virginia (Joann Worley), and he soon puts his army training to good use.

After raping the somewhat reluctant nun of Monterrey, Harvey feels that he is now a man since, as he explains, he has "made it with a woman." In a brilliant soft focus shot, director Kubrick captures Harvey's grim determination and his viril fortitude as he mows down a village of peons with his machine gun.

In subsequent fighting around the Presidential palace (the one used for Robbins' "The Adventurers"), Harvey's skull is grazed by a rifle shot, and he later wakes up in a guerilla jungle village with a complete memory loss.

Nursed back to health by a demented Albanian dwarf in exile (Mickey Rooney), Harvey is fed only cornmeal and Maoist propaganda by the dwarf's interpreter (Senta Berger), since the guerilla leader himself speaks only the Serbo-Croat.

His mind dazed by amnesia, Harvey is only the more receptive to Marxist rhetoric, and he is programmed by Senta Berger to lead a plot to assassinate the President of the United States; the guerillas not realizing that the man is, in actuality, Harvey's father.

The irony of Harvey's relationship with his father is fully realized. Before, Heston decried Harvey's radical attitudes and his unmanliness. He had him drafted to make him a man. Now though, Harvey has become man enough to become the real radical revolutionary who returns home to burn down the larm.

Harvey quickly infiltrates the net of security surrounding the President, not understanding all the while, how he knows where the Secret Service lookouts are posted.

He enters a darkened room; a light in the corner illuminating only a man bent over a large oval desk. Raising his revolver. Harvey is on the point of squeezing the trigger when the rising crescendo of his emotions, in turn triggers his memory, and he realizes what he is about to do.

In the climatic scene which follows. Harvey confronts his father with all his fears, his frustrations, his sublimated hostilities. He reprimands his father for "not accepting me for what I am." In the tear-jerking reconciliation that follows, we learn that father and son are not completely devoid of communication with each other, as Heston falls to his knees and embraces his son.

In the epilogue, Harvey is found back in college, his father is content once again with having only World War III to worry about, and Harvey finds eternal bliss with an assistant to an associate deputy undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Rex Reed certainly delivers a commanding performance, worthy of an Oscar nomination at least. Kubrick, Levine, and Robbins have put it all together in S*T*U*D, so it you want to know where it's at, this is one you shouldn't miss.

MONACHINO & SUMMER LYRIC



The Tulane Summer Lyric Theatre began in 1968 as a joint venture by the Department of Theatre and Speech, the Department of Music, and the Center for Teacher Education. For each of the past three summers, Lyric Theatre has presented a series of three musicals or operettas. The program has grown from an experiment into a fully recognized, permanent, University program, offering graduate and undergraduate credit in each of the three departments.

The creator and director of the program is Francis L. Monachino, associate professor of music. The JAMBALAYA interviewed Monachino in December.

Monachino joined the faculty of Newcomb College in 1967, coming from the University of Southern Mississippi. Prior to that, he had had a 17 year career as a professional singer in New York. He has worked with such people as Gian Carlo Menotti, Mike Todd, Laurence Olivier, and Leontyne Price in the original television presentation of "Tosca." He appeared monthly on NBC for 12 years, and he has made appearances on Omnibus, and the Hall-

mark Hall of Fame. In addition, he has performed with numerous opera companies.

From its conception, Monachino has felt that Summer Lyric Theatre should be a "showcase for regional talent." The University is an ideal setting for this type of endeavor. Here one can find available, existing facilities, a base of community support, administrative services, and faculty members qualified to direct the various aspects of the program. In return, Lyric Theatre offers talented students and faculty a chance to gain valuable experience and work side by side with professionals, and it offers the community a form of entertainment that might not be available otherwise.

In the past, Lyric Theatre has offered such shows as Carousel, The Sound of Music, The Mikado, The Pirates of Penzance, and The Merry Widow. Plans for the 1971 season include Die Fledermaus, South Pacific, and The Vagabond King. In 1972, the program will be expanded to four shows, and plans now call for extending the opera workshop part of the program to include presentations during the regular school year.

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What does it take to get an audience to something like the Summer Lyric Theatre?

First you have to come to an understanding of your audience. If you decide that the purpose of your theatre is entertainment, then you put your emphasis on people, the people in the audience, and the people on the stage . . . and there is nothing to be ashamed of in that.

Once that choice is made, then what does one do? What do you do here?

You try to create an atmosphere where everyone is comfortable. Up until the 1950's, people went to the theatre precisely to be entertained. That doesn't mean that from time to time a play doesn't come along to instruct—Winterset is a good example. Plays also have "messages," but a play that is just message is not really a play. So, the person that has a message usually tries to cloak it in an entertainment package. People have stopped going to the theatre because they don't have a good time. No one enjoys going to the theatre to be instructed in their social consciousness. Now that's not saying that the message doesn't have validity; it may have all the validity in the world. But it is like a religious message. People aren't going to church either. People just aren't comfortable being preached to. There has been this change to Europe-

an pessimism in the hands of great artists—Sartre and lonesco. And this change has taken place on stage, too. Essentially there are two ways of looking at man, through rose colored glasses or blue—steely blue—cold glasses. And right now we are looking through blue cold glasses.

What about the New Orleans audiences?

Strictly rosy. People enjoy coming to Summer Lyric Theatre. Think of the creature comforts we offer. We serve refreshments for practically nothing. We encourage children to come, which makes it easy for a man and wife to bring their family. And the audience has some feeling for what they are seeing, some familiarity. After all, the American musical theatre is something we are brainwashed in. But it is also renewing something. Doing the type of theatre we do is, of course, an exercise in nostalgia. New York and London, for example, are renewing old shows, No No Nanette and The Vagabond King. Old movies, Laurel and Hardy, Bogart, have a wide following, even the old movie techniques are being used. It's like a Max Sennett comedy. But nostalgia is not the only influence by any means. Art moves forward rapidly. Hair is already passé today. Art is both a reaching back and a moving forward.





Don't people still use this tendency towards nostalgia to draw crowds?

Sure. Everyone tries to get the crowds. Anyone who thinks that *Marat/Sade* isn't a crowd pleaser doesn't know what they are talking about.

What do you think of what happened at La Mise En Scene? (This refers to the raid by the New Orleans Police during a performance of Marat/Sade which resulted in the closing of the show.)

I think it is extremely unfortunate. I had seen the Royal Shakespeare Company production, but they used older people. This production was more a gathering of young people. Of course, obscenity is in style now. There are movies in town far more obscene and they are completely exonerated.

What do you think will happen with the plans to bring in Hair?

I have a hunch that they are going to try to keep *Hair* out? *Hair* has, of course, played in many other places. But I think that they may have been trying to serve warning to the people bringing in *Hair*. (We are informed as of April that the Civic Theatre did cancel the planned engagement.)

What can be done to improve the arts at Tulane?

Our arts are channelled through student activities as contrasted with some of the great schools of fine arts, where it is considered important and handled as an academic affair.

What about bringing in the National Shakespeare Company? Doesn't that suggest that Student Activities is taking a more serious approach to the arts?

That is booking. Something like that is handled by a committee as it should be. But that's different. No, it's difficult to suggest that chorus and theatre and opera workshop be removed from student activities.

Do you think we need more facilities or just more money channelled into the old ones?

We need both. Being realistic, new facilities are not likely. We need a lightning rod for money. This means that the programs have to expand—very carefully expand as we grow.

How do you see Tulane students in relation to the arts?

Tulane students are culturally deprived. They are exposed to the arts, but they come, in the main, from homes where the emphasis is not on the arts. They become critics too soon. One would hope that they would stop being critics for awhile and pick up a paint brush, or study an instrument for ten years or join a summer musical company. One would say how marvelous that they are reaching out and exploring, feeling and getting the sensual kicks of this experience. Our people withdraw into self-contemplation rather than becoming a part of these things. We need to do.

Summer Lyric Theatre is a success, isn't it?

Yes. We are now a permanent program. People in the community are now raising money for us, and we are in the black. We hope to have a little profit to put towards opera during the regular year. I'd like to have \$5,000 for an opera. Old Baroque operas or modern operas which are not getting produced. I don't know how the students would buy this, but we owe it to the students, the University, and the community to try. Here is an example of how you build an audience. I'm giving them their candy during the summer, Lyric Theatre is the candy store, but then in 1972, Summer Lyric Theatre is being expanded to four shows, with more opera workshop performances planned during the regular year.

What motivates you?

I think it is my feeling about performers. Regional opportunities are what is needed. The thing to do is develop a theatre which is not based on the star principle. People don't come to our performances to see a name; they come because they have a good time. And the cast has a good time and gains valuable experience.





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What would you prescribe for students here in order to overcome their cultural deprivation?

I would prescribe that people join a musical organization, that they join the theatre, that they get involved. And this may strike some chords that hurt, but they should stop thinking automatically that they have extraordinary expertise at the age of 18 or 19. They should be willing to learn from someone who is being paid to teach them. The idea that to get together with some friends and do the same thing you've always done—that this is some great instructive device—is fallacious.

You seem to have some rather unusual ideas for a professor. Not to put it in political terms, but you seem to be both liberal and conservative at the same time.

Well, I like to think of myself as a true revolutionary.

- Greg Ridenour & Matt Anderson







campus nite/ seventy-one

FIRST ROW: Dick Sparpstein Pat Lee

SECOND ROW:
Robby Smith
Lie Steele
Steve Jones
Sondra Daum
James Guyer
Susie Davidson
Hal Crocker
Lucile Page
David Carey
Patti Prescott
Punki Burghauser
Dwight Bowes
Alma Cuervo
Fred Herman

THIRD ROW: Jim Merrill Helen Sneed









"Confessions of a Carpathian Chanteuse", which opened Wednesday night and runs through this Sunday, is a witty musical-comedy concerning the plight of a jinxed summer theater. The plot revolves around the director's (Robby Smith's) attempts at organizing a cohesive show under impossible conditions: his two stars (Punki Burghauser and Dwight Bowes) are a couple of back-biting narcissists trying to regain their former professional status. The sets delivered to the troupe are hopelessly mixed up, and underlying it all are some just as confused love affairs. The resulting play-within-a-play is an outrageous series of flubbed lines and upstaging, and the consequences are just as surprising.

Co-authored by Don Oliver and Patrick Shannon, the story flows naturally, and the humor ranges from broad satire to the sharp cutting exchanges between Burghauser and Bowes . . . Oliver has also composed the musical score which is a high point of the production. He has obviously been influenced by good show music, but this is not to say the score is in any way unoriginal . . . coupled with the score are Annette Harper's fine lyrics. No lines are ever forced, and they can be funny ("The Innuendo Tango"), satirical ("Ah! Love!"), or touching ("I Guess Someone WillTell Him").

Flashy sets and costumes are critical to this type of play, and "Confessions" has them—thanks to Richard Gaines. The sets are bright and harmonious and can change rapidly with a minimum of distraction. His costuming is colorful without being gaudy, except in the cases of Burghauser and Bowes where they are suitably tawdry. The only flaw in the opening night presentation seemed to be the choreography. Only about one-third of the songs were dance numbers and these seemed strained as expected. the actors were a little shaky during the opening night first act, but by the second act they were in complete control and put on the steam. The cast is to be praised for braving the less-than-perfect acoustics of Dixon Hall and emerging successfully . . .

CHRIS MOORE

Kuypers at Seventy





Being free from the obligations and regimens of the musical profession is a state to which John Kuypers is not accustomed, but not one alien to his nature. However, his retirement this year from a 45 year career in music has released him into such a state. This imminent retirement caused Kuypers to become the subject of several articles in the local news media, including an interview broadcast by WWL-TV, in which he looked back over the first 70 years of his crowded and active life.

Kuypers began teaching at Hamline University in 1932 when a cut on his hand temporarily forced him to quit playing the viola with the Minneapolis Symphony, a position he had held since his 1926 graduation from Carleton College, where he had majored in English and music. Since that time he has taught continuously, with the exception of one semester.

Though his first experiences with





New Orleans came through the annual tour visits of the Minneapolis Symphony, Kuypers' first teaching job here was as a visiting professor at Dillard University in 1958. He began teaching at Newcomb in the fall of 1960 as director of choral activities, which involved the training and direction of the Tulane-Newcomb A Cappella Choir. In addition to his teaching, Kuypers has been very involved in the music life of New Orleans. He has directed the Concert Choir of New Orleans since 1959, and he has appeared as guest conductor with the New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra a number of times.

To his teaching, Kuypers brought a love for and personal involvement with his subject matter. His lectures were sprinkled with stories from his longtime study of musical history, and with anecdotes on conductors, fellow orchestra members, and certain works from his days with the Minneapolis Symphony. These, his thorough knowledge of the works themselves, and his frank comments on the life and problems of the professional musician combined to make his courses fascinating, and even thrilling. Apart from music, Kuypers' greatest love is the sea and sailing on it. He has been fascinated by the sea since boyhood: at the age of 13, he sailed to India from his native Holland as an apprentice sailor. This love for sailing has never diminished. He taught several people here how to sail and regularly spent a good deal of time sailing on Lake Pontchartrain.

Upon his retirement, Kuypers is moving to Italy. He will spend his summers near the sea in a villa at Arpino which has belonged to the family of his wife, Donatella, for four centuries. "I have no plans for doing anything," he said. "I will simply follow my fancy."

Lee Wilkirson A. & S. '74

A CAPELLA CHOIR A CAPELLA



SOPRANOS: Christine Boyer, Mary Carrigan, Susie Cooke, Lisette Hays, Jenny James, Rose McCabe, Margaret Miller, Peg Miller, Nanette Mollere, Guamnetta Plummer, Linda Raspolich, Shelley Seaman, Jan Shanhouse, Janet Taylor and Nancy Williamson. ALTOS: Stephanie Arthur, Carol Coleman, Jane Faulkner, Kathy Hagaman, Janet Hume, Pam Jones, Chachi Martinez, Ann Muller, Diana Nadas, Debby Olivera, Debbie Sabalot, Karin Swenson, and Connie Zendel. TENORS: Alan Hill, Ray Johnson, Jerry Mercier, Dick Orwig, Emmett Price, Bill Toups and Keith Wismar. BASSES: Tyler Apffel, David Carey, Bob Dawalt, David George, Lee Goodman, Steven Hartberg, Charlie Hill, Roger Longbotham, Bob Mendow, and Russell Weaver.







CHAMBER CHOIR: Stephanie
Arthur, Susie Cooke, Bob Dawalt,
Lisette Hays, Alan Hill, Janet
Hume, Pam Jones, Roger
Longbotham, Chachi Martinez,
Bob Mendow, Jerry Mercier, Peg
Miller, Emmett Price, Jan
Shanhouse, Karin Swenson,
Russell Weaver, Nancy
Williamson, and Keith Wismar.



HE SPRING OF 1967 was certainly a dark period for Tulane's Department of Theatre and Speech. During that semester, six of the nine faculty members resigned their positions at Tulane. Among them was Dr. Monroe Lippman, the man who had initiated theatre courses at the University in 1937, and had served as Chairman of the Department from the time it was created a few years later. Not only did the Department lose many of its valuable personnel, but it also lost the nationally known and respected Tulane Drama Review, a scholarly magazine devoted to the art of theatre. The sudden and drastic reduction of the faculty also necessitated cancellation of the doctorate program in theatre.

Those of us who remained in theatre were determined, as was the University administration, that theatre at this institution was not to die. Of course, we had to reassess our capabilities in





theatre education and production, and redefine our goals. But we knew that a valid and valuable theatre program was possible within our limitations, and under the leadership of George W. Hendrickson, we began to rebuild.

One of the problems with the former Department was that it had, to the detriment of the undergraduate studies and activities, become top-heavy with graduate programs. When I first arrived here, the number of graduate students in the Department was almost ten times the number of undergraduate students. For a Department that had started out as an undergraduate extra-curricular activity, this result brought many priorities into question.

We felt that one of our responsibilities in reorganizing the department was to strengthen the undergraduate program and make it the core of our activity. The two graduate programs, the Master of Arts and the Master of Fine Arts, would then take their proper place as extensions and elaborations of that central undergraduate core.

To accomplish this, the undergraduate major and its courses were completely revamped and enlarged. Many of the advanced graduate courses were opened to undergraduates as electives. And in our production undergraduates became the foundation of the talent pool, both onstage and backstage, where they had once been elbowed into the background by graduate actors and technicians.

While dealing with these matters "at home," we also had to correct the widespread notion over the rest of the country that Tulane Theatre had been laid to rest. Advertising and personal contacts helped. But such recent attention as our production of *Oh What a Lovely War* being chosen to represent the State in a National Theatre Festival is our best weapon against this "rumor of death."

Where is the Department of Theatre and Speech today? We have a strong and varied Bachelor of Arts





program with 32 majors, each getting training and experience in all areas of theatre with opportunities for advanced study in each area. We have a strong academic degree in the Master of Arts program. And we have the Master of Fine Arts programs and preprofessional advanced degrees in the areas of stage design and directing. Production activity is at its height, with major productions, M.F.A. graduate-student-directed shows, studio performances, one-act afternoon productions, and classroom exercises. Workshop series in acting and body movement are filled to capacity. Performers and teachers have come to the University for special performances and training sessions.

Theatre dead to Tulane?—Don't believe it!

-Larry Warner



OH WHAT A

"M'lords, ladies and gentlemen, may we present for you the ever-popular War Game!"

With these words and the crack of a whip, the eighth and supposedly final public performance of *Oh What A Lovely War* began. However, who of us realized on that evening of December 13, 1970, that this was not to be the culmination of five weeks (seven days a week, including Thanksgiving recess) of rehearsal. Who ever imagined that this was not good-bye to the play which had once again made the Tulane University Theatre an integral part of the Tulane Campus . . . *Oh What a Lovely War* was just beginning its career as "the show that never died."







This play had been different from the very first day of auditions, when "experienced TUT actors" had been called upon to sing and dance in order to be considered for a role. There had been problems: the little lady in Washington, D.C., who all alone handled the rights to "Lovely War" in the United States, but who was never available (she only worked part-time) for information about the size of World War I slides; the posters that didn't quite make it; the handwritten score that no one could seem to play; and "Uncle Roy" Longmire constantly wailing that we just didn't have any more money.

However, there were the advantages: tremendous actor training stemming from the need to change roles about twenty times during the show; grueling dance rehearsals yielding better body control; and the discipline gained from knowing that one had to be exploding with energy for every performance, because pace, timing, and bright eyes were so important to this show.

The play had cost a lot, and so we had to be sure to have large audiences every

night; that is, large audiences that would like and understand the show, and would encourage their friends to come.

Attempts had been made in the way of direction to make the play more relevant to American college students of the Viet Nam era. The style of the beginning of the play was changed from that of a pierrot show to a minstrel show, a form of theatre more familiar to American audiences, and then, the viewer was gradually eased into the very British sort of humor-and history-which dominated the play. A very Brechtian newspanel rolled out statistics in Allied-Chemical style, with messages such as: "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT . . . ALLIES LOSE 850,000 MEN IN 1914 . . . "Meanwhile, pertly dressed actors sang and danced the songs of that period. The contrast between the oblivious joy of the people and the deaths on the battlefield was poignantly displayed in this manner.

Publicity was even different from the usual sort, being highlighted by a parade through

all the cafeterias on campus (excluding C.R., where we were banned) during lunchtime on the first Friday of the play's run. Armed with costumes, props, and a lot of guts, the singing cast met applause and received recognition wherever it went. We also had full houses just about every night afterwards.

Perhaps one of the greatest moments of all came with the arrival of a telegram from the American Educational Theatre Association on the day after we "closed" telling us that our production of Oh What A Lovely War had been selected to represent Louisiana in the Region V conference of the American College Theatre Festival. We were surprised and happy to hear that the University had responded to our need by offering to foot the bill. (Uncle Roy was elated!)

Once again there were problems. Dance numbers had to be re-worked for a bigger stage, and two cast members had to be replaced. This meant a whole new series of rehearsals—this time in Dixon Hall and/or



the Cram Room. However, despite the natural complaints, there was still a tremendous enthusiasm and unity which sprang up within the Department, because at long last, something we were proud of had been ostensibly appreciated outside the Theatre Department.

On the morning of January 19, we all boarded the bus for Fort Worth, where the festival was to be held. That evening we pulled into the Worth Hotel and nervously awaited the upcoming performance the next day.

The show went well, despite our inability to use the important newspanel due to technical difficulties. We were all awed by the comparative extravagance of the Scott Theatre (the new Met compared to our Phoenix Playhouse), as well as by the quality of the majority of the productions. Five states were represented by seven plays. We saw them all, made many friends, and gained invaluable experience in theatre.

Although Tulane was not chosen to go to Washington for the national festival, our

local reviews were quite good, and two members of the cast were given awards by AETA for their individual performances. Of the twelve such awards given, eight were given to actors from the winning shows.

We brought back memories, friendships, and regional recognition for Tulane, as the kind of theatre school it had once been.
And, happily for all concerned, TUT Players were able to bring to Tulane the director of one of the winning plays to conduct a weekend acting workshop for theatre majors as well as for the cast of Campus Night.

Obviously, "Lovely War" was lovely, and performing once again for the alumni on March 28 was an honor and a pleasure.

For Tulane University Theatre, thanks to this play:

"A little further we will go, oh, oh, oh, oh, Then we'll drop both our oars Take a round of applause And then we'll go, go, go."

—Alma Cuervo Newcomb '73









The Tulane campus acceptance of ROTC is another case of "isn't"s. It isn't militantly hostile nor enthusiastically supportive. In the wake of prior years' demonstrations, the worst harrassment the freshman cadets and midshipmen have received is goodnatured kidding from acquaintances. At the same time, ROTC is no longer touted as the repose of the most dynamic, talented leadership on campus, even by the commanding officers. The mood now seems to be one of acceptance of ROTC as a valid option to those who desire it, and harmless to those who don't. Cadets are no





longer considered to be warmongers, and those opposed to ROTC are no longer considered criminal anarchists.

To the ROTC participant himself, things are considerably different from prior years. Curriculum changes in all three programs have changed the ROTC class from a crib "A", busywork course to a serious academic effort. Particularly in the Army program, changes have included the institution of history and political science courses taught in the respective Arts and Sciences departments, and the introduction of academic study of management



and leadership in the military classes. As a result, the ROTC curricula at Tulane are considered among the best and most progressive in the nation. This was borne out by the ROTC freshmen, who generally praised their classwork as interesting and challenging. Still around, however, are regulations concerning hair, dress, and discipline; these seemed to represent the area which elicited the greatest amount of dissatisfaction among the cadets and midshipmen.

One of the more sustaining aspects of the ROTC picture which is not generally known or



| | | 1968-69 1 | 969-70 | 1970- |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| AIR FORCE | enrolled | 200 | 112 | 67 |
| | scholarships | (not available) | 23 | 25 |
| ARMY | enrolled | 297 | 171 | 90 |
| | scholarships | 22 | 25 | 31 |
| NAVY | enrolled scholarships | 181 95 | 170 96 | 140 |



appreciated is the University Committee on ROTC Programs. This year, the committee, which began as an ad hoc committee resulting from the ROTC demonstrations, was formally chartered as a permanent University committee. Composed of seven faculty, two students, one administrator, and the three senior ROTC officers, the committee serves as the governing "department" for the ROTC programs at Tulane. It is empowered to "advise the university . . . on all matters concerning ROTC Programs at Tulane", to "review all ROTC courses . . . about both content and University credit", to review and make recommendations on all new ROTC officers proposed for faculty duty at Tulane (with full

veto power over appointments), and to "hear appeals from students enrolled in ROTC on matters concerning their academic standing in ROTC" (quotes from the Committee charter). These extensive powers are a direct result of objections raised by students and faculty to the operation of ROTC at Tulane.

In the spring of 1971, it seems more appropriate to write of what ROTC at Tulane *isn't*, instead of what it is. That ROTC prepares students for commissioning in the armed forces, and includes classes, drill, and summer training is generally known. What is not known, even by many of those in the ROTC programs, are some of the profound, if subtle, changes

which have taken place in recent years.

Participation in ROTC has quite obviously experienced a significant decline. In interviews conducted with the unit senior commanding officers, the consensus opinion was that this is due at least in part to the general decline of the image of ROTC and the military as a whole. Even in the short span of four years, the change in attitude from one of respect and admiration to one of reluctant tolerance has been noted by many observers. Col. R.W. Aronson of the Army astutely characterized this disenchantment with the military as peripheral to the larger "national debate" over our goals and val-





ues, which has been motivated by questioning of the American involvement in Southeast Asia. Other reasons suggested for the decline are lower draft quotas, the initiation of the lottery system, and the reduced activity in Vietnam, whereby many college students feel less threatened by the likelihood of induction.

So why join ROTC? A number of freshmen related that they entered with the intention of waiting to learn their lottery number, and then continuing on to the advanced program or dropping out on the basis of their number. Indeed, the attractiveness of serving one's military obligation as an officer rather than as an inducted enlisted man was the most

frequently cited reason for joining ROTC. The scholarship programs offered by ROTC also attracts some participants. The number of scholarship recipients, who receive full tuition and fees, increased while the total enrollments decreased. In fact, for the academic year 1970-1971, Tulane received approximately \$330,000 scholarship tuitions from ROTC. Proposed legislation relative to establishing an all-volunteer armed force would almost double the total number of scholarships available nationwide, as well as increasing the monthly stipend paid to each recipiant from \$50 to \$100, in order to attract more participants. Tulane is one of the few universities to still offer its student body a choice of

all three ROTC programs. Next year, pending university administration approval, Air Force ROTC will begin accepting women in the advanced program, leading to a commission in the Women's Air Force.

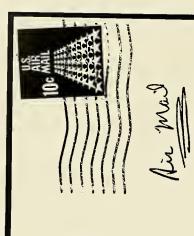
Perhaps ROTC will not survive at Tulane, especially if selective service is eliminated. But for now, ROTC offers a choice to those who desire it, brings considerable scholarship monies to Tulane. and is attempting to improve and bring the ROTC programs up to the academic level and responsibility expected of any other department in the University.

---WALTER LAMIA



Message from Seoul







Carles Waters 450-76-2271 APO Su Francisco

It would appear that is have been quite regligent in conveying my thought to you, but the situation is always one of confusion and general than. I suppose that you have heard by now that I'm stationed in Korea. Sive never been go wold, Seoul is an of the most pultiful cities in the world, and they just started to inclustralize in the late 50's Without to U.S. Korea would be one big soulage heap, we are Sneeted her with open palme and very little else. A couple of Serentians of Roseans have learned to play on the sympathy of the Searches for a little evilentacionent. The chibs here prints america. the protectutes has the american girls, and the B. I. winds up spending his rougherh. I am hering away from all that because its just not for me. In angered at the double standard of many who come our here. They write home should the hardships and douliness, get they keeps that is called a "woose" for about \$100 amounts. what sho is, is nothing more than a steady where. Americans are chrosciens in hell and try to You would love to attitude y " lat of guy here. They all consider you would love to attitude y " lat of guy here. the army a great big joke. we go to work each day and forget it ofter SRM. Everyone plays the army game for about it is There is always a let of discussion and people keep their minds healthy. The abole speace answerent has not been in main. I can remember how the spenback once were so cutmilitary, and I wholeheastedly agreed. Being in the melitery now, things have

changed a good lit. Being a soldier is - with thankless job Mabady wants to be away from their home, family, and friends. We agree with the objectives of the prece menerals, but are rather limited as to dut me can da. you know how the smlitary judicial system works. Kids shouldn't condemn us all as if we was the eniminals. We are fighting our own buttles within the duny, and we have even a few Consessions The any is search of that can happen. we get desit tele culous without question. All of us are men abo hick of shall the structum would be like both home if we just placed blindly. I leave try to make the hids book home understand how we feel. There is nothing in this would that we want were than peace. Whenever they see a soldier, they should try to smile and not consent him. We have decided to play the same for - short while, then so out into the real were to change the world. School is fine and artestaining, but there is so much more. One has to be committed, not to a grand scheme, but to his fellow man. Don't be purby about it, just be honert. I'm sending this small drawing executed during a fit. Also, if for went to print some of my letters, so cheard. So shall probably here about it, but I must be braid. You can exit all you want - in other and chalever and he most dangerous to me. Led Place, Chief he hear from you.



Matt,

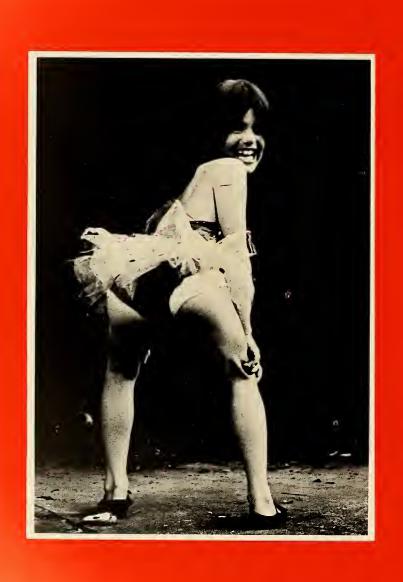
It would appear that I have been quite negligent in conveying any thoughts to you, but the situation is always one of confusion and general chaos. I suppose that you have heard by now that I'm stationed in Korea. I've never been so cold. Seoul is one of the most polluted cities in the world, and they just started to industrialize in the late 50's. Without the U.S., Korea would be one big garbage heap. We are greeted here with open palms and very little else. A couple of generations of Koreans have learned to play on the sympathy of the average G.I. Away from home and with few friends, the G.I. usually searches for a little entertainment. The clubs here play American music, the prostitutes dress like American girls, and the G.I. winds up spending his paycheck. I am keeping away from all that because it's just not for me. I'm angered at the double standard of many who come over here. They write home about the hardships and loneliness, yet they keep what is called a "moose" for about \$100 a month. What she is, is nothing more than a steady whore. Americans are obnoxious as hell and try to push a lot of these people around.

You would love the attitude of a lot of guys here. They all consider the Army a great big joke. We go to work each day and forget it after 5 P.M. Everyone plays the Army game for what it is. There is always a lot of discussion and people keep their minds healthy. The whole peace movement has not been in vain.

I can remember how the yearbook once was so antimilitary, and I wholeheartedly agreed. Being in the military now, things have changed a good bit. Being a soldier is a rather thankless job. Nobody wants to be away from their home, family, and friends. We agree with the objectives of the peace movements, but are rather limited as to what we can do. You know how the military judicial system works. Kids shouldn't condemn us all as if we were the criminals. We are fighting our own battles within the Army, and we have won a few concessions. The Army is scared of what can happen. We just don't take orders without question. All of us are men who think of what the situation would be like back home if we just followed blindly. Please try to make the kids back home understand how we feel. There is nothing in this world that we want more than peace. Whenever they see a soldier, they should try to smile and not curse at him. We have decided to play the game for a short while, then go out into the real war to change the world. School is fine and entertaining, but there is so much more. One has to be committed, not to a grand scheme, but to his fellow man. Don't be pushy about it, just be honest.

I'm sending this small drawing executed during a fit. Also, if you want to print some of my letters, go ahead. I shall probably hear about it, but I must be heard. You can edit all you want—in other words whatever would be most dangerous to me. Let me hear from you.

Peace, Chiet



JAMBALAYA 1971 EDITOR MATT ANDERSON

PRINCIPLE ACCOMPLICES. FRANCISCO ALECHA, JIM DALFARES. WYLE DAWSON, PATRICIA HOPKINS, BICK STOUIFTER, AND SHELLA SHEVER

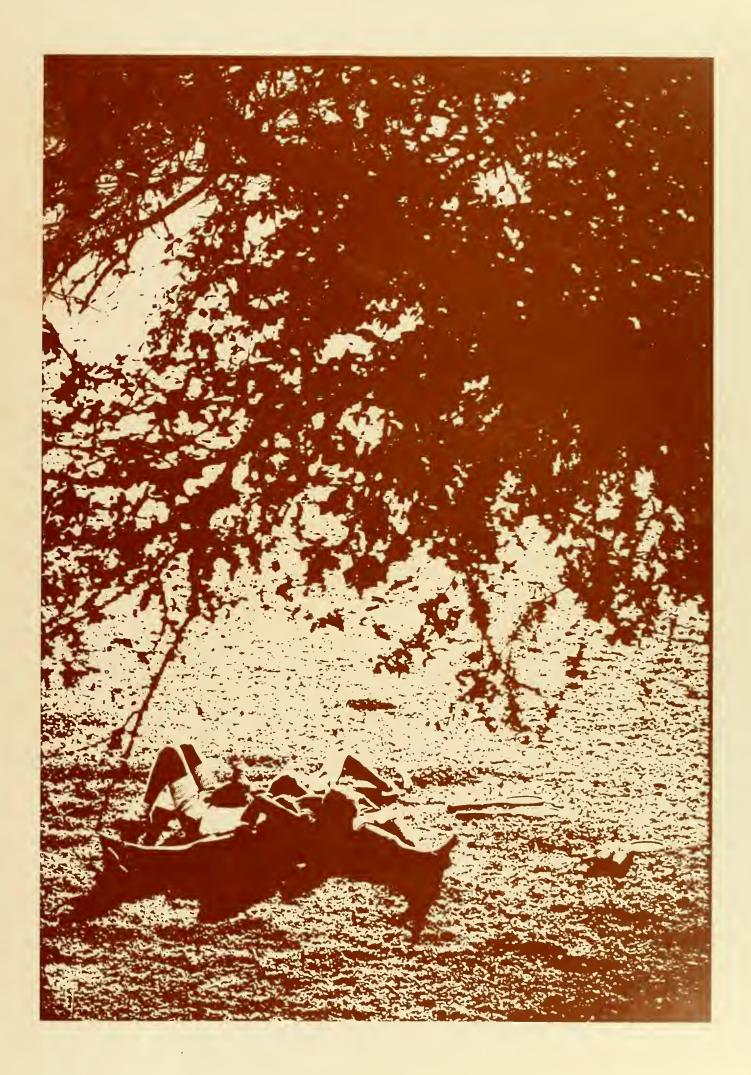
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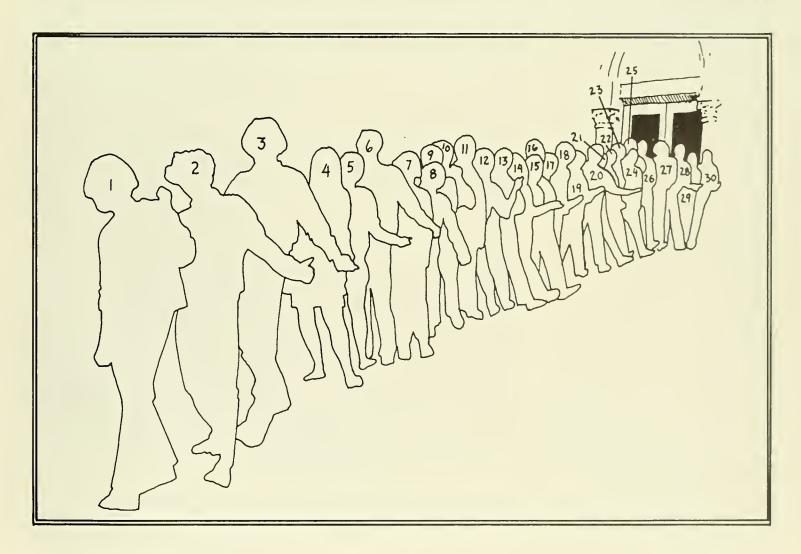
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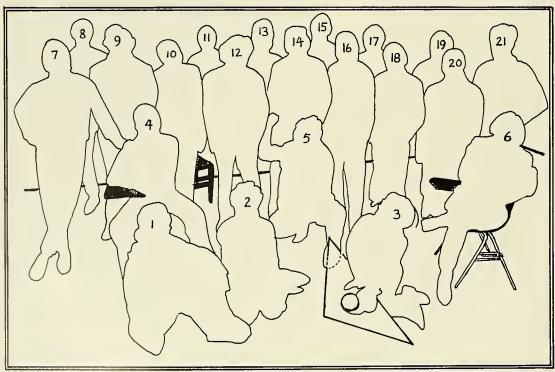
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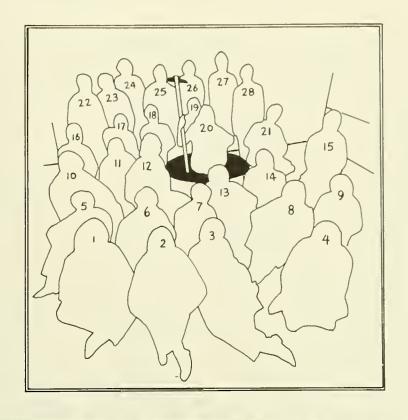




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- 2 / ANN QUARLES ZINN
- 3 / JOAN KING
- 4 / BOB FATOVIC
- 5 / ALVIN COX
- 6 / BRYAN THOMPSON
- 7 / LEE TRICE
- 8 / CHARLES MCGEE
- 9 / JEFFREY ARMITAGE
- 10 / DR. BERNARD LEMANN
- 11 / JAMES REID
- 12 / SHELDEN CANTOR
- 13 / ANTHONY TAFFARO
- 14 / AARON NAVEH
- 15 / SAM CRAWFORD
- 16 / DANIEL SIGAL
- 17 / ROBERT WILSON 18 / JOHN DRYE
- 19 / RON BARLOW
- 20 / HAROLD PIQUE (SKIP)
- 21 / WALTER DALY

JURY WEEK CASUALTIES: RICHARD BAUMANN WILLIAM CAMIN JOHN HOBBS JACOB KATSMAN GEORGE KELLY MARY MCELROY NICHOLAS MUSSO HENRY POTTER





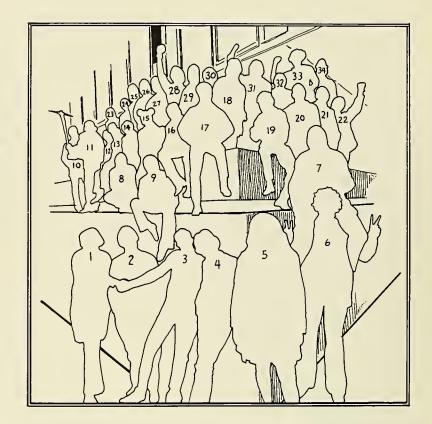
THIRD YEAR

- 1 / JOHN SAIBER
- 2 / DONALD BERG
- 3 / WILLIAM KENDRICK
- 4 / JOHN FERNSLER
- 5 / MIKE MASON
- 6 / BILL SEALY 7 / BOB LEVY
- 8 / LARRY WIZNIA
- 9 / ANDY SPATZ
- 10 / PAUL NAECKER
- 11 / STEVE NEWMAN
- 12 / BRIAN SAYBE
- 13 / GARY CONNOR 14 / COLLINS HAYNES
- 15 / TAYLOR BLOOD
- 16 / кетти ноокѕ
- 17 / LUCAS CAMBO
- 18 / STEVE RICK
- 19 / RICHARD REEVES
- 20 / JANE EVANS
- 21 / ANDRE VILLERE 22 / STEVE GARDNER
- 23 / JIM FARR
- 24 / F. L. WRIGHT
- 25 / MERRILL BROWN
- 26 / STEVE SOBIERALSKE
- 27 / GLEN LEROY
- 28 / KNOX TUMLIN

STUCK IN ELEVATOR: ELIZABETH ACOSTA RETSY BALDRIDGE MARY CUNNINGHAM DEAN JOHNSON CHARLTON JONES MIRIAM LEMANN JERRY LEMANN SALLY NETTLETON HARRIET SEIDLER ROBERT TOM ERIC VAN REED KAREN WIZNIA

SECOND YEAR

- 1 / GILL JAFFE
- 2 / THOM JENKS
- 3 / TIM FRECH
- 4 / FRANK RIEPE
- 5 / SUE VAN HART
- 6 / LEO WIZNITZER
- 7 / TERESITA CASTELLANOS
- 8 / HARRY B. SMITH
- 9 / LARRY HESDORFFER 10 / MIKE HOWARD
- 11 / CHRIS BENTON
- 12 / CLAUDE BEAUDREAULT
- 13 / JOHN BRADLEY
- 14 / STEVE ROBBINS
- 15 / SONNY SHIELDS
- 16 / J. AUSTIN
- 17 / CAL JONES
- 18 / MARTY CYBUL
- 19 / PETE SMITH 20 / CARLOS CESPEDES
- 21 / CHARLES MONTGOMERY
- 22 / FRANK MASSON
- 23 / MIKE STEIN
- 24 / STEVE KITKO 25 / JAMES REINHART





- 26 / CLIFF ROSS 27 / MARK MILLER 28 / CHUCK MCKIRAHAN
- 29 / MARK BADGER
- 30 / AL MARTINEZ
- 31 / JAMES CRAWFORD
- 32 / FRISCO X. ALECHA 33 / TOM PORTER
- 34 / THORN GRAFTON

AT THE ZOO: ALICE EICHOLD SARA HILL PAT LAREDO RICHARD MASON TANNAZ NIZPOUR EUGENE OGOZALEK BOB TURNER

FIRST YEAR

1 / MARK SPELLMAN

2 / THOMAS SAUNDERS

3 / CHRIS YOUNG

4 / OUR LOCAL FRIEND

5 / DAVID GRANT

6 / HANK LONG

7 / NICK POWELL

8 / PHILIP DREY

9 / CHUCK AYERBACH

10 / DENNIS DREGO

11 / JANINE COLLINS

12 / JOHN ROBB

13 / PETER SIMPSON

14 / ROBERT OLIVIER

15 / CARL MAGHLE

16 / ALEX ALKIRE

17 / PETE BARICEY

18 / MARSHA BROWN

19 / JEAN DE BARBIERIS

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21 / R. C. SMITH

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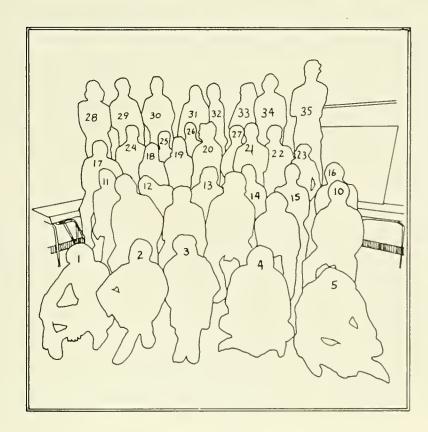
31 / CRICKET MOORE

32 / ROLAND FANGUE

33 / serena randolpii

34 / ROBERT SCHOEN 35 / STEYE JOHNSON





OUT TO LUNCH; GENE BATES TONY BULTMAN KENNETH BURNS MIGUEL CARLO-COLON CLYDE CARROLL ROBERT CHAPMAN LAWRENCE COMISKEY JOHN DABNEY ROSS DOWNING PAUL DUPRIE TERRY FABER PATRICIA FISHER DANIEL HALL THOMAS RAYDEN DONALD HOLLINGS SUSAN HORTON KENT JOHNSON LAWRENCE JOSEPHSON CURT JORGENS ANTONIO LUCAS ROBERT MCKENNON ROBERT MONSARRAT RECTOR NADAL LAURIE PETIPAS PETER SCHMIDT JOHN TAMPLIN SPIROS VAMVAS GERALD WACNON JERRY WITHERS WILLIAM WRIGHT

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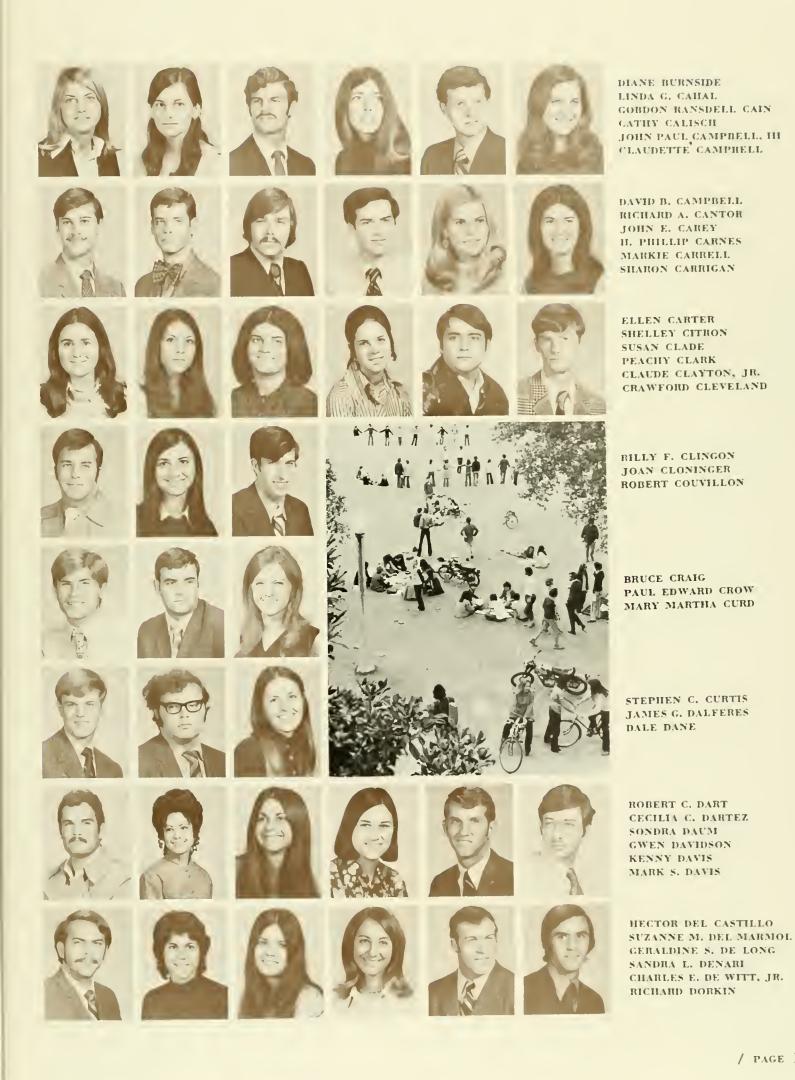
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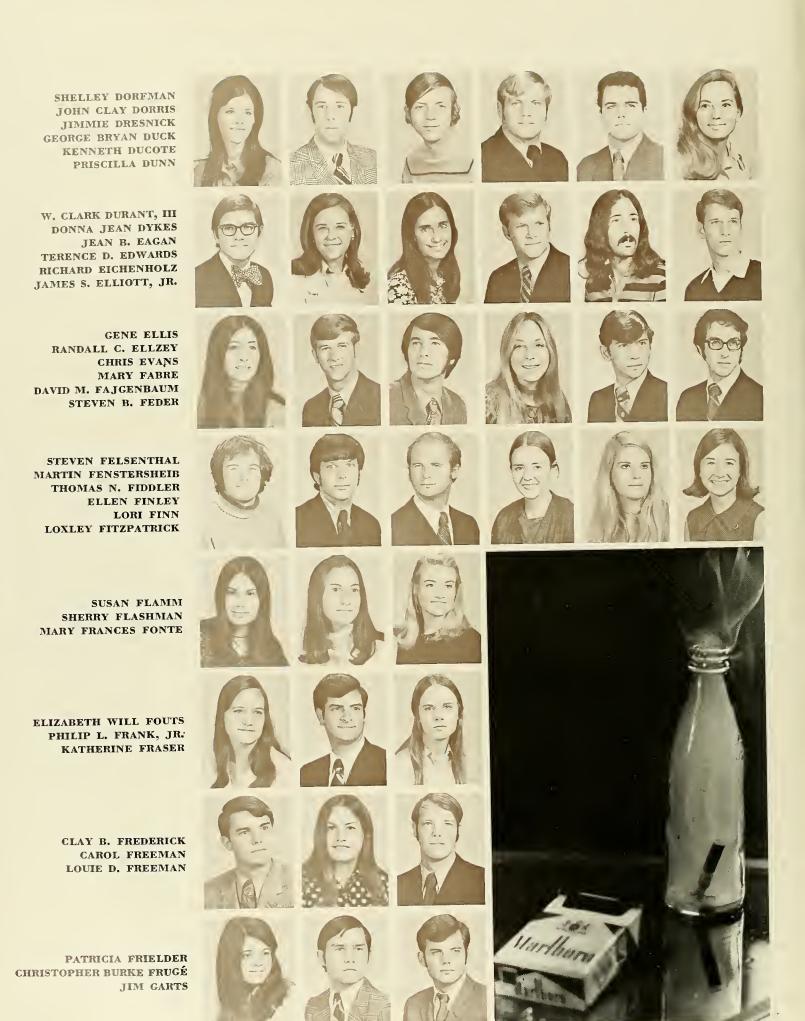
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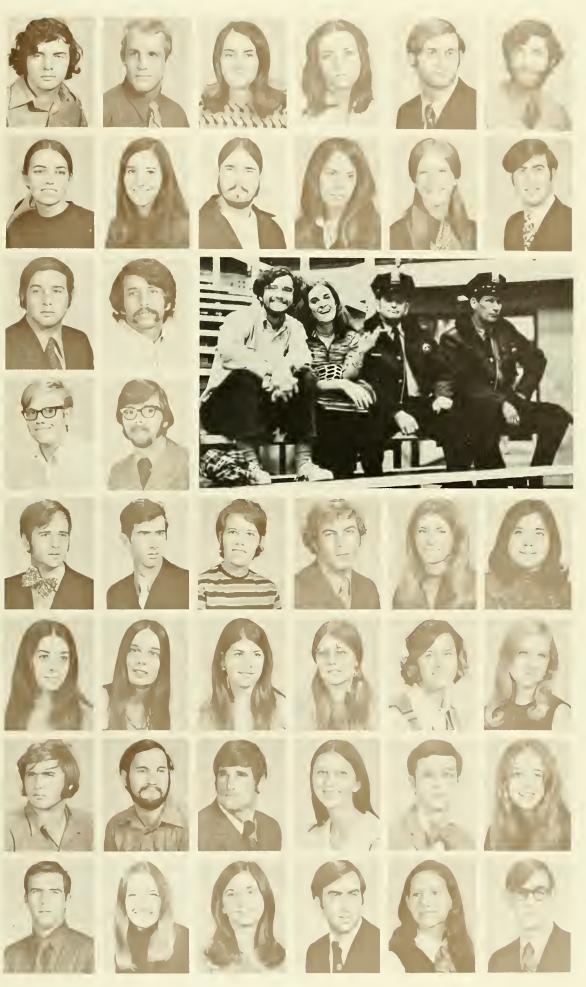
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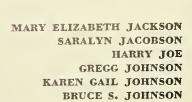
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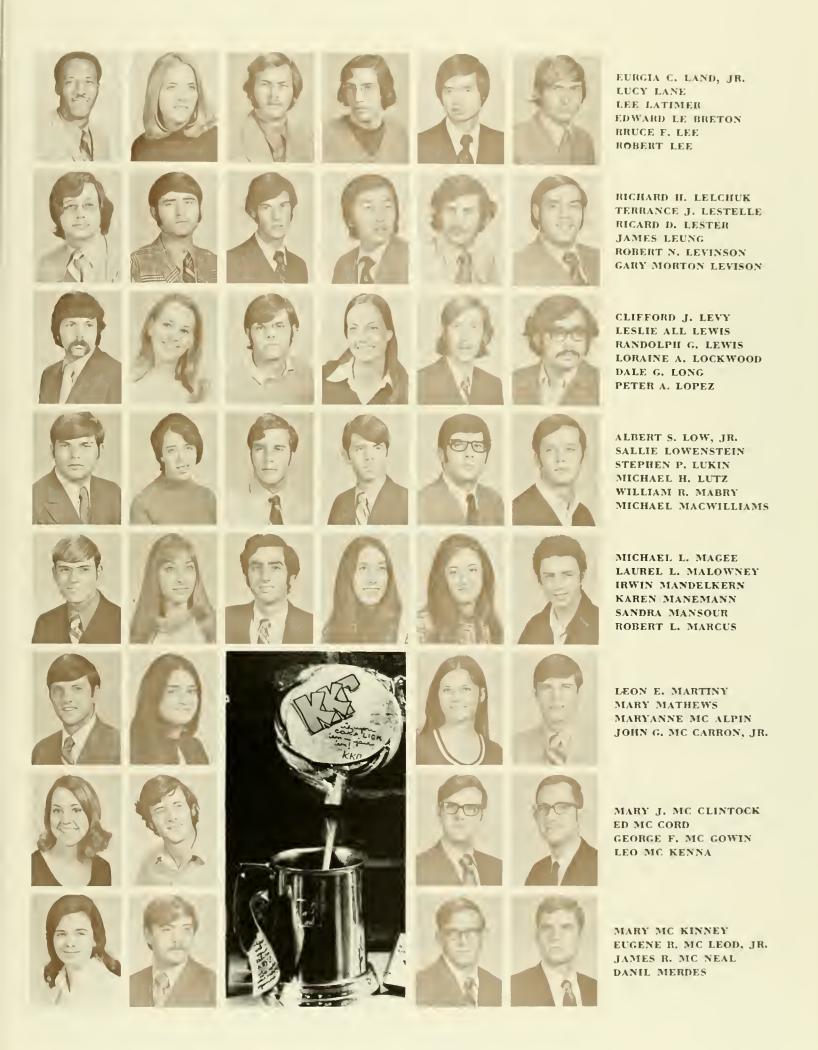








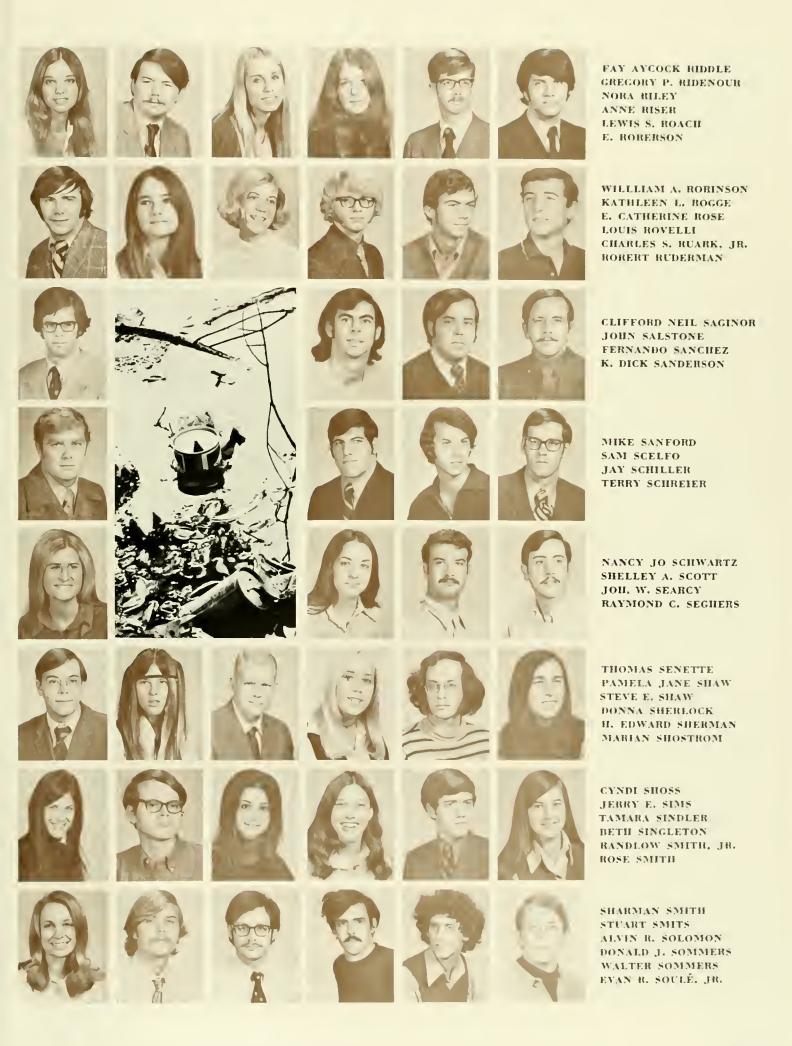




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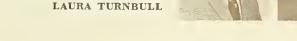
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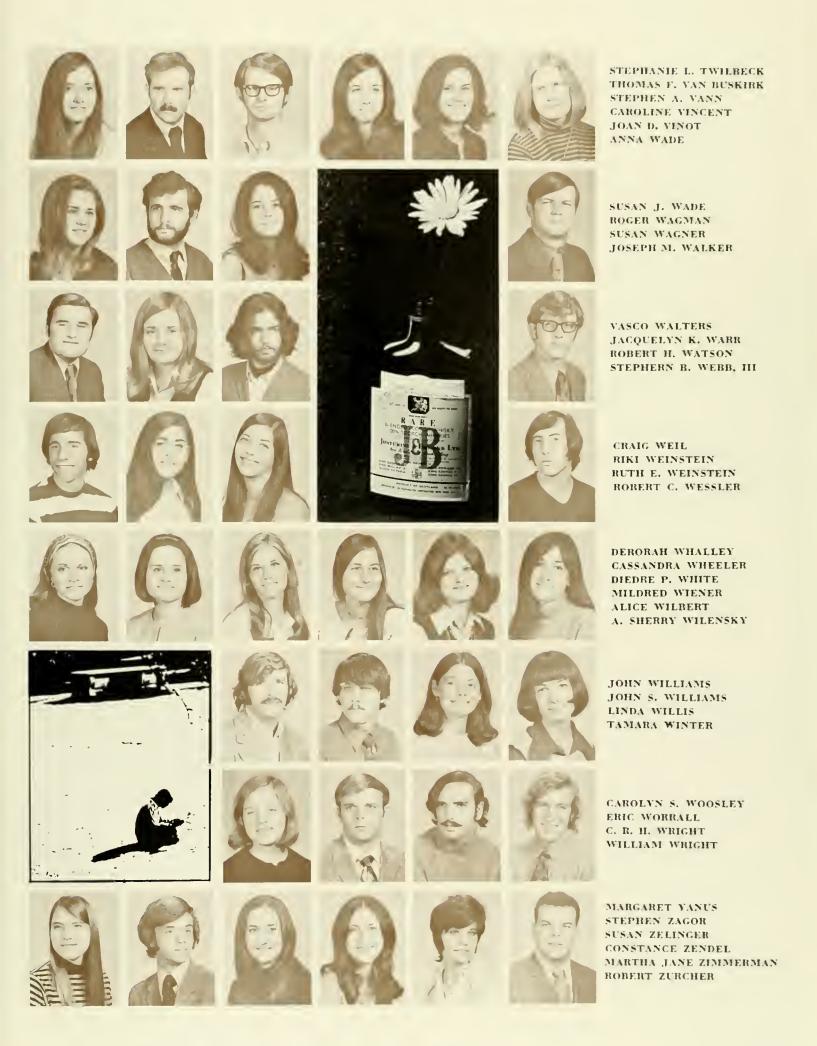


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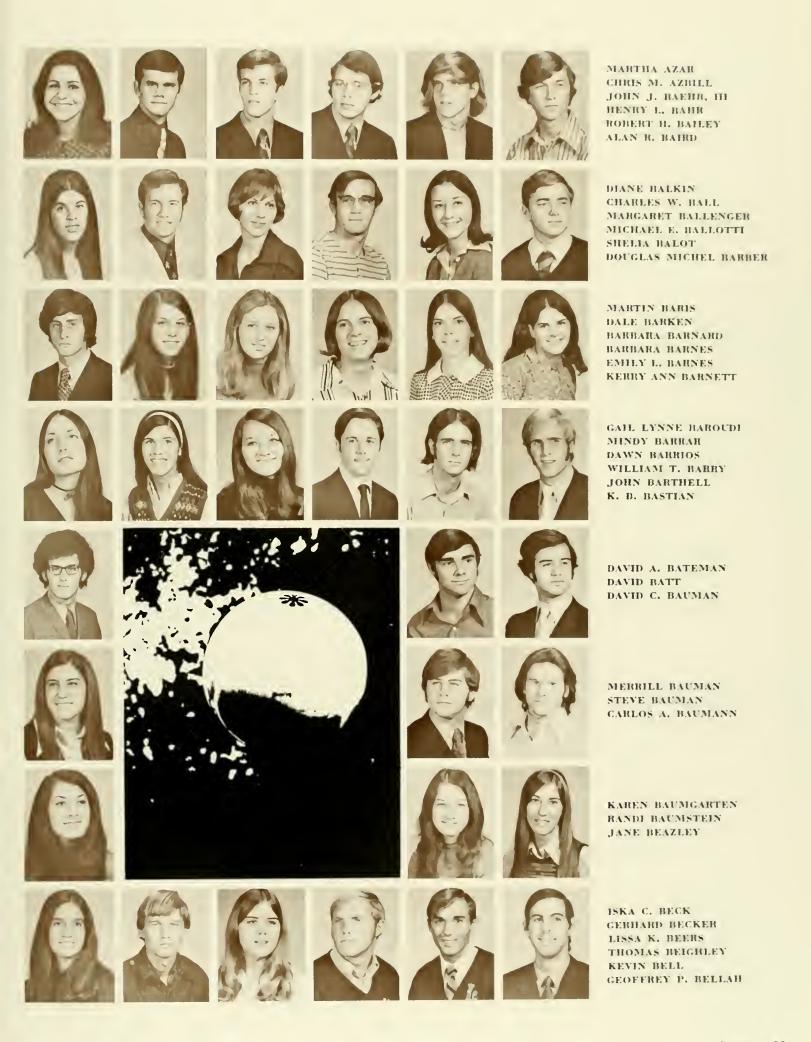
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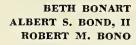


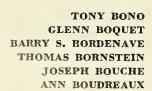
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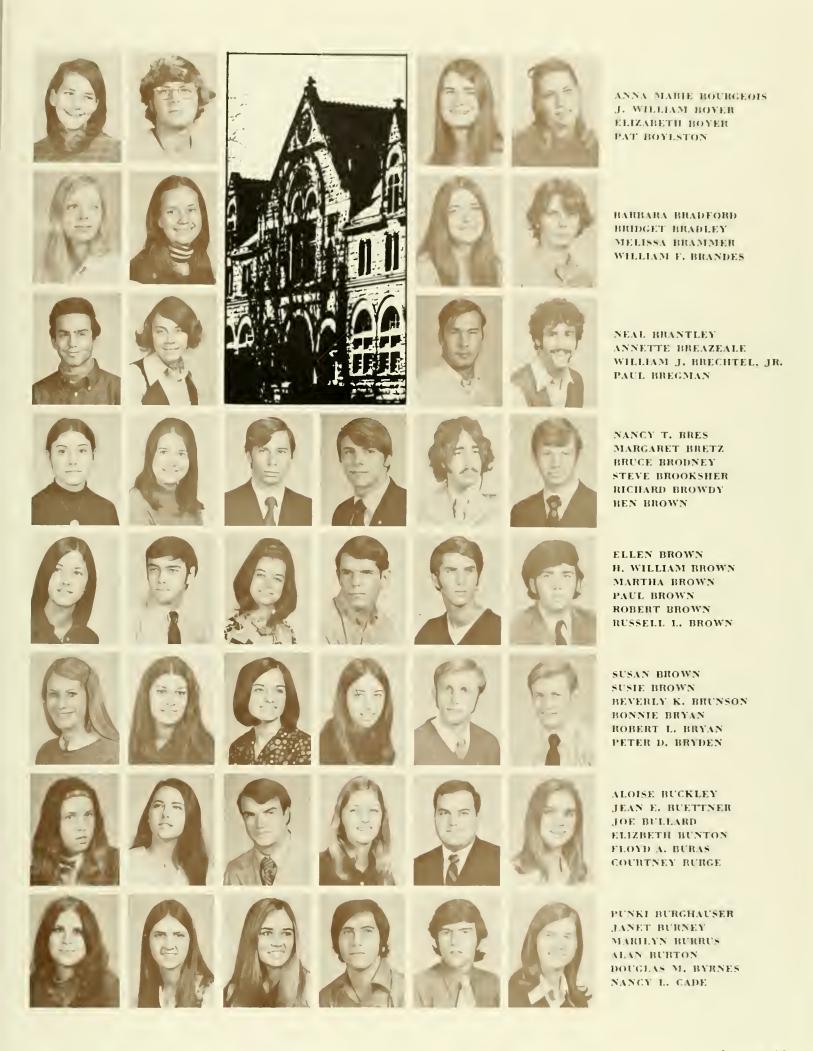
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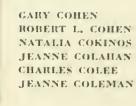








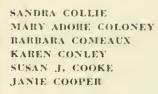












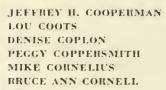
























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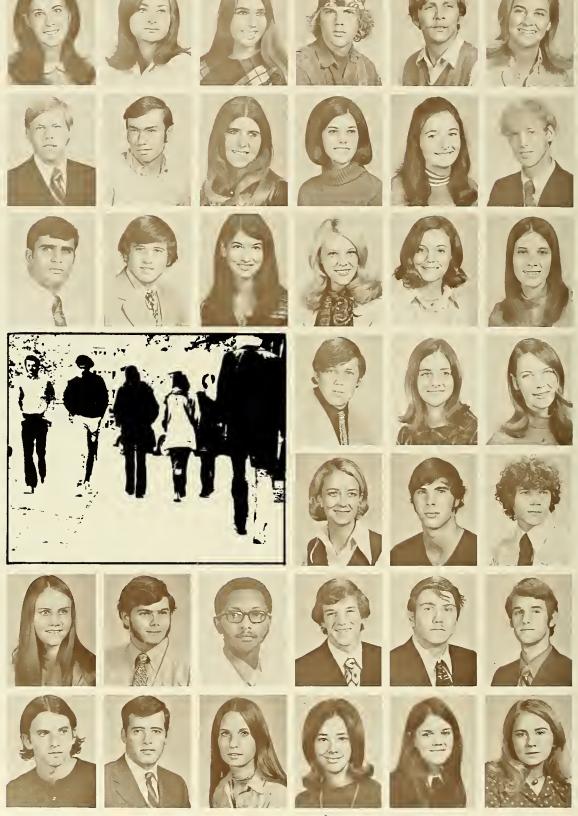
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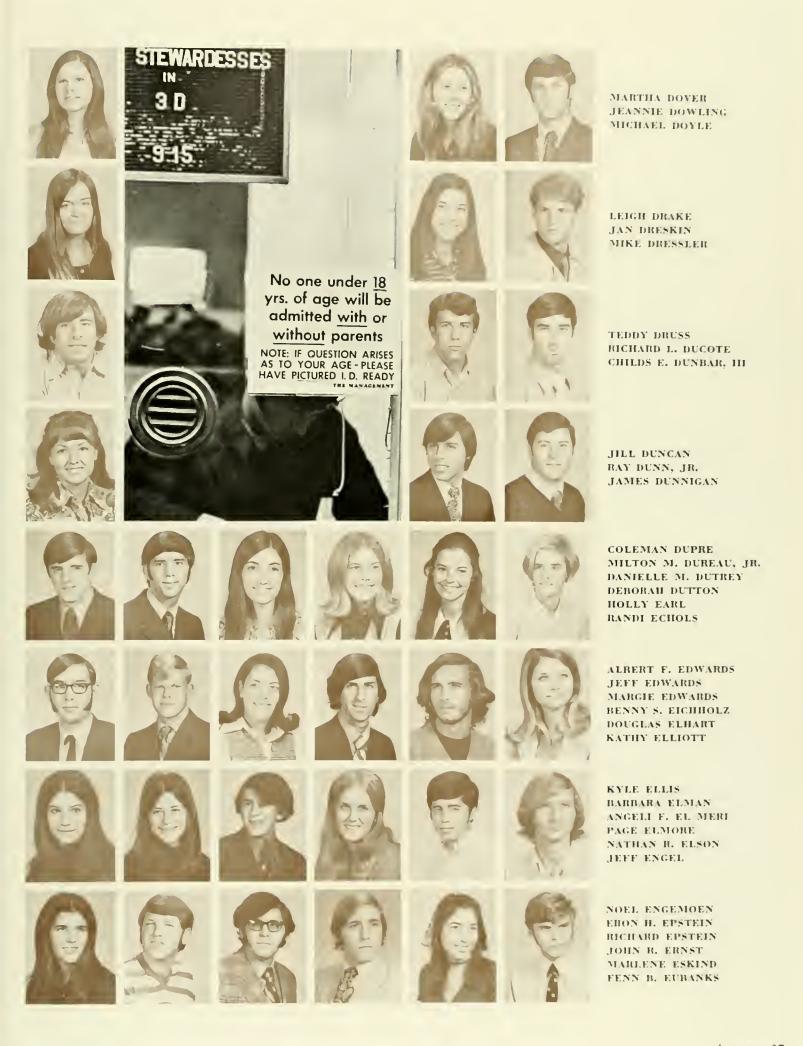
DONNA DICKSON

MARGARET L. DILLON JAMES DI RIENZO GLENN DISMUKES

LISA DIXON
WARD DIXON
FREDERICK S. DOBARD, JR.
WESLEY DOBBS
STEVE DOBRINIC
ERIC DOERRIES

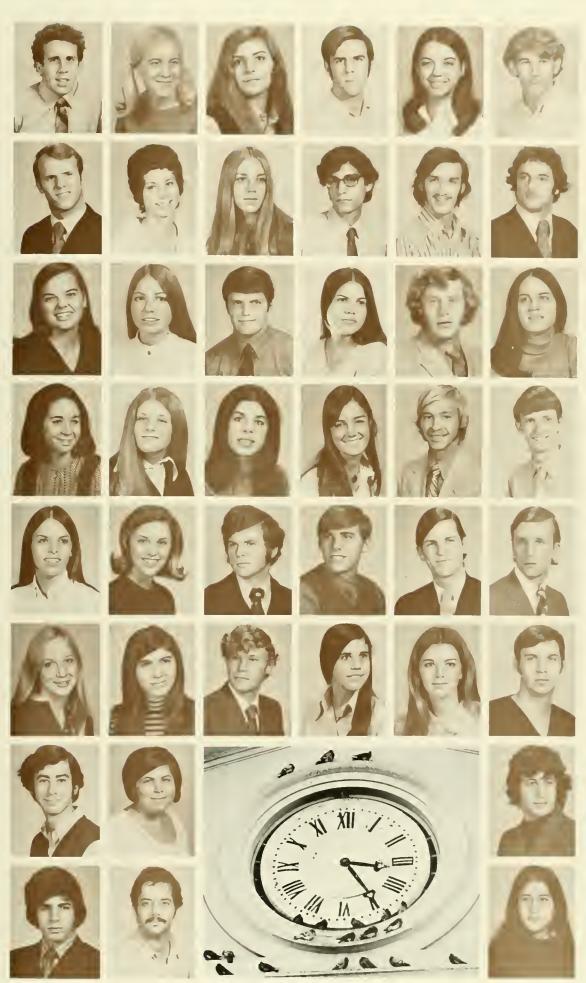
DAVID R. DOLKART
MARTIN A. DONOVAN, III
CATHERINE DORAN
KATHERINE DORRIS
SUSAN DORSEY
MIMI DOSSETT





FLORA EUSTIS MICHAEL E. EVANS PAULA EVANS NICHOLAS F. EWING BETH EXUM PHILIP A. FANT REID FARMER SIDNEY C. FARMER, III JANE M. FAULKNER GREGORY J. FAVRET CHARLES FECHTEL BRUCE FEINGERTS ROBERT FELL RONALD FELLMAN WILLIAM C. L. FENG JUDITH E. FERENCZY MARY FERRARA BARBARA FERTEL CHARLES FETZEK BRUCE FIERST LIZ FINK SUZANNE FIFE VANCENE FINK NATHAN FISCHMAN JOHN S. FITZGERALD MIMSY FITZPATRICK MARSHA FLANZ JEFF FLATER THOMAS FLETCHER DAVID FLOWERREE MARGARET E. FLYNN ANTHONY J. FONTANA JULIE ANN FORB BRUCE OMAR FORD DAN M. FORESTIERE STEPHEN FORRESTER

PAULA S. FORWARD RICHARD FOUILLE, JR. FLORENCE FOWLKES



RICHARD FRANCO JANE D. FRANK PAM FRANK THOM A. FRANKLIN CORIE FRANZ G. KIRK FRASER

HICHARD A. FRASER, HI RUTH FRAZIOR SARA FREEDMAN MICHAEL L. FREEMAN PETER D. FREEMAN GREGORY J. FREIMAN

SUSAN FRERE KATHRYN FREY ROBERT C. FREY SUSAN FREY MAX FRIDMAN RONDA FRIEDLANDER

ELLEN FRIEDMAN STEPHANIE FRIEFIELD SHELLEY FROCKT MARY E. FUGET JAMES K. FULLER DEMARCUS GADDIS

BETH GADDY DEBBIE GADDY RANDI GALANTI BUBBA GALLANDER SEAN GALVIN SCOTT GARDINER

AMY GARDNER
BECKY GARDNER
WILLIAM T. GARLAND
GWEN GARNER
SANDRA GARRARD
WAYNE GARRETT

ALAN REID GARTENHOUSE KAREN GARTNER BRUCE H. GAYNES

CHARLES GELLER FDDIE A. GEOGHEGAN DARYL GERBER

SHERYL E. GERBER
FILLIS GERSON
GARY GERSON
JOSEPH L. GETTYS, JR.
PAM GIBBONS
PAM GIBSON
RILEY LEE GIBSON
TIMOTHY C. GIBSON
PETER R. GILLESPIE
RICHARD P. GILMAN
SCOTT K. GINSBURG
DAVID GLADDEN

MARCIA GLASS
ROBERT GLASSER

MARCIA GLASS
ROBERT GLASSER
STEVEN M. GLAZER
R. BRADLEY GLENDENING
STEVEN L. GLICK
MARK GLIMCHER

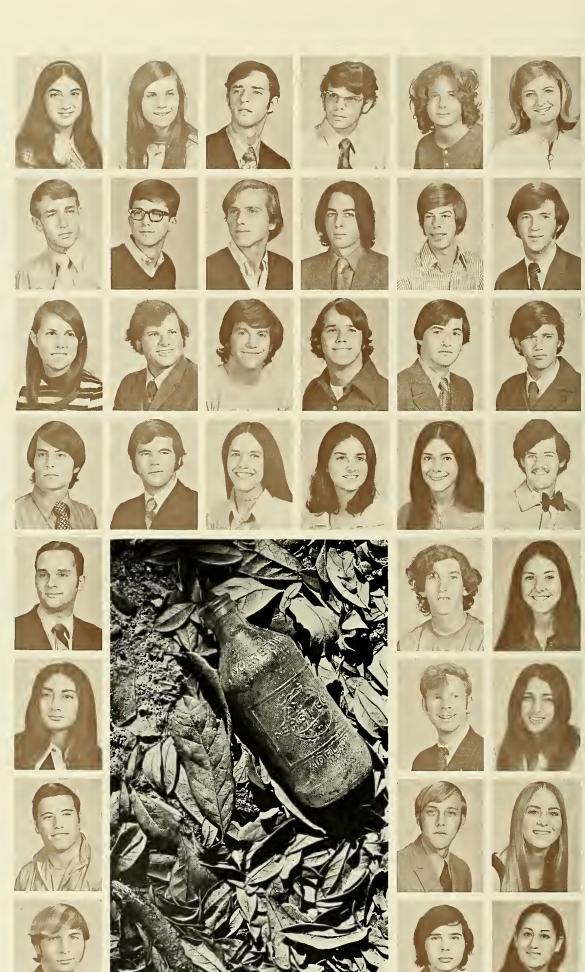
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ELLEN GOLD
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WENDY GOLDBERG
GRANT GOLDENSTAR

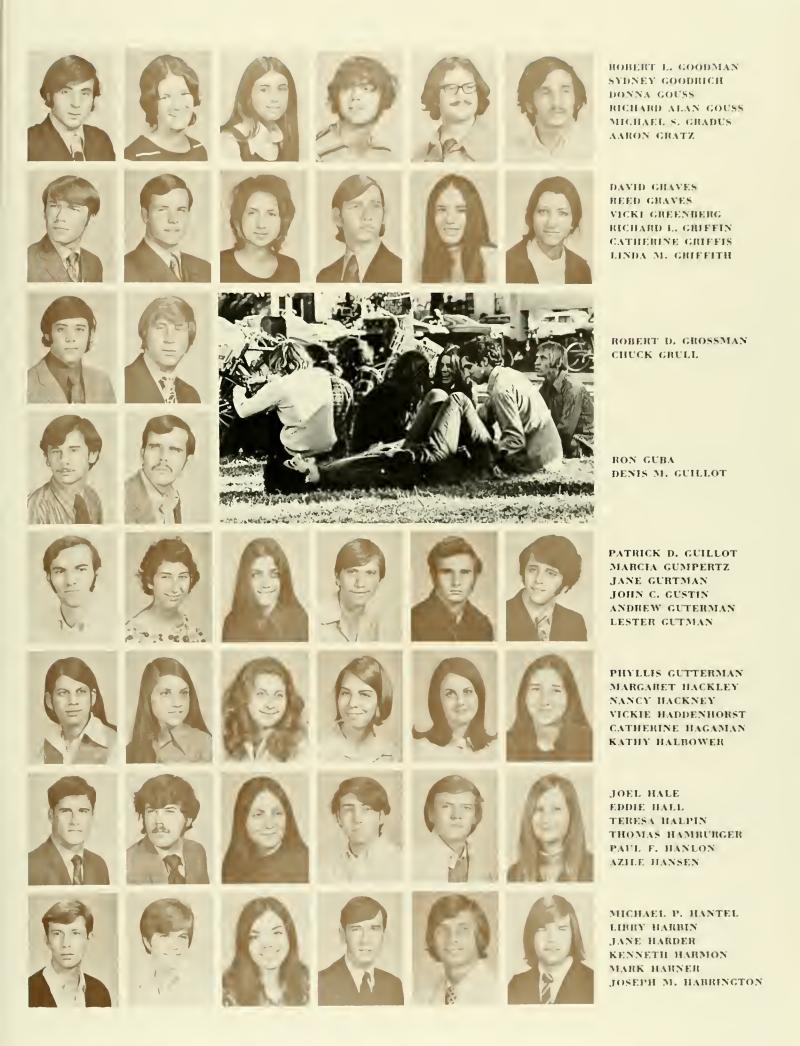
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PAUL GOLDSMITH
DEBBIE GOLDSTEIN

ESTHER GOLDSTEIN JEROME ERIC GOLDSTEIN SANDRA GOLDSTEIN

HAROLD T. GONZALES, JR. RANDY GONZALES GEORGIA A. GOODELL

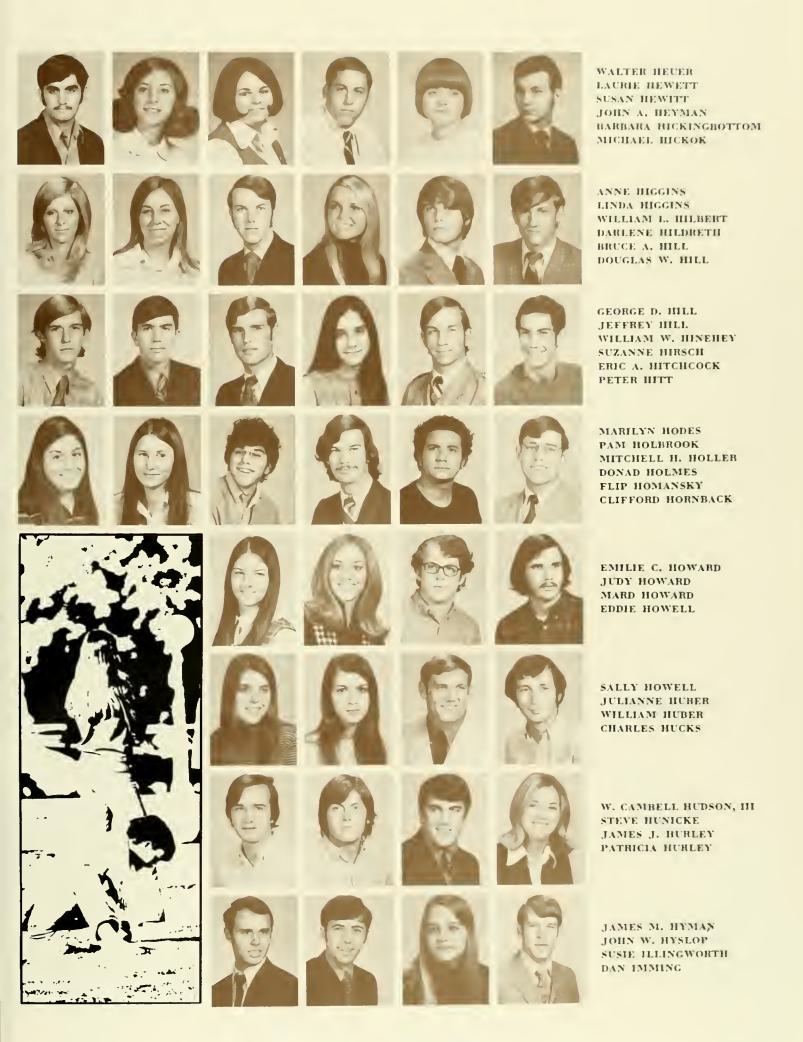
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DAVID GOODMAN
DEBORAH L. GOODMAN



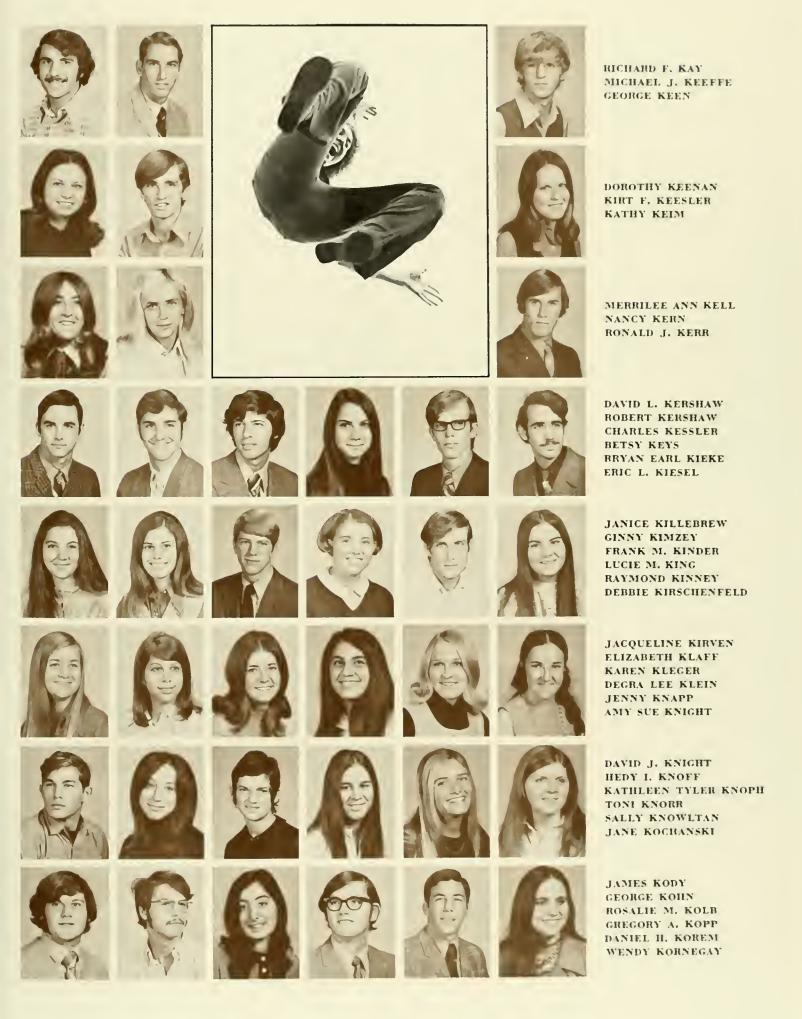


JAMES E. HARRIS KIM HARRIS ROSLYN HARRIS WANDA HARRIS WILLIAM R. HARRIS STEVEN HARTBERG JOHN W. HARTLEY RODNEY T. HARTMAN DEBRA E. HARTZMARK ELIZABETH HARVEY JAMES H. HARVEY, JR. JOHN HASPEL TOM HASTINGS JOCENTA L. HAWKINS MARK HAWKINS SUZANNE HAYDON KENNETH HAYES GEORGE ANN HAYNE CHRISTINA K. HEABERLIN DEBERAH ANN HEABERLIN KAREN HEAUSLER ROBERT F. HEBELER DAVID B. HEBERT KIRK J. HEBERT GLENN HEDGPETH ELLIE HELMAN GLENN S. HELTON AHMED M. HEMEIDA RICHARD HENDLER JOE HENDRIX MARION HENLEY JOHN RICHARD HENRY ADRIAAN R. J. HERKLOTS, II CAROL HERMAN GILBERT L. HERMAN JUDY HERMAN NICOLAS HERNANDEZ JAMES HERNQUIST ELIZABETH HEROD

PATRICIA A. HERRING PATRICK HERRINGTON STEVEN HERRON



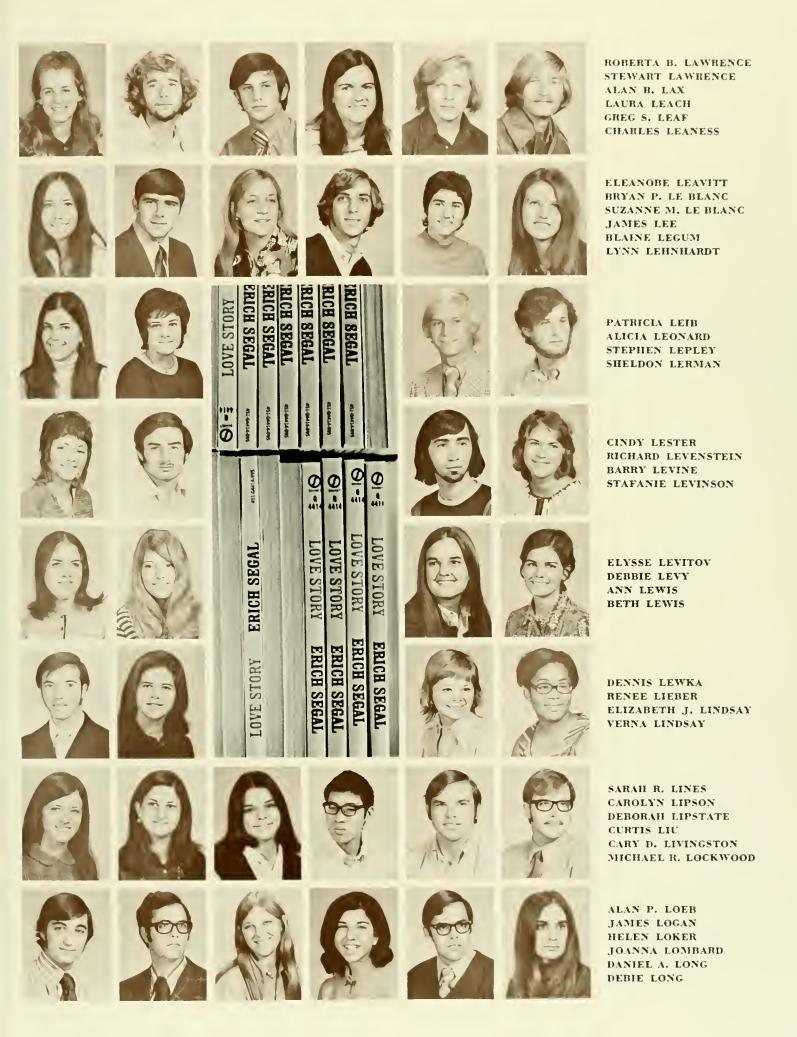
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AMY R. KOTIC EVE KOVEN DAVID KRACHE LINDA KRAMER SUE KRANTZ THOMAS A. KREFFT ROBIN E. KRIEG SEVEN L. KRINGOLD GEORGE G. KUBACH ARTHUR F. KUEHN JAMES KUNTZELMAN MITCHELL KUSHNER MELANIE KUSIN MICHAEL JAY KUTTEN JIM KWIATKOWSKI J. SCOTT KYLE DAVID LA CLAIRE KENNY LA COUR PAUL LACROIX JONATHAN M. LAKE ANTHONY LAMEY STEPHEN LANDIS LYNN LANDRUM EDMUND C. LANDRY, JR. J. MICHAEL LANDRY NAN LANDRY KIM LANDSMAN LEE LANIER PAUL LASKY SUNIE LASKY MARK LASSITER SARAH T. LATHAM SHARON LAUFER KEITH E, LAURIE STEVEN LAUSELL KAREN LAUTZ STEVE LAVEN CAROL LAVIN

JIM LAVIN JORGE LAW

H. HILLIARD LAWLER, III ELIZABETH LAWLOR



JOHN LEE LONG ROGER LONGBOTHAM ERIC LOWE RALPH MICHAEL LOWENBAUM KIT LOZES FRED LUERA MARLENE LURIE REIDY M. LUSTIG WILLIAM LYON LYNNE LYONS HARRY J. MACEY ELIZABETH MACKAY RICK MACKIE KIERAN MAGGARD GALVIN MAH PAUL MAIER CAROLYN MANN PEGGY MANNING RAY MANNING STEVEN J. MARCELLO



NORMAN MARCUS JOHN W. MARKHAM GEORGE MARKS JIM MARKS

ALICE MARQUEZ ELIZABETH MARSAL DAVID MARTIN









HOLLY S. MARTIN
LYNNE MARTIN
SANDY MARTIN
BETH MARX
JOEL D. MARX
PHILIP E. MASQUELETTE

FREDERICK W. MARTIN, III







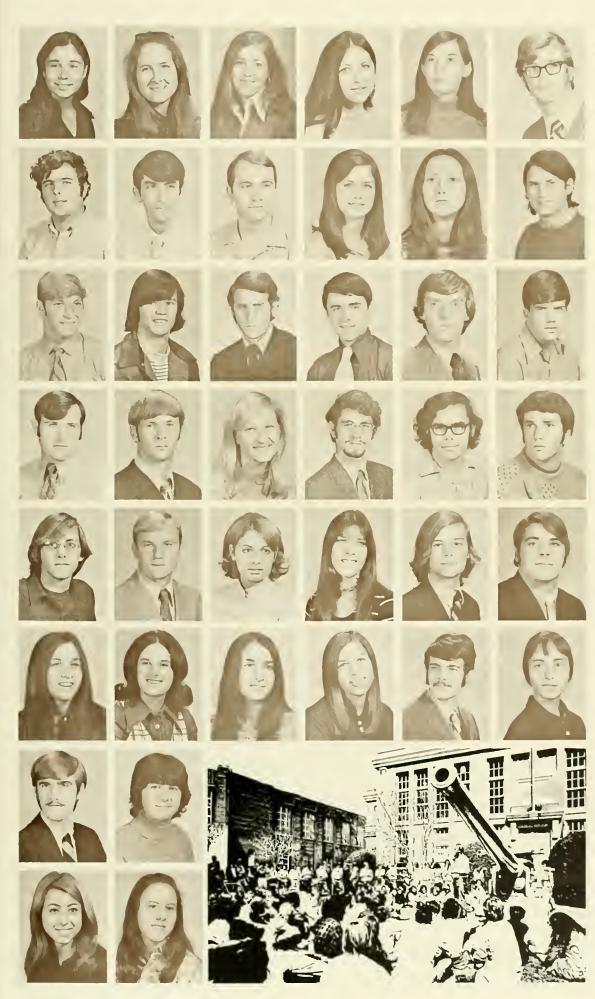


PATSY MATHIEU
DANIL MAUTHE
BARBARA MAXWELL
BETH L. MAXWELL
CATHERINE MAYER
JOYCE MAYERS









NANCY ANN MAZUR KATHERINE MC ARTHUR HOSE A. MC CABE ROSANNA MC CAFFREY MELODY MC CALIP JAMES L. MC CULLOCH

JOHN MC CUTCHEN
DANNY MC DANIEL
WARREN L. MC FERRAN
ELEANOR B. MC GAHEY
CAROL MC GEEHAN
DONALD MC GLYNN

MIKE MC GUIRE
CARLOS MC INERNEY
JOHN MC INTYRE
MICHAEL MC INTYRE
ROBERT MC KAY
MICHAEL MC KEEVER

JAMES A. MC KEIVER JOHN MC LEOD JOAN MC MULLEN JOHN MC MURTREY ANTHONY MEADOW HUGH MEAGHER

VINCENT T. MEIS JERRY MELTON ELAINE MENDEL MIMI METHVIN DOUG MEYER STEVE MEYER

PAULA MICHAEL
ROBIN A. MICHAELS
JOAN MICHELSON
BETTY MILES
BRIAN MILLER
MARGARET MILLER

SYDNEY R. MILLER MERLE MILLOY

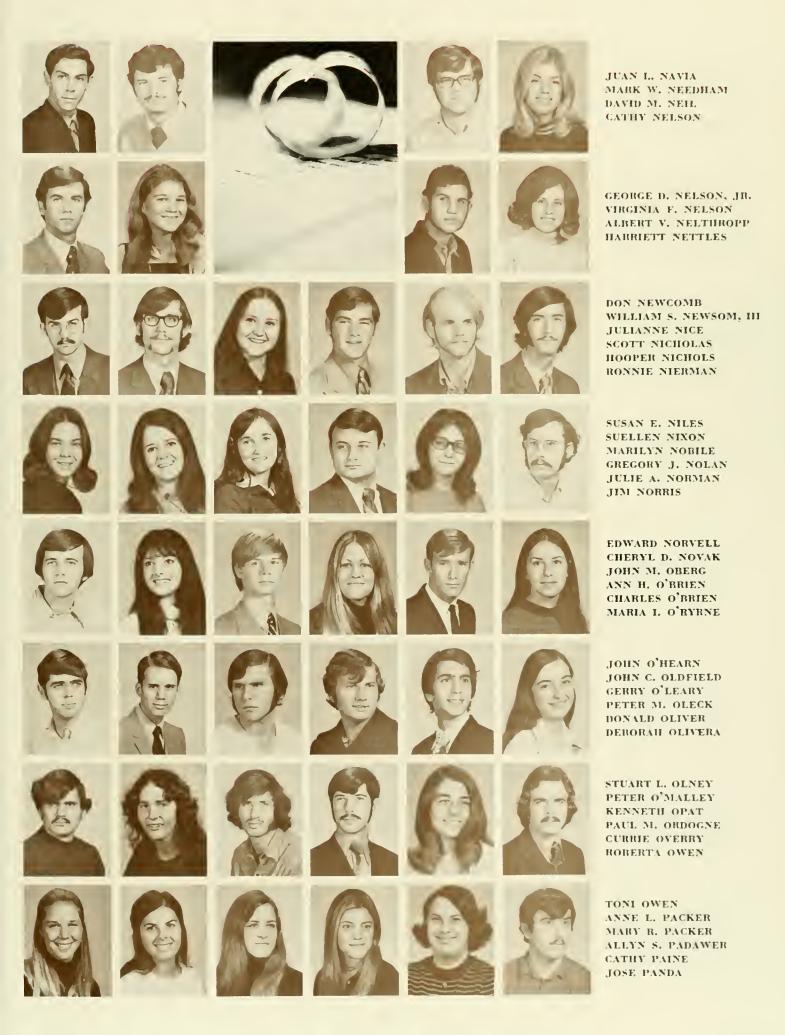
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GORDON W. MOUGHON
BONNIE CAROL MOULTON
THOMAS MURDICK
CAROLINE MULLEN
ANN MULLER
COLLEEN MUNDS

JEANETTE MURDOCK
FRANK MURPHY
RANDY MUSE
JANIS MYER
ROBERT MYERS
JACK NAFTEL





JAMES PANIPINTO CATHERINE S. PANNILL FRANCES PAPPAS MARIA A. PARADELO PAM PARDUE PAMELA C. PARKER

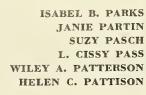






















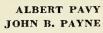
WILLIAM T. PAULL, JR. PAUL W. PAUSTIAN, JR.





















SHARON PEARLINE CRAIG S. PEARLMAN ROBERT S. PEARSON STEVEN S. PEDEN CRAIG PEDERSEN JANE C. PEELER













LANDON C. PENN READ PENSON EDITH S. PEPPER ELIZABETH PEPPO E. S. PERRETCK LEILA PERRIN



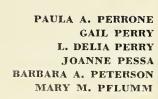














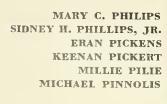














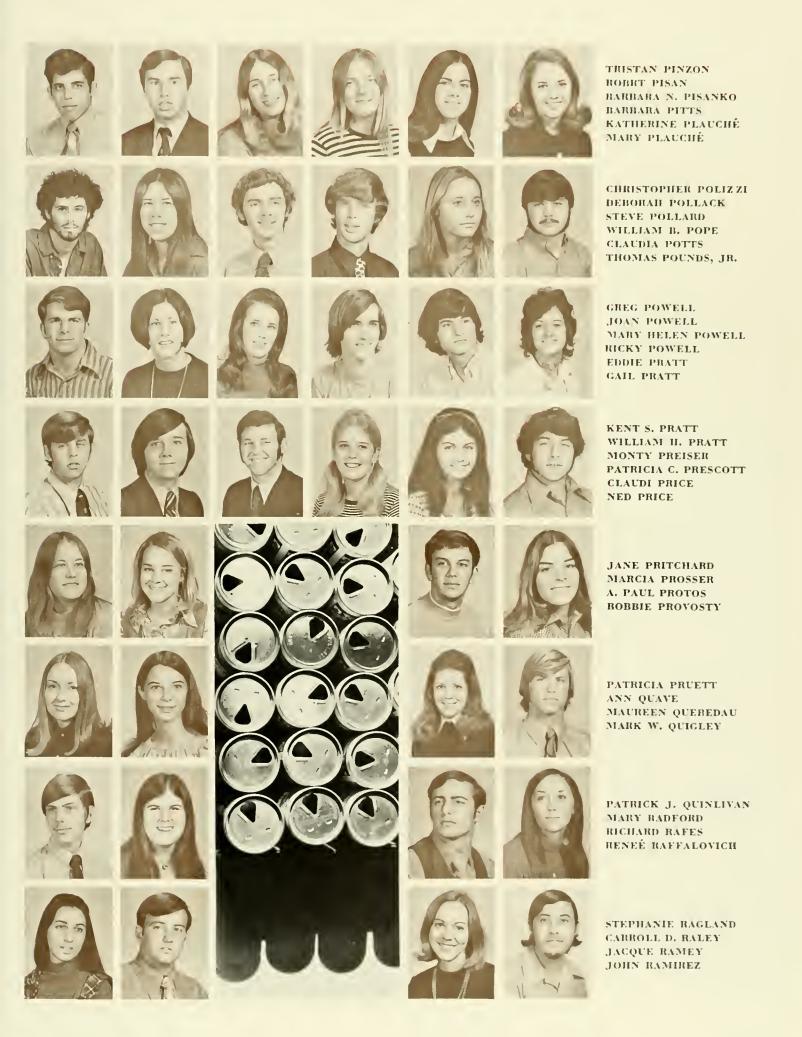




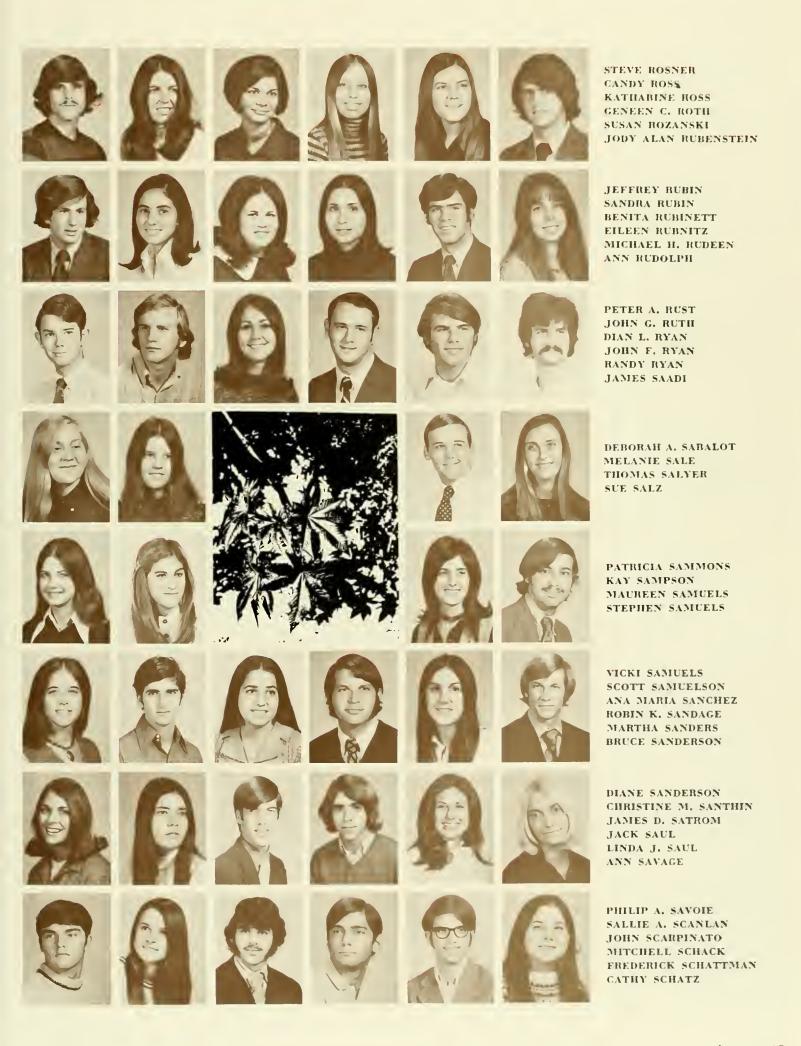








ELAINE RAPHAEL JEFF RAPOPORT STEVE RAPPEPORT ROBERT RASKIN LINDA RASPOLICH RICHARD K. RATHBUN AIDA RAVERTA BECKY RAY DAN RAYMOND RANDY READ ANNE REARDON DEIBY O. REELE BARBARA REGENSTEIN W. H. REINBOLD JOHN REINSCH HOWARD REISMAN JEROME REPHAN IRVEN RESNICK PATRICIA RICH PATRICIA RICHARD CATHERINE RICHARDSON DEBORAH A. RICHARDSON ARNOLD RICHER JERRY RICHMAN SARAH I. RICHTER MARY RICKARD JOHN RIGNEY DEBORAH J. ROBERTSON DANA ROBINSON NEIL H. ROBINSON GREGG ROCK CAMILLE A. ROGERS LOUISA ROGERS JOHN L. ROKOVICH MARLEEN S. ROOSTH GAY ROPER SHARON ROSE CATHERINE ROSEN PETER ROSENBAUM ELLEN ROSENBLOOM HENRY B. ROSENTHAL GARY ROSMARIN



PETER SCHAUMBERG SAMMIE SCHENKER MITCHELL SCHER HAROLD SCHERR BOR SCHIESS STEVEN SCHIFF FREDRIC C. SCHLESINGER KATHERINE SCHNEIDAU DAVID SCHNELL MARY ELLEN SCHOENBERGER STEVEN H. SCHOENBERGER KENNETH SCHUBB LITT SCHULINGKAMP MARTHA SCHULL MARTIN A. SCHULTZ STEPHEN SCHULZ J. STEPHEN SCHUSTER PAT SCHUSTER S. SCOTT SCHWAB JULIE SCHWAM MAURI SCHWARTZ PHILLIP H. SCHWARTZ LYNNE SCHWOTZER MARY LOIS SCOFIELD ISABEL S. SCOTT ROSALYN ANITA SCOTT CYNTHIA SEALE MELVIN SEARS SAMUEL I. SEHNERT ALLAN SEIBEL RICHARD A. SELAKOVICH MARTHA SELLERS CAROL SELONICK

ANDI SERVOS DEBORAH SHACKLETON SARA SHACKLETON

LAWRENCE B. SHAFFER, III MARY JO SHAFFER JAN SHANHOUSE STEPHEN SHANKS RUTH SHAPIRO DONALD SHARP

> DICK SHARPSTEIN BEN SHAW CLAUDE SHAW JOSEPH L. SHEA JIMMY SHEATS STEVEN SHELLEY







































LEOPOLD SHER STUART SHERIDAN LAUREL SHERMAN DEBBIE SHERRILL VICTORIA SHERBOUSE KENNETH SHINBAUM









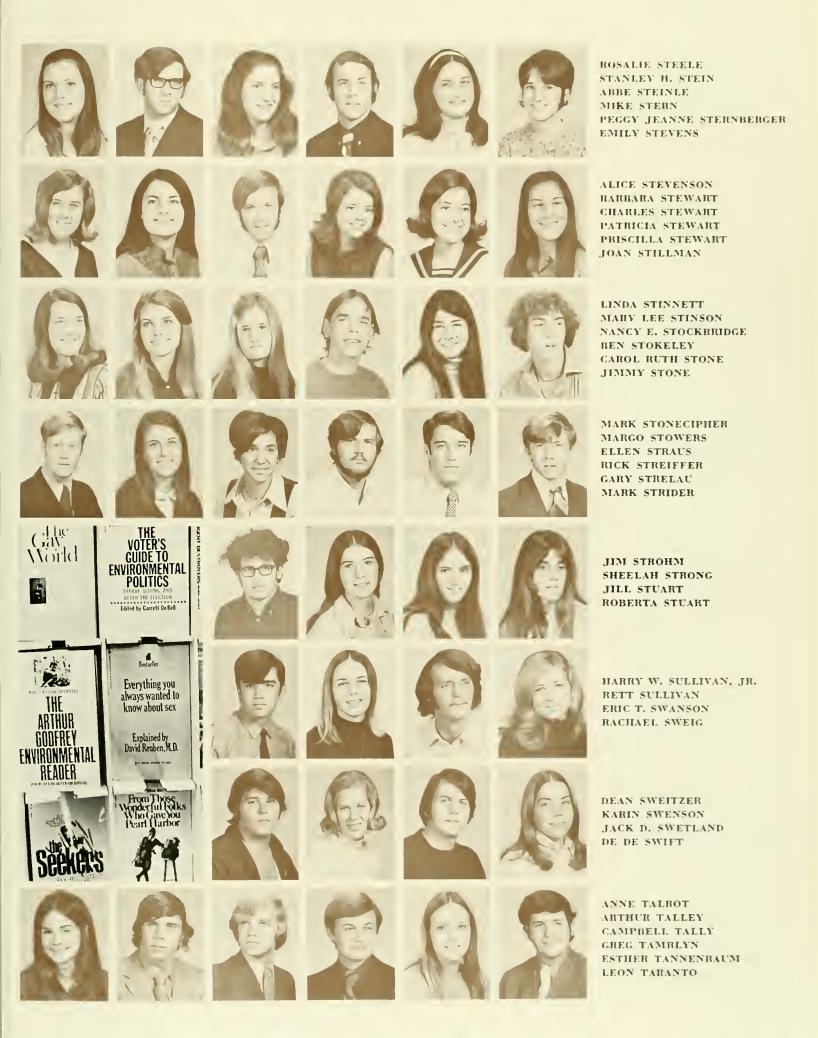






JEANETTE D. SHIPMAN MARY SILVERMAN ROBERT SIMEONE ANITA SIMMONS GAY SIMMONS RONA D. SIMMONS

STEVE SIMONE SUSAN A. SIMONTON MICHAEL T. SIMPSON SALLY SIMPSON BRENDA SIMS LAWRENCE J. SINDEL GLENN SINGER CAROL SIR TIM SLAUGHTER NANCY A. SLOAN SCOTT SLONIM JOSEPH M. SMAZAL ANDREW M. SMITH ARTHUR C. SMITH CARL M. SMITH DARNISE MARIE SMITH DIANE SMITH EUGENIA E. SMITH JAMES F. SMITH KATIE SMITH MARLIVE SMITH NANCY SMITH PAXTON J. SMITH ROBERT M. SMITH WILLIAM R. SMITH BETTY SMOLKIN HELEN E. SNEED MARILYN SNOOK ERNEST C. SNOW, JR. GLEN G. SOBEY SARAH JANE SOGIN DANIEL SOKOLOFF BETTY SOLNIK BARRY SOMERSTEIN JANICE SOMMERS DAVID C. SOROE JOEL SOROSKY KAREN I. SOTO MARY SCOT SPAAR JEFFERSON SPANN PETER SPANN GLENN SPEAR DON SPECK JOHN SPENCE RALPH SPINDOLA JOHN M. SPOTTSWOOD, JR. CAROL SQUARCY CHRIS STEED



GIN TAYLOR HUGH TAYLOR JANET TAYLOR SUZANNE E. TAYLOR BECKY TEETER CLIFFORD TEICH BILL TEMPLETON C. LAUCHLIN TENCH ROBB S. TENNANT TIMMY T. TERREBONNE CATHY TERRY SEAN TERRY RICHARD A. THALHEIM, JR. THOMAS R. THIBODEAUX DOUGLAS THIEL THOMAS M. THIELE STAN THOMAS HOLLY THOMISON JAMES E. THOMPSON KRISTINA THOMPSON DON THORNBERRY JAMES D. THRASHER ANDY TITEN PAM TITLE KATHRYN TOMBERLIN RONALD TOMPKINS LYNNE TORBERT ARLENE TORBIN WILLIAM I. TOUPS SUSAN TOTZKE CRAIG S. TRAMPIER WARREN E. TRASK MARY MARGARET TRAXLER STANLEY TREITLER ORRIN M. TROUM

WILLIAM L. TUCKER
BRENDA TUDOR
LINDA TUERO
NOREL TULLIER

PETE TSCHUMI









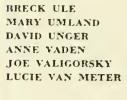












JOAN F. TULLMAN BERT TURNER MARY A. TURNER PHILIP TURNER MARTHA TURRENTINE

JANET UDEN

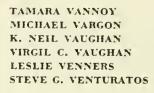






















GLÉSE ANN VERLANDER WAYNE VIAL MARY MARGARET VIATOR STEPHEN C. VOSS STEVE WADE THOMAS D. WADE





















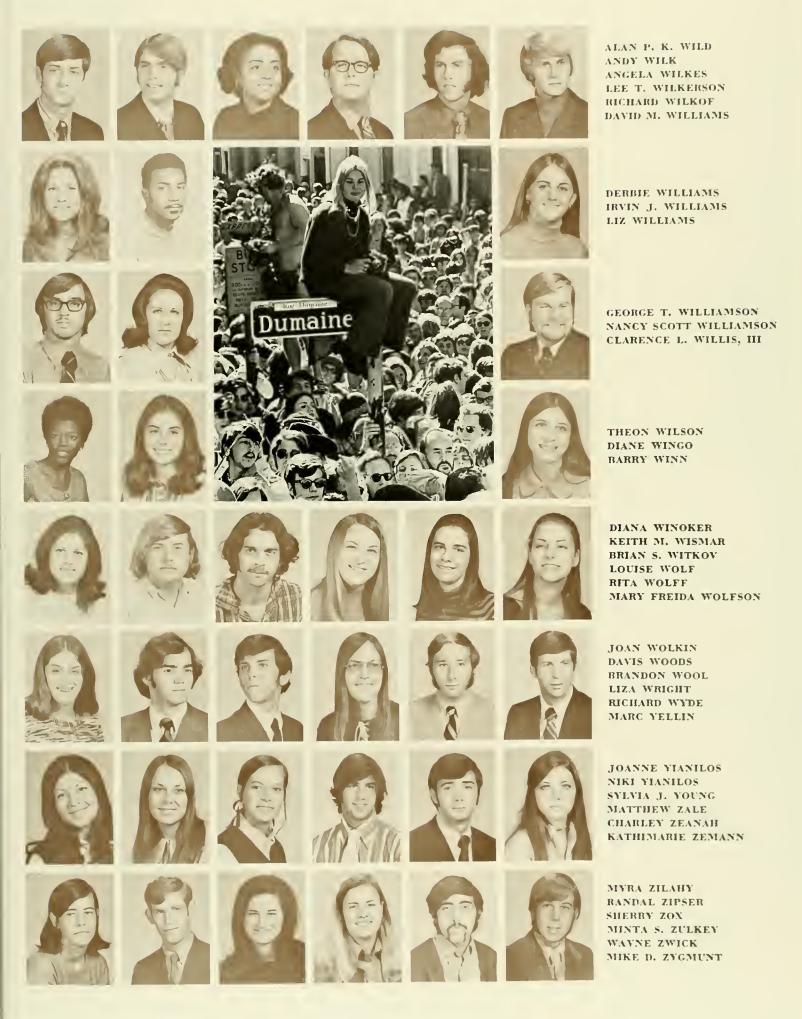


GEORGE WAGNER J. MARK WAGNER MARTIN WAGNER WADE WAGUSEPACK CHARLES R. WALDRON CONNIE WALKER

ERIC WALLACE JOE WALLACE MARY ELLEN WALLACE JANET WALLER SANDRA WALLICK WENDY WALLNER

MAUREEN WALSH VANNA WARMACK WILLIAM P. WATSON PENN WAUGH JULIA J. WEBB BETH WEBER JOHN WEBRE WILLIAM H. WEBSTER STEVE WEHRLE PAUL WEIDENFELD ALICE WEIL KENNETH C. WEIL JAMES WEINACKER GUY L. WEINBERG BARRY WEINER MICHAEL WEINSTOCK ANN WEISLER GARY WEISS BONNIE WEITZENKORN GORDON WELLER JOHN S. WELLES ANDREW WELLS BRUCE WELLS JOY WELLS SAYRA WELLS CONNIE WERNER MELINDA WEST MARINA Y. WESTERSTRÖM JUDY WESTON ELIZABETH WETZEL PAULA S. WEXLER SUSAN WEXLER RONALD WHEAT JEDDA WHITE ANNE WHITED LOYD WHITLEY IONE WHITLOCK BECKY WHITTEN KENDRICK O. WHITTINGTON DOUGLAS M. WIEDER HEATHER WIGGINS

ROBERT V. WIGGINS





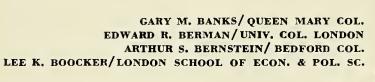
GARY LEE ADAMS/ UNIV. OF YORK LINDA J. ALTENBERG/UNIV. OF PARIS GARY E. BAIR/UNIV. OF HULL RHONDA J. BALDINGER/UNIV. OF SOUTHHAMPTON



















WILLIAM D. BRIZZEE/UNIV. OF HAMBURG DEBRA KAYE BROWN/UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL











MICHAEL F. BRUTON/UNIV. OF GLASGOW JANICE L. BUCHSTANE/UNIV. OF PARIS









DON A. BUKSTEIN/UNIV. OF SHEFFIELD THOMAS H. BURGUIERES/UNIV. COL. LONDON





LINDA K. COFFER/UNIV. OF PARIS JACK E. COHEN/UNIV. OF READING DIANA SUE COPELAND/QUEEN MARY COL. JAMES M. CUTSHAW/UNIV. COL. LONDON





DONNA A. DALFERES/UNIV. OF MADRID CARLOS DE LA VEGA/UNIV. OF PARIS ETTA JANE DOVITH/UNIV. OF MANCHESTER JOAN SYDNEY ENGLAND/UNIV. OF MADRID





GAIL FEINBERG/UNIV. OF BRISTOL MICHAEL F. FINK/UNIV. OF BRISTOL STEVEN M. FISCHER/UNIV. OF MANCHESTER ARTHUR G. GRIMSAL/WALES & MONMOUTHSHIRE CARDIFF

EDMUND S. GROSS/UNIV. COL. OF WALES ABERYSWYTH KENNETH W. HAGAN/UNIV. OF HAMBURG DERORAH A. HAWKINS/UNIV. OF PARIS BARBARA JO HEIM/UNIV. OF SHEFFIELD

KAREN M. HELLER/UNIV. OF PARIS WILLIAM M. HEMETER/UNIV. OF SOUTHHAMPTON JON. F. HORBS/UNIV. OF LIVERPOOL GERALD B. JOHNSON/UNIV. COL. OF SWANSEA SHIRLEY C. KIRKCONNELL/UNIV. OF BIRMINGHAM
DAVID H. KLINGENSMITH/UNIV. OF PARIS
ERLING LARSON, III/UNIV. COL. OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR
JAMES W. LEATHERMAN/UNIV. OF ABERDEEN





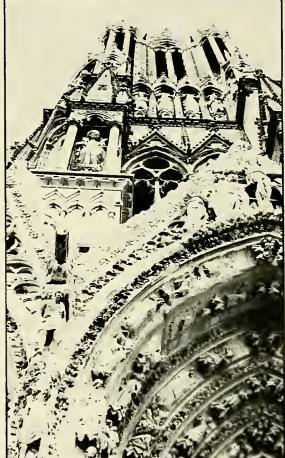
JAMES A. LINDERMAN/UNIV. COL. OF SWANSEA SCOTT G. MARKOFF/UNIV. OF PARIS BRIAN J. MARKS/UNIV. OF EAST ANGLIA TIMOTHY A. MARKUS/UNIV. OF PARIS





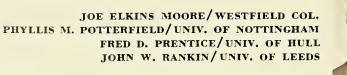
JAMES M. MCCREADY/UNIV. OF PARIS





PAULA JEAN MCKENZIE/IMPERIAL COL.

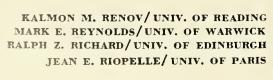
MICHELE AMME METZ/UNIV. OF PARIS























GLENN I. RONES/UNIV. OF EDINBURGH



CATHY SUE SALIMAN/UNIV. OF PARIS



ROBIN C. SILVER/UNIV. OF MADRID



KATHY S. SLOCOMBE/UNIV. OF ST. ANDREWS DAVID A. SLOSKY/UNIV. OF LEEDS EDRIE B. SOWELL/UNIV. OF PARIS JANIE M. STONE/UNIV. OF PARIS



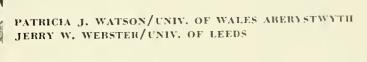


BARBARA LYNN VAN EATON/LONDON SCHOOL OF ECON. & POL. SC. MICHAEL G. WARD/UNIV. OF BIBMINGHAM













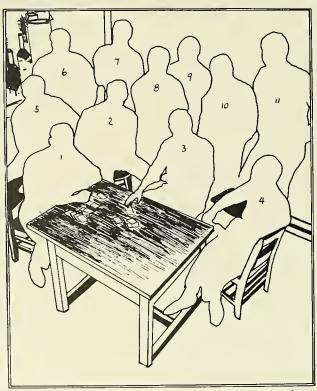


RICHARD II. WEISLER/UNIV. OF GLASGOW WILLIAM II. WHEELER/UNIV. OF PARIS

KATHIE LOU WILLIAMS/UNIV. OF MADRID MICHAEL WOSCOBOINIK/UNIV. OF PARIS



CHEMICAL ENGINEERING



ARNOLD FERGUSON / 1
E. A. MAUTERER, III / 2
DAVID FONTAINE, III / 3
HUGH MCCLAIN / 4
REINALDO CASTELLO-VARGAS / 5
MIKE FARNELL / 6
JOHN MORRIS / 7
SAMUEL TILDEN / 8
CARLOS SAUREZ / 9
PAUL MALLON / 10
MARK EVERS / 11

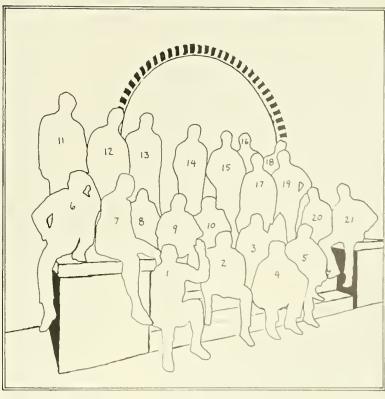
FINESSED: VINCENT PROVENZA



CIVIL Engineering

- 1 / CHRIS SHERIDAN
- 2 / JOHN GRAY
- 3 / BIFF BURK
- 4 / MIKE ENGLER
- 5 / WARD PURDUM
- 6 / MATT ANDERSON 7 / JACK LABORDE
- 8 / HUGII BLAIN
- 9 / DUDLEY RICHTER
- 10 / DOUG WILLIAMS
- 11 / JOE GENDRON
- 12 / TONY FRIGULS
- 13 / dr. john niklaus 14 / "the chief," walter blessey
- 15 / GERRY HANAFY 16 / WILL CHARRONNET
- 17 / STEVE WALTON
- 18 / JOE CALI
- 19 / RICH DUSANG
- 20 / MIKE HEIN 21 / STEVE LEBLANC

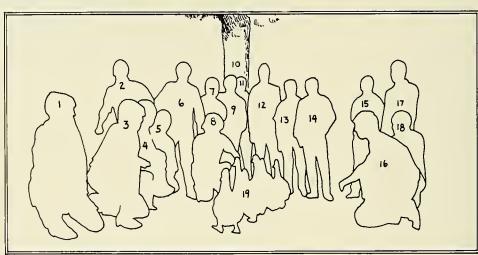
INDETERMINANT: CYNTHIA JOHN FLANAGAN RON MCGINNIS JOHN STEWART



STEVE HUFFMAN 1948-1971

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING





ERNIE CESPEDES / 1
TOM PLANCHARD / 2
DAVID PEREZ / 3
MIKE BOLTON / 4
DAN GARCIA / 5
WAYNE JOHNSON / 6
TOM SMITH / 7
JOEL PENICK / 8
TILDEN CHILDS / 9
T.H.E. DOUBLE 'E' SHAFT / 10
BILL MCCRAY / 11

LANSING EVANS / 12
LEON PESSES / 13
JULIAN KOCH / 14
TOM LAZA / 15
DAVID CASTANON / 16
ROBERT MENDOW / 17
JOHN KRUPSKY / 18
I.E.E.E. OFFICERS / 19
IN THE LAGOON:

ROGER SCHRAMM / 1
DOUG GROGAN / 2
DANIEL LEWIS / 3
DAVID MILES / 4
MICHAEL CORO / 5
CHRIS CHURCH / 6
TED SILVER / 7
WALTER LAMIA / 8
DOUGLAS ROBINSON / 9

MORGAN JONES / 10 RICHARD WAVELL / 11

> MOONLIGHTING; ROBERT GREENE ROBERT HYMAN STEVE KIMBLE JIM KOONTZ RICHARD STRAIN



ENGINEERING CURRICULUM





MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

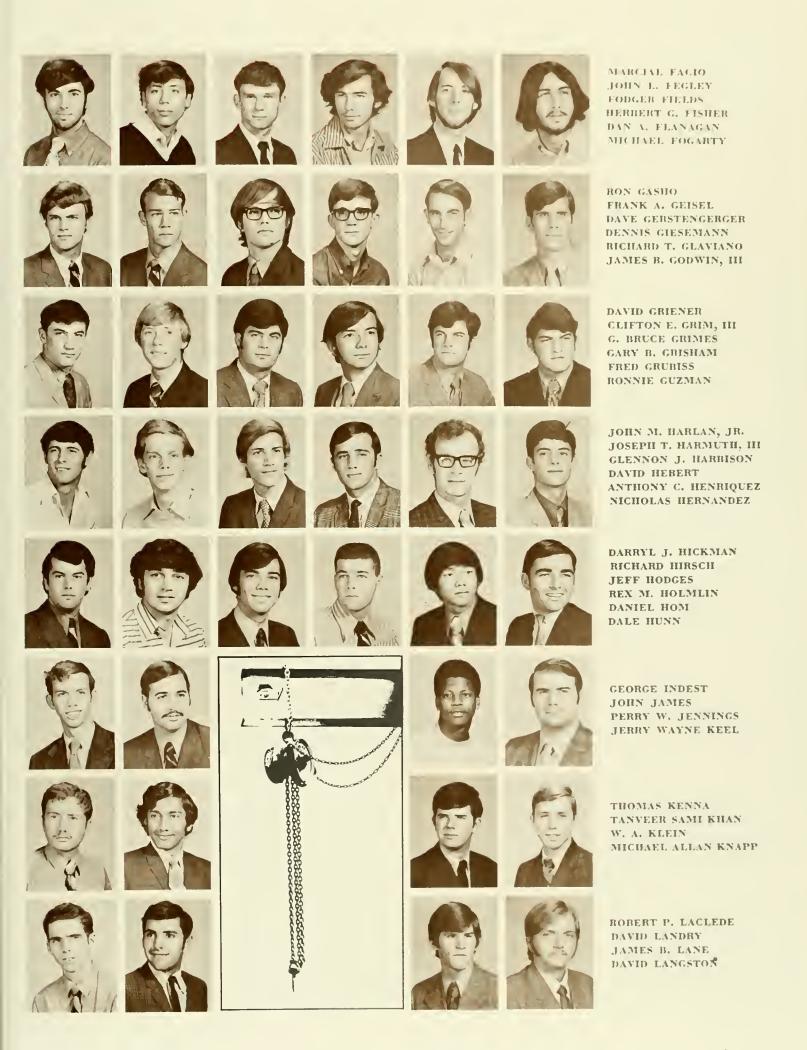
JOHN MUELLER / 1
HUGH MANSON / 2
TOM TWIFORD, JR. / 3
CARY COMARDA / 4
CARR LEE FLETCHER / 5
LUIS MALDONADO / 6
JIMMY YARTER / 7
GERALD CHAMPAGNE / 8
DUDLEY SMITH / 9
HUGH FULLER / 10
MAURY PICHELOUPE / 11

PHILLIP SUTHERLAND / 12 TED LONG / 13 RANDY CASSERLEIGH / 14

IN THE SHOP:
TIM HUMMEL
ROBERT KURLANDER
LESTER PALLISER, JR.
DENNIS RIDDLE
STEVE SZYMURSKI
JOHN WUST, JR.

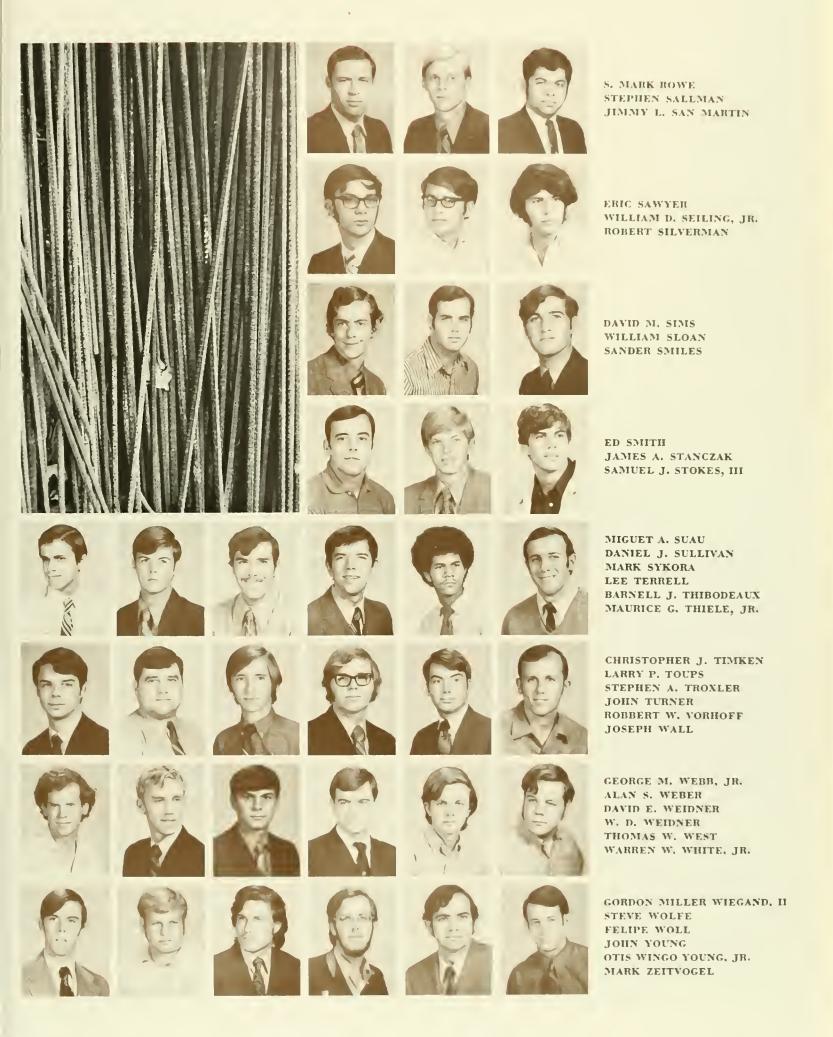
JOHN GARNET ABBOTT JERRY F. ADAMS ROBBIE J. ADAMS CHRIS ALBRECHT THOMAS E. ALLISON CHARLES AMANN DONALD ASPELUND ASHTON B. AVENGO JEFF AYCOCK MATT BAKER FRED A. BASHA EVERETT L. BEASLEY, JR. ART BECKER FREDERICK L. BELL ALAN BEYCHOK JOHN BIVONA MOHAMED SADIK BIZANTI PHIL BOOGAERTS, JR. WILLIAM H. BRUNDIGE WILLIAM J. BURKETT PETER CALI WILLIAM W. CAMERON THOMAS A. CANALE VIC CARRIERE ANTOINE CHALHOUB CRAIG CHANEY JOHN CHERAMIE RICHARD B. CLARK VICTOR C. CRANE EILEA CRUMP JOSEPH CUTRO JOHN CVEJANOVICH MOHAMED DAHAB JAMES DALY GORDON S. DANN KENT B. DAVEY OMEER C. DAVIS LEO DIBENEDETTO DENNIS DUCOTE JAC DUDENHEFER DOUGLAS V. DUVIGNEAUD

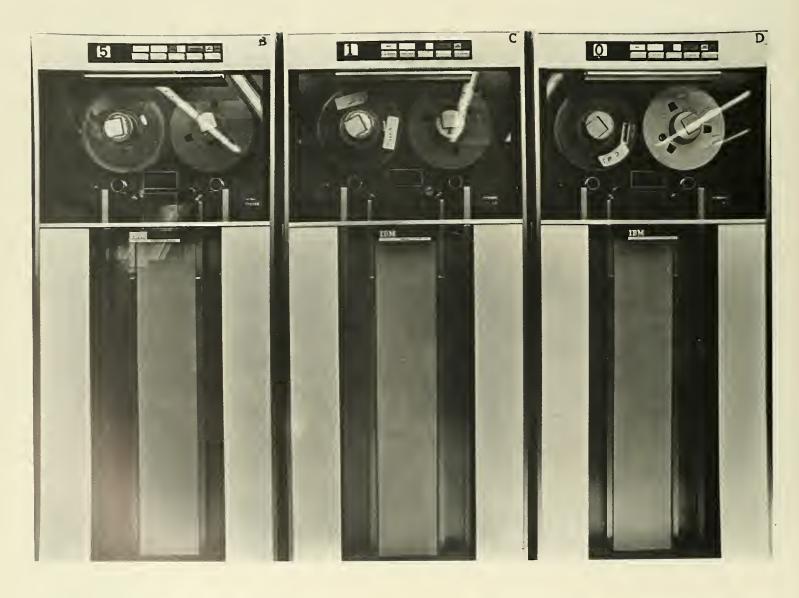
DAVID EBERT



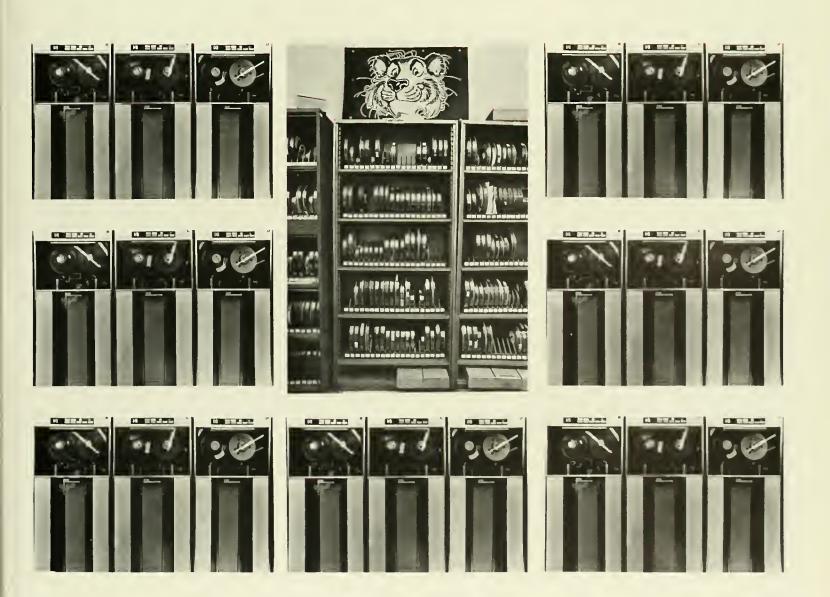
MICHAEL F. LARKIN GARY LARSEN DOUGLAS R. LAWRENCE HENRY LEE THOMAS LEE CARL LEEDY ROBERT A. LEESON, JR. JOHN LOCANTRO, III JOHN T. MAHONEY, JR. ROBERT W. MAHOOD JOHANNES J. MARKUS BEN MARTIN ARTHUR MARTINEZ, JR. CARLOS MATA BRYAN S. MC GINNIS JOHN MELLO ROLANDO MENENDEZ CHARLES L. MOORE RICHARD J. MOSS ROBERT JAMES MOTCHKAVITZ JAMES B. MULLIS, III WAYNE NAIMOLI DANIEL R. NASH CARLOS NEUARES PETER NEWHOUSE MICHAEL S. NOBLE CORT O'BRIEN JACOB PLICQUE LAWRENCE OERLING ALAN ORKIN JOHN ORR JAMES ORTH WILLIAM PAYER JAMES L. PERREIN LOUIS JOS PETRIE H. PICARDI BRUCE I. PRINTZ HARRY F. QUARLS GARY QUENAN MICHAEL L. RACHELSON DON M. RANDOLPH, II GARY W. RAUBER PHILLIP W. RAUSER DENNIS V. RAYMOND ALI RIAHI GEORGE ROBINSON WILLIAM RODRIGUEZ, JR.

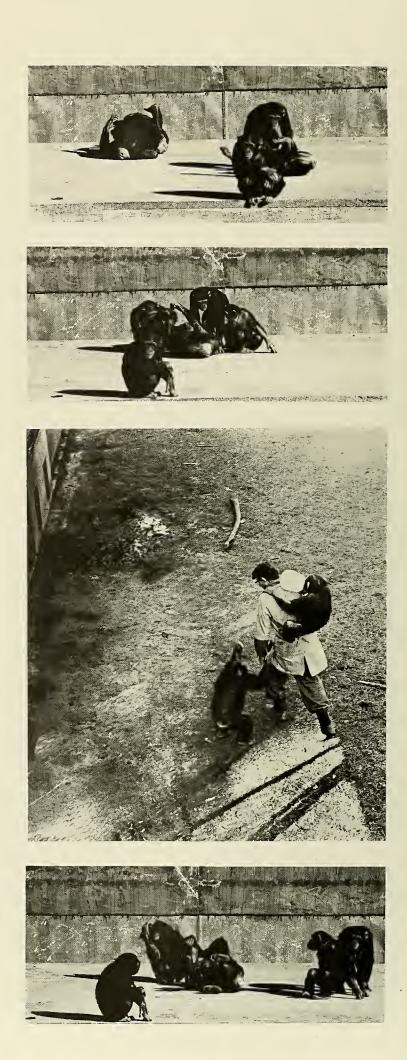
LEON J. ROGERS





PAGE 66 / COMPUTER CENTER







ANTHROPOLOGY

SEATED:
DAVID POTTER
JACQUELYN DAY
JOHN CARROLL
ALTHEA TESSIER
KAY HUDSON
BRENDA SAUNDERS
MALCOLM SHUMAN

STANDING:
MAURICE ONWOOD
CURTIS BUCK
DALE REES
DON DONHAM
JEANNE EVANS
NEWELL WRIGHT
JACK SAUNDERS





SEATED: BARBARA ANDERSON

STANDING:
PROF, DONALD ROBERTSON
GEORGE MANDZYCK
ROGER GREEN
SUSAN BIRENBAUM
HANABA MUNN
PROF, CAECILIA DAVIS
TERRY SIMMONS
PROF, JESSIE POESCH
MARYLOUISE HENDERSON
CAROL COVINGTON

LURKING AT DELGADO; SUSAN GRADY MARY KLAASEN MARY LAWSON PENDLETON LINDA MILLER

ART/HISTORY



ART/STUDIO

FRONT: BILL MCCLARY STEPHEN LOWRY WILLIAM SELANDER

MIDDLE: DELAN BUSH HAROLD SWAYDER JESSEE POIMOEUF MART POLDMETS

BACK:
DENISE VALLON
MICHAEL O'BRIEN
PATRICIA JESSEE
SAM JOHNSON
ALBERT H. SMITH, JR.
STEPHEN WILSON
JOANN GREENBERG
ROBERT PARKS

LURKING ELSEWHERE: SISTER SANDRA ARDOYNE ROBERT EVANS JACK GATES ROBERT LEWIS RICHMOND STUBRS LINDA WALKER FRONT ROW:
DR. ARTHUR WELDEN
JOYCE VERRETT
DR. RICHARD LUMSDEN
DR. ALFRED SMALLEY
BARBARA CLARKE

SECOND ROW:
DR. JOHN SEED
DR. RICHARD MILLS
DR. WILLIAM MCDONALD
KENNETH ROUX

THIRD ROW:
EDWIN POWELL
LINDA VACCA
DR. ROBERT GROOVER
JOHN CONNER

FOURTH ROW:
JOYCE LEVINGSTON
DR. ERIK ELLGAARD
DR. DENNIS NEW
DENNIS DUPLANTIER

FIFTH ROW: JUDY ZETTERGREN FLORENCE ROSE LESLIE ZETTERGREN

STANDING:
DR. E. PETER VOLPE
DR. JOHN BARBER
AUSTIN FITZJARRELL
JAMES TURPEN
CLAUDIA DEGRUY
DR. JOAN BENNETT
DR. S. MERYL ROSE
GERALD DOLLAR
CARL MOHRHERR
DR. MERLE MIZELL
PHILLIP MOUNT

BIOLOGY





CHEMISTRY

SEATED:

ACHYUT KUKADE
MICHAEL KEENAN
WILLIAM THORN
EDWARD GAUSE
MOHINDER CHATTHA
MARY FRANCES WINKLER
SHIRLEY YANG
SHEUE LU
JIN-RONG CHANG
HAVEN SCOTT ALDRICH
MILO HASSLOCK

STANDING:

CARL DOUMIT EDITH ONG VRAJESH TIWARI SUNG-PING CHEN ROBERT VIGNES PETER LOSAVIO EDWARD DAVIS ROBERT BENNO

INORGANIC:

GWENDOLYN MORRIS TIMOTHY ROGERS JOHN WILLIAMS HEUI-FENG YEH



DR. JOE POE MATT HOGAN BRUCE SNYDER LISA COVINGTON BRIAN MORAN

CLASSICS

ECONOMICS

MARY MALCHOW
DONALD KEMP
JULES LEBON III
PETER JACXSENS
MASAHIKO HORIE
JAIME POMBO
HANS FLICKENSCHILD
OLIVER HORD



PAGE 74 / GRADUATE SCHOOL





EDUCATION

ENGLISH

WANDA SAKOWSKI DR. WEBER DONALDSON VIRGINIA TICE NELL BORAH MARY MARQUARDSEN HOLLY MORGAN LUCILLE BOILARD BETH MOUNT CAROL TELFORD MERRIT BLAKESLEY BONNIE KELLER STEPHEN KATZ SUSAN FITCH JOE LACOUR SANDY MUTINA MARGARET ROSE MARILYN WOLF EILEEN O'NEIL LYNN FRANK KAREN JANSSEN

PARMI LES ABSENTS:
SANS NAHNYBIDA
JEAN RUELLO
STEPHANIE SIGAL
MARIE LOUISE RAPHALEN
ROSS DONNELLY
JOANN KLING
BECKY CLOUDMAN

LARRY NORWOOD
DIANA DUVALL
CHRISTINE MORTENSEN
DAN PHILLIPS
DAVID ARNETT
LOUIS BAUGNON
ALICIA ALDAYA
REV. JAMES HURLEY
ALICE RUSBAR
DR. PURVIS E. BOYETTE
BARBARA MELITZ
RICHARD MARSHALL



FRENCH AND ITALIAN





GEOLOGY



LUCY PERRON
RUSSELL GODWIN
SUSAN OGDEN
NORMAN KEUL
DIANE KUMPF
AUBBEY FORD
GENE BARR
ROBERT DEWELL
HEIDI HEADLEY
GLENN DELATTE
BOBRY POARCH

NICHT IM DAS PHOTO:
MARIELUISE CHAMPAGNE
DWIGHT LANGSTON
ANN MARTIN
ALRERT FINK
BRIGITTE MAY
DIANA NEWTON
MICHAEL NIEBERGER
WILLIAM ODOM
SAMUEL OSBORNE
WERNER SCHROEDER
J. T. THORNTON

GERMAN

COUNTERCLOCKWISE: BILL WILBERT DR. RONALD PARSLEY DR. H. E. VOKES MANDY HUNT LORILEE MCDOWELL JOHN MCDOWELL KRISHNA KUMAR ROY H. C. SKINNER DR. HAMILTON JOHNSON NOEL ANDRESS JOACHIM MEYER ELLY ROLAF JIM EDISON SCOTT SNYDER W. L. WELLS MANECK G. CHICHGAR WILLIAM E. DAUGHDRILL





HISTORY

SEATED:

KATHY DYER (M.A.T.) RUDOLPH HAMMACK

STANDING:

ARTHUR WHITE NANCY F. ANDERSON RAYMOND NUSSBAUM GERALD CARPENTER ROGER SUBLITT ANDERSON CHILD PAPPY SYLVIA FREY TRACY ROMBRO (M.A.T.) WILLIAM L. HOGAN TOM FIEHRER DON COERVER HILDA TEN BRINK (L.A.S.) TONY BRUTON ERIC GORDON JAMES RAMSEY (L.A.S.)

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

SEATED: MARILLA FURCOLOW

DR. ALBERT VAZQUEZ DR. RICHARD GREENLEAF NANCY WINGATE

STANDING: JOHN EVANS

BEN AGUIRRE PHILLIP THOMPSON SISI DI LAURA JOHN CUNNINGHAM KATHLEEN GAMBLE LOIS VENDITTO JANET BENDER SHELLEY BOWEN LARRY BOYER

> ON A SLOW BOAT: OLIVIA P. KEETH EILEEN KIRK MARY C. STRETCH HILDA TEN BRINK





MATHEMATICS

PATRICK KELLEY MEEHAN
WILLIAM WILFONG
JOHN YUAN
JOE HENDRICKSON
LARRY CAMPBELL
BILL JONES

STANDING:

MIKE VON KUILENBERG PETER DEPAEPE ALONSON TAKAHASHI BRUNO WICHNOSKI ROGER TISHLER DAVID WALLACE DIETRICH HELMER TUCKER HATHORN GUS GINSBURG FRITZ KRAUSS



Music

SEATED: BONNIE ZAKOTNIK CHARLES BLANCQ JOHN JOYCE

STANDING:
WILLIAM MAY
GERALDINE HUBBELL
ELIZABETH SCHWARZ
PATRICIA WOODARD
RUTH FALCON
THOMAS RUSHING

IN THE PIT:
BETTY HLANCQ
ED BROUSSABD
ELISE CAMHON
DAVID DBAPER
MABY HATCHETTE
WAYNE HOBBS
MARGARET JOHNSON
BAY LUPER
SUSAN MICDUFFEE
ELLEN PLATAMONE
GUAMNETTA PLUMMER
MABY TORTOBICH

PHILOSOPHY



JAMES O. BENNETT
JAMES N. LANGHOFF
WILLIAM J. COSKREY
VAZKEN N. ASADOURIAN
JOHN L. HOLLEMAN
HENRY J. FOLSE
EDWARD G. BALLARD
MICHAEL E. ZIMMERMAN
ROBERT I. JUHASZ
VAUGHANA MACY
CHARLES R. SCHMIDTKE

FRONT ROW:

JACK MEEHAN
BILL MEY
BRADLEY ELFMAN
ALAN JOHNSON
TERRY SONNONSTEINE

SECOND ROW:
BILL PAPAIOANNOU
RALPH LINN
JOEL AXT
JOHN HICKS
DON MOREL
MASAO NAGAO

THIRD ROW:
NGUYEN HANH
MARVIN JONES
CRUSE MELVIN
TOM RUSSELL
BOB HILL

POLARIZED:
CLIFF BOASSO
VERNON COTTLES
DARRELL GALDE
DEEPAK GUPTE
BARRY HAINDEL
RICHARD HARRISON
KAI-LI KO
SAL LONGO
JOE PENG

PHYSICS



SEATED:
BILL AVERY
LEE DOWDY
DOUG YOUNGREN
LARRY MOORE

STANDING:
EARL HENDER
GLEN NICHOLS
RRITT PEARLMAN-AHLFERD
PAUL HERRICK
CATHY HARMON
RADOM WONG-NOM ALBERGOTTI
CHRIS MILLER
STEVE FISHER
DAVE COLLINS
WILLIE WALF
DON DICKSON

IN A SMOKE FILLED ROOM:

DAVID BETHUNE

MARGARET GATES

TIM GIRBONS

DIANE JENNINGS

CANDY PERCHAN

FRANK PETRUSAK

DENNIS SCHILL

POLITICAL SCIENCE





PSYCHOLOGY

KNEELING: SHARON CABLTON J. C. BILEY LAURA KAUFMAN DICK NASH

STANDING:
BARBARA MCCLINTON
TOM SPRINGER
CHRISTINE CALDWELL
PAT EDSON
TOM O'BRIEN
FE LAUGHLIN
SALLY DIVELY
TIM ROSEN
JOAO OLIVEIRA
TOM HEEBINK
MARTY WAITE
DAN MURPHY
DAN MORIARTY



SOCIOLOGY

SEATED:
BARBARA GIULLARY
FLORA BLACKSTOCK
SALLY SEAMAN
ROBERT TERDEMAN
CLARK CROPP
PAMELA POISSONT

STANDING:
DR. THOMAS KTSANES
MEYER REED
JOHN MCCALLUM
JACK KRON
BILL CAMPBELL
GEORGE HOAG



SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE

FRONT ROW:
MARC MENEGHINI
DAVID WARREN
PROF. DANIEL S. WOGAN
MARIA LAGO

SECOND ROW:
JAMES RAMSEY
CRISTINA JOHNSON
CAROLINE MASSEY
JORGE REYES
MIRIAM PERRICONE
RON MULLER
JOSE VILASUSO

THIRD ROW:
CLAIRE MORRISON
MERCEDES TIBBITS
CARLOS ROMO
MARY STRETCH
NORKA DIAZ

NO ESTAN PRESENTE: MAS DE LA MITAD DEL DEPARTMENTO



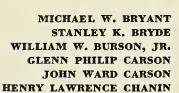
THEATRE

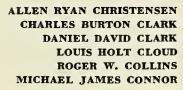
CENTER STAGE:
PATRICIA LAZARO
L. J. DECUIR
MARI WEBER
MICHAEL WRIGHT
MAKIKO TAKAGI

IN THE WINGS:
CLINTON CLEAVER
JOHN GALBREATH
MAY WELLS JONES
QUEALY KEYES
CORA LEE PHILLIPS
ROBERT MOYER



A. W. ALLEN
JAMES WILLIAM ARMBRUSTER
STEPHEN MARK BERMAN
RICHARD H. BRETZ
STEPHEN A. BRINKMAN
JEROME THOMAS BROUSSARD



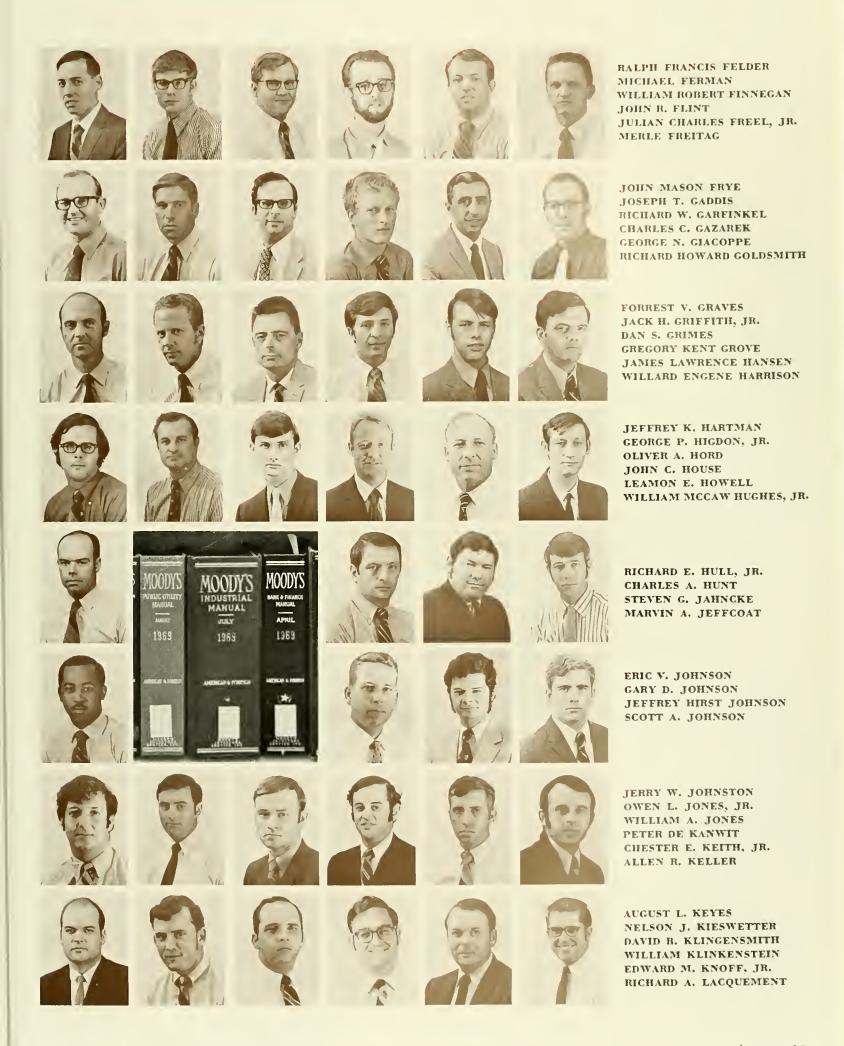


CHRIS CONRAD
GREGORY JAMES COTTER
ROBERT W. CROSBY
NORMAN JOHN CURRIER
CHARLES R. DAUL
JACQUES F. DEBORSBLANC

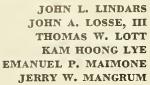
JEAN PIERRE DECORMIS
TODD L. DEMPSEY
RICHARD P. DIEHL
BALAJI DORAISWAMY
PHILIP J. DORSEY
WAYNE A. DOWNING

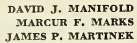
HUGH M. DURDEN
PAUL EDWARD EBEL
ELROY WALTER ECKHARDT
STANLEY E. ELLINGTON, JR.
SAMUEL W. ENFIELD
WALTER CLARENCE FARMER





BRUCE THOMAS LAMMERS
KEITH D. LAROSE
DICK TURNER LECLERE
ALBERT R. LEPAGE
SUSAN P. LEVIN
MIKE LEVY





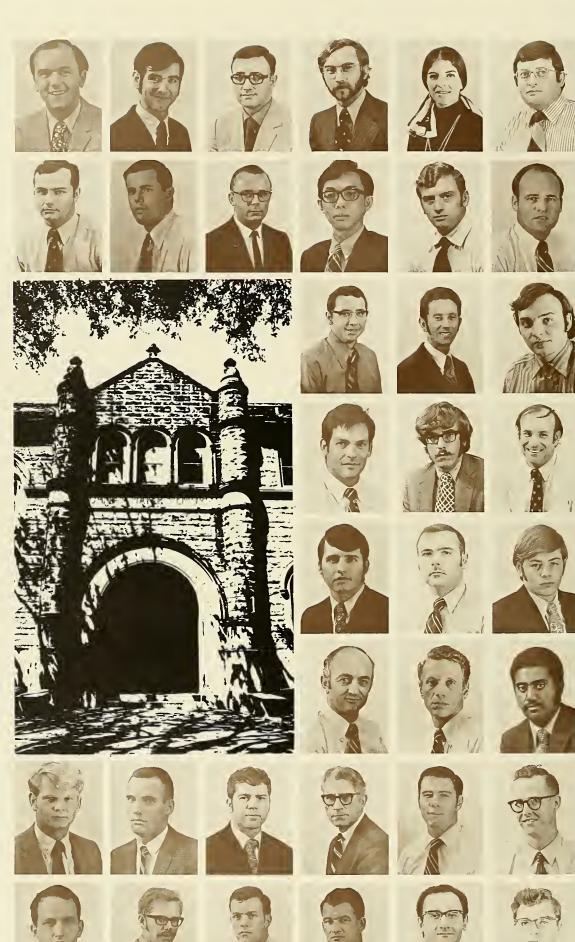
MICHAEL J. MATT JAMES L. MATTHEWS GEORGE A. MCCAMMON

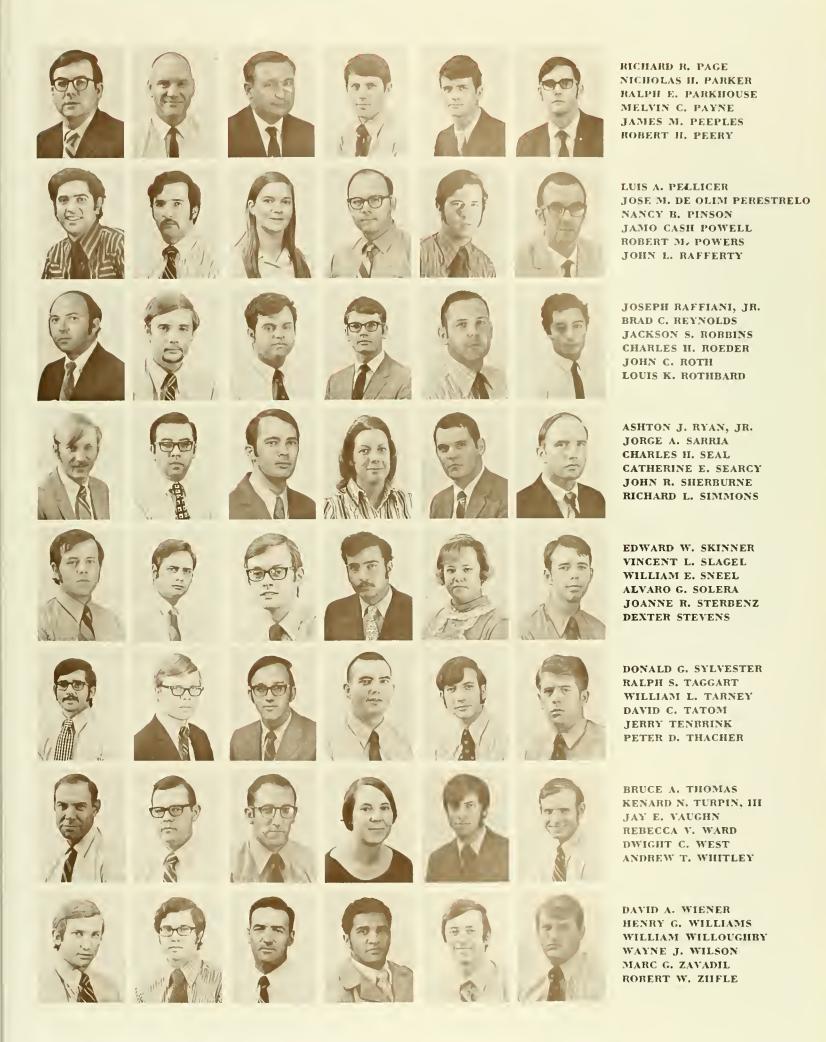
> DAVID K. MCDUFFIE JOHN L. MCHALE, III BRIAN M. MENZEL

RUSSELL A. MERICLE, JR.
EDWARD H. MILER
ALBERT J. MILLER, JR.

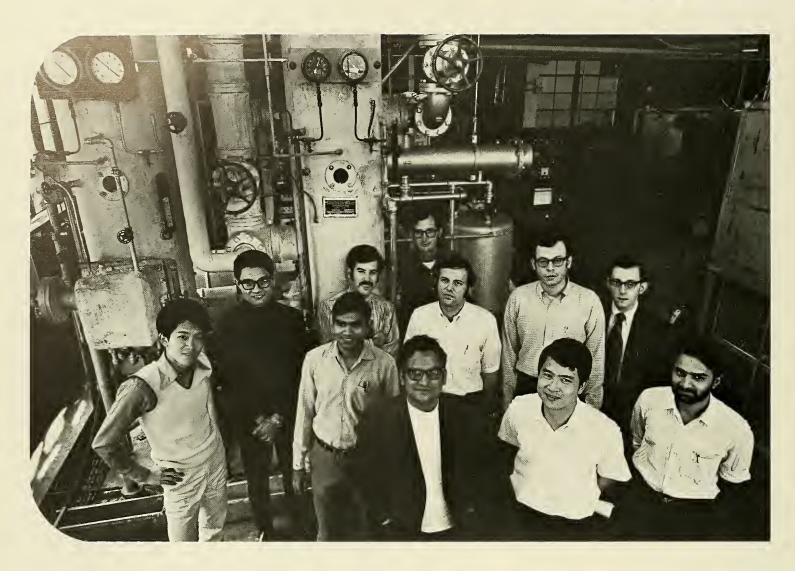
WILLIAM E. MILLER GEOFFREY S. MOAKLEY CHARLES L. MONNOT, III RUSSELL F. MOON JAMES F. MULLEN DON H. MURDOCK

WALTER L. MURFEE HUDSON R. NICHOLS WILLIAM G. O'CONNOR TAYLOR A. ONCALE NIHAT A. OZAN JOHN R. PAGE





CHEMICAL ENGINEERING



RENOLD S. YU
CHING-YUAN HSIEH
C. U. PATEL
JIM FORD
V. D. PRABHU
PAUL WILLIAMS
ROBERT GIARDINA
TSIN-CHAN LI
GEORGE SWAN
D. D. DOSHI

ON THE RIG:

JAMES BISHARA
MIRIAM E. JOHN
MARVIN K. JONES
ALLEN LAMBERT
LEWIS MAYARD
JULIUS NEUMEYER
MILES C. SEIFERT
MICHAEL TROSCLAIR
G. VILLAFANE
FRANZ VOGT

CIVIL ENGINEERING



CLOCKWISE:

NAVICHANDRA PATEL
RAJMIKANT AMIN
JERRY SCHROEDER
DAVE STEVENS
BILL POWELL
PERCY FREEMAN
LABRY MICKAL
SUDHIR MEHTA

UP A CREEK:
SAHABETTIN ALGANATAY
ALBERT GOOCH
BEN HANEY
ROLLAND MURA
HERBERT ROUSSEL
CLIFFORD STREET

WILLIAM E. BARKMAN
POPAT D. MAKADIA
R. P. KUMAR
SOHRAB D. CHOKSEY
GOKALDAS GAJARIA
SYED MOINUDDIN
YIH-YOUNG CHEN
DU-TON DOUNG
SHEIH HSEIH
GREGORY MCGAR
VIKRAM SESAI
M. P. JANI

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



KANA PAREKH DHIRAJ KOTHARI MAGAN KANSAGRA WAYNE MORSE CHUCK WAUGAMAN FREDERICK J. BROWN ED MOFFATT DAVID J. GARLAND HANK GLINDMEYER LOUIS O. SMITH, JR. WARREN WHITE FRED PARTUS DOUGLAS BOYLAN WALLY GRANT JOHN HUERKAMP GOPAL SUTHAR

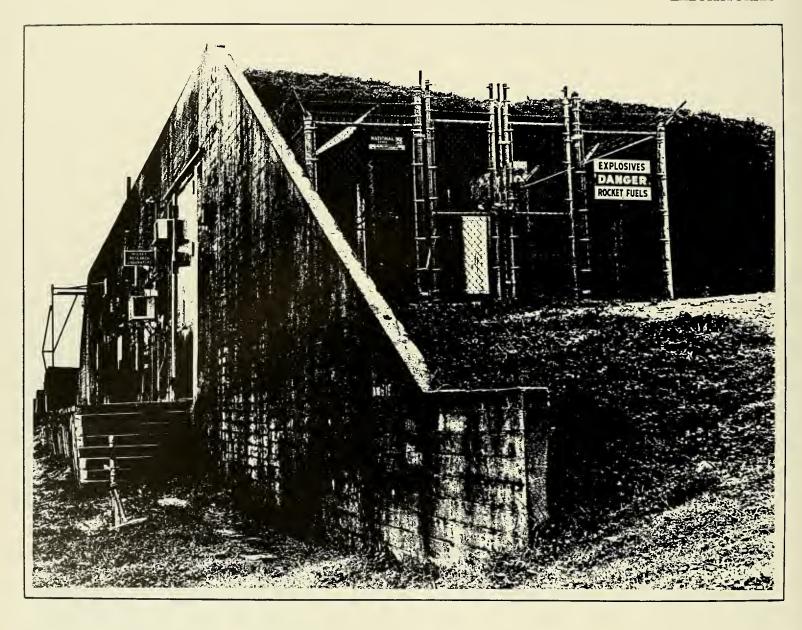
JAGDISH PATIDAR

UNDER THE TABLE: BOB CHAN JWO-MIN CHEN CHARLES H. GOODMAN DAVID HALL ADAM HARRIS-HARSANYI DAVID HEGEDUS PRAKASH KARKAL RAHMAN KHAN SAM LIN PAUL MUNAFO HEMAN PATTANI UWE PONTIUS PANKAJ SHAH SKIP SMITH YI-LUNG SU PATRICK TOU FRITZ WILL

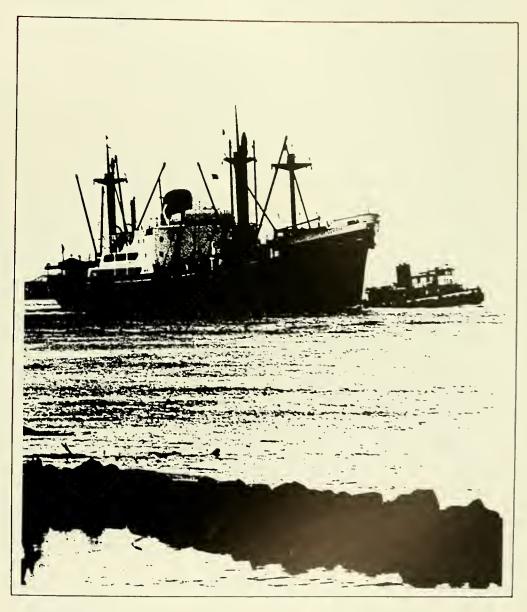
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



RIVERSIDE RESEARCH LABORATORIES



INTERNATIONAL
CENTER
FOR
MEDICAL
RESEARCH
AND
TRAINING
AT
CALI,
COLUMBIA



NOT PICTURED: CALI, COLUMBIA



- 1 / MEG RITCHEY 2 / MAX TOBIAS 3 / ED SCHLESINGER 4 / JOHN LANDREM 5 / JOHN STEINER 6 / PAT SHELDON 7 / HARRY HENDERSON 8 / CLAYTON RAMSEY 9 / ED CASTAING 10 / TOM BARR 11 / STEVE SHARBER 12 / MIKE COSSEY 13 / PHIL MONTELEPRE 14 / BEN HATFIELD 15 / JOHN DEVLIN 16 / WALLY QUINN 17 / ERNIE CARRERE 18 / BOB GREEN 19 / FRANK PARRATT
- 22 / BUD NOEL 23 / BILL DEMARS 24 / DAVID KERSTEIN 25 / EARL MCCOLLAM 26 / ALEX ASHY 27 / JON MASSEY 28 / CHARLIE LECHE 29 / LENNY ROUZON 30 / RICARDO BILONICK 31 / GEORGE CROUSE 32 / RONNIE COX 33 / HARRY ANDERSON 34 / ED MCCLOSKEY 35 / RICHARD CHRISTOVICH 36 / PETER KEENAN 37 / MIKE O'KEEFE

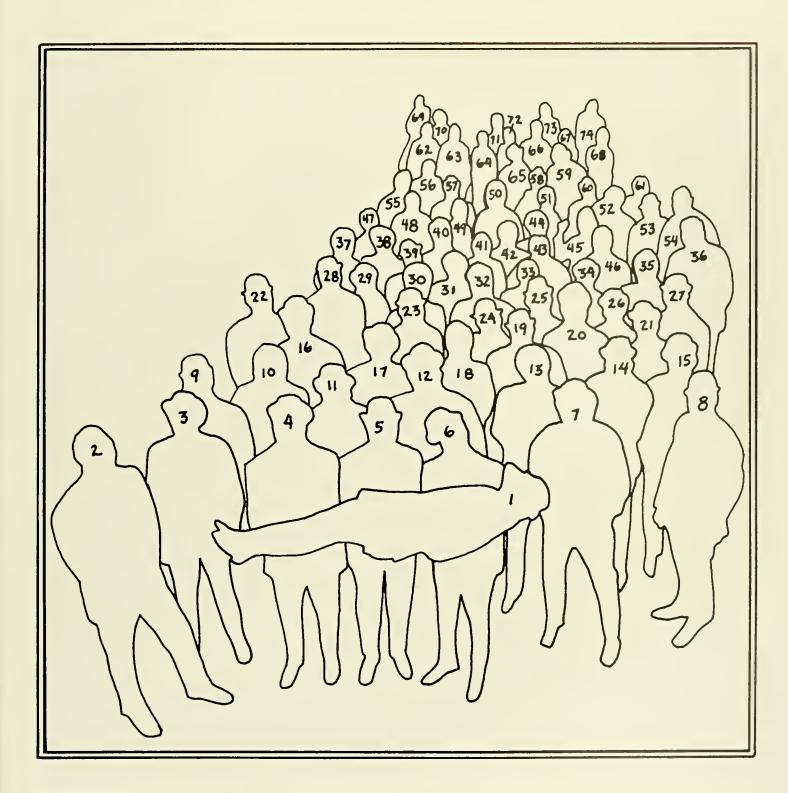
38 / WAYNE ANDERSON

20 / JOHN POINDEXTER

21 / BOB CASEY

- 39 / DAN DELPRIORE 40 / RUBEN FREIDMAN 41 / COURTNEY WILSON 42 / MIKE HUGHES 43 / JOHN MANARD 44 / ABBOTT REEVES 45 / COLLINS VALLEE 46 / HENRY JUMONVILLE 47 / CHARLIE GRUBB 48 / DENIS BANDERA 49 / DAVID OESTREICHER 50 / FRED BLANCHE 51 / DON SHINDLER 52 / IRVING SHNAIDER 53 / BILL WHITE. 54 / DON PICKNEY 55 / MIKE FITZPATRICK 56 / JOEL LOEFFELHOLZ 57 / GERALD BOSWORTH
- 58 / DAVID CRAIG
 59 / KENNY MEYER
 60 / ALAN BOOKMAN
 61 / BRAINERD MONTGOMERY
 62 / ROBERT MAHONY
 63 / JERALD BLOCK
 64 / DAVID MARCELLO
 65 / HENRY BERNSTEIN
 66 / LYLE PHILIPSON
 67 / JUDY TABB
 68 / ANITA GANUCHEAU
 69 / CHARLES HAHN
 70 / DEE DRELL
 71 / SERGIO LEISECA
 72 / HARLEY CLUXTON
 73 / JOHN HOLMES

74 / PETER EVERETT



BARRISTER BRAWL CASUALTIES:

HERBERT ALEXANDER
RILL T. ALLISON
PAUL ANDERSON
AL L. ANDREWS
PHIPPIP AZAR
KEITH BELL
LEONARD BERINS
RON BERTRAND
JACQUES BEZOU
HAROLD BLOCK
RICHARD BOUTALL
JOHN BRODERS
BILL BROWN

HUGH CHERRY
RUTLEDGE CLEMENT
TIM CLOUDMAN
DAVID COMRE
MICHAEL ELIAS
JIMMY FARWELL
GREY FERRIS
DAVID GILLIS
EDITH GOMES
JOE GRANT
JOHN GHOUT
RONALD GURTLER
HARHY HARDIN

JAMES HAYES
ROBERT HEARIN
JAMES KAMBUR
HAROLD KUSHNER
ROBERT LEE
GEOFFREY LONGENECKER
IRA MARCUS
LOUIS MARRERO
ELRERT MARTIN
MALCOLM MEYER
CHESTER PARKER
JOSEPH PARKINSON
RONALD POQUETTE

LIONEL PRICE
DONALD RICHARD
JAMES ROSS
JOHN SCHOEN
PHILIPP SEELIG
STEPHEN SKLAMBA
DIANE SPIES
HELEN SULLIVAN
WALTER THOMPSON
LOUIS THENCHARD
JEFFREY VICTORY
RALPH WHALEN
JAMES WHEELER
MICHAEL WOLFSON



I / MO LEGARDEUR 2 / BARRY PERCH 3 / BRUCE HORACK 4 / JOHN BEATON 5 / JIM BURTON 6 / HAL SCOTT 7 / MIKE KATZ 8 / ANDY PLAUCHE 9 / JERRY SAPORITO 10 / ST. PAUL BOURGEOIS 11 / GIL STAMPLEY 12 / WES SHINN 13 / JOHNNIE CLAYTON 14 / GAYLE MARSHALL 15 / SIMON ODERBERG 16 / HARRY ROSENBERG 17 / DAVID EDWARDS

18 / DOUG WALKER
19 / ED DUBISSON
20 / WILEY LASTRAPES
21 / SONNY WIEGAND
22 / DAW DEL BRIORE

22 / DAW DELPRIORE 23 / BOB PEARSON 24 / FRAZIER RANKIN

25 / JEFF SEIDMAN 26 / RAINER LORENZ 27 / P. J. STAKELUM 28 / BOB CAUDLE

29 / don bernard 30 / donna gustafson 31 / bob trachman

32 / TOM SLINGLUFF 33 / RICK VERLANDER

34 / GUS MANTHEY

35 / GERALD HADDICAN 36 / MARCELLA ZIIFLE 37 / DAN SCHEUERMANN

38 / BILL KAMMER 39 / TOM MAHFOUZ 40 / ROGER ODGEN

41 / PAUL GAROFALO 42 / SKIP ORDEMANN

43 / BILL BRUMFIELD 44 / GAYLE LETULLE

45 / BILL GUISE 46 / BILL AXSON

47 / GLENN BRADFORD

48 / TOM STEELE 49 / BRAINERD MONTGOMERY

50 / JAMES WALLEY 51 / DAN RESTER 52 / JIM POPHAM
53 / BOB HACKETT
54 / THE "OP"
55 / CYNDY SAMUEL
56 / NICK PIZZOLATTO
57 / PARKER DINKINS
58 / GREG GRADY
59 / DAVE HERMANN
60 / ALAN PARR
61 / ANDY DORA
62 / CHARLES NESTOR
63 / ERNIE BARROW
54 / FLIP WILSON
65 / ERNIE SMALLMAN
66 / ROGER ROMBRO

67 / GENE KATZ 68 / MAC HANCOCK

SECOND YEAR



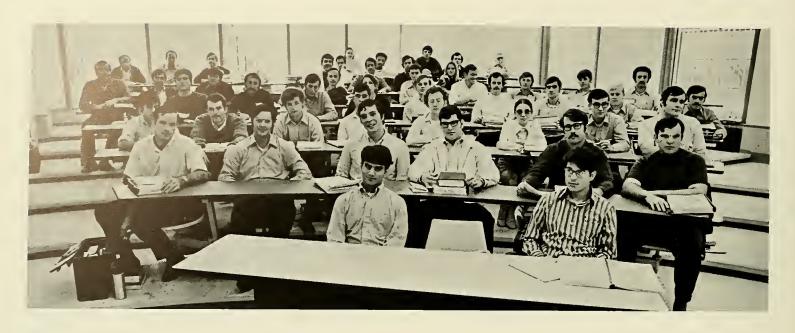
AT COFFEE:

LARRY ABBOTT J. D. ALVERSON DARRYL D. BERGER ANDRIS BLOMKALNS FREDRICK BOESE CHARLES BOURG ERNEST CARRERE RON CARROLL DAN CARUSO HARLEY CLUXTON KATHRYN COLBERN CLARENCE DOYLE

JEFFREY HACKER BARBARA HIRSCH LUCIUS HORNSBY ROBERT HUGHES GARY JOHNSON LAWRENCE JONES CHRISTIAN KEEDY JEANNE KRUEGER JOHN LIPANI CHARLES LOZES ROBERT MANARD PATRICIA MATHES DIEGO GIORDANO-ECHEGOYEN DAVID MCGOWAN

ED MCLLHENNY LEE MCMHLLAN ERIC MEIERHOEFEH MACHALE MILLER RONALD NABONNE JOHN NICHOLSON COLVIN NORWOOD JOHN ROBBERT JOSEPH ROUSE LEON RUDLOFF RICHARD SALLOUM JOHN SAUNDERS JAMES SCARLATA

DAN SCHEUERMANN KEVIN SCHOENBERGER LARRY SIMON JOHN SNELL ELLIOT SNELLINGS WILLIAM STAHL ROBERT SUTHERLIN ROYAL THURSTON GEORGE TROXELL ROBERT WASHBURN ALBERT WATSON LEROY WATSON ADRIENNE WESSLER



DON SHLIMBAUM CHARLES BRENDT AMY KENNON SANDRA GOLDSMITH

THIRD ROW:
EARLE BLIZZARD
HENRY DEVENS
BILL POUDRIER
LARRY LOMBARDO
NED KOHNKE
DAVID WEIGEL
BRIAN SONDES
JERRY ALBUM
JIM STOVALL

FOURTH ROW:
BORRIS UDDO
MIKE PAWLUS
IAN HIPWELL
ROUMI GONZALEZ

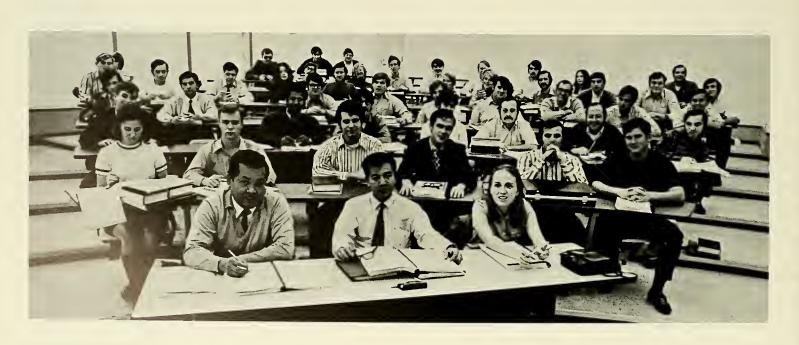
ROGER LANDHOLM
JIM KNUDSON
DON TAMBURO
ROBERT LAKEY
BILL WARD

FIFTH ROW:
TOM NOSEWILZ
ALFONSO ARIAS
ROGER SIMS
MARSHA FEINBERG
JIM RYAN
MILTON LORENZ
RON FAHRENBACHER
PETER PICCIONE
RON HARRIS
BRIAN BEGUE
DICK NORWOOD
LENNIE GEYER
SUSAN KORNS
CRAIG KELLERMANN

FRONT ROW:

BOB MORGAN
WALDEN HINGEL
CARL TRIESHMANN
BOB HOFFMAN
KERRY MASSARI
CHARLIE DUFFY

SECOND ROW:
HERNAN FRANCO
RICK EPSTEIN
GAIL HAFNER
GERRY WASSERMAN



FRONT ROW:
RALPH ALEXIS
WALTER STUART

SECOND ROW: STAN IRVIN WARREN MIGUEZ JOE NOLLY JIM CUNNINGHAM JEFF SAKAS HENRY BERTHELOT

THIRD ROW:
RONNIE HARRIS
DAVID GOLIA
DAN ELROD
WAYNE CRESAP
JOHN PICKRON
JANICE GONZALES
FRANK BARRY
CALVIN FOX

FOURTH ROW: DAVID SPENCER GEORGE GRAVES
HARRY MORGAN
TOM CARRAWAY
RICH BURKE
ED BURCHELL
GEORGE BYRNE

FIFTH ROW:
EARLE BLIZZARD
JIM WHITTENBURG
HOWATT PETERS
ROWLAND HEIDELBERG
FRED ROYNTAN
NED KOHNKE
ROGER SIMS
FRANK BURNSIDE
BASILE UDDO

SIXTH ROW:
FRANK YOHAN
DWIGHT NORTON
LARRY DEAN
PATRICIA ANN HAIR

SEVENTII ROW; MIKE WELLFORD GEORGE PEREZ TUCKER MELANCON

EIGHTH ROW; CINDY WEGMANN LENNIE FISHER DAYTON BAKER

IN THE STACKS;
JOSE ACOSTA
JOHN ALBANESE
FRANCOIS ALLAIN
PAUL BARICOS
JOHN BAUM
MARK BEYER
ROBERT BIRTEL
HERBERT BOWERS
FRED BRADLEY
RANDALL BROOKS

ANDREW BROWN PORTEUS BURKE LARRY CAMPBELL BILL CHERBONNIER GREG EATON GREG EATON SHIRLEY EGAN SHIRLEY EAGEN HOBERT ELLIS PATRICK FANNING ALFRED FABRELL DAVID FORSYTH WALTER FRIEDERICHSEN CLYDE GIORDANO GARY GOCHNOR KATHERINE GOLDMAN KENNETH GOLDSTEIN RAYMOND HAEUSER MORRIS HILL LUTHER HORTON CHARLES JENSEN JON JOHNSON DAVID KESLER HENRY KINNEY



FRONT ROW: TRAN HUU DINH SANGUAN LEWMANOMONT FRANCOISE PECCOUD

SECOND ROW:
KATHY PIERSON
BRIAN JONES
JEFF KING
BRAGG WILLIAMS
PAUL MINOR
JERRY O'KEEFE

THIRD ROW:
MICHAEL CUCULLU
TERELL BROUSSARD
GLEN FIELTON
RONALD HARRIS
MICHAEL KULCZAK
DENNIS LARUSSA
JIM SCUTTI

FOURTH ROW:
ROBERT FISHER
FRANCOIS JOUVEL
JACK ROBINSON
LARRY BUCHTEL
PAUL LEBAS
ELMER GIBBONS
BILL BENHAM
PHIL ALLEN
TOM SPROTT

FIFTH ROW:
LEE WALLACE
STEVE LUNDSTROM
MIKE COLEMAN
RUTH ELLEN REVZEN
CHARLES H. DE ST. CROIX
PEGGY BERCK
JOY BROWN
RICHARD FELDMAN
JOSEPH RAULS

TORGER OMDAHL GUY HUARD

SIXTH ROW:

JOE HANSEN
GLENN ABEL
LAMAR RICHARDSON
RALEIGH OHLMEYER
DAVID DAUME
NORMAN WEAKER
BARBARA JACKSON
EARLE BLIZZARD

SEVENTH ROW: CHARLES DUKE

EIGHTH ROW: MITCH EX KEVIN WEIN

IN THE STACKS: JESSE LEBLANC OCTAVE LIVAUDIAS BAHMIN LOFTI KEITH MAY BILL MORGAN IRA MOSS JOSEPH MYERS ADAM ORTEGO BRIAN PERRY MIKE PIPER THOMAS PIXTON ELON POLLACK LEO POORT LEONARD RADLAUER BILL RANDS TIM RONIGER VALENTINE SCHEURICH RICHARD SHERMAN JAMES WADLEY SID WALTON

ELLEN MAYO / 1 SYLVIA MINOR / 2 LYNN HARRISON / 3 DORINDA NOBLE / 4 ESTHER MCBRIDE / 5 KAREN COMMARATO / 6 MARTHA HUGHES / 7 STELLA NARCISSE / 8 KAREN LEWIS / 9 KAREN HEDDEN / 10 PAULETTE COTHREN / 11
GAIL RUBIN / 12 HERMAN GATES / 13 HOWARD STANTON / 14 ANN MUSICK / 15 ROBERTA GILL / 16 BILL PETTY / 17 ROSEMARY MCCRAHAN / 18 LEWIS KECKLEY / 19





20 / SARAH RAHAIM 21 / DOUGLAS POSEY 22 / JACK MARTIN 23 / STELLA BROWN 24 / SHELIA FLOYD 25 / CAROLINE DOTSON 26 / ELAINE LORD 27 / KAY GRANT 28 / JAMES FRANK 29 / LOUISE CATE 30 / BOB DUET 31 / SHARON CHUDY 32 / JOE BRYAN 33 / MARY HART 34 / LYNN STURGEON 35 / ANTONIO LUHAN 36 / GLEN MCQUAGE

37 / BEV SCHNEIDER

38 / FR. JOHN NOONE

43 / KAREN THORNTON 44 / KAYSEY SANCHEZ 45 / MARY CORYN 46 / PEGGY RICHARDS 47 / DOUG HOLT 48 / PENNY SHOLARS 49 / THOMAS DEMARTINI 50 / HENRY LEE 51 / PATTY NEALON 52 / GINNY NEWLAND

39 / SUSAN KINGSTON

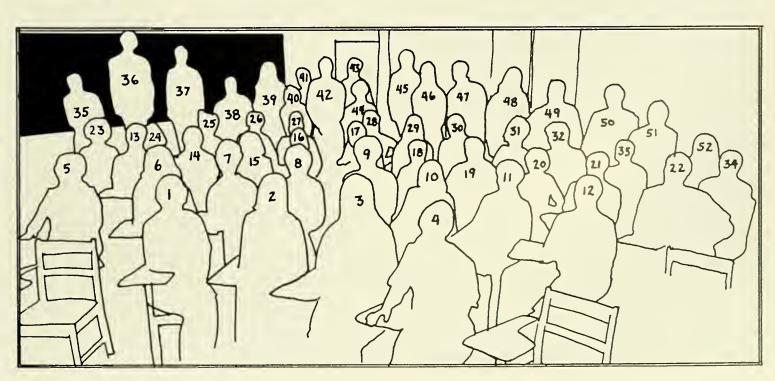
40 / BARBARA JONES

42 / JEWELL TURNER

IN THE FIELD: ROSEMARY BARNHARDT DEWAIN BELGARD SUSAN BLATCHFORD

PAMELA BUCHANAN MURIEL BURNSTEIN 41 / SIS. MARY ANNE FRANK DAVID CARLETON CORA ALL CHANDLER SARA ANN CRAWFORD CONSTANCE CULBREATH MILO FAUSTERMANN BARBARA FEATHER RENNA GODCHAUX LINDA GRAVATTI CAROLYN HARDEN MALCOLM HESS ELAINE JOHNSON WILLIE KELLER EILEEN KRAUSS ANDRINA MCCAFFREY EVA MCLEOD GAY MINES JAY NIEMAYAR

GORDON PAGE DONALD PIERSON SUSANNA RENO RUTH STAM ANDREE THIBODEAUX REBEKAH VANHOOSER MARY VANOSTENBERG EARLEEN WAGNER GARY WHELCHEL DAN WILLIAMS BARBARA WOLITZ

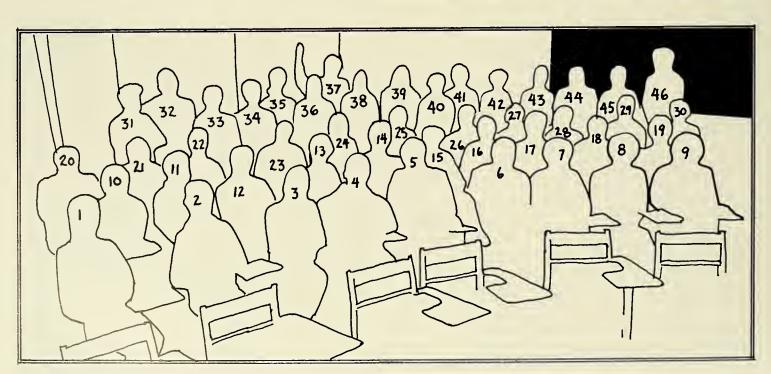




ANN JOHNSON / 1
PAM WOOTEN / 2
REITA TROUM / 3
GEORGE INGLE / 4
BILL SCHOOF / 5
JOHN KING / 6
EILEEN DAVIS / 7
JAQULYN KENT / 8
BRENDA BOCAGE / 9
YUPA TUMPRAYOT / 10
JUDY ROSS / 11
DIANNE BRINKER / 12
BARBARA LAUGHLIN / 13
JACQUELINE SIMONEAUX / 14

RUTH WELK / 15 ELWOOD KLINE / 16 ANNE ROBERTSON / 17 EDWARD WOJNAROWSKI / 18 DIANE LAMBLY / 19 BEN KNOTT / 20 ROBERT COOPER / 21 JERRY CLARK / 22 JAMES BROUSSARD / 23 KAY KEMBLE / 24 **DON BOBO / 25** LINDA JONES / 26 ADA YOUNG / 27 EVA MAE BOWIE / 28 DAVID NIEMAN / 29 EVELYN HOLT / 30

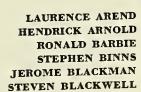
SALVATORE CARUSO / 31 EDWARD BUVENS / 32 BRENDA KELLEY / 33 VICKIE WILLIAMS / 34 PHYLLIS HEATON / 35 KATHY GRAFF / 36 MIKE WHITE / 37 BARBARA SMITH / 38 MARY DEE FAIRCHILD / 39 PATRICIA REED / 40 JEANETTE LEWIS / 41 WILMA DUNCAN / 42 JEAN RINGLER / 43 JUDITH FAUST / 44 SHIRLEY HASPEL / 45 CAROL CHANDLEE / 46







JOHN ALSTON
ROGER ANASTASIO
ROBERT ANCIRA
RICHARD ANDERSON
THOMAS ANDERSON
WINSTON ANDERSON



DAVID BONHAM
JAMES BONNET
ISAAC BROWDER
ARCHIE BROWN
SHERMAN BROWN
GEORGE BURGESS

RONALD BUSUTTIL
HARRY CAZZOLA
JOSEPH CHIAPELLA
GEORGE CHU
DELLIE CLARK
STEPHEN COCHRAN

GLORIA COKER
CLIFFORD COLEMAN
KENNETH COMBS
JOHN CURTISS
GARY DANOS
RISE DELMAR





DALTON DIAMOND JON EDWARDS GERY EPLER

REAVIS EUBANKS RICHARD EVANS MICHAEL FINN

JACK FLEET BARRY FRAME JAN FRIEDMAN

MARC FRIEDMAN
LAWRENCE GALINKIN
MICHAEL GALLIGAN
PETER GOLDMAN
MILES GRABER
SANDRA GRABER

JAY GRIMALDI CHARLES HADDAD RICHARD HALL CHARLES HANES GEORGE HARRIS WILLIAM HELVIE

JEREMIAH HOLLEMAN JAMES HOOKER RANDOLPH HOWES

WALTER JAMES JOHN JOHNSTON JOHN JONES

GERALD JOSEPH ROBERT KAMINSKI SCOTT KELLERMANN











WILLIAM O'MARA MICHAEL RAYBECK JOHN REA JOSEPH RONIGER ROBERT ROYBAL JAMES SAALFIELD





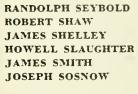






















ANDREA STARRETT HENRY STELLING TOMMY SWATE LAURENCE TANAKA THADDEUS TEAFORD WILLIAM THOMPSON













PAUL TIBBITS TIMOTHY TRICHE LAWRENCE TRUE JEFFREY TUCKER













JOHN VAN RODEGOM MAX VAN GILDER WILLIAM WALSH RICHARD WARD



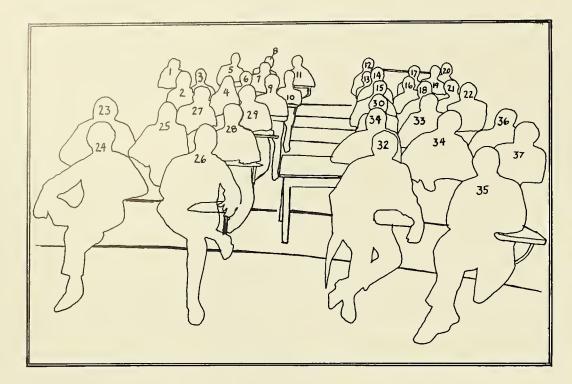








PHYLLIS WIGGERS THOMAS WILDES DAVID WOLF JOHN YOUNGBERG



- 1 / ARTHUR HADLEY
- 2 / BEVERLY MATTHEWS
- 3 / BILL GARRETT
- 4 / HARRIETTE CLAY
- 5 / KARL KARLSON
- 6 / KEN ROY
- 7 / HERBERT HENRY
- 8 / JOHN DALTON
- 9 / JOHN COOPER
- 10 / CRAIG MAUMUS

- 11 / BRIAN TRAVIS
- 12 / CARL SOLOMON
- 13 / FRED WOOD
- 14 / STUART MAY
- 15 / WOODY SANDERS
- 16 / GARY JANKO
- 17 / JOHN TURBA 18 / GARY HOLT
- 19 / ELTON MCAMIS
- 20 / JOYCE ISAACS

- 21 / ron cygan 22 / jim patterson
- 23 / PETER MEYERS
- 24 / BILLY FRIEDMAN
- 25 / LAUREL SCHULTZ 26 / ANDY SCHWARTZ
- 27 / GEORGE FERENCZI
- 28 / STAN CARSON 20 / DONALD MAHONEY
- 30 / JOHN HOWE

MEDICINE

- 31 / MARVIN SMITH
- 32 / JIM WATTS
- 33 / BRUCE SAAL
- 34 / CHRIS SKINNER
- 35 / DR. HANS WEILL
- 36 / PETE GOTH
- 37 / MIKE MASCIA

MAKING ROUNDS:

STEPHEN BRINT

BILL BUFFAT

DAN DOHERTY

COLLINS FINNEY

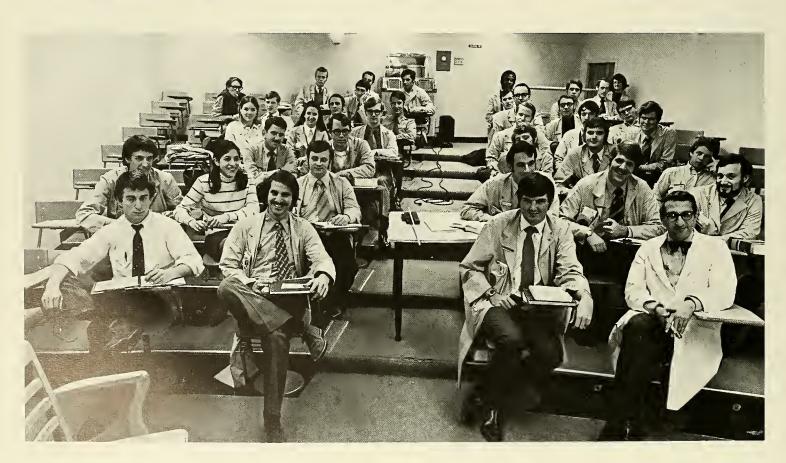
JAMES JOST

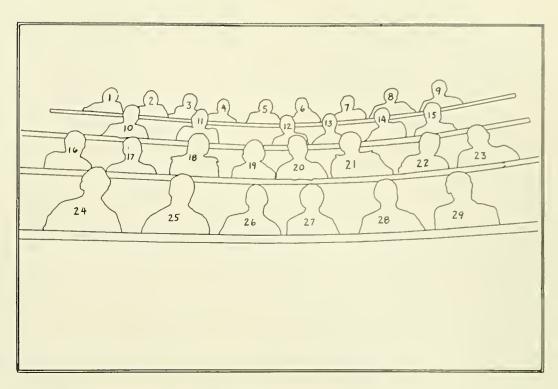
RICHARD NESS P. J. ROSS

MELVIN SCHULTZ

GEORGE SMITH

JAMES WHITE





PEDIATRICS

EUGENE CARPENTER / 1
TOM DAVIS / 2
PETE PROSSER / 3
LARRY ANGLIN / 4
PRESLEY JACKSON / 5
WILLY ORR / 6
BRENT AIN / 7
DAVID WRIGHT / 8
THOMAS WRIGHT / 9
JACK HOBBS / 10
LOWELL BAREK / 11
HOWARD WEISS / 12
PHIL POTH / 13
DAVID JARROTT / 14
BOB ANCIRA / 15
HAROLD JURAN / 16

ROGELIO MENENDEZ-CORDOVA / 17

DAVID MCFARLING / 18 STAN SMITH / 19 JOHN STOVER / 20 LARRY SPRATLING / 21 STEVE ABSHIRE / 22 ALVIN AUBRY / 23 JOE BLINDERMAN / 24 BILL BUTLER / 25 JUM HURST / 26

JOE GARVIA-PRATTS / 27

DON GALE / 28

MIKE ZOLLER / 29

IN THE WARD:

PAUL BEST

BONITA CARSON

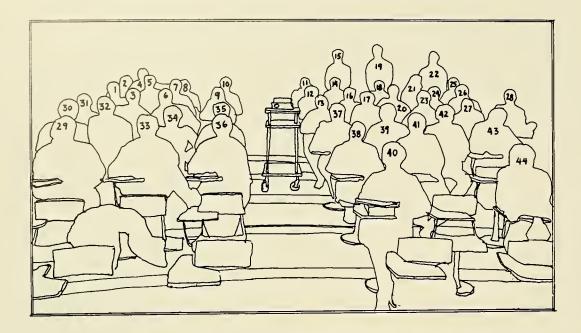
JOHN COLEMAN

HUGO ENGELHARDT

JEFF GORDON
JONATHAN LORCH
ROGER MCCLELLAN
MADELYN MANNING
LARRY MATSUMOTO
TOM MORRIS
RANDY PARKER
RON RIEFKOHL
RON RITCHEY



THIRD YEAR



- 1 / BRUCE PATTERSON
- 2 / DREW LOGUE
- 3 / RANDY BUCHANAN
- 4 / FRED OCHSNER
- 5 / FRANK REED
- 6 / BEN GUIDER
- 7 / RICHARD EPSTEIN
- 8 / JAMES GOODNER
- 9 / ELDA HOGUE
- 10 / LYLE MASON

- 11 / SUSAN BOSTON
- 12 / PAUL GULBAS
- 13 / MILES BRETT
- 14 / FLIP SMITH 15 / CALEB HERNDON
- 16 / JAY KRAVITZ
- 17 / MICHAEL MCCLINTON
- 18 / JIM BOOKMAN
- 19 / MICHAEL DESHAZO
- 20 / STEVE SORGEN

- 21 / DAVID PLOTNER
- 22 / KEN BREWINGTON
- 23 / MIKE MAFFETT
- 24 / LESTER MARION
- 25 / BILL AUSTIN
- 26 / BUDDY PERROTT
- 27 / BILL WRIGHT 28 / JOHN SALISBURY
- 29 / TED KLOTH
- 30 / BILL BETHEA

SURGERY

- 31 / MARK STRAUSS
- 32 / RICHARD SMITH
- 33 / PHIL MCKINLEY
- 34 / BILL TURNER
- 35 / CRAIG WINKEL 36 / JAY MAGGIORE
- 37 / BOB HOLZHAUER
- 38 / CHRIS ROBINSON
- 39 / ALLAN MELMED
- 40 / LYNN GREELEY
- 41 / DAVID WILENSKY 42 / BRUCE HUGHES
- 43 / FURMAN WALLACE
- 44 / DAVID SORENSON

SCRUBBING UP:

JOHN BOURGEOIS

LOUIS JEANSONNE DAVID SANDERSON

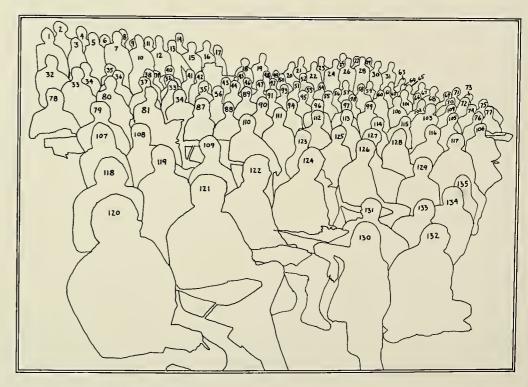






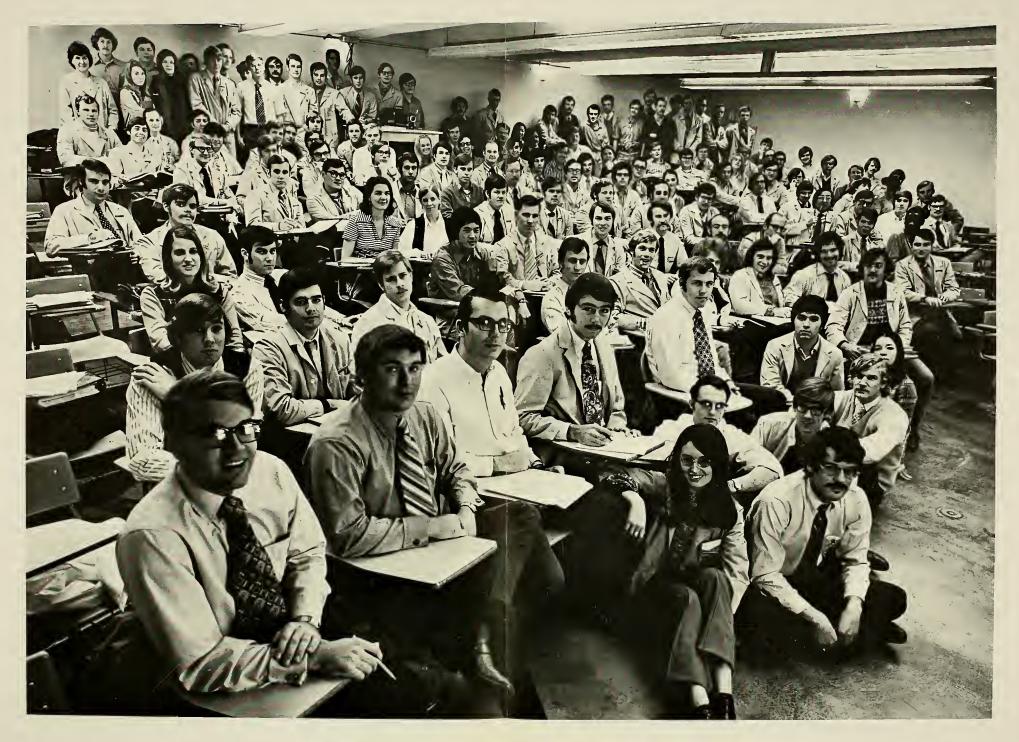
| 1 / BETTY SMITH | 36 / GARY GOLDBARD | 71 / BOB CUMMINGS | 106 / RICHARD AIRHART |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 / MIKE HOFF | 37 / JOE DALOVISIO | 72 / GLEN LIBBY | 107 / VIRGINIA WILLIAMS |
| 3 / MARCILLE MAHAN | 38 / TERRY HABIG | 73 / RON WENDER | 108 / MARTIN EVANS |
| 4 / RICK PERRYMAN | 39 / GARY MAYES | 74 / MONTE IKEMIRE | 109 / BILL OLSON |
| 5 / ANN FERGUSON | 40 / BILL GARTH | 75 / JOHN HOBART | 110 / JEFF LAU |
| 6 / DAVID ELIZARDI | 41 / JIM NUNLEY | 76 / ED LAYNE | 111 / TOM STEFFEN |
| 7 / CHARLIE JOHNSON | 42 / GARY MORRISON | 77 / BOB RYCHLY | 112 / ADRIAN DEAN |
| 8 / MARK WARSHAW | 43 / PAT PERKINS | 78 / LARRY MAZZOTTA | 113 / CLIFF CRAFTON |
| 9 / RICHARD SABATIER | 44 / JAMES JOHNSTON | 79 / JOHN MARTIN | 114 / JOE HORTON |
| 10 / JAMES BERGMAN | 45 / JOHN WELLS | 80 / JOHN WINTER | 115 / CRAIG COLMAN |
| 11 / DICK MITCHELL | 46 / CRAIG KESSLER | 81 / вов тогте | 116 / BRUCE ITELD |
| 12 / JOHN LUBER | 47 / CHARLES O'MARA | 82 / PETER RABIN | 117 / DON LAGRONE |
| 13 / BILL CARRIERE | 48 / JOE MCCRARY | 83 / BILL HOCKING | 118 / ED ILIFF |
| 14 / ED DAPREMONT | 49 / JEAN JEW | 84 / ART CHANG | 119 / JAMES LABORDE |
| 15 / BOB MILLER | 50 / MARSHALL SCHREEDER | 85 / BILL RAWLINGS | 120 / JIM AYERS |
| 16 / FRED SCHERT | 51 / DAVID DUNN | 86 / BRENT JOSEPH | 121 / TOM GRIMSTAD |
| 17 / PAUL MORRIS | 52 / CHUCK STEWART | 87 / JANET YOUNG | 122 / GREER RICHETSON |
| 18 / DAVID HAFT | 53 / DAVID BROMBERG | 88 / TERRY MARKS | 123 / BARRY NAGEL |
| 19 / ED SHAHEEN | 54 / LESSA PHILLIPS | 89 / вов ноѕел | 124 / MIKE MOSER |
| 20 / JOSE PORTUONDO | 55 / BILL RASKIN | 90 / KENNY SMITH | 125 / BOB TANNER |
| 21 / BOB RUSSO | 56 / BROBSON LUTZ | 91 / KEN MULLEN | 126 / RICHARD BRINNER |
| 22 / VINCENTE LAGO | 57 / HARRY CREEKMORE | 92 / ARNOLD FINKELMAN | 127 / JEFF MARMELZAT |
| 23 / BRITT WEST | 58 / DICK WOOD' | 93 / JOEL ROSENBERG | 128 / RICK LUKASH |
| 24 / JOHN GURDIN | 59 / BOB BASS | 94 / BOB BLANKENSHIP | 129 / DAVID BOUDREAUX |
| 25 / IRVING JOHNSON | 60 / BILL REED | 95 / DON ROSENBLUM | 130 / ANN LOVITT |
| 26 / RENNIE CULVER | 61 / CATHY SAMPLES | 96 / MIKE RAIFE | 131 / MIKE FITZSIMMONS |
| 27 / JOHN SIMMONS | 62 / PAUL CAMPBELL | 97 / DAVID LUBIN | 132 / ROCKY KENT |
| 28 / MARK AYERBUCH | 63 / GEORGE DESORMEAUX | 98 / ULLA JO ULE | 133 / DWIGHT LEE |
| 29 / JIM CHANGUS | 64 / NICHOLAS SELF | 99 / ROBERT FREEDMAN | 134 / JIM WEAVER |
| 30 / BILL CLARK | 65 / JOEL COHEN | 100 / PETE LEVINE | 135 / PAULINA ROGNONI |
| 31 / TOMMY HAWK | 66 / JOHN SAARI | 101 / HAL ROSENBLATT | OFF FAEX HUNTING: |
| 32 / HOWARD MOORE | 67 / BOB GRIFFITH | 102 / TOM HARPER | STEVE HENSON |
| 33 / ELLIOTT GOULD | 68 / WARREN HAGAN | 103 / TONY NG | BILL LONG |
| 34 / MAURICE NASSER | 69 / RICK CALVIN | 104 / CRAYTON CIBOROWSKI | BOB MERIWETHER |
| 35 / HOWARD MILLER | 70 / NICK PETRELLI | 105 / MONTY BELL | MIKE VOLSKY |
| | | | |

SECOND YEAR



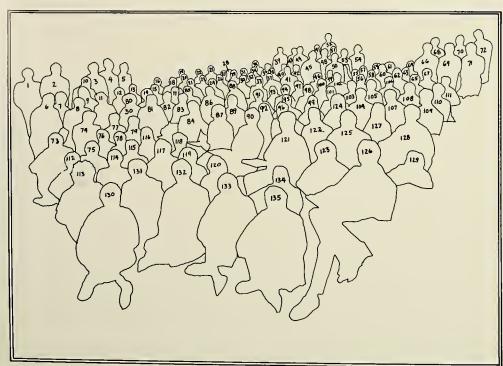


FIRST YEAR



SECOND YEAR

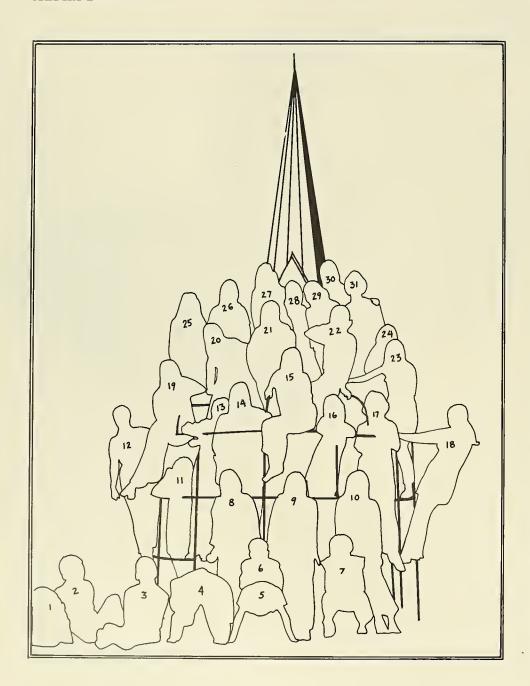
| 1 / PAUL HUNT | 38 / LOUIS MORGAN | 75 / STEVEN KLEIN | 112 / ED SPITZ |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 / ART MCLEAN | 39 / JIM FLOREY | 76 / CHARLIE FISCHMAN | 113 / FRED JACQUES |
| 3 / ALTON ROMERO | 40 / ERMAN RAWLINGS | 77 / LARRY BARNES | 114 / JAN KAUFMAN |
| 4 / GEORGE HOFFMAN | 41 / JOHN MEYER | 78 / TOM REED | 115 / MARC ARMSTRONG |
| 5 / JAY ROHN | 42 / DENNIS RADEMACHER | 79 / MIKE KELLY | 116 / LINDA KESSLER |
| 6 / YAN DAVIDSON | 43 / GERRY DEFRAITES | 80 / E. K. BLYTHE | 117 / JASON SMITH |
| 7 / JIM OWEN | 44 / JOHN EICK | 81 / ERIC GEWOLB | 118 / STANLEY LEONG |
| 8 / MICHAEL GOLDBERG | 45 / IRA UDELL | 82 / BILL LACORTE | 119 / STEVE SOTMAN |
| 9 / RONALD WYCHE | 46 / MIKE LUNDY | 83 / MARK STEIN | 120 / JUD SHELLITO |
| 10 / MORRIS MANN | 47 / BOB CALDWELL | 84 / JAMES COOK | 121 / JOSEPH LOCICERO |
| 11 / STEYEN TAYLOR | 48 / BRUCE SAMUELS | 85 / MICHAEL MCDONALD | 122 / SAM WATERS |
| 12 / HARVEY MARICE | 49 / HANNAH CLARK | 86 / DAVID OLSON | 123 / RICHARD PARKINSO |
| 13 / MIKE HUNT | 50 / MITCHEL THABIT | 87 / EUGENIA GARY | 124 / ANDY CARTER |
| 14 / HENRYNNE LOUDEN | 51 / STEYE BAHOU | 88 / PAUL CATROU | 125 / RAND SPENCER |
| 15 / GORDON HEALEY | 52 / WHITNEY READER | 89 / MICHAEL HIGGINS | 126 / BARRY SIMON |
| 16 / W. R. COLLIE | 53 / CHARLES SIMONSON | 90 / MARTHA SLATER | 127 / JAYNE GURTLER |
| 17 / DAVID CARNER | 54 / RALPH ASBURY | 91 / DOUG WAGNER | 128 / ARNOLD SPANJERS |
| 18 / PAUL PACE | 55 / HENRY KWONG | 92 / CAROL DUNN | 129 / RICH WESTFAL |
| 19 / SHERRY BRAHENY | 56 / TOM WATSON | 93 / STEPHEN HARRIS | 130 / GEORGE RODGERS |
| 20 / C. R. SKINNER | 57 / JANICE BLUMENTHAL | 94 / LELAN SILLIN | 131 / KIRK BELLARD |
| 21 / KERMIT WALTERS | 58 / CANDICE ROHR | 95 / JUDY GIOLITTO | 132 / TRAVIS KENNY |
| 22 / DAVID MCLAIN | 59 / ROD BARNHARDT | 96 / STUART AGREN | 133 / JOHN HESS |
| 23 / RICHARD OTTS | 60 / STEVE HARRISON | 97 / STOKES DICKINS | 134 / GARY SANDER |
| 24 / WILLIAM CALDWELL | 61 / JIM MURPHY | 98 / STEPHEN HORWITZ | 135 / GENE ROSENBERG |
| 25 / MICHAEL TOOKE | 62 / STANLEY WATSON | 99 / BARBARA DENAIS | |
| 26 / MICHAEL MCFADDEN | 63 / GRETA HERMAN | 100 / JOE MARNELL | CADAVER BALL CASUALTIES: |
| 27 / JIM BEAN | 64 / ART FOUGNER | 101 / DON FISICHELLA | NICHOLAS CAMPO |
| 28 / HEATHER BUTLER | 65 / ROBERT CLARK | 102 / VICTOR GARCIA-PRATS | WILLIAM COLEMAN |
| 29 / DENNIS SUICH | 66 / CRAIG FERRELL | 103 / PHILLIP KELLY | MARGARET GUSTAFSON |
| 30 / J. E. JOHNSON | 67 / RICHARD STROBACK | 104 / ROBERT CARD | STEPHEN HARRISON |
| 31 / CAROL TIPTON | 68 / ARTHUR GREEN | 105 / DAYID ABBOTT | JOHN HUDNALL |
| 32 / KENNETH GORDON | 69 / DAN JACOB | 106 / PAUL ZELNICK | NEIL MANOWITZ |
| 33 / robert baxter | 70 / ROR FLANDRY | 107 / ROB PATYRAK | CHARLES PERRINE |
| 34 / THOMAS HOWARD | 71 / LEE WINELAND | 108 / MIKE WILENSKY | KAL SHWARTS |
| 35 / LARRY OSBURN | 72 / ACE JONES | 109 / BRUCE WALLACE | LAWRENCE VINIS |
| 36 / PAT DOLAN | 73 / J. P. ELLISON | 110 / RICHARD SILVER | PATRICIA WEBSTER |
| 37 / STEVE HEARD | 74 / ROBERT JEFFERS | 111 / LOUIS BONITA | GEOFFREY WIEDEMAN |
| | | | |
| | | | |



FIRST YEAR



ALPHA DELTA PI



1-7 / SEVEN LITTLE DWARFS 8 / CORIE FRANTZ 9 / JANE BETTS 10 / LAUREL MALOWNEY 11 / MEGAN KELLY 12 / MARGARET MILLER 13 / KAREN SMITH 14 / JOAN JACKSON 15 / CINDY ECKERT 16 / SARAH MINARD 17 / JOANNA PESSA 18 / CATHY BOUDREAUX 19 / ELAINE NODEN 20 / MARY ADORE COLONEY 21 / BETZIE PEPPO 22 / JUDY MOFFITT 23 / DEBBIE SABALOT 24 / KAREN ABBOTT 25 / JEANNE COLEMAN 26 / JEAN BUETTNER 27 / LINDA HELMAN 28 / JANET TAYLOR 29 / PAT DAVENPORT 30 / BECKY DOZIER 31 / BUTCH GOLDENSTAR

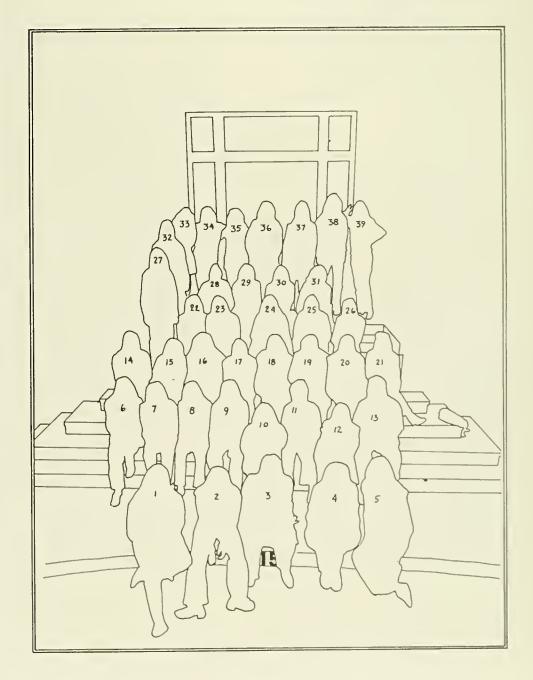




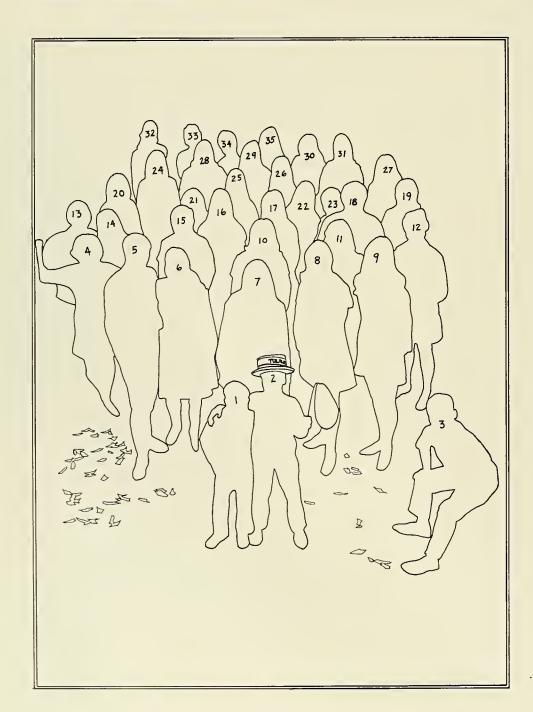
1 / BETH MAXWELL 2 / EDIE PEPPER 3 / VICKI REIKES 4 / ELLEN FRIEDMAN 5 / MARILYN BERNSTEIN 6 / MARLENE ESKIND 7 / SUSAN FORSYTH 8 / DEBBY KLEIN 9 / CINDY COHEN 10 / STEPHIE FRIEFIELD 11 / DEBBIE GOLDSTEIN 12 / PAM TITLE 13 / BLAINE LEGUM 14 / PAULA SHAPIRO 15 / ARLENE TORBIN 16 / RUTH SHAPIRO 17 / LOUISE WOLF 18 / KAY SAMPSON 19 / ILENE DOBROW 20 / ELLEN GOLD 21 / DEE ALTFATER 22 / SHERRY ZOX 23 / PAM FRANK 24 / CAROL HERMAN 25 / PAULA WEXLER 26 / VICKI SAMUELS 27 / LINDA KRAMER 28 / LIZ FINK 29 / TRICIA RICH 30 / PATTI RICHARD 31 / JOAN ROSENFELS 32 / PAT PRINS 33 / IRENE CALDWELL 34 / JUDY ROSS 35 / PATSY FRIEDLER 36 / MARSHA FLANZ 37 / CAROL LAVIN 38 / CAROLYN LIPSON 39 / LINDA SAUL

ELSEWHERE:

DALE BARKEN MINDY BARRAR BARBARA BRIN SHELLEY DORFMAN FILLIS GERSON JANET GETZ BARBARA GINSBERG SUSAN GOLDFADEN BETTY GORDON SARALYN JACORSON MADELON JAFFE MELANIE KUSIN BETH MARX JOAN MICHELSON JANE MOOS MARGO MORET PEGGY MORRISON CISSY PASS SHARON PEARLINE ELLEN ROSENBLOOM SUE SALZ PATSY SEWEL BRUCIE SILVERMAN PEGGY STEINE CAROL STONE SUSAN WAGNER DIANE WALKER RIKI WEINSTEIN CONNIE WERNER SUSAN WEXLER ALPHA EPSILON PHI



ALPHA OMICRON PI



1 / PETER PONTCHARTRAIN 2 / TOMMY TWO-LANE 3 / ANDY AUDUBON 4 / FRANCES PAPPAS 5 / TOMMY 6 / BETH FOUTS 7 / MIKE SCHAUB 8 / FLORA EUSTIS 9 / KAREN MANEMANN 10 / KAY WARR 11 / LISA HALL 12 / JOAN KING 13 / MIKE 14 / LINDA GURTLER 15 / NAN LANDRY 16 / BETSY KEYS 17 / CATHY GRIFFIS 18 / GEORGE 19 / ADELE SALZER 20 / CHERYL PALERMO 21 / KATHY SCHNEIDAU 22 / LESLIE LEWIS 23 / AMY KNIGHT 24 / STEPHANIE TWILBECK 25 / PRIS MIMS 26 / SUZANNE TAYLOR 27 / VIRGINIA SCHNEIDAU 28 / MARTHA SELLERS 29 / LEAH STRAUB 30 / BRUCIE CORNELL 31 / DIANE RYAN 32 / SUSAN VAN HART 33 / GWEN HAGER 34 / COLLEEN MUNDS 35 / BETH SINGLETON SOMEWHERE ELSE: JAN GONZALES

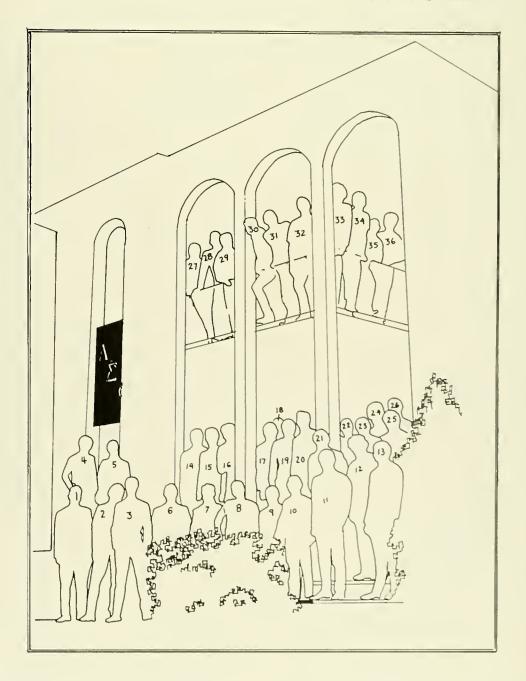




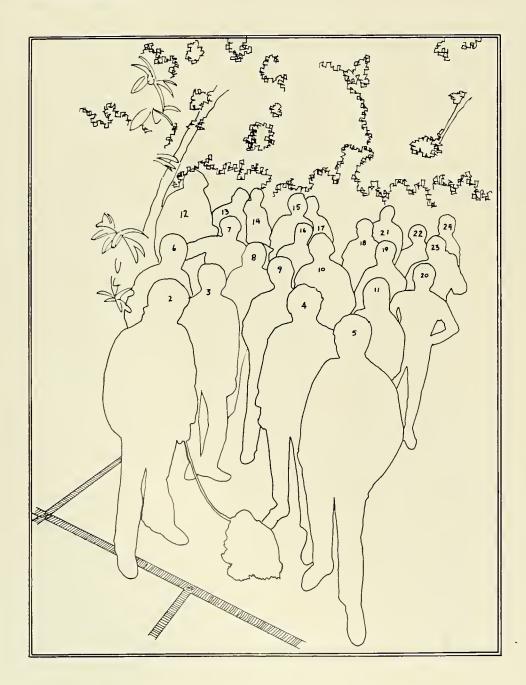
ALPHA SIGMA PIH

1 / MIKE HICKOK 2 / STEVE REILLY 3 / DAVE MARTIN 4 / DAVID PEREZ 5 / JIM REED 6 / GEORGE MCGOWIN 7 / PHIL DEPP 8 / TIM FRECH 9 / DAVID CASTANON 10 / MIKE JAMES 11 / ART PAULINA 12 / JOHN MARKHAM 13 / BERT TURNER 14 / ROCK PAULL 15 / JACK BURKETT 16 / JOHN PEMBERTON 17 / GARRY LARSEN 18 / TOM ALLISON 19 / GLEN GREINER 20 / BOB LACLEDE 21 / KEITH PYBURN 22 / DICK SALKIN 23 / FRED SCHLESINGER 24 / DAVE EBERT 25 / KYLE DENNIS 26 / ROB PETERSON 27 / PHIL DOMINGUEZ 28 / CHARLIE SNOW 29 / LEONARD BROWN 30 / CHARLES RUARK 31 / SID FARMER 32 / FARCH ANDERSON 33 / SAM ROBINSON 34 / CHUCK CALDWELL 35 / ALEX ASHY 36 / GLENN ABEL

> OUT BACK: JIM AUTIN JEFF AYCOCK DAVE BELLAMY MIKE COLLINS TOM GREY MAC HYMAN DAY JIMENEZ DENNIS KASIMIAN MILES KEHOE BAY KINNEY BILL KLEIN JOHN KRUPSKY WAYNE LOLAN JERRY MCGLOTHLEN KENNY MCNEIL FRED MONTERUBIO JAY SHALETT ROB WHITEMAN



BETA THETA PI



1 / WOODIE 2 / RICHARD ATWOOD 3 / DAVID FLOWERE 4 / CHUCK BRENT 5 / MILES PRATT 6 / MORGAN JONES 7 / GEORGE LARSEN 8 / CHARLES HARRISON 9 / HARRY QUARLLS 10 / BOB MCKINNON 11 / MARK BADGER 12 / DAVID SYMS 13 / JIM WILBERT 14 / YAT COLOMB 15 / JOHN MCCUTCHEN 16 / NICK POWELL 17 / JOHN DOWELL 18 / BOB MYERS 19 / RICK RICHDUX 20 / THOM FRANKLIN 21 / JIM REES 22 / JIM GOODLAD 23 / DOC MEHURIN 24 / CY ROWERS

ABSENT:
RICK DRUMMOND
NED HEMARD
CHUCK MCGEE
LOUIS GURVICH
SPARKIE
STEVE VONBEVRON
RICHARD WEINBERG
WOOGLIN



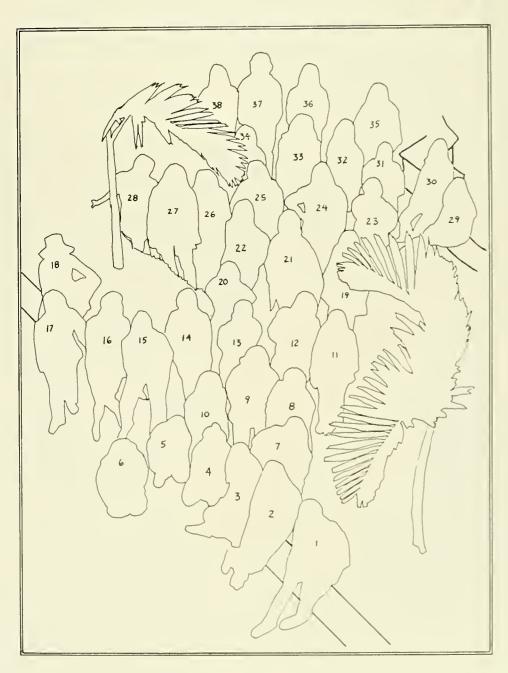


1 / DALE DANE 2 / CANDY ROSS 3 / GWEN GARNER 4 / NANCY HALL 5 / SUSAN DORSEY 6 / JANIE AFFOLTER 7 / GEORGE ANN HAYNE 8 / DEIDRE WIHTE 9 / KAREN RUSSI 10 / TRICIA HOPKINS 11 / KIT LOZES 12 / SUZANNE LE BLANC 13 / NEIL ANN ARMSTRONG 14 / CAROLYN NELSON 15 / HOLLY EARL 16 / ANN BOUDREAUX 17 / LESLIE ALBERTINE 18 / MARGIE BOOKER 19 / BETH WEBER 20 / SHARON CARRIGAN 21/ SALLY SIMPSON 22 / ANDREA RICARDS 23 / DANIELLE DUTREY 24 / KATHY PLAUCHE 25 / BETTY MILES 26 / BECCA ODOM 27 / MARY CARRIGAN 28 / CATHERINE HAGAMAN 29 / SALLIE SCANLAN 30 / LAN DE GENERES 31 / donna dickson 32 / BECKY RAY 33 / PATTY ADKINS 34 / MIMSEY FITZPATRICK 35 / MARTIIA DOVER 36 / O. B. O'BRIEN 37 / B. B.'S BOYFRIEND 38 / MIMI METHVIN

> MISSING IN ACTION: GAIL ADAMS MARIDEL ALLEN LOGAN BYRNE CRAIG CHRISTENSEN MOLLY DANIEL MIMI DOSSETT PAGE ELMORE NOEL ENGOMEN INDIA FLEMING KATHY FREY BARBARA HALL JANET HEATHERWICK LINDA HIGGINS MEB JACKSON SUSAN KAHLMUS KATIIV KNOPH KATY KOSTKA LUCY LANE SALLY LINES TIBBY PENN GAIL PERRY BOBBI PETERSEN MARY BETH PLAUCHE

KATHY POSEY
JACZUE RAMEY
KATHY ROSS
PEGE STERNBERGER
MISSY TENCH
CHRIS TRAXLER
MARY MARGARET TRAXLER
CARRIE VINCENT
VANNA WARMACK
CANDY WEGENHOFT
DIANE WINGO
BARRY WINN
SYLVIA YOUNG

CHI OMEGA

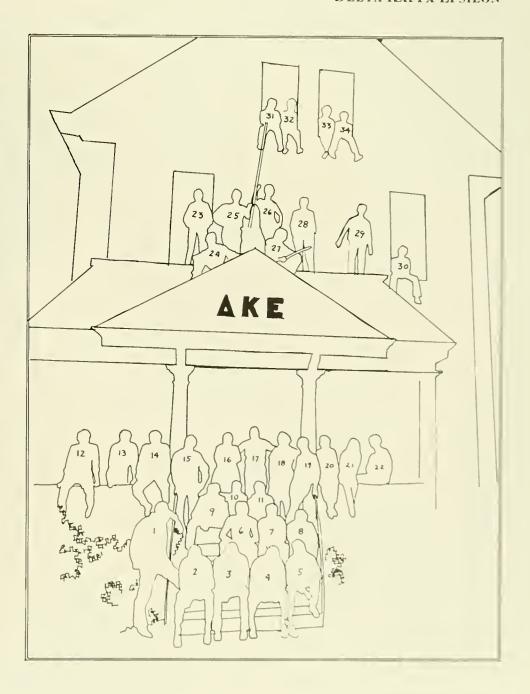




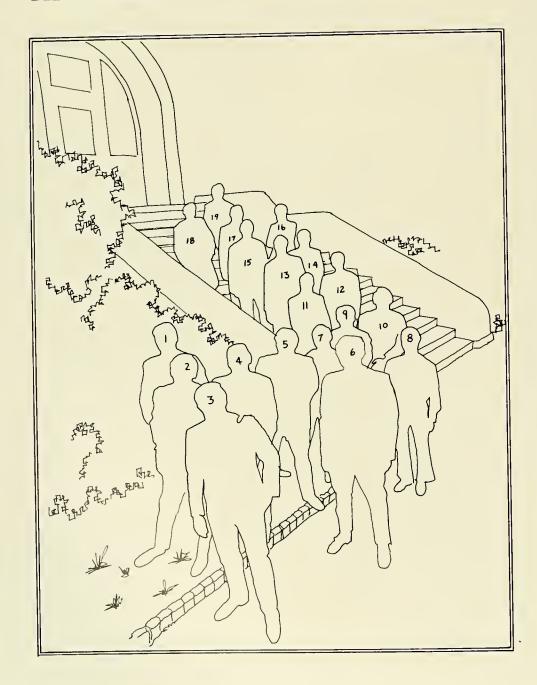
DELTA KAPPA EPSILON

1 / STEVE GILMER 2 / CHARLIE MONTGOMERY 3 / ROBBIE FAUST 4 / BILLY GRACE 5 / DAVID L'HOSTE 6 / ALAN SEWART 7 / HARDY RICHARDSON 8 / JOHN KANE 9 / WILLIE WHITE 10 / ANN 11 / SPARKY WELLES 12 / DAVID FAUST 13 / GORDON GSELL 14 / JOHN DANE 15 / RORIN PUNCHES 16 / RITA 17 / BOB VORHOFF 18 / DORA 19 / ANDY EDWARDS 20 / GEORGE RIVIERE 21 / INDIA 22 / BILLY WYNN 23 / STEVE FORRESTER 24 / JOHN CROSBY 25 / BILL BRUNDIGE 26 / OSCAR GWIN 27 / DAVID WILLIAMS 28 / CHARLIE MACKIE 29 / RICHARD HAEUSER 30 / PETER ASMUTH 31 / COP PEREZ 32 / CALVIN JONES 33 / SONNY SHIELDS 34 / CHARLIE MILLER

ON LEAVE:
CARL ANDRY
DINKY AUTENREITH
TEDDY BARKERDING
STAN DENEGRE
JACK DENIS
DAVID DEGRUY
JO JOACHIM
SANDY LOWE
HANK LONG
RARRY MARRY
BILL MALLOY
FERNANDO SANCHEZ
CURT SEIFART
RIC THISTLE-THWAITE

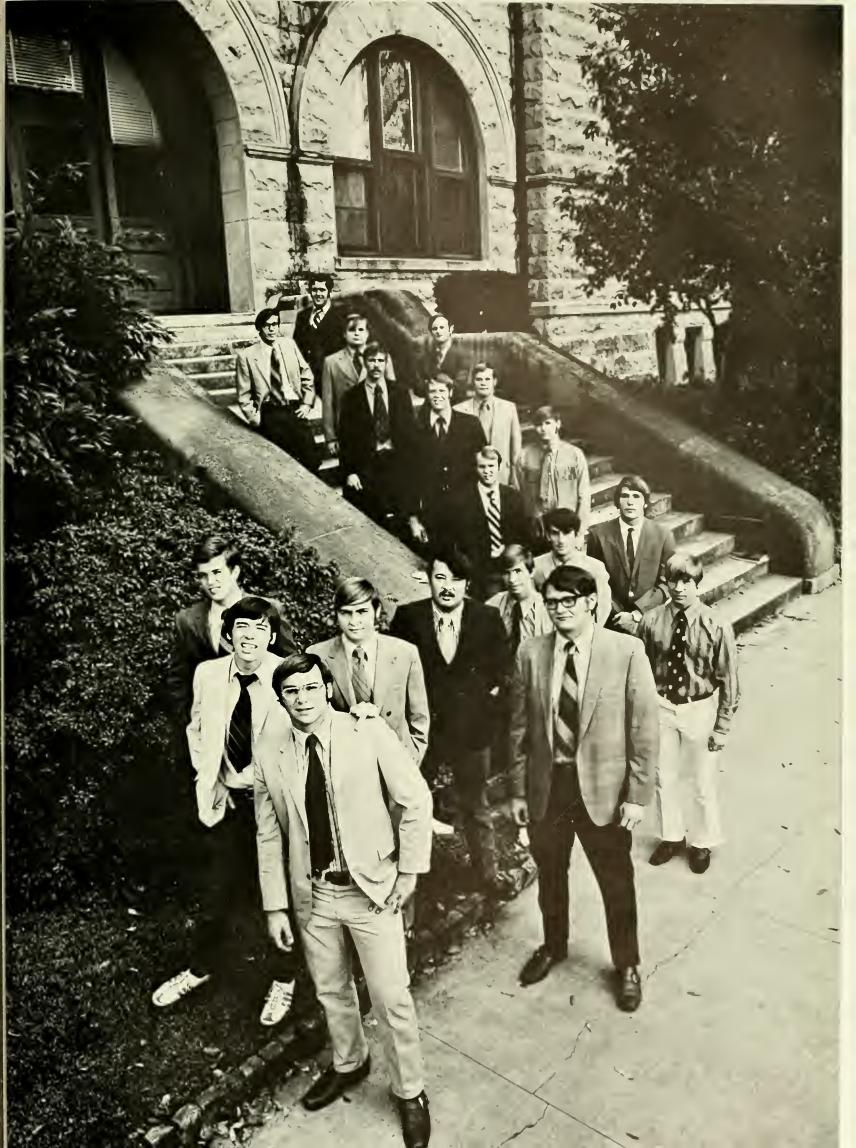


DELTA TAU DELTA



1 / JOHN BAEHR 2 / JOHN MAHONEY 3 / DON SHARP 4/ BOB LEE 5 / DAVID WALKER 6 / PETE EMIGH 7 / BRUCE DANNER 8 / STEVE DANNER 9 / DANNY MCDANIELS 10 / BILL PETERSON 11 / BUDDY FRASER 12 / JIM BARNTHOUSE 13 / DON FREEMAN 14 / DOUG MILLER 15 / PETE KWIATKOWSKI 16 / RICK CALCOTE 17 / GORDON STONE 18 / BILL FONES 19 / RON NEWTON

A.W.O.L.: HANK BARTON DAVE BATT JOE BOAZ MILLARD BOSWORTH PAUL CROW DAVID DOLKART KIM FROSELL TOM HAYDEN BOB IRVINE LEE MOWE LLOYD MUTTER EDDIE PRATT TOM VAN BUSKIRK DAVID WELLEN SONNY WHEELAHAN

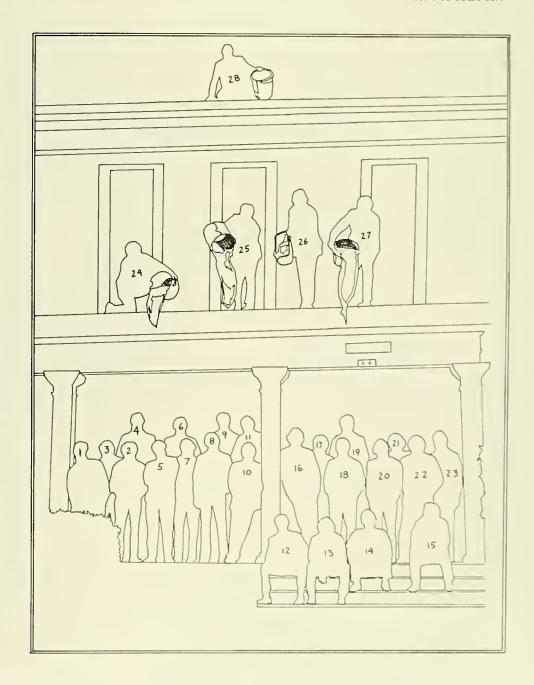




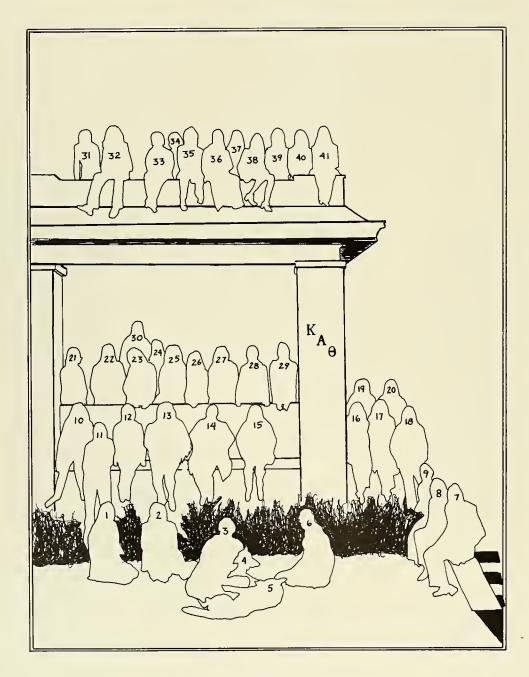
KAPPA ALPHA

1 / CHRIS R. SHERIDAN 2 / CHUCK WICKSTROM 3 / поску поскаткон 4 / JIM LANE 5 / LITTLE WILLIE 6 / CHRIS WHITTY 7 / JACK DAMPF 8 / WESLEY DOBRS 9 / OMER DAVIS 10 / JIM FULLER 11 / HOOPER NICHOLS 12 / JOHN PAUL FLEMING 13 / RICHARD FOSTER 14 / SEWELL ELLIOTT 15 / TATHAM HERTZBERG 16 / CRIS BENTON 17 / JOE SCHWARTZEL 18 / VIRGIL FOX 19 / BERRY THOMPSON 20 / JIMMY SHEATS 21 / MARSHALL ORDERMANN 22 / MEADE GRIGG 23 / CLARK CROMWELL 24 / RANDY SMITH 25 / JOE HENDRIX 26 / SCOTTY MILIIAS 27 / BILL WEBSTER 28 / BUSS NOLAN

> TRUANT: BOB BIRTEL BUDDY BLUE TOM CROSKY JOHN DAVIS TOM FABACHER PANCHO FLEMING WABD HOWARD BRET LEBRETON BANDY LEWIS KING LOGAN DIXSON MONTAGUE EDDIE ORDERMANN DICKIE POLCHON BEN SLATER CHRIS STEG RICK TAMPLIN ROLY VON KURNATOWSKI BILL WRIGAT



KAPPA ALPHA THETA



1 / EMMY BARNES 2 / HEATHER WIGGINS 3 / MARILYN MILLWEE 4 / FANNY 5 / CHRIS 6 / JANE ZIMMERMAN 7 / JANIE PARTIN 8 / ANNE MULLER 9 / JENNIFER JAMES 10 / KAREN HEAUSLER 11 / MARGO STOWERS 12 / MARTHA CAMPBELL 13 / CATHY SMALL 14 / BARB DICKSON 15 / ANNE PACKER 16 / MARTHA AZAR 17 / LYNNE TORBERT 18 / BONNIE BRYAN 19 / NANCY CASSADY 20 / CATHY CLARK 21 / PEGGY DILLON 22 / SUSIE FRÈRE 23 / BETH EXUM 24 / CRICKETT MOORE 25 / SUE SIMONTON 26 / SUELLEN NIXON 27 / BLISS PACKER 28 / PATTY HOUSER 29 / BETTY DILLON 30 / OZ HANSEN 31 / PAT BOYLSTON 32 / SALLY NETTLETON 33 / ALICIA LEONARD 34 / PEGGY BARNES 35 / BETH SMITH 36 / TREVI PEARSON 37 / LIZ WETZEL 38 / MARY SCHOENBERGER 39 / LEILA PERRIN

MISSING:

PEGGY ABRAHAM CLAUDETTE CAMPBELL JANE CHAPMAN MARY MARGARET COURT DERRY HILL MARTHA JORDY ANN KAPLAN KAREN LAUTZ LORY LOCKWOOD JOANNA LOMBARD CAROL PIPER DONNA SHERLOCK KATIE SMITH GLESE VERLANDER LAURELLE VERLANDER MELINDA WEST MINTA ZULKY



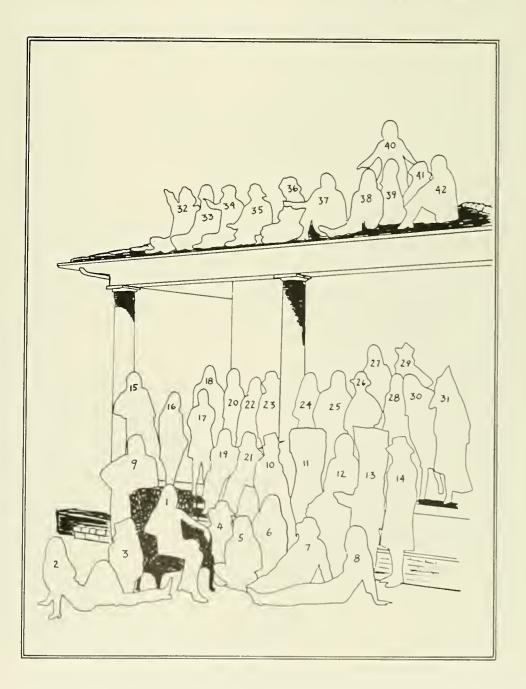


1 / BETH CHILDRESS 2 / JANICE KILLEBREW 3 / SCOTTY SPAAR 4 / KARIN SWENSON 5 / CATHY DALTON 6 / ANN LEWIS 7 / JULIA WEBB 8 / MARTHA SCHULL 9 / JENNY JACKSON 10 / BEV ANDERSON 11 / TERRY TERRILL 12 / KATHY ELLIOT 13 / LUCY VAN METER 14 / PAM PARKER 15 / PAULA PERRONE 16 / CINDY WEGMANN 17 / REGAN ALFORD 18 / MARY UMLAND 19 / SUZANNE HAYDEN 20 / MARY MARTHA CURD 21 / SHIRLEY PRATT 22 / SUSAN BRADLEY 23 / MARTHA SANDERS 24 / ROSIE MCCABE 25 / DEBBIE HEABERLIN 26 / PATSY MATHIEU 27 / PEACHY CLARK 28 / BOBBIE LAWRENCE 29 / BARBARA GOTT 30 / KREIS BAILEY 31 / JANET WALLER 32 / LU ANTHONY 33 / DIANA FOX 34 / SIDNEY GOODRICH 35 / BOBBIE PROVOSTY 36 / MARCIA PROSSER 37 / LAURA WHITNEY 38 / BRIDGET BRADLEY 39 / ALICE HOLLER 40 / CHRIS HEABERLIN 41 / MARY LOIS SCOFIELD 42 / JOANIE CLONINGER

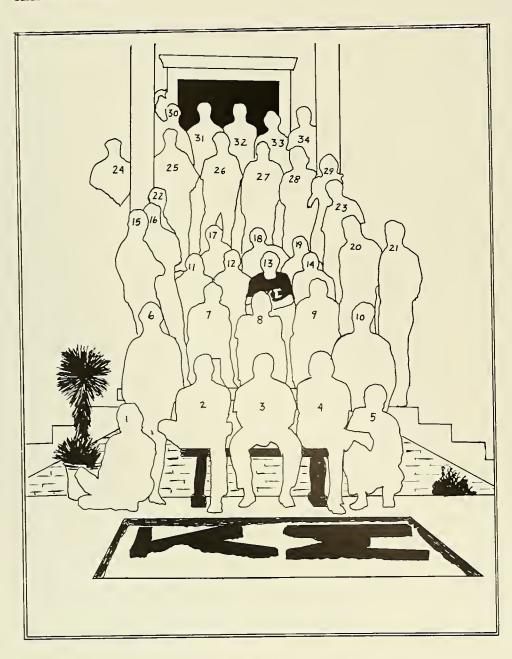
> CLOSET CASES: JOAN ARBOUR KATIE BENTON CHARLOTTE REYER SUSAN BROWN RETSY CAMPBELL TRICIA CARLOCK COURTNEY CURTIS JEANNIE DOWLING KATHY HALBOWER ELLEN HANCKEL JUDY HOWARD SALLY HOWELL LYNNE JOHNSTON LANA KILLGORE SARAH LATHAM GAY LEBRETON LIBBY MAHORNER PEGGY MANNING

ALICE MARQUEZ
MUFFIN MAYER
BARRY MCGAHEY
MARCIA MORTENSON
PATTY NEALON
DONNA PIERCE
SHELLY SCOTT
JANIE STONE
GIN TAYLOR
SUSAN TUCKER
DEBBIE WILLIAMS
BETSY WHITTEY

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA



KAPPA SIGMA



1 / JACK NAFTEL 2 / STEVE NEWMAN 3 / STEVE KORBECKI 4 / JOHN ERNST 5 / RON BERNEL 6 / BOB COHEN 7 / JOHN HANKINS 8 / MERRILL BROWN 9 / BOB MCBRIDE 10 / JOHN NEUHOFF 11 / GERRY GATO 12 / ROBERT OLIVIER 13 / STEVE VOSS 14 / CHRIS HALL 15 / STRETCH LEWIS 16 / SKIP FALGOUT 17 / ANGELO MATTALINA 18 / STEVE SALMON 19 / BOB NIEMERA 20 / JACK LABORDE 21 / BAIRD ARCHBALD 22 / MIKE CALDWELL 23 / JERRY SKINNER 24 / PETE OLIVIER 25 / JIM WITHERSPOON 26 / RICHARD GRIFFIN 27 / STEVE SHULTZ 28 / FRED MARTIN 29 / BRUCE GRIMES 30 / CHRIS THOMPSON 31 / CHIP DEWITT 32 / DAN KIESLING 33 / PEPE SAAVADERA

LOST:
JOE BULLARD
STU CLARK
PAT DIAL
TERRY EDWARDS
ROBERT FLEMING
JOE GENDRON
SCOTT HEAPE
SCOTT KAUFMAN
DAVID KNOX
STEVE MARCELLO
NICK MUSSO
JOHN MUTZIGER
DOUG ROBINSON
JIM THOMPSON

KEVIN WALSH

34 / JOEY FAVALORO





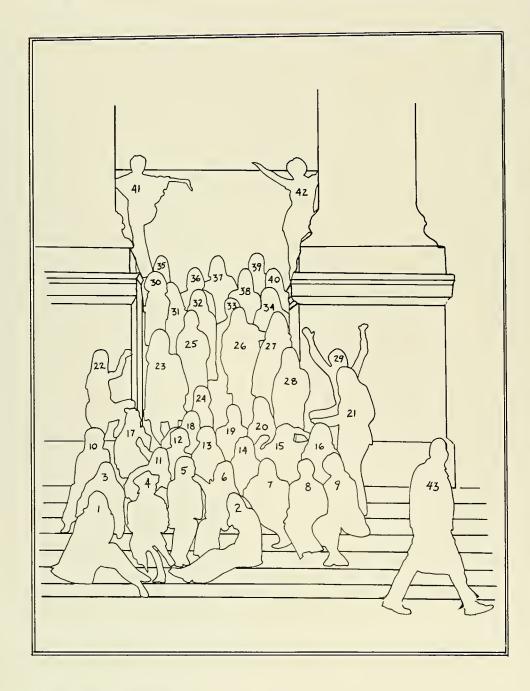
PHI KAPPA SIGMA

1 / ED FEUILLE 2 / GLENN HELTON 3 / RAY MOON 4 / CLIFF CAMP 5 / PETE GRIFFIS 6 / BILL PRATT 7 / TOM KENNA 8 / SANDY WRAY 9 / JERRY KEEL 10 / HERB VALLON 11 / LEE ROGERS 12 / CHUCK MCKIRRIHAN 13 / JOHN BRADLEY 14 / ALAN LAX 15 / JOHN MCCARRON 16 / TOM POUNDS 17 / JEREMY DELONG 18 / LEO VARLANDER 19 / BOB WIGGINS 20 / DUCKY RIESS 21 / JOHN KIRCHNER 22 / CLARK DURANT 23 / DAVID WADE 24 / RANDY PICK 25 / KIM PODKULSKI 26 / STEVE FALLER 27 / DICKIE FEUILLE 28 / DAVID FABRE 29 / PAN ARVITES 30 / ALEX CUNNINGHAM 31 / ROB OKLESIAN 32 / DEAN SWITZER 33 / CURT JURGENS 34 / MARK HOLT 35 / JOHN BEATTY 36 / LEE BRUNER 37 / CHRIS HEINRICHS 38 / MARK LASSITER

LACKING:
JACK BONNER
BEN BROWN
CARL FOSTER
BILL GORDON
JIM MCCREADY
REGGIE MORE
ARTIE RASKIN



Рні Ми



1 / JANE PEELER 2 / DEBBIE HERRING 3 / PHYLL NUGENT 4 / DENISE CASSENS 5 / MARY MEREDITH 6 / MILLIE PILIE 7 / LILI HOWARD 8 / WENDY KORNEGAY 9 / KAREN MEADOR 10 / ANN RUDOLPH II / SUSAN NILES 12 / ANN CARTER VADEN 13 / LYNNE MARTIN 14 / JUSTINE TALLY 15 / CAMILLE ROGERS 16 / CURRIE OVERBY 17 / IBBY PARKS 18 / JAN SHANHOUSE 19 / SUZANNE BARRERE 20 / LYNN LEHNHARDT 21 / GINNY KIMZEY 22 / LISETTE HAYS 23 / BETSY MARSAL 24 / SUSAN ROZANSKI 25 / GAY SIMMONS 26 / KELLY JACKSON 27 / IONE WHITLOCK 28 / LYNNE SCHWOTZER 29 / NANCY KERN 30 / TAMARA VANNOY 31 / NOREL TULLIER 32 / BONNIE MOULTON 33 / MAUREEN WALSH 34 / DOROTHY KEENAN 35 / GAIL BAROUDI 36 / ANNA WADE 37 / BECKY REY 38 / LYNN LANDRUM 39 / MARIANNE LIPSCOMBE 40 / KATHY TOMBERLIN 41 / EMILY STEVENS 42 / CATHY TERRY 43 / BEAU BOOZER

NOT PRESENT: MICHELE ASMUTH HELEN BAILEY Z. BOURGEOIS SUSAN COOKE GWEN DAVIDSON JANE DOVITH (JYA) BARBARA ENSENAT NANCY ESCHETTE GENI MERRITT ANN METRAILER STEPHANIE RAGLAND SARAH RICHTER ROMA SIMMONS KATHY SLOCOMBE (JYA) LINDA STINNET PATTY WATSON (JYA) ALICE WILBERT NANCY WILLIAMSON LINDA WOODSON



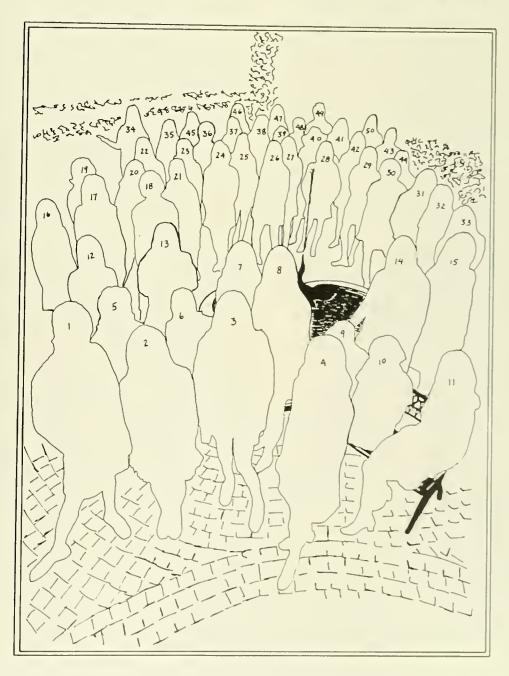


1 / CATHY NELSON 2 / ANNE TALBOT 3 / LISA BENNETT 4 / MARY ANN DAY 5 / SUGAR COKINOS 6 / MARCIA BENNETT 7 / ELLEN CARTER 8 / KAREN CONLEY 9 / KATHY TEMPLETON 10 / KATHY FERGUSON 11 / MARY MCKINNEY 12 / JEANIE EAGAN 13 / RECKY WHITTEN 14 / IRENE BRIEDE 15 / CARMEN CRAMER 16 / KIM HARRIS 17 / MARY HELEN POWELL 18 / BETH LEWIS 19 / MARY MARTIN 20 / TRICIA RAMSEY 21 / BOBBIE MAXWELL 22 / TRUDY CROW 23 / DEBBY GADDY 24 / BETH GADDY 25 / TONI OWEN 26 / JAN SHIPMAN 27 / DEBIE LONG 28 / ERAN PICKENS 29 / JOAN MCMULLEN 30 / JOAN POWELL 31 / LOU ANNA COOTS 32 / SALLY JOHNSON 33 / MARY ELLEN WALLACE 34 / SUZY FIFE 35 / SUSALEE NORRIS 36 / RANDI ECHOLS 37 / MARY PLAUCHE 38 / SHARON DALOVISIO 38 / TRICIA SAMMONS 40 / ANNE STRACHAN 41 / BARBARA BARNARD 42 / KATHY JOHNSON 43 / ANNIE SANCHEZ 44 / DIANE SANDERSON 45 / MARY RICKARD 46 / PAM MONAST 47 / DANA ROBINSON 48 / GAIL PRATT 49 / ISABEL JUNCO 50 / ELEONORE LEAVITT

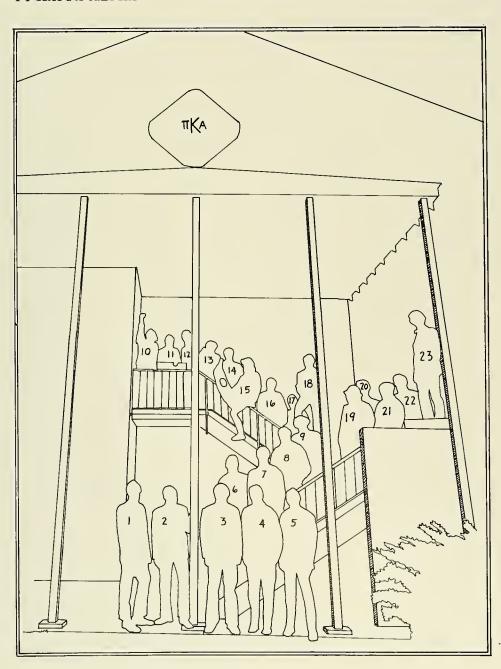
UNDISCERNIBLE:
STEPHANIE ARTHUR
NANCY BACKUS
BEVERLY BENNETT
TERRY ROSWELL
SUSIE BROWN
COURTNEY RURGE
JANET BURNEY
NATALIA COKINOS
LAURA DEL PAPA
DEBBIE DUTTON
DONNA DYKES
MUFFET FONTE

FONCIE FOWLKES
SANDY GARRARD
VIRGINIA HARRIS
ANNE HIGGINS
NANCY LANDRY
MIMI O'CONNOR
MARIA PARADELLO
DELIA PERRY
CATHY ROSE
LAURIE SALE
HELEN SNEED
MISSY WEBER
LINDA WILKINSON
LIZ WILLIAMS

РІ ВЕТА РНІ



PI KAPPA ALPHA



1 / GENE TOMLIN 2 / SKIP BEASLEY 3 / TRICKY DICK SANDERSON 4 / DAVE DAUME 5 / RANDY GONZALES 6 / STEVE SHANKS 7 / MIKE CHRISTIANSEN 8 / GEORGE MARKS 9 / INNOCENT BYSTANDER 10 / JOHN GARISON 11 / FRITZ KNARR 12 / BOB BLEDSOE 13 / HECTOR DEL CASTILLO 14 / ED ROBERSON 15 / LENNY CAROTA 16 / STEVE CURTIS 17 / STEVE SPOMER 18 / PETE SPANN 19 / JOHN HARLAN 20 / ANDY ANDREWS 21 / JOHN AGNONE 22 / AL CHILDS 23 / BOB BIGHAM

INDISCERNIBLE: STEVE AKIN GARY BANKS VIC BARBIERRI JOHNNY LEE BURNS BILL BUSH BILL DAUME HAROLD GONZALES CHAMP HOLLAND JIMMY DALE KOONTZ PAUL MALLON JIM MCNEAL VIC MISTRETTA BILL MIZE GENE PIQUE STEVE ROMIG CAM TALLY SANDY WEBB RICK WORRAL KEVIN WRIGHT



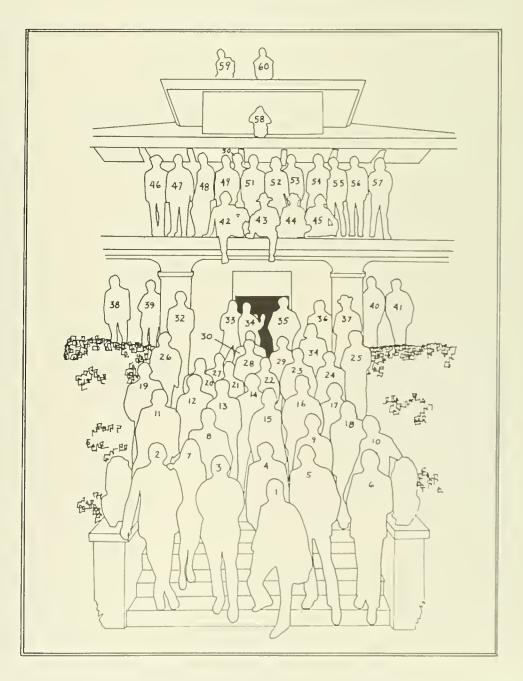


1 / MRS. EMILE BERTUCCI 2 / THOM GONZALEZ 3 / HAL DECELL 4 / BILLY WESSLER 5 / TIM FARMER 6 / SAM BANKS 7 / LISA 8 / GEORGE NELSON 9 / BOB BROWN 10 / ALEX WOOLDRIDGE 11 / ERNEST MARTIN 12 / MARTY DRAMUS 13 / LARRY JACOBS 14 / ART SMITH 15 / MIKE FLORIE 16 / JACK SPOTTSWOOD 17 / STUART SMITH 18 / BOB JOHNSON 19 / BOB BARBOUR 20 / JOE BRUCE 21 / LEA CRUMP 22 / TOM SMITH 23 / BILL MCGREGOR 24 / JERRY HILL 25 / BILL ANDERSON 26 / STEVE MUNRO 27 / BILL HINCHY 28 / CREW CLEVELAND 29 / RICK RATHBUN 30 / GEORGE BAKER 31 / PAXTON SMITH 32 / MIKE BERTUCCI 33 / ERIC SWANSKN 34 / FRAN NEWBERGER 35 / HUGH MEAGHER 36 / BILL BAILEY 37 / RON BERTUCCI 38 / STEVE PEDEN 39 / DAN FORESTIERE 40 / HILLIARD LAWLER 41 / ACE MULLER 42 / тову неснт 43 / TY TAYLOR 44 / SAM JONES 45 / RICHARD HENRY 46 / B. J. LYON 47 / JEFF KINSELL 48 / MARK WAGNER 49 / HUGH TAYLOR 50 / PEIE BRYDEN 51 / STEVE ROBINSON 52 / CHARLEY FECHTEL 53 / JOHNNY WILLIAMS 54 / JIMMY LEE 55 / MIKE MASON 56 / ROBIN SANDAGE 57 / CARLOS MCINERNEY 58 / JACK SWETLAND 59 / JIM MERRELL 60 / HARRY MOON

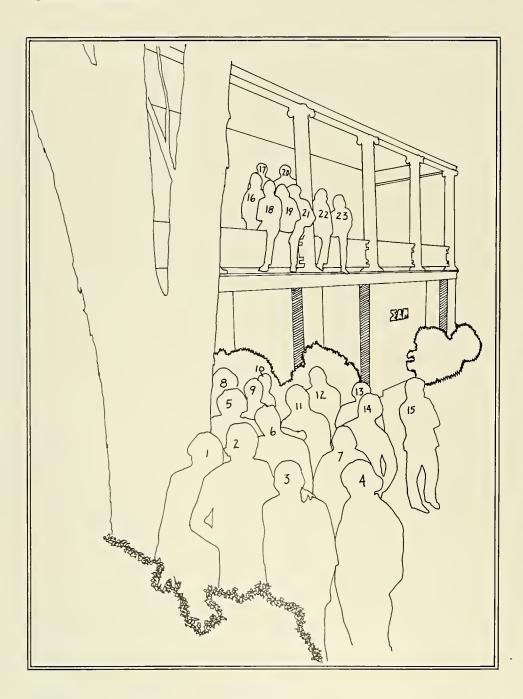
IMPERCEPTIBLE:
MIKE BILLINGSLEY
CLAUDE CLAYTON
STEVE CORTELYOU

BOR DART
GEORGE FERGUSON
JOE GETTYS
JOHNNY GILL
RONNIE GUZMAN
CHUCK HERLIHY
CHARLES MOSS
CRAIG PETERSON
HENRY POTTER
BILL ROBINSON
CLAY SPENCER
BILLY WEIDNER
BOBBY WESSLER
JOHN WESSLER

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON



SIGMA ALPHA MU



- 1 / BARRY WEINER 2 / RICHARD SCHLANGER 3 / JIMMY DRESNICK 4 / BRUCE BERMAN 5 / HEFF EFFRON 6 / FRED KERSTEIN 7 / HOWIE HOFFMAN 8 / HUGH RAWN 9 / STAN SHAPIRO 10 / MIKE SHTEAMER 11 / ELLIOT NOVY 12 / MIKE ROBBINS 13 / MIKE FREEMAN 14 / STEVE LUKINS 15 / PAUL SILLS 16 / MIKE LEWIS 17 / SANDY BERNES 18 / ROBERT KURLANDER 19 / BOBBY HIRSCH 20 / RICHARD WEINMAN
- UNAPPARENT: CHUCK AUERBACH ROBERT BENNO ALBERT COHEN PAUL ELLENBOGEN ALAN GOER BARRY GOLDSMITH HOSS HERTZBERG MERRIL HICKS LARRY KARP STEVE KRINGOLD RICKY LEVENE JOHN LEVINE ROBERT LEVY RICHARD LICHTBLAU ALLEN RICHARD RICHARD MILLER JEFF PETERMAN BRAD ROLLER JOHNNY SALSTONE JOHN SCARPINATO DANNY SAKOLOFF KENNY SUTTMAN ANDY WILK TED ZELMAN

21 / TRACY ROSEN 22 / JEFF RUBIN 23 / RICHARD BROWDY



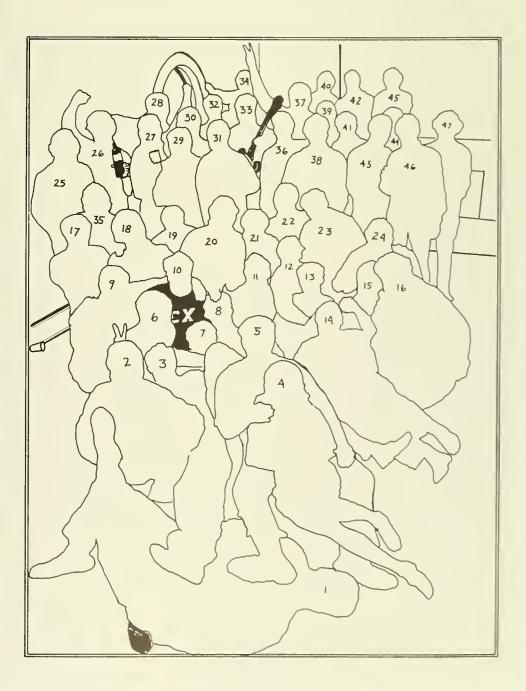


1 / WIESS LEVERT 2 / LEHMAN PREIS 3 / STEVE KRAMER 4 / MARTHA KLEY 5 / ALBERT LOW 6 / RAY BARNHILL 7 / DAVID "L.D." GLADDEN 8 / GOLDEN GARVIN 9 / CHARLEY ZEANAH 10 / TERRY GUILFORD 11 / SIGMA ALPHA EVERYBODY 12 / STEWART KEPPER 13/BERNIE CHILL 14 / MARC STONECIPHER 15 / PAUL MOGABGAB 16 / STEVE WOLFE 17 / SYD MILLER 18 / BILL WRIGHT 19 / STEVE BROOKSHER 20 / NORMAN VINN 21 / DON SOMMERS 22 / FRED LIVAUDAIS 23 / HUGH "FLAME" BLANCHARD 24 / STEPHEN MOGABGAB 25 / JOE BROWN 26 / JEFF ARMITAGE 27 / CARL LEEDY 28 / STEVE MEYER 29 / BRIAN MUELLER 30 / RICK WHITTINGTON 31 / BOB CHAPMAN 32 / ELI HOWELL 33 / GUITAR RAY 34 / MIKE STANTON 35 / REED FARMER 36 / MANNING CURTIS 37 / JERRY CLARK 38 / KENNY MARTINEZ

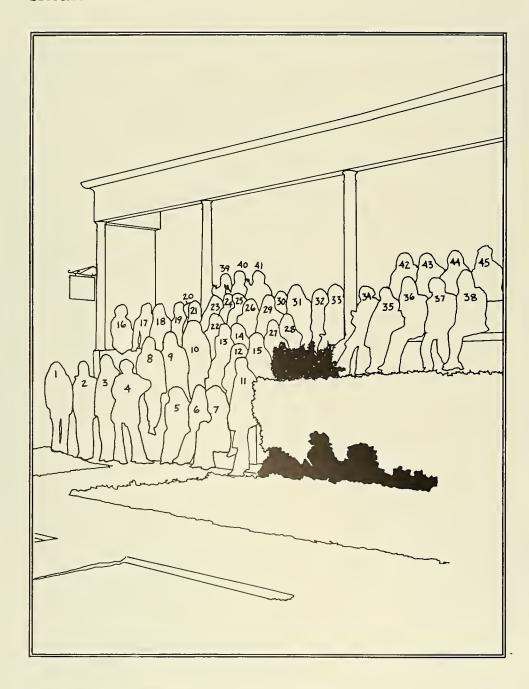
NON-APPARENT:
BOB FATOVIC
JIM GARTS
BILL HEMETER
TIM HUMMEL
DAVEY MATTISON
RILL MCDONNELL
LARRY SHEA
MACKIE SHILSTONE
STEVE SLADE
MONTY SMITH
ALAN SPROWELS
LEE TERRELL
RONNIE TOMPKINS

39 / WALT GRUNDY
40 / FRANK BURNSIDE
41 / DABNEY EWIN
42 / JOHN MUELLER
43 / WENDEL STOUT
44 / PHIL SCHWARTZ
45 / BILL SEALY
46 / RICK SMITH
47 / DAVIS WOODS

SIGMA CHI



SIGMA DELTA TAU



1 /ANDY SERVOS 2 / ELYSSE LEVITOV 3 / DEBBIE POLLACK 4 / PHYLLIS GUTTERMAN 5 / SUZY PASCH 6 / JOANNE BERLIN 7 / CLAUDI PRICE 8 / ALICE WEIL 9 / NANCY SWIREN 10 / KAREN BAUMGARTEN 11 / ANITA JARRETT 12 / BONNIE WEITZENKORN 13 / DEBBIE SHACKLETON 14 / SALLY SHUSHAN 15 / LIN CHURNEY 16 / JUDY HERMAN 17 / DEBBY GOODMAN 18 / CAROL SHURE 19 / SHERRY BENDER 20 / SUSAN SACKS 21 / DEBBIE RACHLIN 22 / LAURIE SHERMAN 23 / JAN DRESKIN 24 / RONDA FRIEDLANDER 25 / JAYCE MAYERS 26 / JEAN EICHENBAUM 27 / JULIE FORB 28 / DEBBY HARTZMARK 29 / CAROL SELONICK 30 / PEGGY BLACKMAN 31 / SARA SHACKLETON 32 / DONNA GOUSS 33 / SUNIE LASKY 34 / EVE KOVEN 35 / AVA SEGAN 36 / DEBBIE INKLES 37 / SANDY BLUMENFELD 38 / JAN JACKERSON 39 / KAREN MILZER 40 / BETTY SOLNICK 41 / JUDI JACOBS 42 / JUDY WESTON 43 / BARB KAPLAN 44 / RIEDY LUSTIG 45 / LYNN HODES

OUT OF SIGHT:
PUDDIN BROWN
BARBAR ELMAN
WENDY GOLDBERG
ELLIN GOODMAN
ROBBIE GORDON
PEGGY KOVEN
PAULA MICHAEL
MILLIE PELOFSKY
GAIL ROSOFF
GENIE ROTH
CYNDI SHOSS
STEPHANIE SWERDLIN
SHERRY WILENSKY



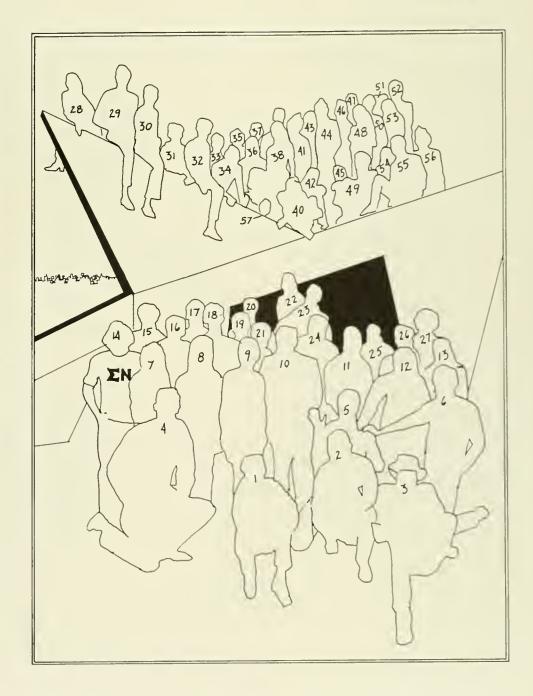


1 / TOM HARMOUTH 2 / HUDSON SMITH 3 / HARRY MACEY 4 / BILL STEGBAUER 5 / STEVE JONES 6 / DAVE CAREY 7 / BABBETT 8 / ST. ANN 9 / HOLLY ,10 / JOHN HYSLOP 11 / KIT 12 / LESLIE 13 / CAROL 14 / SID JACOBSON 15 / PHIL FANT 16 / JOHN MILLER 17 / SID MARLOW 18 / PAT HERBINGTON 19 / KEN VOSS 20 / LANSING EVANS 21 / TIM RATHBUN 22 / ANN 23 / MIKE VERON 24 / LARRY COMISKY 25 / ROSALIE 26 / WES DOBRIAN 27 / JOE WALLACE 28 / SALLY 29 / WILEY PATTERSON 30 / STEVE JOHNSON 31 / MIKE BOONE

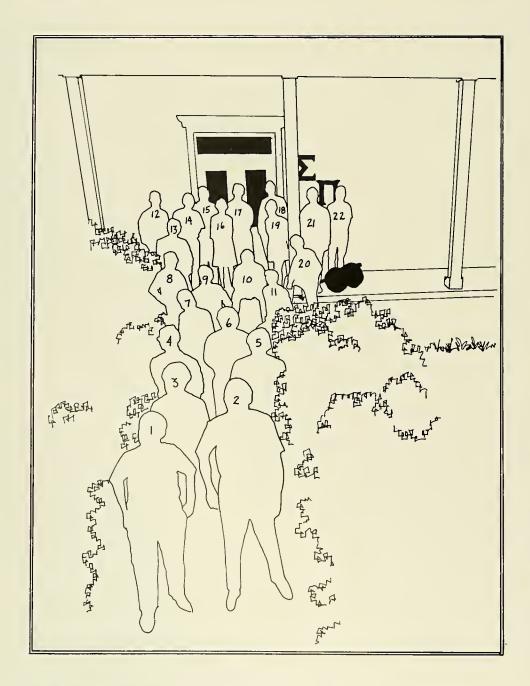
32 / DOUG JOHNSON 33 / SCOTT DERICK 34 / JIM TUDOR 35 / GLEN MCELROY 36 / SCOTTY 37 / LEWIS ROACH 38 / BETSY 39 / ERIC DOERRES 40 / LADSON WEBB 41 / TONY THOMAS 42 / HAL CROCKER 43 / KATHY 44 / GORDON CAIN 45 / ANN 46 / CLIFF HORNBACK 47 / FRANK KINDER 48 / NANCY 49 / BUTCH BAKER 50 / MITCH SCHER 51 / MIKE RICHARDSON 52 / ROB STUM

NOT IN SIGHT:
DANA ABBOTT
MIKE CUTSHAW
DOAK FOSTER
SCOTT GARDNER
BILL KRUCKS
BRIAN MCGINNIS
RON MCGINNIS
SAM MILNE
RUDY MURPHY
P. J. PAPALE
KEVIN PYLE
PHIL SAVOLE
ED WOLFF

53 / MARY 54 / JACKIE 55 / JOHN DRYE 56 / RICHARD LESTER 57 / TOM SINKS SIGMA NU



SIGMA PI



- 1 / MITCH BARBER
- 2 / TIP THIEDEMAN 3 / TAYLOR BERRY
- 4 / MARK KARPOFF
- 5 / DON RANDOLPH
- 6 / JERRY STAHLER
- 7 / JOHN YOUNG
- 8 / TOM MEACHAM
- 9 / CHARLES TERRACINA
- 10 / STEVE WATKINSON
- 11 / РЕТЕ ВОСК
- 12 / LAWRENCE CHISOLM 13 / RON CARO
- 14 / NORMAN MATSUZAKI
- 15 / CHRIS MODENBACH
- 16 / MRS. GEORGIA WILLIAMS 17 / DAVE RUBIN
- 18 / DAN HORTON
- 19 / PAM GIARDINA
- 20 / STEVE WEBB
- 21 / DRUE WANDS 22 / DAN MAUTHE

UNAVAILABLE:

DENNIS DERBES

STEVE GALE

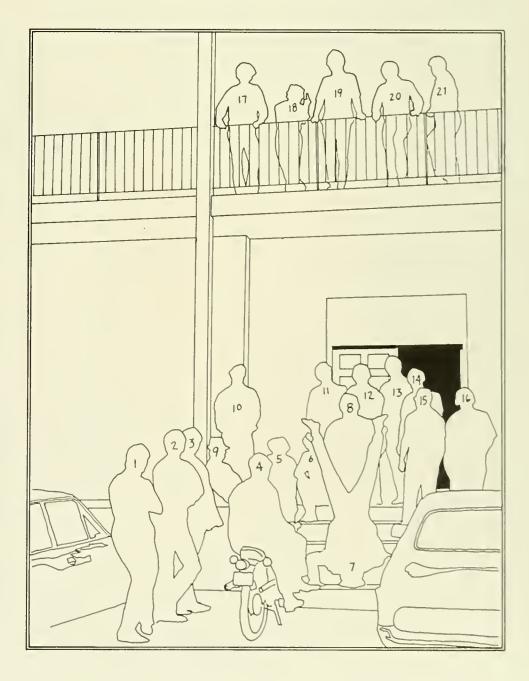




TAU EPSILON PHI

1 / SKIP HURLEY 2 / JEFF GARTH 3 / RICK WEISS 4 / ALAN WAGNER 5 / MIKE ISRAEL 6 / ERIC SAWYER 7 / LON GOODMAN 8 / SETH MICHELSON 9 / LIN FARMER 10 / (CRAZY) DALE HILDING 11 / STEVE KATZ 12 / RANDY WINN 13 / LEE GOODMAN 14 / DOUG WIEDER 15 / KEN SIMONS 16 / BOB GREENSTEIN 17 / PETE SCHAUMBERG 18 / NORM MARCUS 19 / SCOTT ELLIS 20 / BILL BEHRENDT 21 / FRED SUSSMAN

> UNSEEN: JEFF RASEN AL BERGER CHARLIE DUKE BRUCE FINK PAT FLORY MEL GOLDIN JEFF HACKER JOHN HEYMAN PETER JACOBSON GARY KAPLAN ANDY KASSMAN BRUCE KRELL JIM MARKS JOEL MARX ELON POLLACK JIM RICHELER AL SWARTZBACH SCOTT SLOMIN SANDY SMILES SIDNEY S. SUNTAG ANDY WELLS LEO WIZNITZER ALAN YESNER STEVE ZAGOR STEVE ZETLEY



1 / B. J. HARRIS 2 / SUNNY 3 / MARK DAVIS 4 / JAY GRUBER 5 / CRAIG WEIL 6 / RANDY MARCUS 7 / LARRY AND BOURBON SLUNG 8 / DON WORLY 9 / JAY ANTIS 10 / STEWART ARMSTRONG 11 / TOM SAUNDERS 12 / "whoosh" fischer 13 / BRUCE HILL 14 / DAVID SILVERS 15 / вов вомо 16 / ERON EPSTEIN 17 / JIM LEWIS 18 / RON FELLMAN 19 / MARTY BARIS 20 / CRAIG PEARLMAN

21 / BOB LEVY

22 / JEFF PERLMUTTER

23 / ALAN BEYCHOK

24 / STEVE BENZULY

25 / ALAN BERGER

26 / MICHAEL WEINSTOCK

27 / STEVE CAVALIER

28 / LARRY HAMBURG

29 / "HOLLYWOOD" SOMERSTEIN 30 / JOHN BAUM "F.M."

31 / BARRY "P.M." ARGINTAR

32 / RANDY GALANTI

33 //DAVID ROSS

34 / RICKY KANFER

35 / RICKY HIRSCH

36 / STEVE "FRO" LAVEN

37 / TED BISKIND

38 / RANDY UNGAR

39 / BOB DIAMOND

40 / ALAN ORKIN

41 / GARY JONES

42 / "MILHUNKIE" SCHWAB

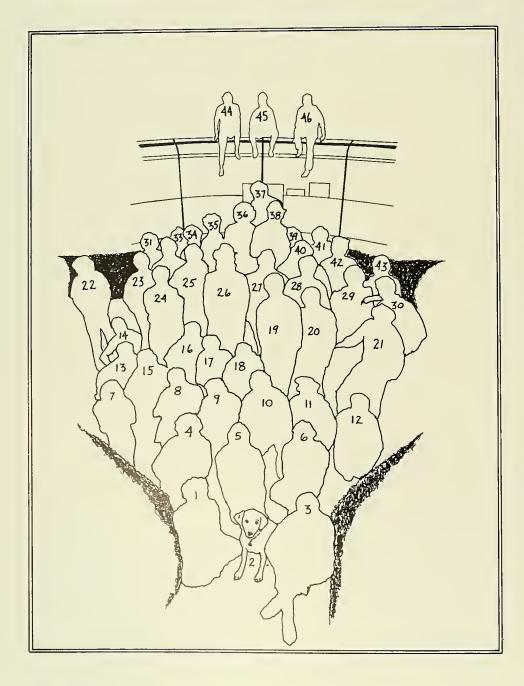
43 / BENNY EICHHOLZ

44 / HOWARD REISMAN

45 / SCOTT GINSBURG

46 / BOB GROSSMAN

ZETA BETA TAU



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RONNIE ARONOFF DAVID BAUMAN STEVE BAUMAN ALAN BURTON SHELDON CANTOR MARTY DETTELBACH RICK DOBKIN BRUCE FEINGERTS DAVID FINKEL FLIP FRANK IRA FRANK MAX FRIDMAN JOHN HASPEL DOUG HERTZ DAVID HESDORFFER LARRY JOSEPHSON LARRY KAISER EDDIE KATZ GLENN KATZ JAY KAYSER PAUL LASKY CHUCK LEANESS WALTER LEVY LEE LEVINSON DON LINSKY PAUL LUBIN DAVID MAGRISH LEON MARKS RUSTY PALMER STEVE PORDY NED PRICE DANNY RASKIN JAY SCHILLER JIM SNIDER MIKE STERN PHIL STYNE MICKEY WALL GORDY WEIL KEN WEIL GARY WEISS MATT ZALE



SECOND PRINTING The Problems and Prospects of LSD J THOMAS UNGERLEDER, M.O.

Assistant Professor of Psychiatry
CCLA Contry to the Health Software
Loo Angeles, Gattlerate SELECTIVE SERVICE and AMERICAN SOCIETY #A 793% IF8760 soday w Bude equecips H Land in my prim NTERIM The Times They are A'changin" NON-MEDICAL
USE OF DRUGS arr or Tune out

PHI ALPHA DELTA:

HORACIO ALFARO AROSEMENA ERNEST E. BARROW WILLIAM T. BENHAM RICARDO A. BILONICK EARLE L. BLIZZARD GLENN E. BRADFORD MICHAEL D. COSSEX DANIEL R. DEL PRIORE ANDREW F. DORA, JR. SHIRLEY EGAN RICHARD L. EPSTEIN RONALD J. FAHRENBACHER CALVIN L. FOX DAVID E. GOLIA WALDON M. HINGLE CHARLES B. HAHN, JR. EUGENE M. KATZ JEANNE F. KRUEGER HAROLD B. KUSHNER JOHN L. LANDREM, JR. ROBERT A. LEE HELTON G. MARSHALL PATRICIA A. MATHES WILLIAM R. MORGAN MICHAEL T. PAWLUS ROBERT A. PEARSON JOHN A. POINDEXTER ABBOTT J. REEVES DANNY K. RESTER HARRY A. ROSENBERG JAMES V. SCARLATA STEPHEN B. SHARBER DAVID B. SPENCER HELEN L. SULLIVAN WALTER C. THOMPSON, JR. GEORGE H. TROXELL, III JAMES M. WALLEY JAMES C. WILSON

PHI DELTA PHI

PHILIP ALLEN WILLIAM ALLISON HARRY ANDERSON ALEXANDER ASHY PHILIP AZAR BRANK BARRY JOHN BAUM BRIAN BEGUE DARRYL BERGER LEONARD BERINS HENRY BERNSTEIN EARL BLIZZARD HAROLD BLOCK GERALD BOSWORTH JOHN BRODERS RANDALL BROOKS ROBERT CASEY EDWARD CASTAING WILLIS CAUDLE HUGH CHERRY RUTLEDGE CLEMENT RICHARD CHRISTOVICII GEORGE CROUNSE INMOND DEEN DEE DRELL DAVID EDWARDS PETER EVERETT JIMMY FARWELL MICHAEL FITZPATRICK PAUL GAROFALO DIEGO GIORDANO-ECHEGOYEN JEFF HACKER HARRY HARDIN RONALD HARRIS ROBERT HEARIN HARRY HENDERSON HENRY JUMONVILLE WILLIAM KAMMER DAVID KERSTEIN ROGER LANDHOLM JOHN LANDREM

C. LAYTON CHARLES LECHE FRANK LOMBARDO GEOFFREY LONGENECKER CHARLES LOZES ROBERT MANARD JON MASSEY EARL MCCALLON EDWARD MCCLOSKEY EDMUND MCILHENNY MALCOLM MEYER MACHALE MILLER BRAINARD MONTGOMERY RICHARD MONTGOMERY B. NOEL RALEIGH OHLMEYER JEREMIAH O'KEEFE MICHAEL O'KEEFE TORGER OMDAHL MARSHALL ORDERMANN LYLE PHILLIPSON JOHN PICKRON B. POUDRIER WALLACE QUINN JAMES ROSS JERRY SAPORITO JOHN SAUNDERS DAN SCHEUERMANN EDWIN SCHLESINGER KEVIN SCHOENBERGER DONALD SHINDLER ERNEST SMALLMAN IRVING SHNAIDER THOMAS SPROTT JOHN STEINER LOUIS TRENCHARD LEE WALLACE ROBERT WIEGAND JAMES WILSON FRANK YOHAN, JR.

WHLEY LASTRAPES

DAVE ABBOTT RICHARD ANDERSON TOM ANDERSON . HANK ARNOLD RALPH ASBURY ALVIN AUBRY JESSE AUSTIN STEVE BAHOE RON BARBIE BOB BAXTER KEN BREWINGTON BILL BUTLER STAN CARSON RICH CAVIN ART CHANG JOE CHIAPELLA GEORGE CHU BILL COLEMAN KEN COMBS JIM COOK JOHN COOPER JOHN CURTISS DALTON DIAMOND JON EDWARDS DAVE ELWONGER

GARY EPLER CHARLIE FISCHMAN ROB FLANDRY JACK FLEET BARRY FRAME JOE GARCIA-PRATS VIC GARCIA-PRATS BEN GUIDER PAUL GULBAS DICK HALL TOM HARPER JOHN HESS BILL HOCKING JERRY HOLLEMAN GARY HOLT PRESLEY JACKSON DAN JACOB CHARLIE JOHNSON BOB KAMINSKI ROCKY KENT CRAIG KESSLER WAYNE LARRABEE JEFFREY LAU BOB LIPSON CHARLIE LONG

AL LOTMAN MIKE MAFFETT NEIL MANOWITZ JOE MARNELL ART MATTHEWS CRAIG MAUMUS PAUL MEYER LEE MCAMIS HOWARD MOORE TED MOORE JIM MOROCK KEN MULLEN MAURICE NASSER HAL NEELY DON NOVICK ART NUSSBAUM BILL OLSON DAVE OLSON JIM OWEN LAT PARKER JIM PATTERSON LOU POPEJOY BILL RAWLINGS JOHN REA WHIT READER

GREER RICKETSON GENE ROSENBERG JIM SHELLEY CHRIS SKINNER CLAY SKINNER JASON SMITH JIM SMITH STEVE SORGEN **JODY SOSNOW** GEORGE STELLING DENNIS SUICH BOB TANNER BILL THOMPSON BOB TOFTE LARRY TRUE JOHN TURBA MIKE WALSH JIM WATTS JIM WEAVER BRITTON WEST LEE WINELAND CRAIG WINKEL JOHN WINTER JOHN YOUNGBERG

ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA

PETER BREIDENBACH
MICHAEL DESHAZO
WAYNE HENRY
DREW LOGUE
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MORRIS MANN
LARRY MATSUMOTO
JOHN STOVER
LARRY SPRATLING

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LOWELL BARECK
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LARRY GALINKIN
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MICHAEL GOLDBERG
PETER GOLDMAN
KEN GORDON
DAVID HAFT
MICHAEL HIGGINS
GEORGE HOFFMAN

GARY JANKO
JAN KAUFMAN
IVRI KUMIN
HAL ROSENBLATT
DONALD ROSENBLUM
S. ANDREW SCHWARTZ
RICHARD SILVER
RICHARD STROBACH
STEVEN TAYLOR
DAVID WILENSKY
MICHAEL ZOLLER

Nu Sigma Nu

LAURENCE AREND LARRY BARNES RODNEY BARNHART STEPHEN BINNS BOB BLANDENSHIP STEPHEN BRINT RANDY BUCHANAN WILL BUFFAT BILL CALDWELL BOB CARD BOB CLARK BILL CLARKE RONALD CYGAN GARY DANOS THOMAS DAVIS GEORGE DESORMEAUX PAT DOLAN REAVIS EUBANKS RICHARD EVANS BRICE FISICHELLA

ART FOUGNER BOB GRIFFITH THOMAS GRIMSTAD WARREN HAGAN GEORGE HARRIS STEVE HARRIS STEVE HARRISON THOMAS HAWK JOHN HOBBS ROBERT HOSEA THOMAS HOWARD JOHN HUDNALL PAUL HUNT WALTER JAMES ROBERT JEFFERS WILLIAM JOHNSON JIM JOHNSTON SCOTT KELLERMANN JAMES KNOEPP

WILLIAM LACORTE JAY MAGGIORE DONALD MAHONEY HARVEY MARICE JOHN MARTIN PHIL MCKINLEY DAVID MCLAIN BOR MERIWETHER HOWARD MILLER ROBERT MILLER GARY MORRISON JIM MURPHY CHARLES O'MARA WILLIAM O'MARA RICHARD OTTS PAUL PACE ROBERT PATYRAK RICHARD PERRYMAN PETE PROSSER

BILL REED JAMES SAALFIELD RICHARD SABATIER WOODY SANDERS DAVID SANDERSON FRED SCHERT MARSHALL SCHREEDER RANDY SEYBOLD JOHN SIMMONS BILL SLAUGHTER KEN SMITH MARVIN SMITH ARNOLD SPANJERS BILL SPENCER LAMAR TEAFORD TIM TRICHE JAMES TUCKER BILL TURNER ROBERT WALLACE RICHARD WESTFAL





JAMBALAYA 1971 EDITOR MATT ANDERSON

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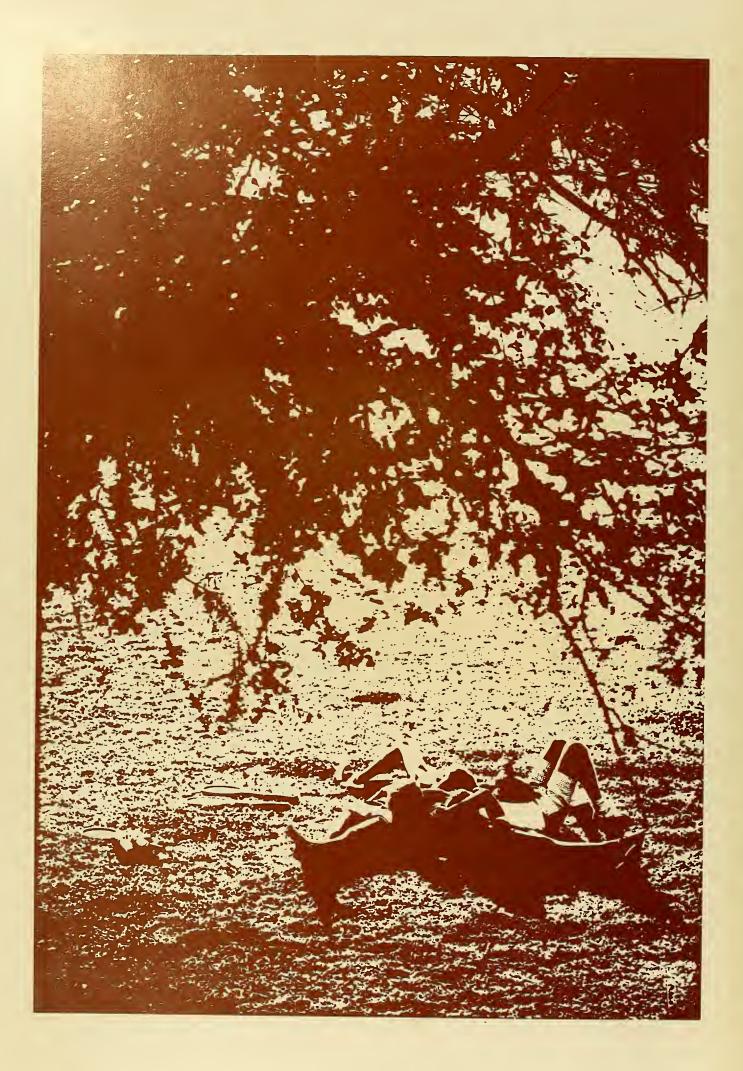
FRANCISCO ALECHA, WYLIE DAWSON, PATRICIA HOPKINS, AND SHEILAH SILVER

HELPING HANDS

LISA BENNETT, JOHN BLEHAR, ANNE BOUDREAUX, DIANE BURNSIDE, GAYLE CARP, MISSY CHEESEMAN, JEAN COLEMAN, MARIA DAVIS, JIM DUNNIGAN, TERRY EDWARDS, ELLEN HANCKEL, JOHN JAMES, LUCY LANE, KAREN LAUTZ, SUZANNE LEBLANC, SUZANNE LICHTER, DEBIE LONG, KIT LOZES, AARON NAVAH, PAULA PERRONE, SANDY RUBIN, TAMMY SINDLER, AND KATHY TEMPLETON

PHOTOGRAPHY

MATT ANDERSON/ cover, 2, 4, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 30, 33, 36, 39, 44, 45, 47, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76 (boltom), 77, 78, 79 (boltom), 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 104, 105, 106 (top), 107 (boltom), 115, 121, 122, 125, 126, 132, 136, 139, 144, 152, Buddy bringers/ 22, 34, 62, 65, Jim Dunnigan/ 15, 21, 24, 38, 40, 63, 68 (sequence), 69, Farrell Hockeneies/ 10, 11, 12, 18 (top), 27, 29, 35, 37, 41, 49, John James/ 31, 32, 58, 60 (top), 80 (boltom), 91, 117, 155, 160, pat prins/ 16, 54-57, mike smith/ 6, 7, 8, 9, 25, 28, 42, 50, 51, 52, 53, 59, 60 (boltom), 66, 68 (middle), 71, 75, 76 (top), 79 (top), 80 (top), 81, 88, 89, 92, 94, 96, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106 (boltom), 107 (top), 108-113, 118, 128, 131, 135, 140, 143, 147, 148, 151, 156, 159, 163, 164, 167, 168, george welch/ 43,





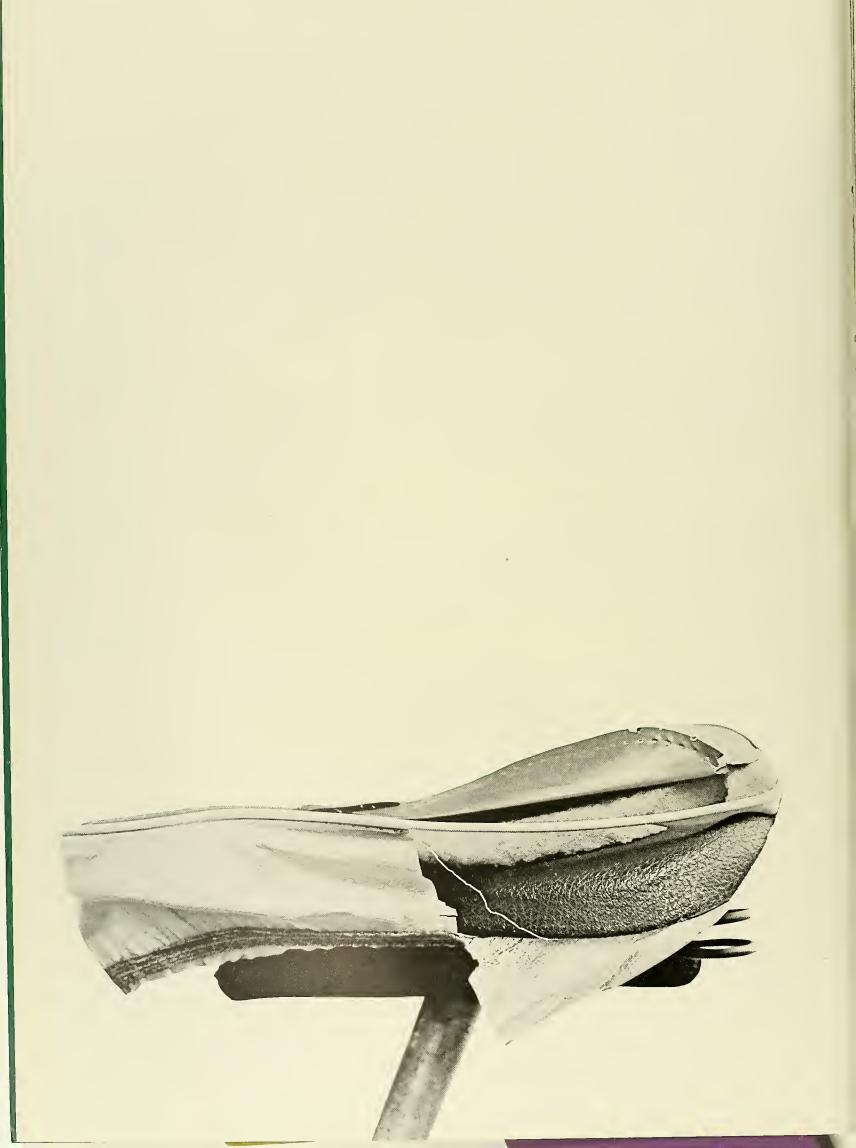
1971

TULANE

NEW ORLEANS

VOLUME 76

JAMBALAYA UNIVERSITY LOUISIANA BOOK 3



- 4 / THE YEAR OF THE GREEN: FROM LUBBOCK TO MEMPHIS
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- 78 / PAN-HEL SPORTS
- 80 / CLUB SCORES
- 82 / STUDENT SENATE
- 84 / I.F.C.
- 85 / PAN-HELLENIC

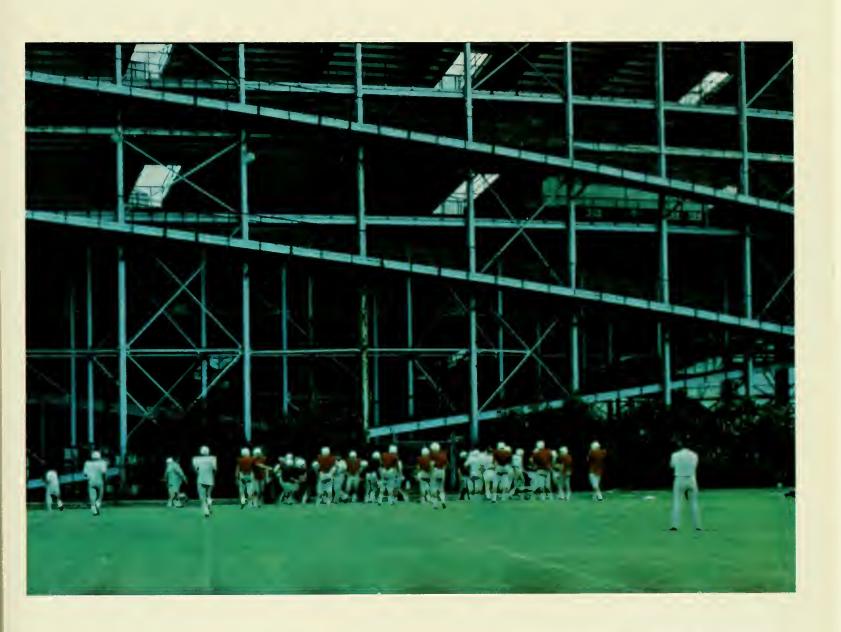


In case you did not happen to notice any of the 20,000 decals, 8,000 window posters, 50,000 bumper stickers, 150,000 schedule cards, 50,000 lapel pins, or 500,000 billing stuffers, 1970 was the Year of the Green. The success enjoyed by the Green Wave on the gridiron in 1970 was anticipated by a mammoth publicity campaign

that proclaimed that 1970 would be the year the drought ended. The advertising program was a success because interested alumni and local media officials donated freely of their time, talent, and facilities.

During the summer, the slogan proclaiming that 1970 was the Year of the Green appeared on billboards, public transit, and radio and television broadcasts, all of the space and time donated to the University at cost. The fact that the drought did end in 1970 is a tribute to Tulane's football team; the fact that it did not go unnoticed is a tribute to a group of dedicated alumni and citizens concerned with the future of their University.

-G. P. L. April 27, 1971



From Lubbock to Memphis

By
Gayle Patrick Letulle
& Matt Anderson

Jones Stadium/ september 12th











Tulane Stadium/september 19th



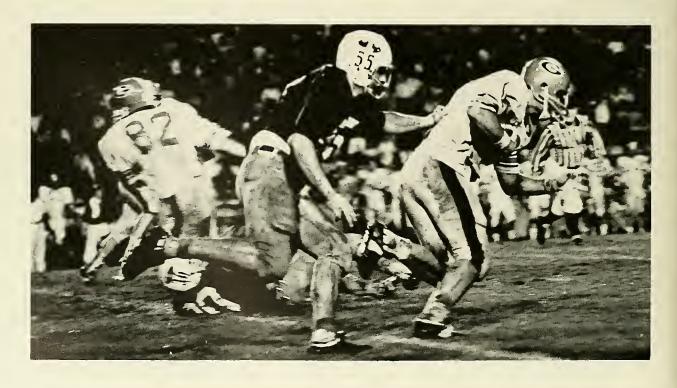
"It's going to be a little wet out there tonight. The grass is wet. The footing seems real good. So, relax and try to take care of the football. Take care of that football when you're getting hit and when you're catching the football.

The main thing we need to do, men, is go out there and play our game of football. Our aggressive, balls out game of football. This is the way we've practiced; this is the way we should play. And the thing about is—we ought to go out there and have a lot of fun. Let's not go out there and take chances. Let's go out there and have a lot of fun and knock those bulldogs' tails off. We'll get some points on that scoreboard! And then we'll have a hell of a lot of fun! Right?

This is the only way to play the game. Go out there and have a lot of fun and get after their ass and keep at it for the entire 60 minutes. We can't for one minute let down. And remember as I told you yesterday: should a break go against you, and they get something good happening to them, it is a 60 minute ballgame, and we're going to play it for 60 minutes this week. Do all of you agree that you are going to play for 60 minutes? (Team: "Yes, sir!")

Alright! Let's go out there and get them!"

-Coach Pittman









Rix Yard had to settle for a crowd of 30,000 fans, but nonetheless, the Year of the Green began to pick up steam as the Wave opened its home stand with a 17-14 victory over Georgia. The Bulldogs did all of their scoring in the first half on a 62 yard punt return, a two point conversion and a pair of field goals. Tulane scored only once in the first half on the first play after rover Joel Henderson recovered a Georgia fumble which had been forced by a fierce punt rush. Fullback Bob Marshall raced into the end zone from 11 yards out for the score.

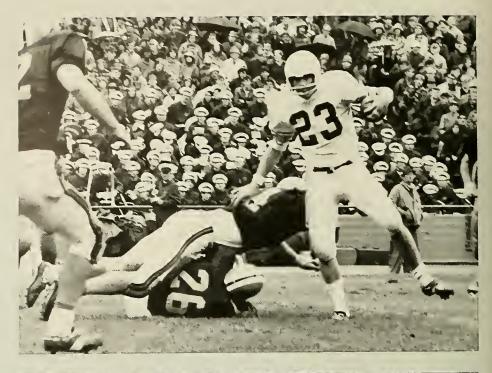
The Green Wave continued to peck away at the Bulldog lead in the third quarter, with heads-up defensive play figuring prominently in the comeback. An interception by sophomore linebacker Glenn Harder at the Bulldog 27 on the second play of the period set up the tying touchdown, scored by quarterback Greg Gleason on a one yard sneak seven plays later. Joe Bullard's third interception of the season came a bit later in the third quarter and set up a 26 yard field goal by Lee Gibson that proved to be the margin of victory. Things got a bit heated in a scoreless fourth period, as the Green Wave successfully fought to insure that a 35-0 licking administered by the Bulldogs the previous season would be properly avenged.

Memorial Stadium/ september 26th

A wet, wintry day greeted the kickoff of the Tulane-Illinois game in Champaign, but the off track did not bother Joe Bullard. The junior defensive back forged into the national leadership in interceptions as he picked off three Illini passes to raise his season total to six. He then capped off an already sensational performance with an unbelievable 77 yard punt return that insured a 23-9 Tulane victory. The game film revealed that Bullard evaded no less than eight Illinois tacklers as he swept down the sidelines en route to paydirt and an award of the game ball from his teammates.

A field goal and a one yard sneak by outstanding Illinois sophomore quarterback Mike Wells staked the Illini to an early 9-0 lead, but Tulane wiped that out with a 32 yard field goal by Lee Gibson at the close of the first half, and a 20 yard touchdown scamper by Abercrombie at the beginning of the third period. The fourth quarter opened with Tulane on the march, climaxing as quarterback Greg Gleason tossed a one vard touchdown pass to tight end Art Ledet, standing alone at the rear of the end zone. Bullard's punt return later in the fourth period put the final nail in the Illini coffin. The following Tuesday, Tulane's name appeared for the first time on the Associated Press' list of the top thirty teams in the nation.

— G.P.L.









Nippert Stadium/october 2nd





The Green Wave made it three wins in a row with a heart-stopping 6-3 victory over the surprisingly tough Cincinnati Bearcats. Tulane amassed its highest offensive yardage total of the season in the contest, but all assaults on the Bearcat goalline failed until sophomore quarterback Mike Walker came off the bench to guide his mates on a 75 yard march to paydirt midway through the fourth period. Walker completed five of six pass attempts during the drive, hitting split end Mike Paulson with a 23 yard strike for the winning score. Dame Fortune notwithstanding, an unyielding defense (that wound up sixth in the nation) merited most of the praise for the Green Wave's three game win string.

-G.P.L.



"We were real lortunate to come off that field tonight, because we didn't play well. We made way too many mistakes. We just weren't ready to play and make those kind of mistakes. We were real lucky that we won the football game. Now, a win's a win, but you can bet your ass, that we're not ready to play next week, when we go to Colorado Springs. or we're going to be a sad group. They've got a hell of a football team, that's rated ten in the nation. We were real fortunate tonight, and if you want to get a lot of attention just step up there and choose one of those teams in the top ten and knock their asses off. And I'll guarantee you that you will get all kinds of recognition."

-Coach Pittman

Falcon Stadium / October 10th

"We've got a challenge out there today, and of course, as I told you earlier, the hat ought to be on those people because they're the ones who are nationally rated. We came in here to take that away from them. That's the only reason we came up here, to get at them and play the good ball game that we're capable of playing, free of mistakes. If we do this for the entire 60 minutes, men, well, then we can win this football game.

only thing that we're concerned about is those people across the line of scrimmage from us. . . As talked about it earlier, you might get winded the first minute or two of the ball game, but we'll come back. Don't worry about that. We've practiced a hell of a lot of afternoons. We've run a lot of sprints when it was hard to breathe, haven't we? And we've always managed to run one or two more. So this is where you've got to suck it up, and then that air will come back to you. . . ."

-Coach Pittman

Tulane's mid-season clash with unbeaten and nationally ranked Air Force provided the Green Wave with an opportunity to grab a little national acclaim for itself, not to mention a chance to impress bowl selection committees. The Green Wave blew that chance in a disappointing 24-3 loss. From this point on, the pressure continued to build as each succeeding contest became crucial to the team's hopes of a post season invite.













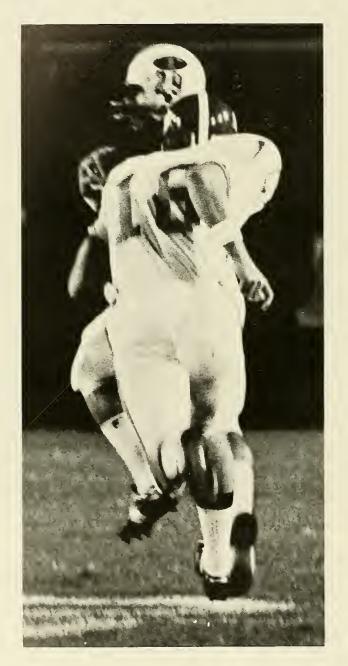




Tulane's defense in the loss to Air Force was almost as good as its offense was bad and that's saying a lot. With two offensive line starters out with injuries and number one rusher David Abercrombie playing sparingly because of an attack of influenza, the Green Wave's offensive unit sputtered to its lowest output of the season (131 yards), fumbling eight times in the process.

The Falcons came into the game with the number one passing attack in the nation, but managed only 159 yards through the air against "Bullard's Bandits." Safety Paul Ellis accounted for two of the Green Wave's four interceptions. The Falcons, however, did manage to complete the only touchdown pass thrown against Tulane in 1970, but the Wave defense showed it could hold its own against the best. Another thing the Air Force loss showed was that Tulane, without David Abercrombie, was a team without an effective offense, a fact that became painfully obvious two weeks later in rainy Atlanta.

Tulane Stadium / october 17th



Sophomore quarterback Mike Walker got his first collegiate starting assignment against the North Carolina Tar Heels and made good, passing the Green Wave to a 24-17 victory. The win was an important one since a second consecutive loss would probably have eliminated Tulane from consideration for a bowl invite. Walker got a little help through the airways from tailback David Abercrombie, who threw a 74 yard option pass to wingback Steve Barrios on the second play from scrimmage, staking the Green Wave to an early 7-0 lead. North Carolina used the running of All-American Don McCauley to tie it up and then went ahead by converting a fumble recovery into a 20 yard field goal. But Walker came back with a strong air game that brought the Green Wave down to the Tar Heel goal line and finally snuck over from the two yard line to give Tulane a 14-10 halftime lead. Walker's 28 yard strike to split end Mike Paulson set up a 21 yard Tulane field goal in the third period, but the running of McCauley led to another Tar Heel touchdown and a 17-17 deadlock. A 42 yard pass from Walker to Barrios and a one yard plunge by David Abercrombie accounted for a 43 yard drive that produced the winning score for Tulane. North Carolina came back with a

desperation drive down to the Tulane five yard line in the dying minutes of the contest but the Green Wave made a stand to preserve the victory. The emergence of Walker as an offensive leader marked a turning point in the effectiveness of a Tulane passing attack that heretofore had been a sore

disappointment.



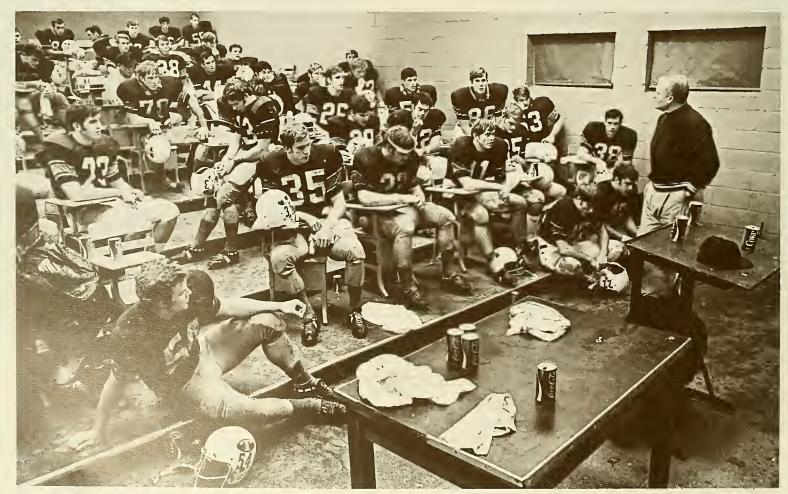


Grant Field / october 24th

"... Men, the weather conditions aren't the best in the world, but it is the same for Georgia Tech as it is for us. The thing we want to do is take care of the football... the kicking game is going to be a real important phase of this game under these conditions, so we have got to play our kicking game right up to the hilt. We've got to handle the kicking situation with a lot of poise and a lot of confidence...

poise and a lot of confidence men, we've got a lot at stake out there, and we've got the ability to go out there and get it. All that it amounts to is that real fine effort. Let's go out there and play a tough one and get after their ass. Let's take it on out . . ."

-Coach Pittman





The bowl pressure continued to mount as Tulane and Georgia Tech, both with 4-2 records, met in a game that would virtually assure the winner of a post season invitation.

A devastating downpour greeted this clash between the two top ranked Independents in the South, and the two teams sloshed into the fourth quarter in a scoreless deadlock. Tulane seemed to have the upper hand in the fourth quarter when, with a fourth and 11 to go at the Tech 39 yard line, Ken Sanders dropped back to punt for the Green Wave. The snap from the center sailed far over Sanders' head, and when he retrieved it on his own 30 yard line, he was clobbered by a host of Yellow Jacket rushers. The ball popped into the air where it was picked off by a Tech defensive back Rick Lewis—remember that name—who carried in for the score.

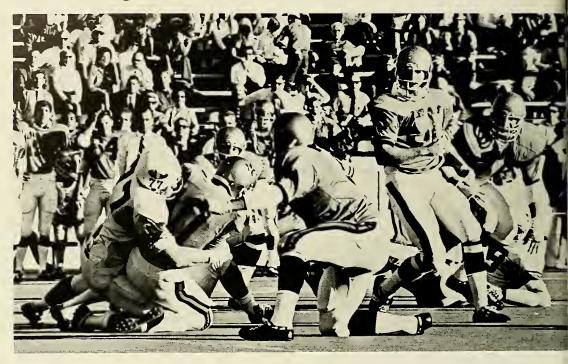
Down 7-0 with the field conditions worsening, Tulane had to throw the wet football if it hoped to win. On the first play after the kickoff, Lewis picked off an errant Mike Walker pass, returning it 56 yards for Tech's second score within a 30 second period. Three minutes later, Lewis picked off a pass thrown by substitute quarterback Greg Gleason, and returned it to the Tulane 23 to set up the final Yellow Jacket score.

Gleason took the Green Wave on a 67 yard scoring march after the ensuing kickoff, but it was obviously too late to get Tulane back in the ball game. David Abercrombie rushed for 70 yards in the second half of the contest, after being held out of the first half with a bruised thigh. Without Abercrombie. Tulane managed only 19 yards rushing in that first half.





Dudley Field/october 31st







Defensive back David Hebert's interception in the end zone during the final minute of play thwarted a desperation drive by plucky Vanderbilt and preserved a 10-7 Tulane victory. David Abercrombie returned to the starting lineup against the Commodores and added 101 yards to his season rushing total, scoring the Green Wave's only touchdown on a 21 yard sweep of his right end early in the first quarter. Vanderbilt got on the scoreboard with a 55 yard drive early in the second half that knotted the score at 7-7. Later on in the third quarter quarterback Mike Walker hit fullback Bob Marshall with swing passes that gained 16 and 12 yards and got the Green Wave close enough for Lee Gibson to boot a 40 yard field goal that proved to be the margin of victory. That three point lead didn't look very healthy late in the fourth period when Vandy quarterback Denny Painter (whose 79 yard touchdown pass had given the Commodores a 26-23 victory in the final minute of play the year before) completed four of five passes in a drive that reached down to the Tulane ten yardline. Hebert stepped in front of Painter's next toss, however, and the Vandy threat ended right there.







All hell broke loose in the Tulane defensive secondary during the Miami game as "Bullard's Bandits" burned frustrated Hurricane quarterbacks for a team record eight interceptions. The Green Wave built up a 31-0 lead before Miami managed to score a pair of quick

Tulane Stadium Inovember 7th







touchdowns in the final two minutes of play accounting for the 31-16 outcome. Paul Ellis and David Hebert each made three interceptions, while Joe Bullard and Randy Lee had one apiece as the Hurricanes just kept putting the football in the air. Five different players shared in the scoring as Hebert started it off with a 32 yard interception return for a score. Split end Mike Paulson later grabbed a 49 yard TD pass from Mike Walker to give Tulane a 14-0 halftime lead. Short touchdown runs by David Abercrombie and Jim Batey and a 32 yard field goal by Lee Gibson capped off the Tulane scoring in the second half. The big win over the Hurricanes before a happy Homecoming throng kept alive the Green Wave's slim hopes for a Bowl bid.



Tulane Stadium / november 21st

A record breaking rushing performance by David Abercrombie and shutout defense combined to spark the Green Wave to a 31-0 win over North Carolina State, prompting the Liberty Bowl to send Executive Director Bud Dudley down for a personal look at the team the following week, when Tulane hosted arch rival LSU. Abercrombie raced through the Wolfpack for 246 yards in 33 carries to wipe out the previous single game record of 238 yards set by Eddie Price in 1949. But a knee injury sustained on the carry that broke the record, left him in doubt for the LSU clash.

Tulane's defensive front nailed Wolfpack quarterbacks for losses 13 times during the evening, as North Carolina wound up with only 50 yards of total offense. Abercrombie scored three times for the Green Wave, with the other points coming on a one yard run by Maxie LeBlanc, and a 39 yard field goal by Lee Gibson.

The romps over Miami and North Carolina State were Tulane's best efforts of the season, as the squad parlayed opportunistic offense and defensive play that literally frustrated anything the opposition tried into a pair of easy wins. More significant, however, was Coach Pittman's declaration to the team after the North Carolina State game, "If we don't get after those guys (referring to LSU) next week, I'm going to throw in the towel."





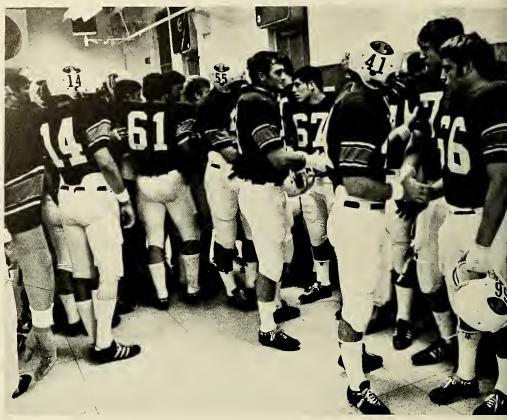
"This is the football game that I think we've been waiting to tee up again, against these people, since a year ago. It's one that we can handle. We're ready to play a football game. We're ready to get out there and get after their tails.

The thing that we want to do is have poise, don't make those mistakes that get you in trouble. Let's go out there and execute, and play our football game. Just relax. The damn pressure is on them, right? Let's go out there and really go after their tails.

... As I said this morning, we have won six straight games on our field out there. We're going to make this number seven. The people that are responsible for this, men, are the seniors on our football team today. They have given us the leadership to come from an average football team to a winning football team. I think that we owe them a great deal. This is the last football game that they're going to play on our home field representing Tulane University. I'd like to have those seniors come over here and line up right against this wall, and we will all come over and shake hands with you."

-Coach Pittman

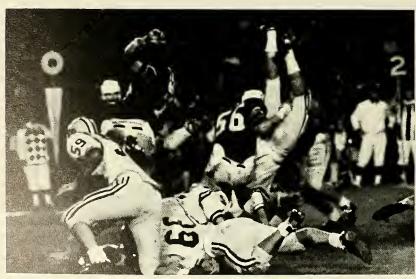




Tulane Stadium / november 28th

That long awaited win over LSU eluded the Green Wave again, but the squad showed enough in a 26-14 loss to the Tigers to merit a bid from the Liberty Bowl immediately after the game. All four LSU touchdowns were set up by Tulane mistakes (two fumbles, a pass interception and a bad snap from center in a punting situation all turned the ball over to the Tigers deep in Tulane territory) as what once would have been considered a "moral victory" proved to be nothing but a bitter defeat. Tulane's touchdowns came on a 22 yard pass from Mike Walker to Steve Barrios and on a one yard run by David Abercrombie, the first rushing touchdown by LSU had given up in 12 games. David Abercrombie rushed for 29 yards against the Tigers to bring his season rushing total to 993 yards, a figure surpassed only by Eddie Price in 76 years of Tulane football history.







After observing the emotional outpouring that had preceded the LSU game, and having witnessed the team's reactions to defeat on all three of the road losses, I really didn't know what to expect in the way of emotion as the team returned to the locker room after the game. What I least expected to happen, however, was the undiplomatic way in which one of the assistant coaches bodily threw John James and myself out of the locker room just prior to Coach Pittman's talk with the squad. That all of our camera equipment and our tape recorder lay idle while Pittman spoke to his team hurt me almost as much as did the loss itself. After the speechmaking was over, however, we were again permitted to re-enter the locker room. I was approached first by junior tailback Maxie LeBianc, who offered what I thought to be an extremely sincere apology for what had just happened. The next few minutes seemed an eternity as I went from one side of the room to the other, very quietly conveying whatever words my already choked voice could deliver. The facial expressions of the players varied, because each probably took this loss ever so much more deeply than he had any other, and the way that it attacked the senses was, to me, a very frightening, yet moving experience. Finally I came to rest on the floor beside my cameras and the tape recorder. I must have stayed there for five or ten minutes or longer, and was enveloped with that same emotional draining that the team was going through. I then gathered everything together and left for a duration of about 40 minutes. When I returned I found Rick Kingrea still in uniform, sitting by his locker. At this point, I believe he was aware of the Liberty Bowl bid, but that couldn't have been what was on his mind. The Baton Rouge senior and team captain for two years running, had lost-his dream of beating his hometown rivals had been shattered. As a photographer, perhaps I should have taken a picture. But, the thought was stricken from my mind almost immediately. It simply wasn't the thing to do. I had too much respect.





The Morning After to the Day Before

some people didn't find out about it until they read the Sunday sports section of the Picayune that following morning. But word generally got around during the night that Tulane had indeed received an invitation to play in the Liberty Bowl. The news was received by many as though it were a cruel joke (the type which only an LSU fan would dream up), and by others as first aid relief from the pains which a true Tulane fan suffers after seeing another LSU game end with Tulane on the short end of the scoreboard.





Few fans, however, would ever realize what a large role Lady Luck played in securing the invitation. First, one must realize that one of the principal teams being considered by the Liberty Bowl's selection committee, the University of Florida, had just barely lost to the University of Miami earlier that same day. That a Gator receiver tripped over his own feet on Miami's five yard line, and a desperation field goal attempt which followed from the Miami 15 somehow went wide must not be overlooked. Second, the Director of the Liberty Bowl Festival Association, Bud Dudley, after witnessing the North Carolina white-washing, had committed himself to attend the LSU-Tulane contest. Consider what Dudley must have thought as our defense

denied the Orange Bowl bound Tigers late in the fourth quarter when they took over with a first and goal situation (when any other team would have probably succumbed.) This "Year of the Green" team had just stopped one of the strongest ground-based offenses in the country. Dudley was so impressed—he didn't even bother to confer with any of his committee members.

Regardless of the 'if's and 'but's of the situation, Tulane was finally going to a bowl. What ensued during the days that followed and the frivolity of preparing for a "nationally televised game" will probably amuse people as much as the game itself would. The cheerleaders? They had to get new uniforms. Of course, they wouldn't

be ready until a few days before the game, so all the publicity photos were taken in the old outlits. And the Alumni? They concerned themselves with the planning of a mid-winter Mardi Gras. While Bea Field's mystical krewe worked out the official scheduling for the upcoming festivities, Ted Demuth and the skeletal Tulane band were faced with the problem of putting together an eight-minute half-time show, to be seen by millions of sports fans everywhere! The resulting talent hunt swelled the bands' size past 70 (with many of the new members eventually staying with the band for the duration of the year.)

Next came the problem of transportation and timing. Various groups and organizations, including the Athletic Department Greenbackers, and the Alumni Association sponsored charter package plans via jet, bus, and train.

Over at the ticket office, more than 7,000 tickets were sold (at \$7.50 each), with more than 3,000 sales coming on the first day. The Hullabaloo, determined that the game would, or could mean as much as \$190,000 to the University, with the greatest portion drawn from the television broadcast rights. The Alumni krewe further determined that their festivities would need a few extras to please the old grads who would be making the pilgrimage to Memphis. How about an official "hostess?" to act as Hospitality Queen? Why, of course! Enter Bev Bennett, Homecoming Queen. And how about some singers to keep them happy during the Friday evening banquet and the Saturday morning buffet. Enter the Tulanians and Director Leland Bennett . .

Meanwhile, game-time approacheth-the students began to hear strange things about the fabled Peabody Hotel, and about the pet ducks that parade in and out of the elevators and loiter around the lobby fountain. By Friday, December 11th, a good portion of the University had disappeared from campus with close to 2,500 students and faculty adjourning to Memphis. (Few people, however, were able to see the Peabody ducks. It seems as though their metabolism got fowled up that weekend.)





Memphis / dec. 11th

Tulane Football fans came out of the woodwork in droves to descend on Memphis' proud, old, Peabody Hotel, a 12 story structure that served as the Green Wave Liberty Bowl Headquarters. Alumni, faculty, students, and plain old gridiron fanatics came together and gave the Peabody a night of merrymaking that left its veteran staff wide-eyed in disbelief. "You people sure know how to have fun," an elderly elevator remarked as another mob of passengers debarked to join an already packed lobby. And the game hadn't even started yet.





















Memphis Memorial Stadium / december 12th

Appropriately, the nationally ranked defensive unit that was largely responsible for getting Tulane into its first bowl game in 31 years got to start the game when Colorado won the toss and elected to receive. After an exchange of punts, the Buffaloes gained possession on their own 12, and cranked up a 43 yard drive that reached into Tulane territory. With a first and ten situation at the Tulane 45, sophomore defensive end Randy Lee made one of the key defensive plays of the game as he nailed Colorado quarterback Paul Arendt for an eight yard loss before Arendt could pitch out.

Colorado tried its first pass of the afternoon on the next play. Rick Kingrea intercepted it for Tulane at midfield, returning it to the Colorado six yard line as a partisan Memphis crowd went wild. Three thrusts at the mammoth Colorado defensive line left Tulane two yards short of paydirt and Head Coach Jim Pittman sent sophomore Lee Gibson into the game to boot a 19 yard field goal.

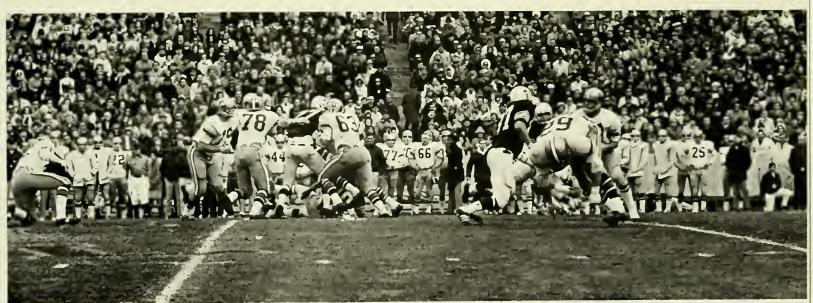
The Green Wave's 3-0 lead was short-lived as Colorado drove 68 yards with the ensuing kickoff to set up a 22 yard field goal that sent the two teams into the locker room at halftime in a 3-3 deadlock.

"It's like I told you yesterday: These people think that they have quite an advantage over our ball club. They're a big, strong bunch of people and they think they're a tremendous football team, but I guarantee you that hitting will equalize that size in a hurry. We've played big football teams this year and we've come out with the hitting edge, and we've won. So that's exactly what we've got to do out there today, is go out and get after their ass and play our ball game."

-Coach Pittman

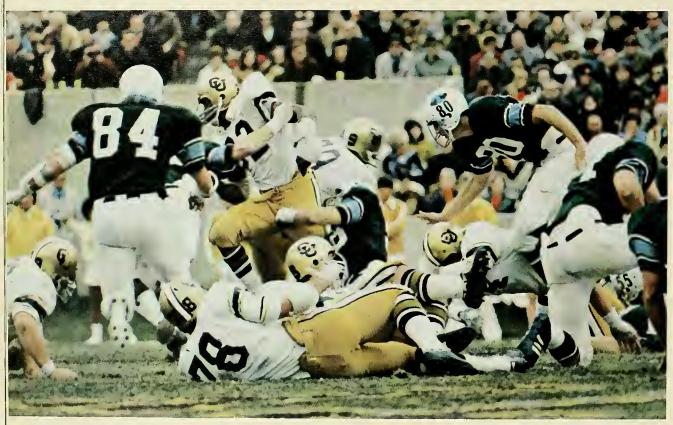








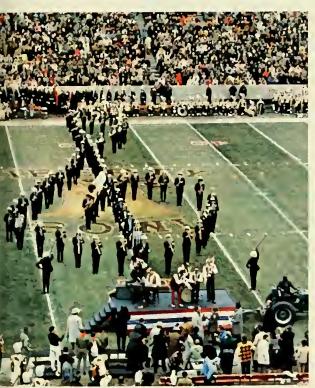














Backed by a beefed-up version of Tulane's student band, Frankie Assunto and the Dukes of Dixieland warmed up Tulane's portion of the halftime show with an impromptu Dixieland jazz concert. Actor Ed Nelson, a Tulane alumnus, narrated the proceedings as the Green Wave's all volunteer band whooped it up in the background.

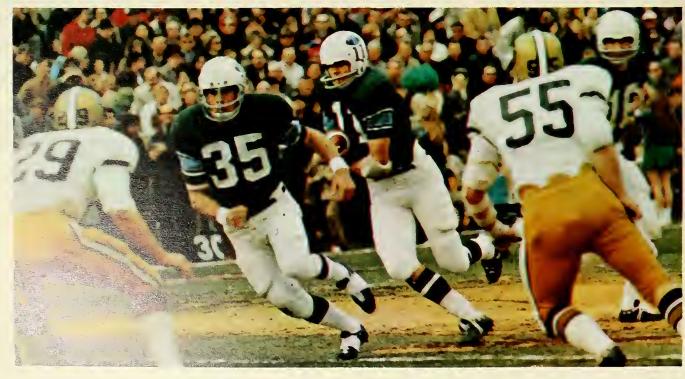
The Liberty Bowl Association's portion of the halftime ceremonies featured the usual patriotic motif, with Pat O'Brien reciting Washington's *Prayer for Our Country* while the West Point Glee Club performed in the background. The Liberty Bowl halftime show always ends with a rendition of *God Bless America* and the waving of thousands of minature American flags by the fans in attendance, a spectacle that came over with amazing sincerity in spite of the fact that public display of such sentiment is not as fashionable as it used to be.

David Abercrombie gathered in the second half kickoff for Tulane at his own four, headed for the left sideline, found daylight, and 65 yards later the Green Wave had the heavily favored Buffaloes on the run. Tulane decided to challenge the hefty Colorado defense on the ground and the strategy worked. Fullback Bob Marshall roared through the right side of his offensive line for successive runs of 16 and 13 yards, setting up a first and goal situation at the two yard line for the Wave. A fine block by Marshall cleared the path for Abercrombie on the next play as Tulane's tailback bulled over right guard, putting the Green Wave ahead to stay.











The rest of the third quarter turned into a tight defensive struggle with each team managing only one first down. However, Tulane changed all that on its first possession of the fourth period. Aided by a 15 yard unsportsmanlike penalty on the Colorado bench, Tulane took over the Buffalo 42 yard line and marched to paydirt as Marshall and Abercrombie carried the football on all eleven plays of the drive. In its two remaining possessions, Colorado's offense failed to get past the Tulane 47 yard line, and the clock ticked a 17-3 Tulane win into history.

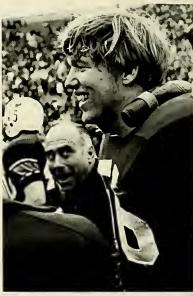












"Men, I've got to say thank you for the greatest thing that's ever happened to me. I appreciate and love every one of you, and you've given us a great season. You've done an outstanding job for us and I love every one of you. Bless your hearts. . . . let's have a good time tonight!"

-Coach Pittman

"I can't keep this ball. This is for Tulane University. We beat the hell out of Colorado. Not one man did it, not two men, not three men. The whole 55 that dressed out, and everybody that worked all year for this. When we came up here, we were nothing. . . . And we showed'em we were something when we finished."

-Rick Kingrea



It was a long, slow journey back, but Tulane football finally arrived in 1970. The winning season, the bowl bid, and the victory over Colorado before a national television audience, came at a time when Tulane football sorely needed two things: money and friends.

The payoff for Tulane's participation in the Liberty Bowl reached well into six figures and the team's impressive performance convinced the ABC network to include the Green Wave's 1971 clash with Georgia Tech on their regular season schedule. The result: another sizable extra payday, and a more solvent athletic department.

Direct financial considerations aside. a successful football program is a rallying point for alumni, alumni with the resources to considerably aid the University's financial plight. Not many old grads are going to get excited about an academician's latest publication and few understand or sympathize with the aims of a student movement. But a winning football team can revive the spirit and loosen the purse strings. The Memphis joy ride could come to a screeching halt, however, if the football success does not continue. The important need to maintain momentum caused a good deal of concern when Head Coach Jim Pittman rendered his resignation two days after the Liberty Bowl and departed for a new job (and raise) at Texas Christian University. After a week and a half search, Arkansas State Head Coach Bennie Ellender, a Tulane Alumnus and NCAA small college Coach of the Year in 1970, agreed to take up the post. The squad responded well to Ellender and his new staff in their spring workouts, and it is obvious that the soft spoken newcomber has inherited a much healthier situation than his predecessor fell heir to in his first season. The 18,000 fans who turned out for the May 1 spring game would indicate that things will indeed be much greener in the immediate future.

−G.P.L.















Basketball









GEORGE FERGUSON
HAROLD SYLVESTER
JIM KWIATOWSKI
MIKE BILLINGSLEY
RICK MILLER
JOHN SZPONAR
MIKE DRESSLER
MIKE HENRY
JOHN SUTTER
DAN IMMING
ED HARRIS
DAVE ALSPAUGH
STUART KURTY
WAYNE GARRET





"The Year of the Green" turned pale for the 1970-71 edition of the Tulane basketball team as the roundballers bounced their way to a deflating 8-18 season record.

Starting off with a spurt, Tulane rode the scoring and rebounding of John Sutter and Harold Sylvester, and picked up four wins in their first six contests. Green Wave optimism was short-lived however, as the team dropped nine decisions in a row to watch their record plummet to 4-11. Doing most damage during this time was a disastrous road trip over the holidays.

Coach Ralph Pederson's charges came out of their lackadaisical shells only twice the entire season. Playing before the home crowd on both occasions, the Wave took the measure of LSU and Florida State.

Against the Bengals, Harold Sylvester had the best night of his disappointing career at Tulane Harold popped in 33 points and pulled down 15 rebounds to spark the Wave's 93-86 demolishing of the Tigers.

Highly-regarded independent Florida State was also unfortunate to catch the Greenies on a hot night. Inspired by the stunned home crowd. George Ferguson, Mike Henry, and company opened up an early 20 point lead and coasted to an easy 88-69 victory.

Other than these two efforts, the team showed little class in dropping 18 games. The Greenies seemed to lack conditioning, drilling, and everything else that makes a top-notch basketball squad.

Under fire at midseason, Coach Pederson made the decision to retire from coaching at the end of the season. The decision seemed a good one as Coach Pederson's heart condition and temperament seemed to preclude Tulane from ever reaching basketball excellence under his tutelage.

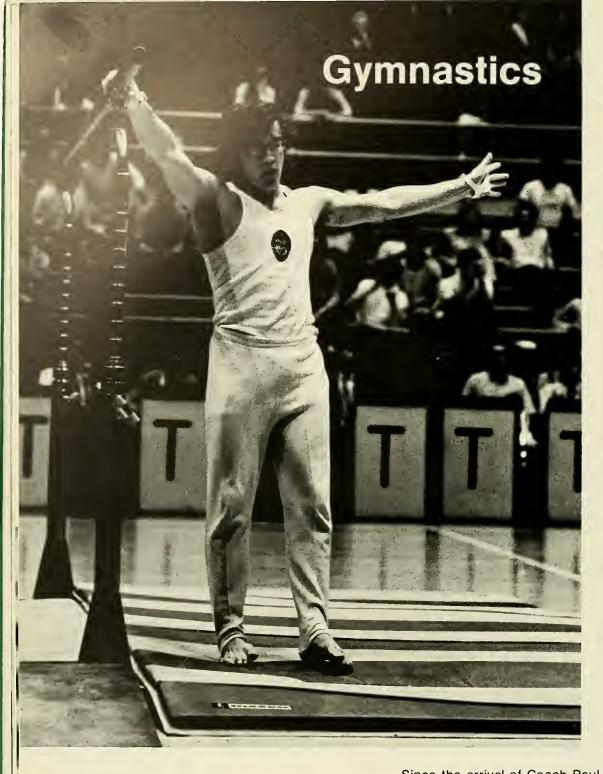
For his replacement, the Athletic Advisory Board stayed at home and picked Dick Longo, the freshman coach. Coach Longo's credentials merited the shot at the top job. In the past two campaigns, Longo's charges have posted a 37-4 record, including a 19-2 worksheet for the past season. Record-wise, the frosh team was ranked among the best in the nation.

Coach Longo will be bringing a combination of youth, imagination, and experience to the job next year. In coaching for the past 12 years, the trademark of Longo's teams have been conditioning and hustle, accented by verve on the court. An innovator, Coach Longo has the talent for molding winning teams out of disparate spirits.

Looking at the upcoming season optimistically, Coach Longo is convinced that he can not only bring Tulane a winner in basketball, but he fully expects to field a post season tournament team in the near future. The future looks Green for the basketball team.

-Tony LaNasa A&S '71







SEATED: GUY WEINBERG PEGE STERNBERGER ERIC KIESEL

STANDING:
MIKE BALLOTTI
AZILE MANSEN
BRUCE DANNER
GREG SCHRAMEL
COACH PAUL PRINCE
BETSY ADAMS
STEVE DANNER

RINGERS: BEV ANDERSON GAIL PERRY PEGGY ROBERTS

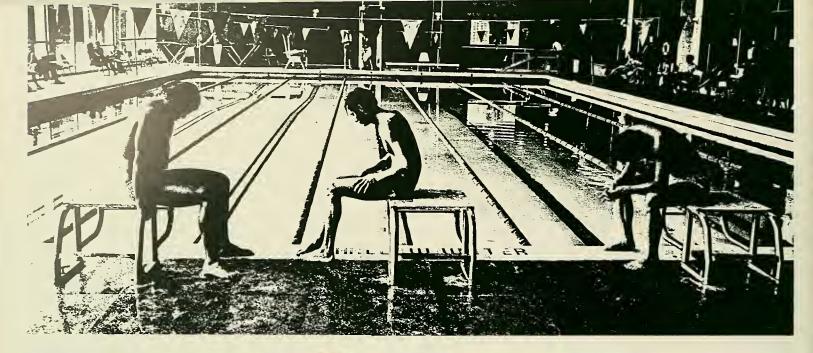
Since the arrival of Coach Paul Prince in September of 1969, gymnastics has slowly been rising in popularity on the Tulane campus. Today there are not only men's and women's gymnastics classes in the P.E. department, but there is also the addition of a neophyte gymnastics team, which has started to compete on the inter-collegiate level. The only factor which keep the team members going is the individual appreciation each member has for the sport and the encouragement of Coach Prince. Since the allocation of funds from the University is minimal, additional money which is needed to cover the team's expenses is earned by team members themselves through teaching and other money making projects. Should the Athletic department budget include adequate funds for the support of the team's development in the next season, the outlook for the success of the sport in the future would be much brighter; the key is in finding those adequate funds.

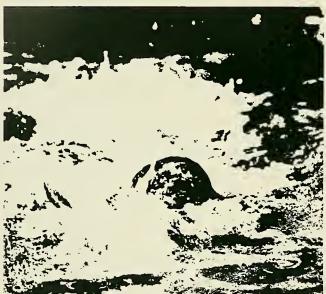
> -Bruce Danner A&S '72



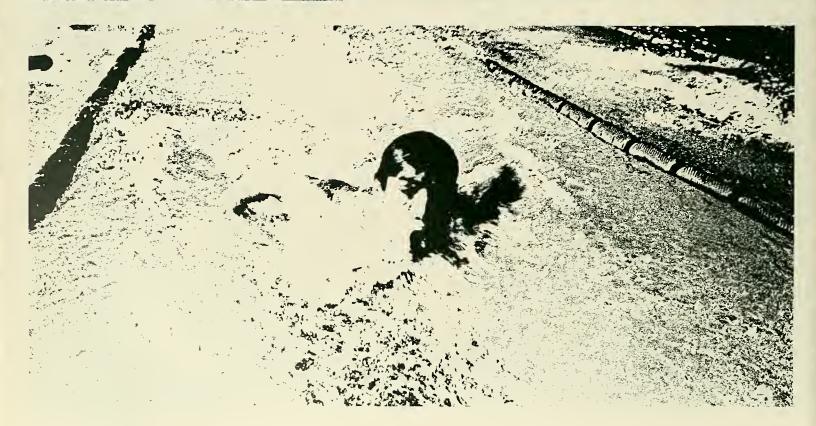








| EVENT | | | TIME | TULANE RECORD HOLDER |
|-------|------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 50 | YDS. | FREE STYLE | 1 21 4 | * LARRY CURRAN * |
| 100 | YDS. | FREE STYLE | 48.3 | LARRY CURRAN |
| 200 | YDS. | FREE STYLE | | SAM MILNE |
| 500 | YDS. | FREE STYLE | And Total | SAM MILNE |
| 1000 | YDS. | FREE STYLE | Sing 8 | DON BARNES |
| 100 | YDS. | BREAST STROKE | 1039 | SAM MILNE |
| 200 | YDS. | BREAST STROKE | 20.2 | 'JOHN ROUQUETTE ' |
| 100 | YDS. | BACK STROKE | • | BILLY WEIDNER |
| 200 | YDS. | BACK STROKE | | BILLY WEIDNER |
| 100 | YDS. | BUTTERFLY | 53.5 ' | CHUCK O'BRIEN |
| 200 | YDS. | BUTTERFLY | | CHUCK O'BRIEN |
| 200 | YDS. | INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY | - | ' CHUCK O'BRIEN |
| 400 | YDS. | MEDLEY RELAY | '3: 42.5' | + BILLY WEIGHER CHUCK O'BRIEN |
| 400 | YDS. | FREE STYLE RELAY | <u>`3 16 8 `</u> | SCOTT KAUFFMAN CRAIG PETERSON STEVE JOHNSON SAM MILNE |



Swimming

With heavy attention focused on such sports as football, basketball, and baseball at Tulane, it's not surprising that a sport like swimming rarely gets noticed by people other than its own participants and a few close followers. It doesn't make money. No professional swim teams exist for swimmers to join after graduation. Yet, when a team rises from the depths of mediocrity to a position of power among its peers, and does so with relatively little support from the school, there must be some solid reason for it.

In this case, the "reason" is Coach C. Richard Bower. Since taking the position as swim coach two years ago, Dick Bower has catapulted his team from a 6-6 record to successive season marks of 10-5, and this year 17-3, yielding only to powerhouses Alabama and Florida State, and a one point loss to South Florida.

The record board has been changed 32 times this year and only one record out of 17 remains. Of the 16 new records, half are owned or shared by swimmers *not* on athletic aid of any type. That these swimmers have achieved this level is attributable only to Bower's ability as a coach. The team respects him not only because of his even rule and discipline, but also because of his ability and knowledge of the sport. In twenty years of coaching, he has met with people in all aspects of the sport, stayed abreast of current techniques and innovations, and has experimented extensively with his own theories.

Under Bower's training, two Tulane swimmers, Scott Kaufman and Sam Milne, qualified for the NCAA championships this year. Several others just missed the cutoff times. The team



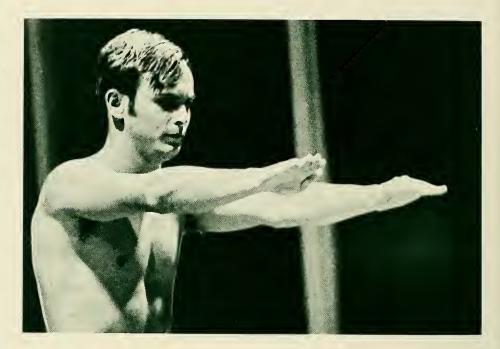


itself finished second behind Florida State in the Independent Southern Intercollegiate Championships this year.

Two years ago, Tulane's team consisted of two returning varsity swimmers and a handful of good and average high school swimmers. Building it to its present level of strength was a remarkable job, but if Tulane is to enjoy national prominence in swimming, we will have to start recruiting high school swimmers of high ability. Doing this will not be possible without additional aid in the form of scholarships.

We have the coach and the making of a great team, but we'll need the better high schoolers to build this team into a national power, which can be done with additional aid. Tulane has the potential for gaining fame as a swimming power—to ignore it would be senseless.

-Dana Abbott A&S '72

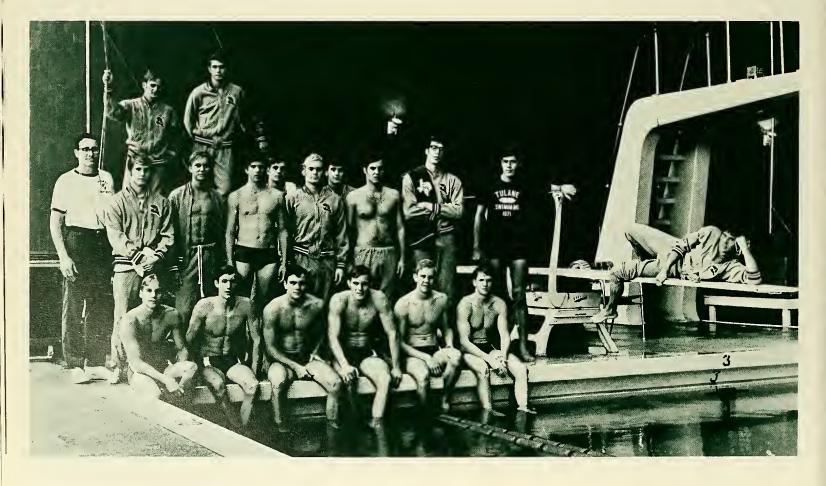


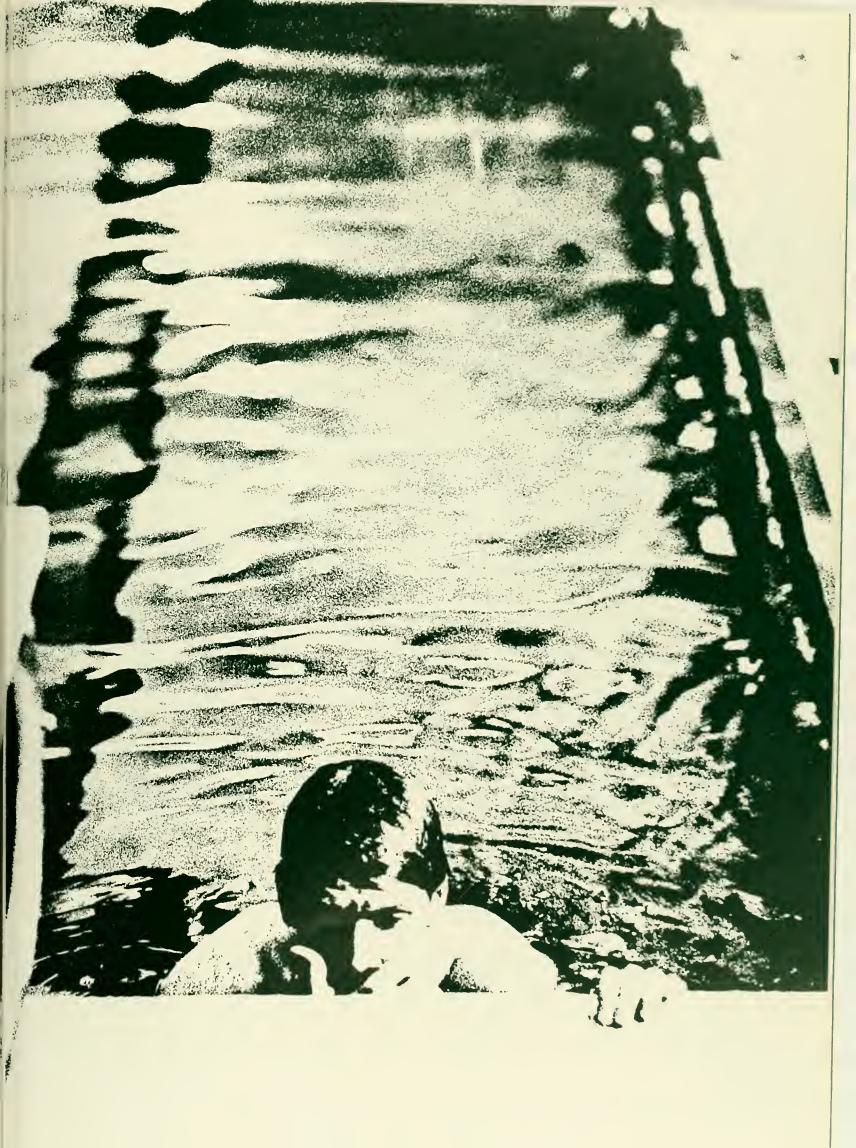
SITTING: SAM MILNE CHUCK O'BRIEN BILLY WEIDNER DANA ABBOTT CHAMP HOLLAND DONNY BARNES

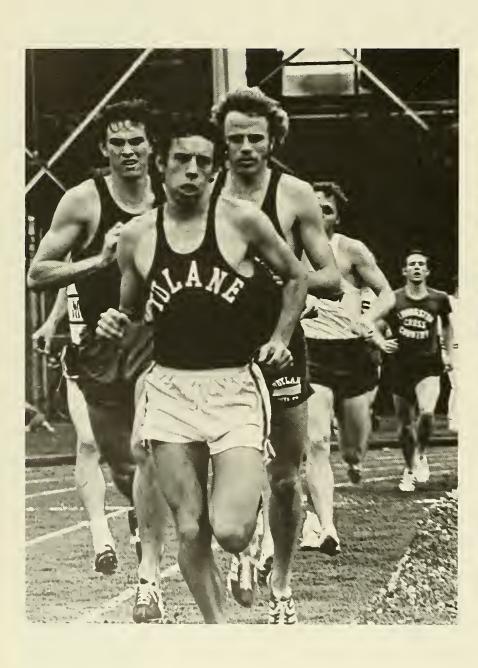
ON THE BOARD: SCOTT KAUFFMAN

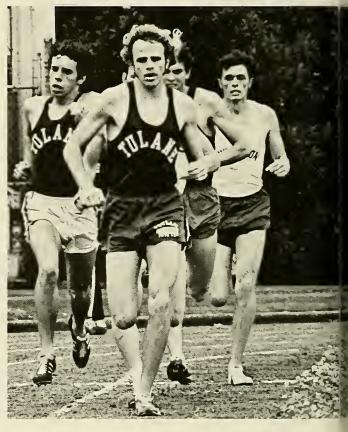
STANDING: COACH DICK BOWER HUDSON SMITH
DON SPECK
MIKE MCKEEVER
CRAIG PETERSON
JOHN WILSON
ANDY SMITH
BILL SLOAN
WILEY PATTERSON
JIM HARVEY

ON THE TRAMP: BOBBY LANGDON ROBERT FLEMING













Track

The 1971 track season has to be considered in some respects a great success, yet in others a failure. Three individual school records—one mile 4.04.4 Bill Brown three mile 14:27. Taylor Aultman; and shot put, 54'1". Steve Meyer—

14:27. Taylor Aultman; and shot put, 54'1". Steve Meyer—were set, as well as records in the distance medley and four mile relays. Tulane scored its first-ever victories at both Florida and Texas Relays, with the four mile relay team of Fred Basha, Jud Tomlin, Bob Sahuque, and Bill Brown winning at Florida, and Brown capturing the open mile at Texas.

Now the disappointments: early in the season Coach Oelkers had dreams of a great distance medley relay. Then, at the Astrodome in February. Mark Stonecipher severely

pulled a hamstring, and was lost for the season. Without Stonecipher, the first three legs of Sahuque, Mark Welch, and Brown led, but then lost on the anchor leg as Villanova won in world record time. The distance medley never again materialized with this kind of performance, and proved to be a great source of disappointment for Coach Oelkers as the season progressed. Then later, during the outdoor season, Harry Moon, long and triple jumper, finally getting back in shape after being the victim of injuries for two years, once again suffered a serious injury, a hyper-extension behind the right knee, curtailing his season. At the time of this writing, there are several meets left, and everyone is hoping to improve their performances. Brown has already qualified for the NCAA nationals in Seattle in June.

On the basis of team results, the Greenies once again were weak. I feel that this warrants some explanation. Tulane, being very limited in funds, has never furnished enough money to recruit and sign a real track team. Therefore, Tulane's team consists of a few athletes, usually fairly proficient in their events, but unable to pick up enough points to score



well in a team meet. Tulane's team is, for instance, about one quarter the size of LSU's. What might be done about this, I don't know; maybe things will remain as they are, maybe they will improve, or maybe track will eventually be phased out.

Coach Oelkers said that he felt the season as a whole was fairly successful, despite the number of illnesses and injuries which slowed people down (Stonecipher, Moon, Kevin Hammar to injuries, B. J. Lyon and Welch to sickness). He added that he expected improvements in performances during the remainder of the spring season, and that he was enthusiastic about next year, with almost the entire team returning.

Mark Welch added, "I think we need more girls out to watch track practice."

- Bill Brown A&S '72

SITTING:
BOBBY SAHUQUE
B. J. LYON
HARRY MOON
STEVE BROOKSHER
BILL BROWN
TAYLOR AULTMAN
FRED BASHA
IRWIN MANDELKERN

STANDING:
MARK WELCH
COACH JOHN OELKERS
FRANK MURPHY
STEVE MEYER
MARK HOLT
KEVIN HAMMAR
JUDSON TOMLIN
GARY WEISS

LAPPED: MARK MARLEY MARK STONECIPHER







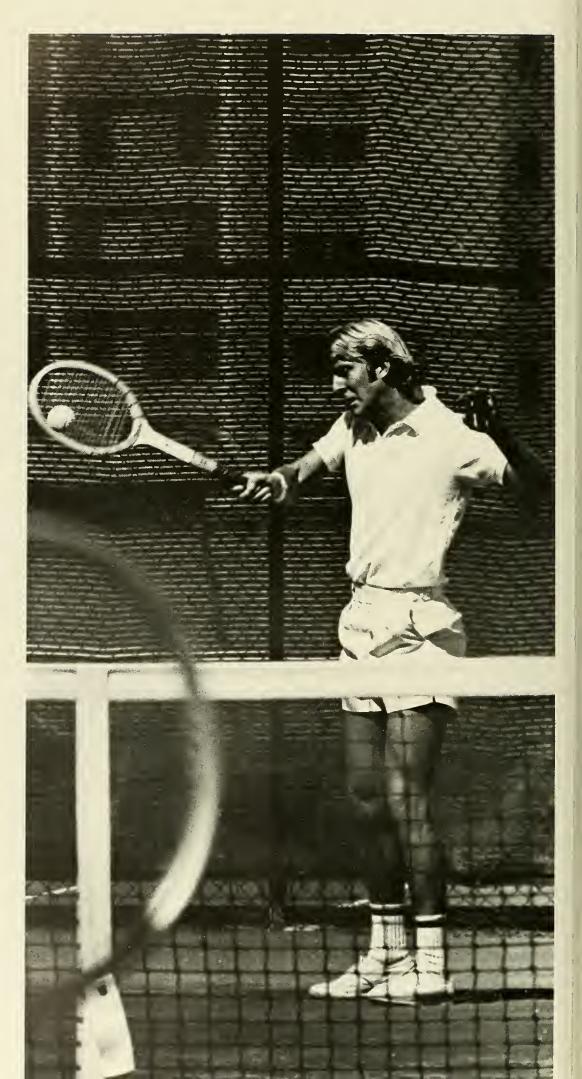


Tennis

Coach Emmett Pare's netters bounced back from their first losing season in ten years to post a 7-5-1 mark in 1971. The talent drought that has befallen the dean of American college tennis coaches in recent years was complicated by the loss of top singles player John Williams due to a pre-season leg injury. Sophomore Andy Shields came on to post an 8-6 record in the number one singles spot vacated by Williams.

The brightest spot for the 1971 squad was the play of mammoth Sean Terry, a six foot-ten inch freshman with a basketball grant-in-aid, who came on to record a 5-0 singles record and teamed with Alex Coxe for a 9-1 mark in doubles play. After a late start due to basketball competition, Terry moved up to the number three singles spot in winning five consecutive matches. The ability wore thin after these two as Pare, who now has an unbelievable 268-52-18 college coaching record, had to settle for another average season.

> -Gayle Letulle Law '72





SEATED
ANDY SHIELDS
SEAN TERRY
LINDA TUERO
ALEX COXE
STEVE SCHULTZ
STANDING

STEVE SCHOLTZ

STANDING
MIKE ZYGMUNT
LEON MARKS
JOE GETTYS
COACH EMMETT PARE
ROBIN SANDAGE
MARK HARNER

















Despite the mediocre seasons which the tennis team has gone through in the last few years, national recognition has once again come to Tulane via the tennis court. Linda Tuero, the first female to receive an athletic scholarship at Tulane, has won three major national titles in the last two years. She won the U.S. Women's Amateur Championship twice, in 1969 and 1970, and then added the U.S. Clay Court Open for Women to her list of achievements last August. Although she is the number two ranked person in the National Women's Amateur ratings at present, she holds only the number eleven spot in the Women's Open Division (this includes professionals). She does have a better record however, than some of the women ranked ahead of her.

Linda's situation is an increasingly difficult one in that she is one of the few girls playing competitively, while still a student. Most of the other women have either never gone to college, or have quit in order to devote full time to perfecting their game. This has been a handicap to Linda's national rankings because she must divide her time between studies and tennis. She loves tennis, but to her, it is a matter of priorities, and right now, she feels there are more important things to accomplish.

Linda is a unique member of the Tulane Tennis Squad in that she is the only girl on it. This had unfortunately, affected her chances of playing frequent intercollegiate matches. Some schools refuse to match their boys against her, while others, like those within the S.E.C. or the Big Ten, are prohibited from playing girls by their conference rules. Because of this, Linda's record as a member of the Tulane team was three wins against no defeats this year, and eight wins and one defeat in three years.

Being the only girl on the squad could present some very frustrating difficulties. The only people she can practice against are boys. Linda readily admits that boys are much better than girls because they are bigger, stronger, and faster. Shots which would have been sure scores against a girl, are easily returned to her by the boys. She must constantly remind herself that had she been playing girls, she would be faring much better.



Outside of these difficulties, Linda has had a tremendous effect on the whole squad. Both players and coach agree that she is an inspiration to all. Coach Pare says of her, "She gives up size, strength, and speed to nearly everyone she plays, yet she seldom loses. She has a wonderful attitude, and wins through her concentration and her will to fight. I know there are times





when this attitude rubs off on the rest of the squad "

As for her teammates, they do not mind playing against her at all. To them, she is just one of the guys. And most would rather practice against her than anyone else on the team. She is steady, and returns most shots during workouts. Besides, playing her can often be amusing, she's easy to drop shot.

-Tony Fontana A&S '72







''Golf at Tulane remains little more than an exercise in futility, quite the same condition that has prevailed for several years . . . The outlook is bleak." So read the description of the golf team in the 1969 *Jamb*. But since that time the Green Wave golfers have changed coaches, courses, and their losing attitude.

With the hiring of Jim Hart, pro at Lakewood Country Club, golf at Tulane has seen a remarkable resurgence. With four freshmen, two sophomores, and one senior, the Green Wave recorded its first winning season, 14-8, in several years. After a loss to U.S.L. in the early spring, Tulane golfers won nine of ten dual meets. The major highlight of the year was a tri-meet victory over Loyola and L.S.U.N.O. Although tournament golf was not as strong as it could have been, the record was extraordinary for a golf team that had won four matches in the past three years.

Contrary to the words of the 1969 *Jamb*, the outlook has never been brighter.

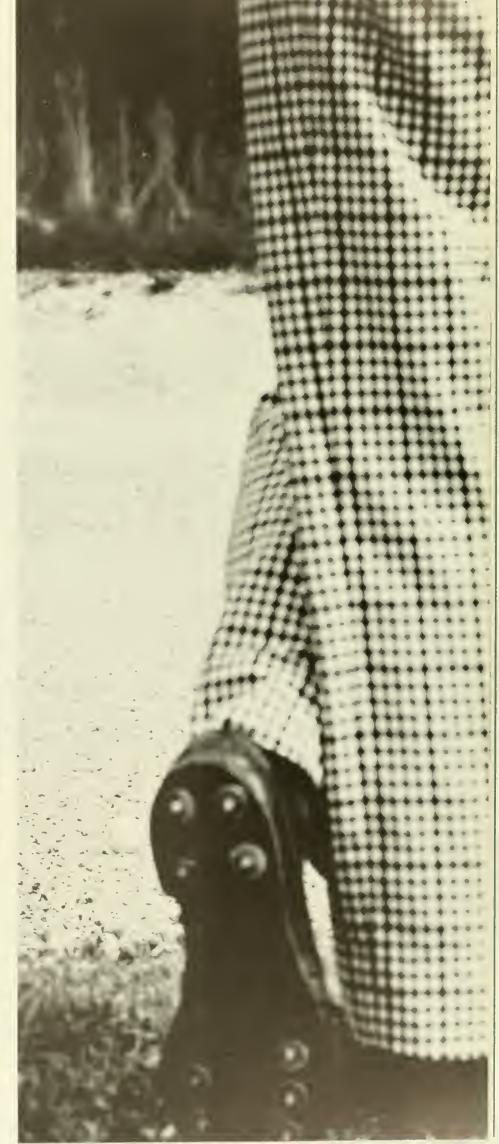
-Ken Weil A&S '74



FRONT: RALPH BRENNAN JOHN HEYMAN

BACK: ALAN SPROWLS MAURY PICHELOUP SCOTT NICHOLAS TED BISKIND COACH JIM HART

TRAPPED: KEN WEIL





Baseball

Running into a rainless season for the first time in years, the 1971 edition of the Tulane baseball team started and finished strong in posting a 16-10 season record. Coach Milt Retif fielded a young team this year, one that was long on experience, but short on depth. The only seniors in the starting lineup were catcher Butch Raley, second baseman Ned Reese, and third baseman Marty Donovan. On the mound, the Wave ran into deep trouble. Despite having a fine front line of Bobby Thomas, Chris Winter, and Ed Bernard, the loss of Steve Walton for the entire season left the Wave in a bind for relief pitching. Realistically, the dearth in the bullpen probably cost Tulane four or five victories this

For the past two years, Coach Retif had been criticized for not scheduling more games, and thus losing out on the chance to compete in the regional playoffs because other teams had more victories. This year, the 26-game slate was a godsend. With only freshman John Ryan and outfielder Don Hartman available for pitching



FRONT
JOHN MUELLER
DOUG ROBERT
WARD PURDUM
CARY LIVINGSTON
STAN TREITLER
BRUCE BURGA
CHUCK DUNBAR

GARY RAY

MIDDLE
CURT ZIMMERMAN

STEVE WALTON BOB THOMAS DON HARTMAN TOM GARDNER JOHN RYAN CARLOS CESPEDES

COACH MILT RETIF
MARTY DONOVAN
MIKE ROVAN
GARY STRELAU
EDDIE BARNARD
GEORGE KUBACH
GARY BERNARD
BUTCH RALEY
CHRIS WINTMAN
BOB WHITMAN
COACH ANDREW GANGOLF
NED REESE









duty, the Wave would have been in dire straits with a 40-game slate. Defensively, the Greenies played adequate to good ball all season. One of the bright spots here was the double play combination of Ned Reese and Gary Bernard. Against the Miami Hurricanes, the pair teamed up to initiate three double plays in one game. Overall, however, the Wave had poor team speed, and this showed up several times in the outfield on deep fly balls.

Except for the day when they shelled Loyola for 20 hits and 16 runs, the Wave bats were quiet most of the season. A good example of the ineffectiveness of the Tulane hitters was pitcher Bobby Thomas. He finished the year with a 5-4 record, and had to pitch four shutouts to do it. Three of Thomas' losses came when the Greenies failed to score a run against the opposition.

One bright exception to this blight at the plate was the hitting of centerfielder Cary Livingston, who led the Wave with a .380 batting average, and pummelled the opposing pitcher unmercifully during the second half of the season. In the Loyola series, Livingston had nine hits in 12 at

bats with two home runs and six runs batted in. The only other Greenine stickman to hit over 300 was right fielder Don Hartman, who hit .310

Next year could be a tossup for the Wave as ace pitchers Thomas and Winter both graduate. The pitching load would then fall upon the shoulders of John Ryan, Ed Bernard, and whoever Coach Retifican sign this summer. In the infield, Curt Zimmerman and Gary Bernard will be back to anchor the diamond, with Cary Livingston and his bat leading the outfield.

In order to get Tulane back in shape to compete for national honors, Coach Retif will have to do some shoring up for the next season. In addition to the need for more depth on the pitching mound, Retif will have to find some way to get more speed in the outfield and power at the plate. Finally, if he can find a suitable replacement for the departing Butch Raley at catcher, 1972 might be a good season for the baseballers.

-Tony LaNasa A &S '71



football

| T.U. | OPPONENT | |
|------|--------------|----|
| 14 | TEXAS TECH | 2 |
| 17 | GEORGIA | 14 |
| 23 | ILLINOIS | |
| 6 | CINCINNATI | |
| 3 | AIR FORCE | 24 |
| 24 | N. CAROLINA | 17 |
| 6 | GEORGIA TECH | 20 |
| 10 | VANDERBILT | 7 |
| 31 | MIAMI, FLA. | 16 |
| | N.C. STATE | 0 |
| 14 | L.S.U. | 26 |
| 17 | COLORADO | 3 |
| | | |

basketball

T.U. OPPONENT

| 77 | NORTHWESTERN LA. | 3 |
|-----|------------------|-----------|
| 75 | CITADEL | 6 |
| 100 | | 7 |
| 60 | HOUSTON | 9 |
| 89 | TEXAS A & M | 6: |
| 109 | INDIANA STATE | |
| 79 | L.S.U. | 9 |
| 77 | WISCONSIN | 94 |
| 73 | | 94 |
| 76 | OLD DOMINION | 91 |
| 66 | XAVIER, OHIO | |
| 79 | N. CAROLINA | 82 |
| 70 | TEXAS | 101 74 |
| 67 | GEORGIA TECH | 77 |
| 66 | RICE | |
| 88 | FLORIDA STATE | 85 69 |
| 71 | MIAMI (FLA.) | |
| 66 | MIAMI (OHIO) | 74 |
| 65 | VALPARAISO | 91 |
| 93 | L.S.U. | 66 |
| 81 | UTAH STATE | 86 |
| 85 | VIRGINIA TECH | 103 |
| 97 | STETSON | 102 |
| 93 | TAMPA | 85 |
| 76 | MARQUETTE | 82 |
| 74 | GEORGIA TECH | 90 |
| | | 102 |

swimming

T.U. OPPONENT

| 61 | L.S.U. | 5 |
|-----|------------------------------|----|
| 62 | RICE | 4 |
| 59 | KENT STATE | 5 |
| 66 | UNIV. of EVANSVILLE | 4 |
| 66 | UNIV. OF MISSOURI (AT ROLLA) | 4 |
| 36 | ALABAMA | 7 |
| 56 | SOUTH FLORIDA | 5 |
| 65 | MIAMI (FLORIDA) | 4 |
| 63 | AUBURN | 4 |
| | UNIV. OF THE SOUTH | 5 |
| 62 | *KENYON COLLEGE | 33 |
| 50 | *SANTA BARBARA | 45 |
| 51 | *MIAMI (FLORIDA) | 44 |
| 83 | *FREDONIA (N.Y.) | ř |
| 79 | *BLOOMSBURG (PA.) | |
| 73 | 1 6 11 | 16 |
| | *E. CAROLINA UNIV. (N. Car.) | 40 |
| 66 | VANDERBILT | 53 |
| 53 | FLORIDA STATE | 47 |
| 84 | OFORGIA TEGU | 60 |
| 2nd | INDEPENDENT COURTER | 26 |
| | INTERCOLLEGIATE CHANDION | |
| | | |

*TELEGRAPHIC MEET

tennis

T.U. OPPONENT

| 4 | FURMAN | | |
|---|-------------------|--|-------|
| 0 | RICE | | |
| 4 | HOUSTON | | |
| 3 | TEXAS | | 20 00 |
| 9 | SOUTH ALABAMA | | |
| 9 | WILLIAM & MARY | | 0 |
| 4 | MICHIGAN STATE | | 0 |
| 5 | MISSISSIPPI STATE | | 5 |
| 5 | N.O. LAWN TENNIS | | 4 |
| 4 | MISSISSIPPI STATE | | 4 |
| 3 | GEORGIA TECH | | 5 |
| 3 | FLORIDA STATE | | 6 |
| 6 | L.S.U. | | 6 |
| 7 | ALABAMA | | 2 |
| | | | |

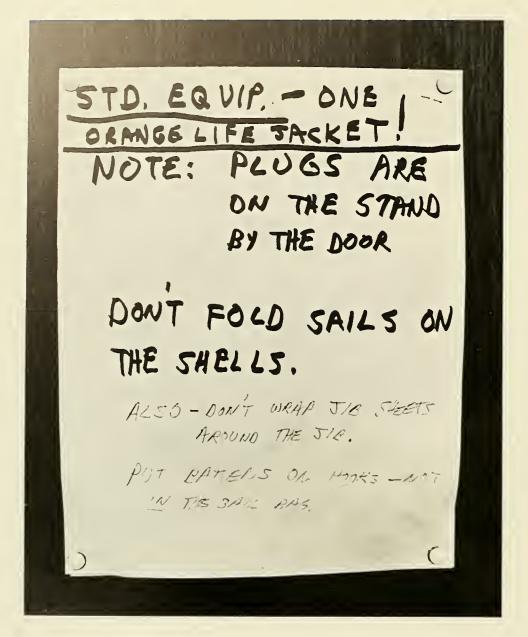


golf

| T.U. | OPPONENT | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 304 | L.S.U.N.O. | 290 |
| 311 | SOUTHERN MISS. | 290 |
| 311 | MCNEESE | 331 |
| 309 | SOUTHERN MISS. | 319 |
| 308 | NICHOLLS STATE | 321 |
| 9 | MCNEESE SOUTHERN MISS. NICHOLLS STATE LOYOLA | 18 |
| 3rd | NICHOLLS QUADRANGULAR | |
| 307 | SOUTHEASTERN | 324 |
| 309 | SOUTHEASTERN SOUTHEASTERN LOYOLA | 305 |
| 309 | LOYOLA | 313 |
| 327 | L.S.U.N.O. | 307 |
| 330 | SOUTHWESTERN | 298 |
| 13th | L.S.U.N.O. SOUTHWESTERN SENIOR BOWL TOURNEY | |
| 412 | SOUTHWESTERN | 381 |
| 396 | MCNEESE | 398 |
| 161/2 | LOYOLA | 10% |
| | TULANE INVITATIONAL | |
| 401 | L.S.U.N.O. 382 S. ALA. | 407 |
| | | 421 |
| | RICE INVITATIONAL | |
| 8th | SOUTHERN MISS, TOURNEY | 1 |
| 301 | LOYOLA 303 S. ILLINOIS | |
| 392 | | 397 |
| 381 | LOYOLA 383 L.S.U.N.O. | 389 |
| 5th | LA. INTERCOLLEGIATE | |

baseball

| T.U. | OPPONENT | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6 | SPRING HILL | 0 |
| 5 | SPRING HILL | - 1 |
| 5 4 4 | MURRAY STATE | 3 |
| 4 | COAST GUARD ACADEMY | - 1 |
| 17 | COAST GUARD ACADEMY | 3 2 |
| 6 | COAST GUARD ACADEMY | 3 |
| 0 | SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI | |
| 0 | SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI | 10 |
| 3 | SOUTH ALABAMA | 16 |
| 1 | L.S.U.N.O. | 3 |
| 9 | L.S.U.N.O. | 3 |
| 9 | L.S.U. | 3 |
| 7 | NORTHERN ILLINOIS | 3 4 4 |
| 7 5 | BAYLOR | - 4 |
| 0 | BAYLOR | 1 |
| 1 | XAVIER | |
| 6 | XAVIER | 3 |
| 1 6 0 4 5 | MIAMI, FLA. | 4 |
| 4 | MIAMI, FLA. | 3 |
| 5 | MIAMI, FLA. LOYOLA | 7 |
| 0 | LOYOLA | 2 |
| 16 | LOYOLA | 0 |
| 0 | LOYOLA LOYOLA L.S.U. | 3 4 3 7 2 0 2 8 |
| 0 | L.S.U. | 8 |
| 1 | CENTENARY | 1 |
| 1 | CENTENARY | 0 |







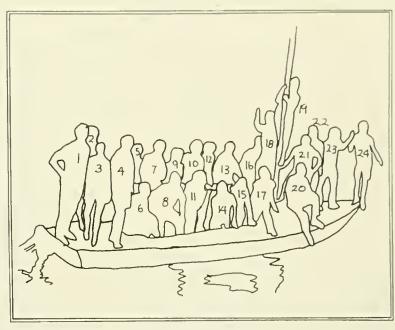
Sailing

One of the few actively independent group on campus is the Sailing Club. It's program is mainly centered on teaching interested students how to sail; the teachers are fello students, and all plans of the club are mad by students under the direction of advisor Bob Mason.

The training program has been quite effective this year. Novice sailors were organized into five groups with two skipper permanently at the head of each group. Wednesday night classroom instruction sessions were held along with weekend sails on the lake in Tulane boats. At the end of each semester the skippers organized a novice regatta, giving their students a chance to sail competitively and test their training.

Perhaps the best-known aspect of the Sailing Club is its Racing Team. Composed of the skippers who have become proficier, enough at sailing and racing rules to quali for competition, Tulane's team has been acknowledged as the best in the South and one of the best in the nation. The team hall captured the Douglas Cup and the Kennec Cup in 1970 and again this year, a feat which never before had been done by any school. In our own Sugar Bowl regatta, the Tulane team placed second only to San Diego State College, whose sailors specialize in dinghy sailing. Tulane will again send a team to the North American Dinghy Championships to be held in Annapolis, and also to the Women's Nationals at the Coast Guard Academy. Both contests are for national championships.

> -Sylvia You Newcomb



1 GREG BERTUCCI 2 JOE JACKSON 3 SYLVIA YOUNG 4 TOM PLANCHARD 5 BILLY BUDD 6 BILL TARNEY 7 DAN NASH 8 LOUIS SWANN 9 CAPT AHAB 10 CLIFF GRIM 11 POPEYE 12 CAPT HOOK 13 MIKE RELIHAN 14 OLIVE OIL 15 MARGO BRETZ 16 VAN BOYETT 17 MARCIA GUMPERTZ 18 JOHN ORR 19 PAT BOYLSTON 20 CLAY DORRIS 21 JOE DAVENPORT 22 ROB ROBINSON 23 WARREN TRASK 24 BOB RUDERMAN







At Newport, Rhode Island, the rallying cry of the 1970 America's Cup was "Ficker is Quicker." It was inevitable that intercollegiate sailors modified that to "Dane's a Pain." After all, lots of people have fathers who sail; lots of people have lived near a lake all of their lives. Iots of people have associated with some of the top sailors in the country and learned from them, but it seems that only John Dane. It has used all of these effectively enough to be called "America's brightest hope for the 1972 Olympic gold medal in sailing" by everyone from Sports Illustrated to the Washington Post to our own Hullabaloo.

Sailors have been putting up with the civil engineering junior from Tulane since he won the 1967 Sears Cup, representative of the North American junior sailing championship. He first created waves in intercollegiate circles by earning regatta low point skipper in the 1969 North American Dinghy Championship when just a freshman. Since then, Dane and his crews from Tulane have handed bitter defeats to the top collegiate sailors and dominated intercollegiate large boat competition by winning the Douglas and Kennedy Cups for the past two years.

The Douglas Cup, collegiate counterpart of the America's Cup and the intercollegiate match-racing championship, is sailed in Columbia 26's in Long Beach, California. The record of the Tulane team in attaining these two championships is 14 wins and no losses

The Kennedy Cup is sailed at Annapolis, Maryland, in 44 foot yawls and is the symbol of the intercollegiate big boat championship. The two victories in this event are won over 20 of the finest intercollegiate sailing teams in the country.

But Dane is a pain as far as the rest of the sailing world is concerned too. For starters, he won the 1969 North American Soling Championship, the Canadian Soling Championship, and the 1970 British Soling National Championship. He finished as runner-up in the 1970 World Soling Class Championship having defeated that legendary Dane, Paul Elystrom But Elystrom got his revenge when he forced our Dane to take second place in the Olympic preview, Kiel Week Soling competition in Germany. It must be pointed out, however, that most people simply consider Elystrom as the best sailor in the world today.

John does relax periodically, though. Consider the summer of 1969 when he won the World Windmill class competition. As much as anything, he did it for a friend who wanted to sell the championship boat. Or there is the month he spent in Australia, all expenses paid crewing for a friend in the Flying Dutchman World Championships.

It's fairly clear that John deserves his two year title of collegiate sailing All American and that Tulane can be justly proud of "Our Great Dane"



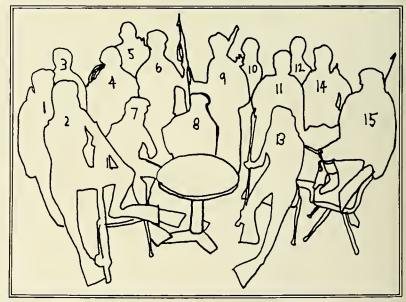




Scuba

The Tulane Scuba Club was formed at the beginning of the spring semester in 1970. The nature of the sport in this area made diving either inaccessible or prohibitively expensive except when attempted in fairly large groups. It was felt that formal organization would facilitate communication among the divers on campus. The club made several dives in the gulf off the coast of Louisiana that year, but because of the late start and the early end of the semester, there was little time to establish the necessary foundations.

for an efficient organization. This year, the club has expanded substantially. Although the membership is not large as yet, the present members are active and enthusiastic about the club and the sport. A number of diving expeditions took members to the Florida Coast at Destin, Pensacola, Tampa, and the Florida Keys, as well as to Florida's inland springs and rivers. In addition, the club has made one dive in the Carribbean off the coast of British Honduras and has another such trip planned for the end of this year. Aside from the recreational aspects of the club, however, it has a much more serious and vital function. Through the use of films and research on new techniques and equipment, the club helps keep its members informed about the latest advances in diving, making it safe to enjoy the sport. In addition to helping one another, the club members are active in assisting with scuba classes held at Tulane. This activity, besides aiding the novice divers, and keeping the club members in touch with the very latest and most professional information, serves as a promotional effort since these classes are the club's main source of membership. About thirty to forty percent of the students in the classes will become active club members, and by the end of the year, they will probably boost active membership to around fifty students.



1/JAMES MCNEAL 2/CATHY TRUSCOTT 3/FRED BELL 4/CARL LEEDY 5/DOUG JOHNSON 6/JAMES MOERS 7/MIKE RACHELSON 8/PHYLLIS NUGENT 9/JAMES HARVEY 10/MIKE KNAPP 11/ROGER FIELDS 12/JEFF FLATER 13/LISA GOLDBERG 14/ERIC HITCHCOCK 15/NIK BEDNARSKI 1/TONI KNORR
2/NANCY PATTERSON
3/VICKY SHERROUSE
4/PEGI BALLENGER
5/JILL DUNCAN
6/PRISSY STEWART
7/JILL STUART
8/MURIAL PLAMGREN
9/JANE FAULKNER
10/MUFFIN MAYER
11/KAY HAAS
12/VICKI REIKES



The Barracuda Club originated in 1945 primarily as a class in water ballet, emphasizing water skills such as synchronized stroking and floating Recently, the group has been reorganized as a club. Competitive tryouts have produced greater team strength and enthusiasm for the art form as a means of creative expression. As such, the emphasis has moved from a "sport" club to a competitive team. By participating in the Southern Aquatic Art Symposium in Greenville, South Carolina, in November, the Barracudas worked with teams from other universities and were introduced to new ideas in synchronized swimming. This was a year of experimenting with various approaches to creative expression in the water. After thoroughly researching the history of voodoo in New Orleans, a seven-member team performed during the Easter break in the International Festival of Aquatic Art in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Their number "Voodoo Rites on the Bayou" was enthusiastically received by critics and audience alike.

This year, funds were utilized to improve the program by purchasing necessary training equipment and costumes. The 1971-72 program includes several team competition trips and a spring show. The Barracuda Club is especially interested in incorporating strong male swimmers for mixed duets and team numbers. This idea will provide new challenges for the club.

—Jill Duncan Newcomb '73

Barracuda



J. Wayne Anderson David A. Marcello James A. Hayes



National Moot Court

The National Moot Court is an annual competition in which the participating teams, representing more than 100 law schools from throughout the nation, argue a moot point of law before a panel of judges. The case is presented as an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The question for 1970-71 involved a defamation of character suit in which a journalist claimed a right to withhold the names of his confidential sources of information.

The competition is staged in two phases, the first being a series of regional competitions throughout the nation. This year the School of Law hosted the regional competition for Region VII—a region comprised of several Southern states. The moot court team representing Tulane advanced from the regionals into the final rounds of competition in New York. The team advanced to the semifinal round, after having been paired against Nebraska, Stanford, and Northwestern University. Tulane was defeated in the semi-final round by Ohio State, the ultimate winner of the competition.

J. Wayne Anderson Law '71 In 1848, with a donation of \$500 to establish an award for outstanding elocution on campus, the Glendy Burke Society was founded. The donor was a local businessman, a contemporary of Paul Tulane. The Glendy Burke Debate Society is the oldest debate in the South and the third oldest in the nation. It has a long tradition and claims many famous alumni

Glendy Burke began this year in a rebuilding program, but by the time mid-season came along Tulane had already established itself by a strong winning trend. The argumentation centered around the topic of Federal wage-and-price controls, with intercollegiate competition done at the tournament level.

The tournaments attended this year included Middle Tennessee State, LSU Emory Samford University, Louisiana Tech, and the Citadel. Significant among the awards received this year are quarter-finals at the Citadel (losing to nationally ranked West Georgia), third at Samford (defeating Ohio State, but then losing again to that same West Georgia team), and first at Louisiana Tech, Analysis and organization are stressed in the speaking, with tournament competition providing the forum to perfect these skills.

Besides travel and competition, Glendy Burke also sponsors the Mardi Gras National Invitational Debate Tournament, with more than 50 teams from all over the country participating in the four-day session. This year's winner was Oklahoma City University, with Loyola of Chicago finishing second

With the teams of Hickok & Pinnolis, and Shea & Buras returning. Glendy hopes to expand its success by developing a program for all those interested in intercollegiate debate. An important step in this development would be a return of the Glendy Burke Debate Scholarship now being withheld by the Admissions Office. Obviously, more than the promise of a "good education is needed to attract top high school debate talent. Tulane debate looks to a stronger future next year with a core of experienced debators plus new members drawn by the hope for debate scholarships.

Debate

-Floyd Buras A&S '72









Soccer

Since its establishment in 1962, the Tulane Soccer Team has posted nine consecutive winning seasons. It has progressed from a small club playing exhibition-type, promotional games, to a team of over 30 members competing in full-scale collegiate competition.

Five times in the last six years, Tulane has carried off the championship trophy for the Gulf Coast Soccer League. The last four years have produced a cumulative record of 42 wins, nine losses, and seven ties.

After a rather slow start which produced frustrating ties in three of the first five matches, the fortunes of the team progressed steadily until its record was 11 wins, two losses, and three ties. Both losses came at the hands (or feet, rather) of non-collegiate opponents.

Although the Soccer Team enjoys its identity as an athletic club, its lack of funds forces the members to pay for equipment and traveling expenses from their own pockets. In addition, the club must often scrounge or wait for a field, rating a mere third place behind both intramural and fraternity endeavors. In spite of these usual problems, however, the team does promise another successul season next year.

-Fred King



FRONT:
PAUL MATLIN
MARK ROGERS
TONY BONO
MUHAMMED BIZANTI
JIMMY STONE
VICTOR LUNYONG
CARLOS BAUMANN
AGELI ELMERI
IVAN DIAZ
MARK FELL
FRED KING, COACH

BACK: DON SOMMERS TIM HUMMEL REINALDO CASTILLO STEVE KORBECKI ROBERTO OWEN REINER ERNST SEAN GALVIN RICK HEBLER BOB ABRAHSON RICHARD HARRIS STEVE TROXLER JIMMY SAN MARTIN FELIPE WOHL

COULDN'T MAKE IT:
VINCENTE CALABRESE
PAUL SILLS
ROB BURRILL
ALI RIAHI
INGO FORTH
DENIS DIEGO









MIKE KEYES CHARLIE MONNOT



Rugby

The Tulane Rugby Team brought its season to a close with a successful record of 12 wins and four losses. Tulane's team was well-seasoned with veterans this year. With the anchors of a strong scrum, averaging six feet and 200 pounds each, the scrum utilized effective ball control, allowing the backs to exhibit strong running, speed, and depth. On the whole, Tulane fielded one of its best balanced teams ever, as evidenced by its winning record.

Significant victories included an 11-3 win over archrival LSU, a gruelling 6-0 victory over the inventors of the game, the British from the H.M.S. Jupiter, and finally taking a second place in the highly competitive Mardi Gras Tournament, over such teams as Houston, Waterloo (Canada), University of Toronto, Clemson, Memphis, and the University of Wisconsin. With its impressive record, Tulane finds itself in the top 20 teams in the nation.

The rugby team has a bleak future unless it can recruit a significant number of undergraduates to fill the ranks of the 20 or so veterans leaving in the next two years. With the concerted effort of a recruiting program next September, hopefully Tulane will be able to field two teams where everyone who joins will play. With better organization next year, and an extensive publicity campaign, the merits of next year's team will be spread on campus and throughout the city.

-Rudick Murphy A&S '74





Pan-hel

Basketball—Zeta Beta Tau; Bowling—Zeta Beta Tau; Touch Football—Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Golf—Sigma Nu; Handball—Kappa Sigma; Softball—Zeta Beta Tau; Track—Sigma Nu; Swimming—Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Volleyball—Alpha Sigma Phi

Intramurals

CAMPUS & DORM LEAGUE CHAMPIONS:

Badminton—Jay Schiller (A & S), Gary Rosmarin
(Phelps); Basketball Free Throws—Kenny Davis
(Navy R.O.T.C.), Will Rodriguez (Irby);
Basketball—Law School, Irby; Bowling—ACT, Irby;
Chess—Michael Ballotti (A & S), Eric Jones
(Derickson); Cross Country—Bill McCray (Air Force
R.O.T.C.), Mike Willoughby (Phelps); Duplicate
Bridge—Anthony Ng and Alvin Aubry (Med School),
Arnie Ricker and Ron Beelman (Creighton); Field
Goal Kicking—Ken Ducote (Newman), David
Hollander (Phelps); Touch Football—Navy R.O.T.C.,
Phelps; Golf—Charles Rosen (Navy R.K.T.C.), Gary
Saginor (Irby); Handball—Robert Thompson (A & S),
Tom Assad (Irby); Pool—Hugh Manson
(Engineering), Gary Saginor, (Irby);
Soccer—Engineering, McBryde; Softball—Navy
R.O.T.C., Irby; Squash—Russ Mericle (Business
School); Dan Nash (Ayres); Swimming—Medical
School, Irby; Table Tennis—Jeff Wiener (A & S),
Bob Griffin (Derickson); Tennis—Steve Foldes (Law
School), Gary Rosmarin (Phelps); Tug-O-War—Navy
R.O.T.C., Phelps; Volleyball—Newman Club, Irby.







Student Senate

A major concern of the 1970-71 Student Senate has been that of communications within the University community. At the level of communication among the students themselves, the Senate's primary weapon was the "Yellow Lorries," a one-page publication of the Student Senate Office distributed several times monthly. Besides giving notice of the various Student Senate activities, the "Yellow Lorries" contained items of community and national concern which were felt to be of interest to the students. Another approach to this student-tostudent contact was the development of working relationships between the Student Senate and the student governments of the 11 colleges of the University, especially with those such as University College which, prior to this year, had had no organized student government.

At the level of communication between the students and the other groups of the University, the Student Senate initiated the "University Forum" series and strove for greater student participation in the University governance process. The forums, held once each week, allowed the students to air their gripes about chronic University problems and to discuss them with various members of the faculty and the administration; topics such as University Food Services, housing, the Health Service, the drug situation nn campus, and the University's financial

crisis were typical.

Students, this year, also found themselves with a greater voice in University governance. For the first time, students, through three non-voting representatives, were given direct access to the Board of Administrators. Students served as voting members of 13 University Senate committees, and four students, elected from the Student Senate, served as voting members of the University Senate. Through such representation, the Student Senate was able to communicate its views on all matters of concern to the University and especially those having to do with student life. The five student representatives on the University Senate Committee on Student Affairs were able to hammer out agreements concerning the student Senate's and Student Welfare Committee's recommendations concerning the co-residence dorm and the 24-hour visitation proposals; the Student Senate in conjunction with the Student Affairs Committee also helped draft a new Student Conduct Code. The Student Senate's traffic and parking proposals, aimed at discouraging unnecessary parking on campus, were dealt with favorably by the University Senate Committee on Traffic and Security. As a result of action taken by a student representative on the Committee on Academic Ceremonies, President Longenecker has agreed to consult with various student body leaders in the selection of future commencement speakers. A last effort made by the Student Senate in attempting to deal with the problem of communications between students and the administration was the sponsoring of arrangements whereby various members of the Board of Administrators had breakfast with students at C.R. and Bruff before their May 6th meeting.

What else has the Student Senate done this year?

- 1) brought the campus a 5¢ Xerox machine,
- 2) sponsored Clothing and Blood Drives,
- made its views known (to "Big John", the N.O. City Council, etc.) about the proposed Mississippi River Bridge,
- k 4) donated \$50. to the Kent State Legal Aid Defense Fund.
- sponsored (in conjunction with LSUNO) an Educational Reform Conference,
- sponsored a student body referendum on the Peoples' Peace Treaty,
- 7) donated \$60. to help the campaign for passage of the city bond issue for the construction of a new Parish Prison,
- 8) sponsored on May 5th a Memorial Service on the quad in memory of those killed in Vietnam, at Kent State, and at Jackson State,
- 9) provided free food for several thousand Mardi Gras guests, provided sleeping space on the quad and under the stadium, provided student marshals to assist the extremely cooperative Security Force, provided daily Mardi Gras information bulletins, and kept the Student Senate Office open and operative 24 hours a day during the Carnival period, and
- 10) sent Spiro T. Agnew a thesaurus.

-Jane Zimmerman





OFFICERS: President:
Ralph Wafer
V.-P. Administration:
Leon Trice
V.-P. Finance:
Ken Levine
Secretary:
Jane Zimmerman
U. C. Board President:
Sonny Wiegand
C.A.C.T.U.S. Chairman:
John Carey

SENATORS:
Architecture:
Alvin Cox
George Miller
A & S:
Brian Bash
Bruce Berger
Jerry Clark
Bruce Feingerts
Mike Florie
Rony Fontana
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George Nelson
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Hugh Taylor
Gary Weiss

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Jack Roniger Newcomb: Barbara Dickson Daniele Dutry

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Academic Affairs—John Barnett
Alumni Relations—Sonny Wiegand
Awards—Jim Lee
Elections—Dan Del Priore
Publicity—David Bauman
Special Projects—Mike Weinstock
Student Welfare—Chuck Leaness



Brotherhood throughout the fraternity system has taken on added meaning as each fraternity has closely scrutinized and re-evaluated its ideology. As a result, the social base upon which every fraternity was founded has been broadened to embody the academic, political, and cultural dimensions which are so important to our time. Fraternity is no longer a social entity, but a vital complement to university life. In an age of war and social unrest, fraternities afford students a home away from home; a sounding board upon which opinions can be shared, and convictions confirmed. The individual, his needs, his likes, and his dislikes have become the focal points of fraternity policy. For this reason, the microsocial environment that fraternity offers has been instrumental in establishing a meaningful direction for its members whose bewilderment and frustration has resulted in apathy. Fraternity is remarkably sensitive to change, a change that each individual member can effect.

Recognizing the need for individual autonomy on the fraternity level, the Interfraternity Council has abandoned its role as a governing body, and has established itself as a service organization. We believe that the laissez-faire atmosphere under which the fraternities now function is vital to their relevance as a social brotherhood.

-Gregory Bertucci Chairman, Tulane I.F.C.

PAT HERRINGTON/SIGMA NU BENNY EICHHOLZ/ZETA BETA TAU DR. K. RIESS, ADVISOR JEFF KINSELL/SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON STEVE WEBB/SIGMA PI DAN MAUTHE/SIGMA PI STEWART KEPPER/SIGMA CHI \$ID MARLOWE/SIGMA NU GREG BERTUCCI/SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON ALAN STEWART/DELTA KAPPA EPSILON ALAN LAX/PHI KAPPA EPSILON JOHN BRADLEY/PHI KAPPA EPSILON CHUCK BRENT/BETA THETA PI BOB GREENSTEIN/TAU EPSILON PHI JIM WITHERSPOON/KAPPA SIGMA BEN BIALICK/ALPHA TAU OMEGA

STANDING: GEORGE MCGOWIN/ALPHA SIGMA PHI MIKE CLADWELL/KAPPA SIGMA CHUCK MAGILL/ALPHA TAU OMEGA

IN ABSENTIA:
JEFF ARMITAGE/SIGMA CHI
JOHN BAEHR/DELTA TAU DELTA
BRUCE BERMAN/SIGMA ALPHA MU
BOB IRUINE/DELTA TAU DELTA
SANDY WEBB/PI KAPPA ALPHA
BILL WEBSTER/KAPPA ALPHA

Newcomb Panhellenic



FRONT:

JEAN BEUTNER/ALPHA DELTA PI BONNIE MOULTON/PHI MU NANCY SWIREN/SIGMA DELTA TAU MARCIA BENNETT/PI BETA PHI KAREN MEADER/PHI MU RONA SIMMONS/PHI MU

CARMEN CRAMER/PI BETA PHI JOAN CLONINGER/KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA FRANCES PAPPAS/ALPHA OMICRON PI ANDI SERVOS/SIGMA DELTA TAU PATTY HAUSER/KAPPA ALPHA TAU BETSY KEYES/ALPHA OMICRON PI MIMI SCHAUB/ALPHA OMICRON PI DALE DANE/CHI OMEGA CATHY BOUDREAUX/ALPHA DELTA PI PATSY FRIEDLER/ALPHA EPSILON PHI PAT PRINS/ALPHA EPSILON PHI KAREN CONLEY/PI BETA PHI ANDREA RICARDS/CHI OMEGA JENNY JACKSON/KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA BETH CHILDRESS/KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA KAREN LAUTZ/KAPPA ALPHA TAU

what you want to say, doing what's right for you, being yourself-conformity being ostracized and rejected. Verbal expression and action are expected of today's students. Each issue demands a stand; the war, ecology, abortion, drug control. The perpetual question is "what do you think?" This continuous bombardment and exposure to new ideas necessarily precipitates a striving toward self-knowledge and understanding, achieved most readily through casual, impromtu discussions. The sorority house affords the friendly atmosphere needed for discovering and developing oneself. Expressing how and what you feel without great apprehension, having a feeling of belonging and a warmth away from home, and of primary significance, the absense of apathy, only accomplished by individuals working

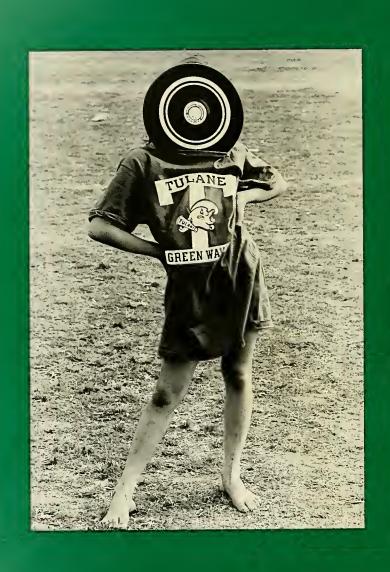
Individualism is the emphasis-saying

Newcomb Panhellenic Council exists only to coordinate sorority activities through cooperation. Restrictions on behavior and ideas are not the purpose of the Panhellenic. Panhellenic's aim is the development of interpersonal relationships. As long as individuals seek friendships, sororities will survive.

> -Frances Pappas Vice-President, Newcomb Panhellenic







JAMBALAVA 1971 EDITOR MATT ANDERSON

PHINCIPLE ACCOMPLICES

FRANCISCO ALECHA, WYLIE DAWSON.
PATRICIA HOPKINS, GAYLE LETULLE,
AND SHEILA SILVER

CONTRIBUTORS

DANA ARBOTT. WAYNE ANDERSON, GREG BERTUCCI.
BILL BROWN, PLOYD BURAS, BRUCE DANNER, JILL
BUNGAN, TONY FONTANA, JIM HARVEY, KATHY KEIM,
FRED KING, TONY LANASA, GAYLE LETULLE, RUDICK
MURPHY, FRANCES PAPPAS, KEN WEIL, SYLVIA YOUNG,
AND JANE ZIMMERMAN.

PHOTOGRAPHY

MATT ANDERSON/ cover, 5, 6-9, 12-13, 16-19, 24, 26-27, 28-29 (top & bottom), 30 (top), 31-33, (top, mid-right), & color), 35 (color, & bottom left), 36 (top), 38-41, 43-53, 55 (bottom), 56-57, 61, 66, 68-73, 74 (right), 75-78, 82-85, supdy brimberg/ 67, farricle hockmeier/ 2, 54, 55 (top), 58-59, 60, 62-63, 64-65, 79, 80-81, 86-7, John James/ 10-11, 14-15, 20-21, 28 (middle), 30 (color), 34 (middle), 35 (middle, & bottom right), 36 (color), 37, stan longeneoker/ 29 (color), dr. winston right/ 22-23, mike smith/ 25, 74 (left), 88.





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"One must not tie a ship to a single anchor, nor life to a single hope—
for no human condition is ever permanent, so do not be overjoyed in good fortune, nor too sorrowful in misfortune."

—Ronald S. Bertucci



Ronald S. Bertucci, Arts and Sciences '71
Dr. Ann Fischer, Newcomb
Stephen Huffman, Engineering '71
Dean John W. Lawrence, Architecture
Roberta Stuart, Newcomb '74
Dr. David Topping, Arts and Sciences





THE BREWTON MEDICAL CENTER

MCMILLAN AVE.

BREWTON, ALABAMA

RANDOLPH M. MCDOWELL

May 28, 1970

Dr. Herbert E. Longnecker President Tulane University of Louisiana Tulane University Station New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Dear Dr. Longnecker:

I hate to disturb you with this letter but feel that I must speak out about certain activities at Tulane University. My first reaction when I viewed the notorious picture of Tulane University students burning President Nixon in effigy, which was in Time Magazine several weeks ago, was one of disbelief. I did not believe that the administrators and president of such a great university would allow such to go on. Disregarding whether or not President Nixon is liked or disliked by the vast majority of students, the office of the President of the United States is the highest office to be held in this country. The office itself demands the respect of the entire nation, and the man who holds this office is there because of the mandate of the people of this country. Disrespect to this office is comparable to gross disrespect to our flag, and to our nation and what it stands for. Unfortunately you are held responsible for the actions of the University and for the actions of its students. It is hopeful that I have been misinformed about certain other things going on at Tulane but until I understand the situation better, I am withholding further contributions to this University. Of course my contributions are small and will not be missed, but as an interested alumnus of our University I felt that I had to speak out.

Very truly yours,

Hobert & Dw Robert E. Low, M.D.

REL:k

Medicine Class, 1946 cc: Chairman, Board of Administrators

cc: Chairman Alumni Fund

President, Tulane Alumni Assoc. cc:

cc: Tulane Hullabaloo

TO ROBERT LOW— WHEREVER HE MAY BE

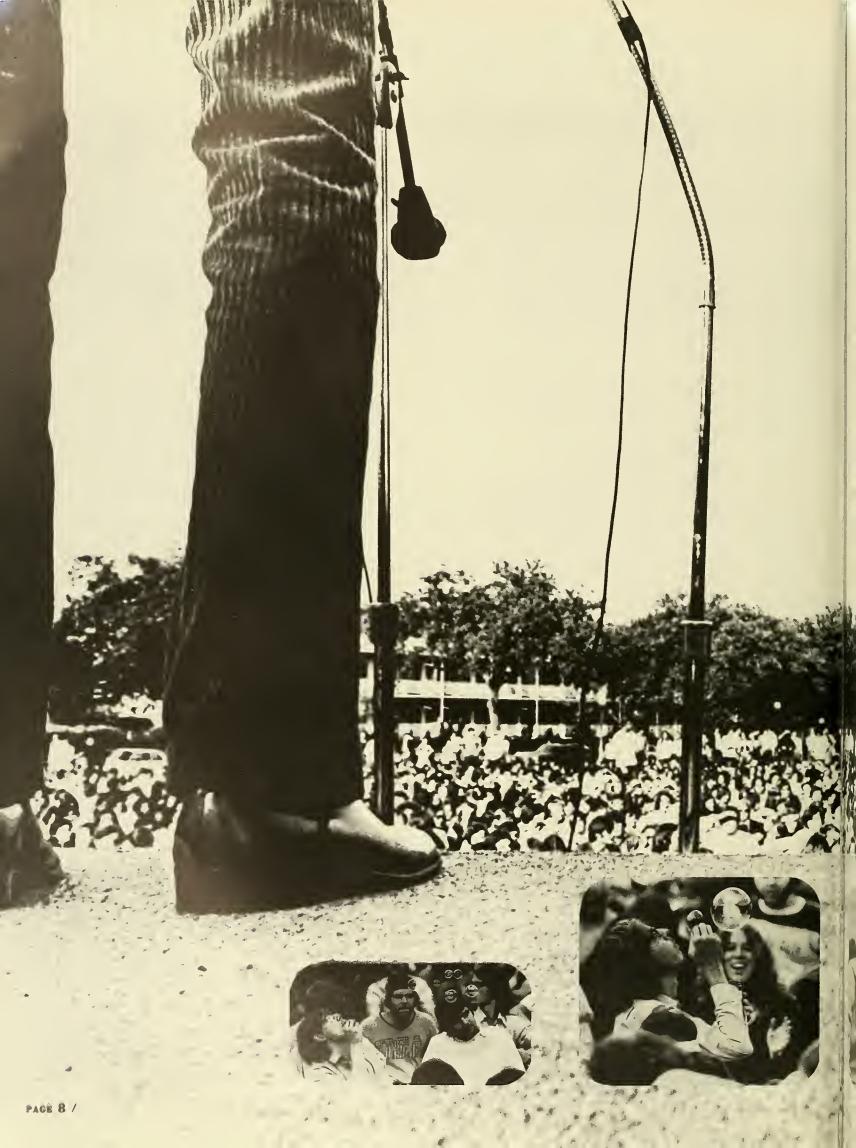


The letter which appears on the opposite page, when I first read it more than a year ago, seemed to contain the rather commonly held opinion of a typical alumnus who had lost touch with his University. But, as I found out recently, the Robert Low of 1971—while maintaining his concept of resolute respect for national symbols—proved to be a supporter of student "rights," an envious admirer of those students today who have more courage than students had in his 'day' to stand up to faculty members and administrators. But more important, Robert Low revealed that I was the first person from Tulane to respond directly to his letter. True, he had received two very impersonal form letters from the University, but in the interim, neither helped in any way to placate his distress over the events that occurred last spring.

Who should be blamed for the lack of communication with Robert Low, and for that matter, all the Robert Lows from the class of 1946, or 1926, or 1966? I would deduce that all of us here at Tulane in 1971, as well as all the Robert Lows out there, all 40,000 of them, are all partially at fault. To the students and the "nine to five-rs" who run the University, I would suggest that we can or should go out of our way to find, question, and correct wherever necessary, the misnomers and misconceptions which others might have about this University, about the 'student movement' concept, and how it relates to Tulane. But more than that, I would hope we would approach the Robert Low's with a willingness to seek out and understand their philosophies and their concepts. Likewise, the Robert Low's should not let their questions go unanswered. If they believe that they are misinformed, as this Dr. Low hoped that he was, they should also seek out the truth from other sources; to be frustrated by silence, as Dr. Low was for over a year, can only breed further misgivings.

On the following pages, we have presented the opinions of five writers, two students, two faculty members, and one administrator, all of whom have set about to explain what has occurred in the past 20 months at this institution. Their opinions are not intended to be taken individually as the correct interpretation; rather, we would hope that the articles would stimulate each reader to formulate his own interpretation of what has occurred here. Then seek out a Robert Low or two; as an exercise of the intellect, it may be a worthwhile endeavor.

-Matt Anderson June, 1971



Why were there quite literally only one-tenth the number of campus disturbances this year as compared to last? Why did Tulane have no difficulty this year? What has changed?

I suppose everyone on this and other campuses has asked those or similar questions. And the answers, if they can be found, will be important, for the only way to make reasonable guesses about the future is to have evolved intelligent conclusions about the past.

It would be satisfying to say that the campuses are so different because the world is so different. Yet the horror of Vietnam continues. The Calley trial and the current official investigations of 55 other Americans—including a general—for atrocities must have heightened our awareness of the cost of war to the American living as well as to the Vietnamese and American dead. Problems of race continue. Read Harold Sylvester's statement in Book One of this Jamb. Oil spills, mercury poisoning, and the death of the eagles document the continued defacing and befouling of our earth.

The national issues are still here. And even the local issues of substance remain. The Dubinsky affair—the most inflammatory issue of a year ago—is sufficiently unresolved to have been useful this spring to anyone who sought to promote a confrontation.

The difference is not in issues. The difference is in people. On this campus at least, people are dealing with people in a manner markedly different from the manner of last year. A number of people have said that communication is better. And it is, but that's not all of the explanation. "Good" communication exists when meaning is clearly conveyed. The vituperation associated with the TLF movement of last spring accurately conveyed meaning. It also made rational resolution of disagreement difficult

This year people are hearing other people. To hear someone—to really hear him—is to admit to him that we are less than certain that we have the answer, to tell him that perhaps he can help in the resolution of the difficulty, and to involve him actively in developing a solution. I like the term Robert King Merton used in his commencement address: "the new sensibles." Somehow, the place has become nearly overrun with "sensibles" this year.

Where did the "sensibles" come from? Actually, nearly all of us were here last year. We changed. Tom Ireland in the first Book of the Jamb gives significant credit to the Tulane Summer Conference. Doubtless, the Conference was one of a number of things that convinced us that if we take Tulane seriously, we had better take each other seriously. Though the TLF "liberation" of the University Center last spring may have begun in the revolution-should-be-fun spirit of Jerry Rubin's Do It, it ended with rumors of violent counter-liberation and an awareness that revolution can be dangerous.

In sum, I think a number of events of last spring and summer made many of us just flat scared for Tulane; and that made us "sensibles."

One wonders how well we learned our lessons. Tacked to one of my bookshelves is an epigram inscribed on a large scratch pad by one of the Summer Conference participants: "Once upon a time there was a fairy princess . . . but she didn't last." I kept it for what I think the young lady is saying about me and my generation and for what I think it says about her. But does it say something about Tulane of this year and next?

with the TLF movement of last spring accurately -Dr. Edward Rogge, conveyed meaning. It also made rational reso-Director of Admissions lution of disagreement difficult. and Financial Aid The kaleidoscopic turmoil that swept across college campuses last spring was followed this spring by a mysterious calm as the dominant mood at Tulane and most universities. A combination of outrage at President Nixon's announcement of the Cambodian invasion and the shock of the shootings at Kent State and Jackson State had sent students into a severe wave of gut-reaction violence or protest on many campuses in 1970. Thousands of students who converged on Washington in May to protest the war threatened to become one of the most potent political froces in the nation.

But despite great hopes for thrusting the university, as an institution, into the American political process, the campuses remained relatively quiet in 1971. Tulane tended to follow this national pattern. The spring of 1970 brought the fiery destruction of one of the barracks, the takeover of the University Center, the anti-Cambodian demonstrations, the hanging of Nixon in effigy, the flagpole incident. The next fall Tulane floundered through its normal winter hibernation en route to predicted trouble in the spring. The question was, what would "it" be this year? "It never happened.

But why were the campuses calm this past year despite America's continued involvement in Southeast Asia and the constant student concern over our domestic problems? Some point to the absence of shocking events like Kent and Jackson State, the decline of attacks on students by Spiro T., the loss of glamor of extremism, or even the frustration of students with the lack of success of protests. The "movement" has

definitely strayed away from its formerly nihilistic tendencies.

Each campus has its own individual combination of reasons for the quiet. Tulane's reasons were probably as complex as any, and any speculation is almost purely guess. Could it have been the successful "Year of the Green"? or how about the completion of the "Memorial to an IBM Punch Card" (better known as the new Science Center)? A more realistic explanation may be that considerable progress was made here to increase the voice of students in University governance. Placing students on the Board of Administrators, the University Senate, and vital committees was a move in the right direction.

Still another reason for the calm may have been the realization that to show hostility toward the university because of policies of the national government simply does not make sense. The university should be a rallying point for constructive change rather than a martyr for displaced aggression.

Hopefully, next year students will continue to avoid violence. But Tulane students and students all over the country should assert themselves to bring about necessary change. Students can, collectively and individually, apply effective pressures for constructive change in our society without unnecessary disturbances. Let's hope our pleas for progress are not ignored because of the lack of thunder and lightning.

-Bruce Feingerts A & S '72



One can easily come forth with a string of cliches to answer the question, "Why has the campus been so quiet this year?" Maybe the cliches are right. And maybe the fact that the cliches are right is the nub of the students' problem in 1971. Sociologists like myself make a business of analyzing the social world, an enterprise formerly the domain of youth feeling their way into identities of themselves and their world. There are too many of us sociologists around, and we have too many answers (all of which seem to be at least a little bit right). Worst of all, most of our answers carry a sort of sadness about the plight of being human and the dehumanizing contingencies of having society forced upon us. This sort of realism can be learned too early; there is an advantage in stumbling into the facts of loneliness and powerlessness rather than having them anticipated. Ignorance can be bliss. Be that as it may, today's students are exposed to their own fallibilities too early and too much.

Despite my own warnings, I will try to provide my own analysis of this question, more from the viewpoint of the professor than of the sociologist. A first answer is that the Tulane campus was quiet because it has always been quiet. Maybe the events of last year were not really eventsover and over we hear the statement that only a miniscule proportion of the student body was involved in the "uprisings"; this seems largely correct. Furthermore, we can say that nothing really happened; the occupation of the U.C. and the flagpole incident may have been non-events in terms of their consequences. Thus, if nothing happened this year or last year or the year before last year, what is there to explain? But that conclusion really isn't much fun; we surely can find something to exhume and dissect.

The students of 1970 were revulsed with their country more than they were with Tulane University. Tulane happened to be a handy representative of American society, and consequently provided a stage for an attempted happening. Tulane was and is representative of the larger society in many respects: elitism, rising "taxation" with few visible benefits, credibility gaps, and an isolation of the business of governance from the "people." These are all descriptive of Tulane to a certain degree, but are equally descriptive of other American universities. The acted-out revulsion seemed to have some effects locally. The weekly forums with administrators seem to

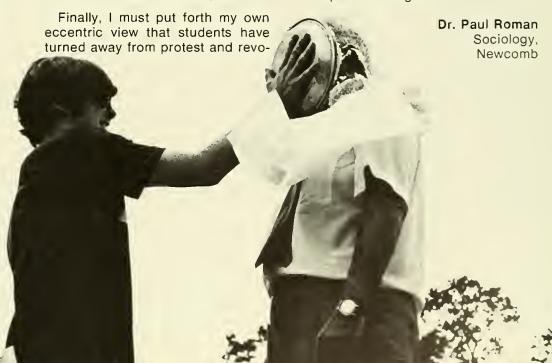
be a usefully symbolic result; likewise the Mushroom has been a most valuable addition to the University, although there may be some question as to whether it might have been established "anyway." But these "concessions," if they can rightfully be called such, are really not much. But neither were the demands.

Maybe the 1971 student body was "cooled out" by these concessions. But this seems too simple and too wrong. These were not the changes that were desired. What was wanted was an end to the powerlessness of the people in American society. But the past year has seen this powerlessness grow in new and unexpected ways. In my mind, the action of the grand jury in Ohio in response to the Kent State tragedy provided a clear and final answer to the question of the worth of protesting. Thus the quietude.

Another facet in explaining this year's "peace" is the decline in health of Mother Tulane. Not only threatened with repudiation and permanent insult from the AAUP, she has also been reduced to an almost bare cupboard and a tattered frock in terms of the financial future. It just seems unfair to beat on the old girl when she's really down. In my experience I have never seen a student body or faculty that was so selfflagellating about the quality of its university as the Tulane community. This has been greatly tempered this year; those who can't leave her may not love her, but at least have put up with her to a greater degree than before. This change in attitude perhaps reflects the national insecurity of universities in general; the events of 1970 clearly informed the powerful that the universities were one citadel of the enemy. Consequently we are being starved into shaping up.

lution because of the way most of them were brought up. The pseudo-psychiatric strategies advocated by Dr. Spock et al. have obliterated that ancient and blessed potential of humankind which I would call ego strength or ego integrity. We all went through various forms of protest and self-defense when we were kids, but sooner or later we "came around" to the "correct" discovery that what really wrong was us. This is the consequence of the "threat of withdrawal of love" childrearing strategy employed by the enlightened middle class for the past 25 years or so. Thus to replace the protest groups we have encounter groups. Here the individual can find the real source of his troubles and complaints: himself. The University Health Service's psychiatric service boomed this year as it never did before: the flow of prescription psychiatric drugs appeared almost to equal the fun-drug traffic. This is where the myth of the counter-culture is really stripped bare: this generation has been taught to "adjust" at any cost; the fear of rejection runs so high that friendship will be purchased from a psychiatrist or in an encounter group as the first resort rather than the last resort. Despite words to the contrary. we don't trust the reality of worth of our own being; we seek to change ourselves instead of changing the social structure, insuring an everflowing supply of love and acceptance. With this value so deeply engrained in the youth generation, with drugs seen as the only route to a better reality (more explicit than the elders' climbing into their martinis), the status quo has little to fear now or in the future.

This is a terrifying prognosis and explanation for the quiet campus. I hope it's wrong.





The class of '71 lived through probably the most exciting, exhausting, exhilarating, and anguished four years in Tulane's history. Conflict between the students and the faculty, between the students and the administration, between the students and the community reached a high point in the spring of 1970. Nearly everyone expected the troubles to continue to accelerate into the fall of 1970, but quite the opposite happened. The academic year 1970-71 has been as peaceful as any even in the suddenly fashionable 1950's. I have been asked to speculate why this peace fell. Naturally, no one can be sure, but listed below are my best guesses. Since the same thing happened all over the country, the emphasis will not be on persons and issues unique to Tulane.

- (1) The recession. Revolutionaries need money and leisure, strange as it may seem. Students began to worry about getting a job when they graduated—the seller's market of the 1960's disappeared and there was even some indication that parents would be less generous. There was a shift in atmosphere from expansiveness and high rhetoric to more direct and immediate matters. Revolutions come out of depressions, sometimes, and more often, out of rapid expansions; but never out of recessions.
- (2) Faculty and administrative resistance. Punishment began to be meted out to disruptive faculty and students. Just as the recession saw the end of the decade-long expansion of student economic power, so the sanctions saw the end of the equally long expansion of student freedom of behavior. Personal behavior will probably continue to be largely unrestricted, but direct political action will be limited.
- (3) The loss of glamor of violence and direct action. There was both a fascination with and aversion to violence during the late Sixties. Deaths at Kent State and the University of Wisconsin tipped the balance against violence. Many of the leftist leaders also lost the charisma and moral influence that they previously had.
- (4) The chance of a student having to fight in the Vietnam War and the uncertainty as to whether he would be called were decreased. The war declined in scope and severity and the lottery draft system took away a large degree of uncertainty as to whom would be called.
- (5) The race question became less involved in campus politics. White students became disillusioned with Black students. Black students became disillusioned with White students. The inward turning of Black students lessened all types of contact, including confrontation.
- (6) Students gained more control over their personal life. Many restrictions unrelated to students' academic behavior were relaxed. This increased freedom eliminated a variety of strongly felt grievances and also diverted students from political issues.
- (7) Students gained a larger voice in university government. This is not only last, it is also very much least. Students actually have very little more influence over the running of the university in 1971 than in 1961. Although "Student Power" was much talked about, students never had much interest in running the university.

—Dr. Robert S. Robins Political Science, A & S

From anathema. . . . to dialogue . . . to consclousness

This past spring most colleges and universities experienced an unexpected calm on their campuses; the recurring question, "Why was the campus quiet this year?", haunted everyone from parents to the university presidents, themselves. Tulane, not to be an exception by any means, was equally free from the demonstrations, marches and speech rallys which were so commonplace in the spring of last year. This is not to say that the students at Tulane had forgotten about the war in Southeast Asia, the Cambodian invasion or the atrocities at both Kent and Jackson State. For reasons which I will attempt to explain, the student interest and energies, nationally as well as at Tulane, took a new and unanticipated direction this past year.

On the national scene the politically committed leaders were tactically and helplessly at ends. After everything had failed, they could not think of much else to do. The two alternatives open for them were, either to commit themselves to long term projects (which, practically speaking, did not look very bright) or they could just give up. It is easy to see how the end result could be nothing but frustration. When the politically involved student followers are faced with frustration and are not committed to full time action, they get bored very easily. Their only alternative is to get back into themselves, to withdraw from the political arena, and to return to their private lives for reconciliation. The students involved in the spring-wars of 1970 were just plain tired; tired of violence and tired of repeating their unaswered call for a new way of life.

On the local scene at Tulane, there were some very definite reasons for the radical change in campus climate. The first, and probably the best, explanation for the change in mood was the absence of Tulane's radical leaders. For various reasons, about which there is some speculation, these leaders of last spring were not to be found at fall registration. The second and most visible reason for the turn about this year was the efforts made by those students still concerned in bringing about meaningful change, and by those few administrators sincerely involved in bringing about increased and better communications within the Tulane community. Their concerted attempt could be seen in the weekly university forums, set up by Student Body President and ex-campus radical, Ralph Wafer, to increase the dialogue between the administration and the students. This effort in bettering communications was further aided by the increased student representation on the Board of Administrators. Finally, to get more student participation in the bodies directly affecting the life of the student, the University Center Governing Council was created with a student elected as chairman.

It is important to point out that, if newly created efforts to increase communication within the university community are to work, the students must vigorously and actively confront the administration with any and all changes necessary for the improvement of their educational insti-

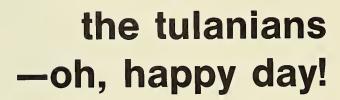
tution. As past events at Tulane, especially those most recent, the spring of '70, have clearly indicated, if Tulane is to move ahead as a viable and changing institution of higher learning, the students will have to take a more active and instrumental role.

Finally, a word must be mentioned here for what I think is the new student activism going on behind the scenes at Tulane. Because of our changing youth culture, and because of the genuine frustration with national issues and priorities, many students are putting their efforts to work on a more personal level. Smaller groups are forming on campus with more emphasis being placed on personal growth and inter-personal relationships. This is evident in the increased participation in encounter, and so, called sensitivity groups. Students are looking inwards for many of the answers which they could not find in mass demonstrations. This renewed inner life, which Charles Reich calls "Consciousness III," will be what is needed for a new and better community and world.

—Lee Trice Architecture '72









The Spring calendar at Tulane usually allows for a campus riot, a deluge of rain, and the Tulanians' Spring Show; this year (as mentioned in the previous articles), no one showed up for the riot, and it failed to rain. The Tulanians' however, attracted over 2700 people to Dixon Hall over a three night stretch.

The Tulanians' popularity can be attributed to the wider range in music the group now sings. Eleven years ago when the organization was formed, light pop was the only music sung. Much of the credit for this change toward a wider variety in music and for the new arrangements from original popular songs is due to the





group's director, Leland Bennett. Many have seen him and his group seemingly mouthing words as they practice in the fish-bowl (the large listening room in the University Center). Their work is not, however, unrewarded—over an eight week period from March to May, they performed at alumnae educational conferences in Jackson and Biloxi, Mississippi, a three night stand in Der Rathskeller, the Spring Show, and the Bob Hope Show in Municipal Auditorium.

To refresh one's memory as to the type of music which the Tulanians have "popularized" with their own following, here are some of the songs which high-

lighted this year's spring performances: Sad Lisa (Cat Stevens), Close to You and We've Only Just Begun (the Carpenters), My Sweet Lord (George Harrison), Save the Country (Laura Nyro), Requiem for the Masses (the Association), Sunday Will Never Be the Same (Spanky and Our Gang), Midnight Cowboy, Everybody's Talkin', Jesus Christ Superstar, and Oh Happy Day.

-Diane Burnside Newcomb '71











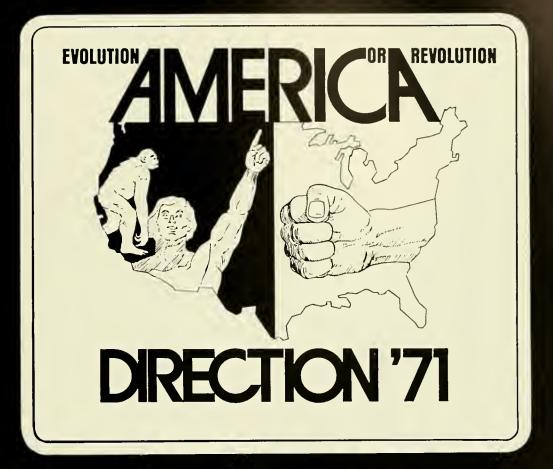












"... and because I believe brevity is the soul of wit, I only want to make a couple of random comments. First, the Direction program has become and will continue to be a timely and a sought-after forum for some of America's most distinguished individuals. I think that we all can be very proud of that fact. Second, the emphasis this year in Direction has been an attempt to increase the interaction between the speakers, the students, and the faculty. To do this we have created the Direction "Living Room," which will be located on the second floor of the University Center and which we sometimes know as the Kendall Cram Room. And here I invite you, in fact I encourage you to go over, to take your shoes off, to sit down—we have carpets over there, there are a few things to nibble on ... to eat ... sandwiches ... and I encourage you to—establish ... a relationship with some of the speakers who have come—brevity sure is the soul of wit and I'd better stop—a long way not to talk at you but to communicate with you . . ."

-Clark Durant, Chairman, Direction '71

wednesday, april 21st



william f. buckley, jr.

"What is it that happens when the government undertakes to do something? They are saying now in Europe 'You know what would happen if the Communists took over the Sahara desert?' to which the answer is one, 'nothing for 50 years'—and two, 'there would be a shortage of sand.' It seems that the government has for reasons not fully understood, an extraordinary capacity (a) to accomplish nothing at all, and (b) when it does end up in accomplishing something, it is more often a negative than a positive.

"... when the government addresses itself to a particular problem, it seldom seems to explore the strategic consequences of it. So it is when we deal with a farming problem, public housing, and with education. Plainly, we have to recognize that that particular amalgan of power and idealism tends to be presumptively the most dangerous enemy not only of people who desire to be efficient but of people who desire to be tree."







enoch powell, m.p.

"It is human to wish to believe what is pleasant and to disbelieve what is unpleasant. Men are still prone to say of those who tell them unwelcomed truth, 'He hath a devil.' However, there is also an active principle at work in combating the admission of those facts which would enable error to be avoided. This is make-believe . . . Resistance to the shattering of makebelieve Is reinforced by a curious moral phenomenon. It appears to those sustaining make-believe that they are somehow performing a moral duty so that willful blindness to facts or suppression of facts is sanctified . . . Once again, perhaps a trace of the primitive magical belief in the power of words to cause events: Don't say it, it won't happen; don't mention it, it won't be there."

thursday, april 22nd/ seymour hersh





"... okay, this isn't the way the war all is, nobody is suggesting that. There are a lot of good soldiers there, there are a lot of good programs. But an awful lot of this stuff goes on. Anybody that doesn't think so, just remember, the Pentagon itself said they knew nothing. General Westmoreland received no word of My Lai—they announced this last fall—he had absolutely no word, no inclination of My Lai until Arnold Ridenhour wrote his letter. I'll take their word on that . . . but it leaves them open to the inevitable charge that when something this serious, this traumatic, can go on and they have no inclination . . . It's not even a question of being easy to believe, it's a question of how prevalent such attitudes are. I think it's much more prevalent than we've wanted to believe . . .

"... I guess I'll just conclude with a sad story from a vet ... One of them was telling me the other day—a lot of them are angry at me because they think I popularized the myth of the average GI as being an atrocity man—they think the responsibility goes much higher. One of them was telling me the other night—he was trying to explain why he wasn't such a bad guy. And he said he had been on a long range reconnaisance patrol for three or four days in the field. They were coming back on the outskirts of their landing zone, and they saw somebody, some GI raping a Vietnamese woman. And he said 'Man, we blew them both away.' I don't want to be too subtle. Remember his point was, 'We just might kill a gook but this time we took the guy with her.' I did ask, "Why did you kill the woman?" And he said, 'She wouldn't have been much good anyway.' But mind you, that's the way they are—they need a lot of help psychologically, et cetera . . ."

friday april 23rd



jerrold footlick:

"Could each of you gentlemen assess why you think the campuses have been quiet, or apparently quiet this year, as opposed to some of the previous years?"

dr. russell kirk:

"I think the main reason is that on many a campus, the students feel that they've been used by various forces. I'll give you one sample—after the Kent State affair last year in Ohio, the staging ground for protest throughout Ohio, and indeed throughout a larger region, was Oberlin. The SDS and other organizations came in there and used dormitories and other buildings as a staging ground for protest across the country. Well, Oberlin had a rally about a week or so ago with an eminent radical speaker coming. In contrast to the previous year, only about 150 turned out, and of those 150, many were highly critical, very suspicious, and they made it clear they weren't going to march on Washington. Clearly, the sentiments were that they had been used at Kent State and elsewhere and don't intend to have their heads bashed in any more for some ideologue, whose motives they question."



dr. harold taylor:

"The campuses have become in a sense emotionally and politically exhausted . . . and a lot of the students who organized things last year have graduated; there is a new chemical compound in this year's student body. But just looking at it from the outside first, the situation is one in which the efforts by students to act politically on a national scale were in a sense defeated. The actual involvement of students in politics in the November election quite often resulted in getting the vote out, but then the voters would vote for the wrong man (which is discouraging for a new worker in the field of politics); the political situation wasn't one which lent itself to the wishes and ambitions of students to gain more political importance.

"On the campuses, I think two things have happened: the students have seen more clearly the direct relationship between educational and social reform, and being activists, they wish to work at particular projects, which students have tried out in one place or another. This is more absorbing to them and more satisfying than either the demonstrations and protest which, after all, is merely a limited social instrument for achieving limited objectives. You can't keep on demonstrating—it loses any effectiveness which it can have as rhetorical theatre—because the people have seen the act before. And people are not responding to demonstrations in the same way that they used to when it was more of a novelty, and more a demonstration of the excitement of students and their wish to improve the society. I think the energy then, has been diverted into practical educational reform projects and away from standard techniques of dissent and demonstration, either on war or on educational programs."



dr. george roche:

"I suspect that the change which has occurred on the college campuses within the past year-and it is a very marked change, obviously-centers on the fact that the students have begun to perceive that there's a difference between power and authority. The rhetoric of as recently as one year ago assumed 'all power to the people,' meaning the students, that the university was a power center which could be taken over, and that power could be used to have certain reforming changes within society. Well, this hasn't worked out that way at all because the university in fact never possessed that kind of power. The only thing that the university has been successfully able to project in the long run is a kind of authority. If you need to spank a child, that's the exercise of power. But, if in fact, you're able to handle him without doing that, because he respects you, because he lends credence to what you're telling him-that's authority. The universities at one time had that authority, but students mistook it for power, and now they discover that neither power nor authority exist in the present disjointed, confused, politicalized academic community."

dr. clark kerr:

"Let me say . . . two reasons which I don't think fit. One is that students have been used by ideologues in the past. My contact with students indicates that they usually know what they're doing, that the problems of May a year ago were kind of welled-up in thousands and almost millions of students; they weren't being misled by some people for ulterior purposes. I don't think students can be used, very many of them, for very long. So I don't agree with that solution. Second, I don't think we have less trouble this year because students are any less alienated, or any less dissatisfied. We still have the same problems around-of Vietnam, of poverty, of racial discrimination-and my feeling, if anything, is that the students are perhaps even more dissatisfied with certain things than they were one year ago. So, you can't say that all of a sudden, dissatisfaction and disaffectlon disappeared.

"My answers would be this: first of all, if you look at the whole history of student movements, they've been very volatile. They go to high peaks and they drop down into low valleys. Last year was a high peak; this year is a low valley. I don't think that you can draw too much either from the peak (that it's leading to revolution) or a valley (that you're going back to the '50s and the apathetic generation). One of the reasons I think we have this valley is that a lot of people did get turned off by a lot of the violence which occurred last year, and summer. I also think that there is some additional sophistication by students as to how you really can approach the public and get constructive results and also how much they are will-



ing to accomplish. You can pledge yourself in May to work for elections in November, and when November comes along, you're doing something completely different.

"If anyone is reaching the conclusion that just because there hasn't been any trouble this year, that there never would be again—I think they're absolutely wrong. I think the conditions are there of dissatisfaction and disaffection, so that it could break out again if there is sufficient provocation. I just personally hope that the problems now facing America get solved quickly enough and well enough so that it doesn't break out again. But so long as this nation faces the major problems which are now unsolved, I think we have to expect, from time to time, there will be major waves of student dissent and even student disruption."

riday, april 23rd

mayor carl stokes:

"I happen not to be mayor of a black city. It's a white city. There's 63% of you people there (turned that one around, huh?) Now, this is significant because the only way that it could be done was obviously by some kind of coalition. If there were only 35% black people there, Americans think that only white people vote for white people and black people vote for black people-I couldn't have gotten elected-right? So what we did was, we put together the black minority, we put Puerto Rican, we put the poor white and then we put together the fair-minded middle class and-I don't want to call him a liberal—just the fair-minded guy. It hap-pened that each time I'd run, I'd run against a slob. So my campaigns didn't test whether you were liberal or not-they just tested whether you had good sense or not . . .

"... I've always understood about white people who hate black people, and I've always understood the game the aristocracy of the South played against the white Southerner and the black Southerner. He put them at one another's necks while he exploited both of them. So I understood that class exploitation. But do you know that I have never really understood that middle-class black people did not like lower-economic black people? I never got any more hate from any group of people against me in Cleveland than when I moved low income black people into middle-income black neighborhoods. And let me tell you the kinds of reasons that they raised to me as to why I should not do this. In the first place they would say, 'Now we're all black, so you know that we don't have anything against these people, Stokes. But, it would overcrowd our schools. They have a lot of children. They have not had the opportunity to be prepared well, so it would lower the quality of our schools. The large number of people that would move in with these families would put an extra load on the sewers and the children would pose traffic hazards and overall they would contribute to the crime and delinquency rate of the community. And, finally, it's just the fact that when you get poor people in your neighborhood, it affects your property values!' That was a hell of an educative experience for me . . .

michael harrington:

"We have to begin to think socially. I suggest to you—but this is a piece of wisdom that does not require you to become a socialist to understand—the invisible hand of Adam Smith will not save our cities or our civilization. Our brains will do it if we can spend the quantities of money with some kind of qualitative intelligence to deal with the problem of housing that is destroying the cities, is locking the poor up in them and is destroying not only the lives of the poor but, I tell you, is destroying the lives of every one of us in this society. If we lock poor people and black people and Chicanos up in cities, then those of us who are white and affluent are also jailers. And that's intolerable."



dr. edward banfield:

"We're not arguing about whether some people are poorer than others-or whether poverty is desirable. The crucial fact of the matter is that we live in an enormously productive economic order. It's unbelievable how much it produces and how at compound interest, so to speak, its productivity increases despite the stupidities of the way we run things. When you're talking about poverty you're not looking forward twenty or thirty years-you're looking back twenty or thirty years. The problems are essentially not ones of getting the material requirements of a good life—the problems are of inculcating the standards and values and tastes and ways of life that will make a good life for those who have the material requirements. And that is infinitely more difficult."

dr. benjamin rogge:

"This discussion tonight could have gone in any number of directions. The city is a multi-faceted operation and set of problems. We could have moved in that direction—we could have talked about crime—there are any number of directions. We talked a great deal about poverty. We have solved no problems for once and for all. I think what we have demonstrated here, though, is the kind of process that gives us hope for the American society, and that is the process of rational discourse. It is this kind of rhetoric that gives hope for the long run survival, the long run viability of this society of ours."

daniel p. moynihan:

"You can't solve the problem of life, of love, of humanity-everybody dies sooner or later, which is kind of awful-these things won't go away. But poverty can. We ought to be clear. Mike Harrington and I were together in those days when we drafted the poverty bill (the OEO bill in 1964), and I think we had a fairly clear idea: among other things we were defining a problem which included everybody. One of the nice things about the word "poverty" is that it includes whites as well as blacks and they're together . . . I would disagree with one point (made Carl Stokes)-that the people don't starve quietly—people do starve quietly.
They've been starving quietly out there
in the boundocks of the South for the last 100 years. The only consolation they've got out of their politicians has been a certain kind of ugly racism that meant you may be as poor as a man could be, but somehow you could always be better than somebody else just because your neck was red and his neck was black . . .

"... we're talking about this problem of evolution or revolution—you've got to understand, this is not something you'd like me to say to you. I can tell you that I really know how to stand on my head and make you feel wonderful about how wonderful we all are and how we're going to go out there and change that rotten system and smash the state! You're not! You're going to go out, and get married, and have kids, and wonder how'd it happen so fast?"



saturday, april 24th / george mcgovern



"At this point, the counter-culture, or the youth culture, is probably the most potent single force in American political life. I don't say it's the only force, but I think it's the most innovative and dynamic force that's now operating in American politics. That doesn't mean that the young people are going to decide the next President of the United States, but it does mean that their values, their questioning of the war policy, their deep concern about the destruction of the environment, their greater sensitivity to the problems of hunger and injustice and poverty, their tendency to question materialism as over against the quality of life, the spiritual values of life-all of those things will exert a very important role over the next decade. And I think they're more closely associated with young people, perhaps, than they are with the older generation, although there are many older people who are very sensitive to those same values.

"I read Mr. Reich's book, The Greening of America, from cover to cover; I didn't agree with all of his observations, but I kept thinking as I read that book, when he talks about the importance of loving one another-and of reverence for bureaucracy and the demands of our material society, and trying to go beyond that to concern about our fellow humans-I kept thinking that's what I learned in Sunday school and what I learned from my mother and father. I think it's sort of New Testament doctrine. It was not too suprising, when I got to the third or fourth page from the end of that book, that Charles Reich said what I'd been trying to say here: We really need to live the Judeo-Christian ethic. We really need to apply the gospel of brotherhood and love for our fellow humans, and I believe in that. I think that's what we need to do.'









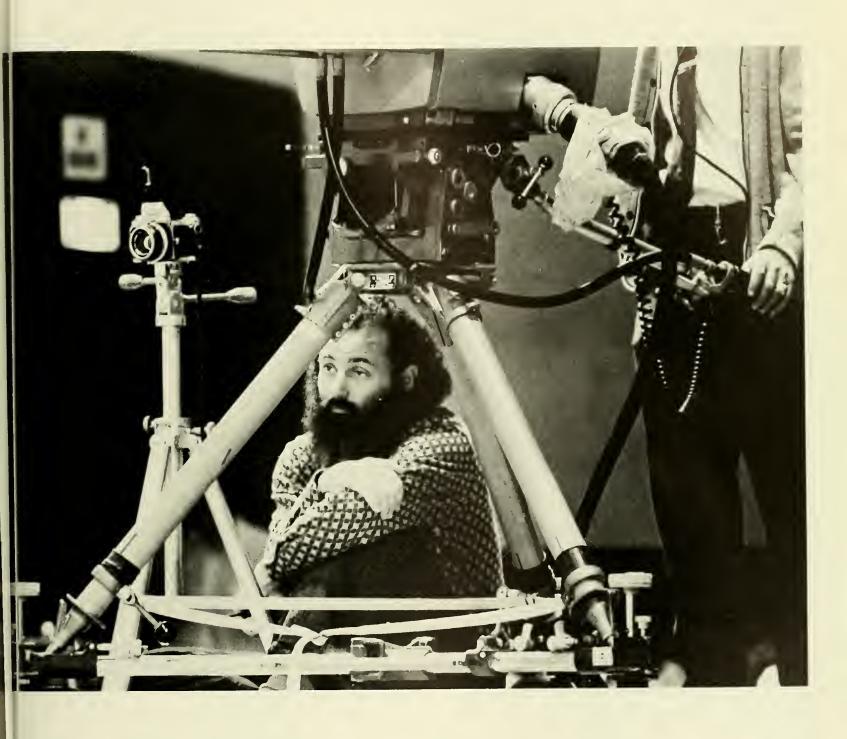
Whenever McAlister Auditorium is packed to capacity for four consecutive days, the particular event that drew those crowds must be considered a success. And indeed, *Direction '71* was viewed by most who participated as the most highly stimulating, interesting, successful program since *Direction's* beginnings four years ago.

The institution of the *Direction* "Living Room" enabled many interested students and faculty members to delve further into the distinguished minds of the *Direction* speakers on a head-to-head basis. The forum-style presentations in McAlister brought to light differing opinions of speakers, and provided a more thought-provoking discussion than past *Direction* speeches offered. And, of course, the themes of the sessions were relevant and diverse enough to attract listeners from all corners of the University.

Nevertheless, as with everything done by mere mortals, *Direction* '71 was far from perfect, as critics have been quick to point out. Several major criticisms center on the choice of speakers. Margaret Blain, former *Hullabaloo* editor and well-known anti-sexist, said in speaking for these critics, "I refuse to believe that there is not a woman in the country who is fit to sit on a platform with George Roche." The absence of any speaker on the program who could be classified as "radical" also provoked some comment. ("Can you imagine watching Abbie Hoffman and William Buckley fight it out on the stage of McAlister?" Miss Blain quipped.) And, indeed the presence of these interesting people on future *Direction* panels may indeed result in a good time for all. But is this what *Direction* is for?

Perhaps it is the title "Direction" that holds the answer. These programs are designed to stimulate our thought, to get us aroused, to get us worried, to get us concerned, to give us direction. Then, hopefully, we will take it upon ourselves to actually go out and put to use the ideas that have been funneled into our heads.

-Rick Streiffer A & S '73





John W. Lawrence

1923-1971

The Man and His Region

The death of Dean John W. Lawrence brought to an early and untimely end the life of a man who applied the elements of reason and compassion to the practice of the profession of architecture, who taught and transmitted these same values to his students and contemporaries, and who strove to impress them upon those public officials to whom he so often addressed himself. John Lawrence was an eloquent man, an eloquent thinker and writer, and a profound observer and analyst of the environment by which he was surrounded.

I know of no other man who could feel as deeply and as personally as John Lawrence. His affection for the persons and objects he loved knew no bounds; the disappointment that overtook him when his trust and affection were violated was equally great. Problems of an infinite variety became his concern and all were treated with the depth of feeling that set John Lawrence's abilities, as an architect, teacher, dean, and keen observer of the plight of man in the city, above those of all his fellow men.

The amorphous object for which he perhaps held the most affection was the city of New Orleans itself. From the innumerable hours I spent in the presence of Dean Lawrence, it was obvious that his love for this city was incalculable. He rejoiced in the city's cultural and ethnic variety, its scale and proportion, its pace and way of life, its history and its river. He was also deeply hurt and outraged by the destruction wrought upon it by carelessly planned expressways, by incessant economic exploitation of the Vieux Carré, by the vulgarity of unplanned and unsympathetic suburban development, by the lack of concern for rectifying the terrible state of New Orleans housing, by the continued non-recognition of any means of transport save the automobile, by the pursuit of a questionable "progress" at the expense of the city's true meaning and reason for existence. John Lawrence's cry-for creating a sane and livable urban environment, for preserving and rehabilitating those elements of it that can be saved, and in all cases for striving for quality and excellence—was at many times a lonely cry. Yet his positive influence has been successful in many instances; unfortunately, it has been ignored in many more.

The School of Architecture, of which he was dean, was another beneficiary of John Lawrence's affection. As a

student in that school I have felt that affection very personally. The philosophy Dean Lawrence had for the School of Architecture, and for all higher education, was to cultivate feelings and emotions within the student that would make him capable of understanding and of developing empathy for the problems that confront us all. At the Tulane Summer Conference in July, 1970, Dean Lawrence made a beautiful response to the question of "What are Tulane's priorities in goals and functions?" He said the goal of the University should be the "development of sensitive people by (1) education and (2) the transmittal of learning, including new learning." He spoke to the need for instilling "a strong ingredient of compassion" within all people. Dean Lawrence had those qualities within himself, and he showed them in all endeavors that he undertook. He constantly strove to understand his students, and if at times he failed, it was not because he was lacking in concern, but because of the genuine differences in men. Nevertheless, the time he devoted to students and the concern he had for their welfare provide ample evidence to show that he was a truly sensitive and responsive teacher and

My own life has been very much enriched by my friendship with Dean Lawrence: his counsel and advice, his example, and his inspiration strengthened me no less than they strengthened others. He pointed to a better way of life and he taught how it could be achieved. His death left us with a challenge to continue the teaching.

Ralph Wafer, June 1971

Editor's note:

On the following pages is the text of a paper, entitled "The Face of the Region," presented by Dean John W. Lawrence to the Goals Foundation Council task force for Orleans, Jefferson, and St. Bernard Parishes on January 9, 1971. The paper is a broad and all-encompassing statement by Dean Lawrence regarding his impressions of people's attitudes in the New Orleans region and his feelings about the direction of the region's future. What Dean Lawrence says in the paper shows well the depth of concern and the love he held for this region.

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THE FACE OF THE REGION

It is taken for granted that one cannot be entirely objective about some one or some thing he loves. I cannot, therefore, claim objectivity as I try to share with you some of my views and impressions of a city, and its environs, which was my birth-place and which has alternately nourished and offended me for most of my adult life.

Also heavily subscribed to is the notion that we hurt the ones we love—out of a distorted emotional concern for their welfare. My remarks shall certainly not be without emotion, but I hope will not hurt. They are not intended to do so.

What follows is a highly personal portrait. It is best that way, I think. Another, or an infinity of others, with different backgrounds, values and vantage points, would have as many different portraits, even totally opposite. I have purposely avoided a statistical approach-for one reason, that I am not a statistician-and for another, they can be most unreliable and indeed deceptive indications of reality. When Gross National Product, for example, counts the tearing down of good old buildings as a plus in the same way that it counts the building of bad new ones, or when armaments production has the same value as education or housing or health, we see how inadequate such devices really are. Gross National Product or Gross Regional Product can tell us only that we may be doing a lot of things, but it can tell us nothing about whether we are doing the right things. Reality is too meta-physical for statistics.

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Is there an identifiable Region about which we are speaking today? I think there is. We are talking about a metropolitan area of somewhat over a million people (a third of the state's people) which under the protocols of the Regional Planning Commission encompasses Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes. The Commission itself recognizes that it is incomplete without St. Tammany Parish. But that can be remedied.

It is a region whose geography is dominated by one of the world's great rivers and a remarkable collection of lakes and streams, natural beauty and more than its share of nature's abundance. The family arguments now taking place in our regional house disclose, if nothing else, that political

boundaries and the governments described by them are inherently incapable of dealing with issues of geographic and cultural regional significance. These boundaries are wholly artificial—historical accidents—and increasingly operate against regional integrity. The issues with which we must deal today have nothing to do with these kinds of boundaries.

The region has many faces and there are many components in a description of its anatomy: the land, our natural assets (and liabilities) the man-built environment and its cooperation or lack of same with nature, our institutions (education, health, religious, recreational, business, cultural, etc.), but most of all the region is its people, with their attitudes, traditions, aspirations and inspirations-Garden District blue-bloods and trappers, aspiring Garden District blue-bloods and gentlemen hunters, half-black, half white, down and out aristocrats and nouveau riche-what a splendid mix! Who would want to change it? Our ethnic richness, with all the inputs it invites, is one of our greatest assets. The composite is unique, and it is on this we must build.

This is not to say that all is well with our people. Far from it.

If I were reduced to choosing only one word to describe our people, I believe it would be tolerant. Squares and hippies tolerate each other better than in most places. Although it may be an historical accident, we are the most geographically racially integrated city in the united States of America. I shall have more to say about this later.

But tolerance can have its abuses, and for us it is most apparent in that we have lost our capacity for outrage. And I have in mind especially our capacity to be outraged by low levels of governmental performance and the sheer callousness of some officialdom. It is not cause for concern that a man prominent in government remains a major legislative spokesman for an industry from which he earns more than a quarter of a million dollars a year? Or again another, who is supposed to be "like us" in conservative outlook, whose political career has been built upon the fight against "creeping socialism" but who has been earning more than a hundred thousand dollars a year for not planting cotton? One wonders who are the creeps and who are the socialists?

Who can fail to wince when one sees lobbyists pressing legislators' voting buttons in our state legislature, or, despite the ingredients of comedy, a state official passing out candy and campaign buttons at a most unpropitious moment?

It is not a question of law-breaking so much as the monumental insensitivity which wounds us more, I think, than we sometimes realize. Public officials are the curators of our public dignity and we must stop having our dignity abused by them. We need not be a humorless people in demanding an end to it. Certainly these are the kinds of things which Patrick Moynihan had in mind when recently upon taking leave of the President's cabinet he said, "What was once primarily a disdain for government has developed into a genuine mistrust". Our government must appear to be trustworthy before it can be. It is, after all, the only instrument for the orderly improvement of our social and cultural welfare, and the key to what is called quality of life.

Closer to home there is a war going on. (I am not talking about the longest and second largest war in our history, and the only one not engaged in according to constitutional prescription.) I am talking about the war between Jefferson Parish and the City of New Orleans. The bridge controversy is merely a skirmish in the larger war—a mere footnote on the whole story.

At the moment, Jefferson Parish can flourish or appear to prosper only at the expense of New Orleans. The lure of no taxes is irresistible. What will happen, of course, and is happening, is that the racial balance in New Orleans, one of our greatest assets, will be destroyed and become irreversible about the time Jefferson Parish taxes must inevitably become competitive. But the damage will have been done. And God help us if this region becomes what so many in the north have become-a white doughnut with a black center!

There is a certain organic quality about our region. You can't find Los Angeles, even with its twelve million people. But here, there is a strong, identifiable center which of course is the historic City of New Orleans. The suburban parishes' fate is inexorably linked to that of New Orleans and if New Orleans

goes down so will they.

There must be an end to petty parochial jealousies and offenses taken for alleged affronts. Consider these issues:

A virtually bankrupt City of New Orleans pays to the state seven times as much in property taxes as Jefferson Parish. That's bad enough. But Jefferson Parish gets back from the state five times as much as New Orleans! (Relying on my memory, my numbers may not be exact.) Now I ask you, who can believe in government like that? One can only hope that the City's suit for redressing this patent injustice will be successful. What it amounts to is that the people of New Orleans are paying the taxes of the people in Jefferson Parish.

But when the Mayor of New Orleans proposed that a tax be levied on those who sleep in suburbs but make their living in New Orleans and use its services, and that the suburban parishes have a similar and reciprocal tax, the same spiteful legislative paraphernalia which kept Urban renewal out of this city for twenty years went into high gear.

And then there is the mess about property assessments. Here each parish has its own version of an intolerable situation. By high mimillage and low assessments, Jefferson Qarish exacts more than its rightful share of revenue from the rest of the state, including New Orleans. In New Orleans it is more a matter of inequality of assessments. The matter has been talked to death.

It is a problem of state-wide porportion—assessors brazenly ignoring the law they swear to

uphold. (Incidentally, how's that for another side of the law and order issue?) It will be settled in the courts, and soon, we can hope—though not perhaps without constant and continuing public exposure. In the meantime, cracks are showing up in the no-tax, low-tax paradise, and without regional equality in taxation, will recur with greater frequency and be more serious in nature.

This all suggests to me that without effective and cooperative metropolitan government, the problems will get worse. New Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Tammany comprise a metropolitan whole, and to repeat, prosperity of one part at the expense of another, can only be transient. The kinds of problems which exist today-in transportation, housing, racial distribution, pollution and environmental harmony-cannot be solved within arbitrary lines or maps.

One face of the region is its physical face. An interstate highway roars through our center, trampling on a stable neighborhood of houses and shops and businesses. In the process, we destroyed what was perhaps the most beautiful grove of oak trees in Urban America-an irreplaceable luxury. We must never let this happen again. We seem to have developed something of a specialty for removing trees. Not only are trees beautiful, providing shape and texture and color and shade, but they are necessary to the sustaining of life, since they are very much involved with the oxygen-carbon-dioxide equilibrium. Our sub-division planning has been very poor, removing mature trees by the thousands-making a desert of an oasis-and replacing a few of them with nursery saplings. I know that you can't fill low land around trees and have them survive, but I also know that sub-divisions can be planned in such a way as to preserve clumps and groves. And who says all houses must be on slabs which in turn rest on fill? Working with the land and its natural features can give us something that other envy-the potential enriching of an indigenous architectural tradition.

And speaking of tradition, how sad it is to see it perverted by shutters nailed on the wall, by patronizing scraps of ironwork and by mini-versions of plantation houses. There are obscenities other than the four-letter kind. We must face up to the fact that there has been an appallingly low level of public taste operative in our area. This can best be changed by a new commitment to quality-and the logical place to start is in public building. The design of a public building should not be a prize for a faithful or politically helpful friend, but should follow after a most careful consideration of the talent and other resources available. And this city has greatly neglected some of its best talent. It would be very much a step in the right direction if each division of government would publish explicitly how it hires architects and engineers, for example.

No civilization in all history has created such ugliness as we see on a drive from the airport to the center of New Orleans. Weeds, shells, trash, terrible buildings and thousands of worse signs. It must surely cause a visitor to wonder if this is indeed a city which forgot to care. But what does it do to us? We die a little every time we pass through it-numbed though we have been to this assault on our senses. By contrast, the more recent efforts to beautify some of the major boulevards in Jefferson Parish is a very hopeful development.

In Eastern New Orleans, there is a road proposed which is dangerously close to two historic Indian mounds. There is still time to make a regional asset of these.

The presence of the past is a priceless advantage. Man cannot live only with an ever-fleeting present and an unknown future. Visible remnants of our past are





necessary to see what and where we have been. It is necessary for our sanity. The Vieux Carre is the region's best known and its most important man-made artifact. It is as important for its description of a vital style of urban living as it is for its historical significance, yet we blandly go on building stage sets, caricatures of reality. Our capacity for editing history seems boundless. Neither philosophical, artistic nor historical impulses are served in the process. As Professor Bermard Lemann has observed, "flaccid historicism is worse than other forms of dustruction".

But the Vieux Carre and the Garden District are not all we have in the way of rich environmental fabric. Neighborhood after neighborhood as catalogued throughout the city by Professor Lemann have unique stores of vernacular architecture. Moreover, these are places where people want to live.

The entire community must find ways to re-habilitate these houses where necessary and to make them once again joyful places for black and white. It cannot be done without the help of government and the financial community. In Pittsburgh, banks have set aside a certain percentage of their reserves for these purposes with remarkable results. Why can't we do the same?

A community in which more than 40% of the houses are dilapidated or otherwise sub-standard is in deep trouble. Some few voices have been trying to alert us to this growing problem for a long time. The cost of housing is rising to the point where only one-fourth of the American public can now afford

the median house cost of \$26,000. The housing crisis is spreading rapidly to the middle class. This is one reason why we must look as much to renewal as to new construction. And through renewal we retain a city with depth and historical dimension.

I am placing much hope in the Mayor's just announced plan to give the housing situation a whole new look. The other parishes of the region should be joined in this enterprise, for like most everything else, housing is a metropolitan matter and not merely a New Orleans problem. And it cannot be solved by the professional bureaucracy alone.

We must reclaim our river for much more public use. The lake must be cleaned up. Let's make Canal Street beautiful. We can start with trees and paint, taking off in the process, some of the instant architecture that's masking facades of character and distinction. A woman with beautiful hair doesn't wear wigs. Of course, most of the signs must go, or we're wasting our time. We have a hand-up about signs in this city. We even came in for prominent inclusion in a famous book on environmental atrocities.

I have not mentioned the port, but quite obviously, it is our most important economic asset and a source of historical pride. It reminds us of why we are here. Others can particularize better than I can.

Now is it all bad?

Of course not.

If it were, why would I or any of us be here? What's wrong can be remedied, if we will it to be, and what's right can be made better. I was struck the other day when three former students visited the School on a Christmas holiday. Highly sophisticated young men, one is working as an architect in Amsterdam, another as a VISTA volunteer in New Hampshire, and the third is a graduate student at UCLA. If there wasn't something good for them about New Orleans, they wouldn't have been here. They lived here long enough to know the city and came to appreciate its qualities enough to come again. There are many others like them.

What is the source of this appeal? If it were easily described it wouldn't be worth having; and to describe it adequately is more than I can do. We can be sure it is compounded of the excitement of a great port, beautiful treed streets, layers of sophistication and naivete, a sense of place and identity, a civilized pace, charming neighborhoods which offer hope that the suburban antiseptic is not the only option, and perhaps it is even enriched on occasion by our colorful and pragmatic politics. Of one thing we can be certain-it is not based upon bigness. San Francisco is rejoicing because it has slipped from California's second to its fourth city in size. Venice is not large but the world comes to its door. The modest Mediterranean cities of Arles. Aix-en-Provence and Antibes are highly civilized places.

Houston, Dallas, Atlanta, Miami need not be our models. They are one thing, we another. If we set as our goal the making of a city which we want to live in—a decent and civilized place—and are willing to pay for it with money, imagination and energy, there will be no shortage of tourists.

Cities' roles change in history. A narrow preservationist aloofness which fails to comprehend the dynamics of contemporary life will not do. Nor will the speculator who thinks the problem is to satisfy intricate government regulations instead of human needs do anything but harm. A sense of wholeness is needed by all, and along with it an uncompromising subscription to quality.

From this alone, miracles can happen.

John W. Lawrence, FAIA
Professor of Architecture and
Dean, School of Architecture,
Tulane university

9 January 1971

Honoraries



Alpha Omega Alpha: Richard Thomas Anderson, Thomas Brandt Anderson, Laurence Warren Arend, James Stewart Bonnet, Jr., Isaac William Browder, Archie Watt Brown, Jr., Ronald Wilfred Busuttil, Benita Synar Carson, Stanley David Carson, Joseph Alan Chiapella, Harriette Anne Clay, Clifford Loren Coleman, David Michael Jarrott, Robert Joseph Kaminski, Glenn Earl Lambert, Jr., Douglas Mann Landwehr, Robert Alan Lipson, Charles Gordon Long, Jack Colbert Morgan, III, Arthur Joseph Nussbaum, William Ellis O'Mara, John Edward Rea, III, Robert Edward Roybal, and Andrea Lynn Starrett. Alpha Sigma Lambda: Richard P. Berry, Alma Blasini, Barbara Bouden, Karen Jahncke, Frank A. Jones, Jr., George W. MacArthur, John E. May, Ronald J. Ragas, Jack W. Randolph, and Betty Russell. Assets: Martha Azar, Irene Briede, Mary Carrigan, Mimsy Fitzpatrick, Karen Meador, Paula Perrone, Kay Sampson, Diane Sanderson, Sheelah Strong, and Louise Wolf. Beta Gamma Sigma: Jerome T. Broussard, John M. Caldwell, Maj. Joseph C. Conrad, Maj. Merle Freitag, Maj. Noel D. Gregg, Maj. Jack H. Griffith, Jr., Maj. John C. House, Johnnie M. Jackson, Jr., Paul F. Livaudais, David J. Manifold, George A. McCammon, Capt. James F. Mullen, Capt. Walter L. Perry, Maj. John L. Rafferty, Jackson S. Robbins, Ashton J. Ryan, Jr., Capt. Melvin E. Schick, Jr., Richard L. Simmons, Gerardo ten Brink, and Capt. Jay E. Vaughn. Kappa Delta Phl: Andrew W. Allen, Bruce Feingerts John McCarron, Jr., George Nelson, Jr., Robert B. Schwartz, Leon M. Trice, Eric William Vetter, and Ralph E. Wafer. Mortar Board: Margaret Blain, Claudette Campbell, Shelley Dorfman, Muffet Fonte, Lynn Freeman, Sandra Hartley, Laurel Malowney, Jill Myers, Pat Prins, Cynthia Stevens, Anna Wade, Juanita Weisbach, and Jane Zimmerman. Omicron Delta Kappa: Leland P. Bennett, Gregory Bertucci, Richard H. Bretz, Jr., Floyd A. Buras, Jr., Alvin James Cox, Michael B. Farnell, Bruce L. Feingerts, Edmond G. Feuille, Jr., James B. Florey, Stephen M. Henry, Jac D. Irvine, John Kuypers, Keith D. LaRose, Sidney G. Marlow, Jr., Claude A. Mason, John D. McCarron, Jr., George D. Nelson, Jr., Sidney H. Phillips, Jr., Lehman K. Preis, Jr., Mark B. Stoopler, Robert H. Thomas, Thomas W. Twiford, John H. Walsh, Robert A. Warriner, III, Robert V. Wiggins, Wayne S. Woody, and Alan J. Yesner. Order of the Coif: William Edward Brown, Robert Reisch Casey, Anita Hamann Ganucheau, David Arthur Kerstein, Geoffrey Herr Longenecker, David Anthony Marcello, Malcolm Andrew Meyer, Joseph Leon Parkinson, Lyle Robert Philipson, Donald Alan Shindler, Judy Nicholas Tabb, and Walter Chillingworth Thompson, Jr. Phi Beta Kappa: Randall Kirk Albers, Charles William Allen, Jr., John William Audick, James Daly Austin, Joseph Edward Baggett, Thomas Donald Barton, Nancy Dale

Berk, Sidney Joseph Bertucci, Charles Walter Brown, Diane Burnside, Shelley Lee Citron, Susan Faye Clade, William Henry Cummings, III, James Gardner Dalferes, Shelley Fonda Dorfman, Nell Ann Duncan, Harris Gregory Effron, Alton Lynn Ellison, Jr., Steven Bruce Feder, Steven Allen Felsenthal, James Henry Fife, Sharon Leslie Flashman, Katharine Fraser, Carol Ann Freeman, Lynn Foster Freeman, Jacqueline Friedman, James Rufus Garts, Jr., Ted Wayne Gay, Raymond Phillip Gordon, Dennis Gerard Gregoire, Jay Eduard Gruber, Barbara Bolton Hall, Patricia Doran Hanks, Virginia Harris, Stephen Michael Henry, Rose Marie Hom, Richard Powell Hoover, Martha Igert, Margaret Lamb Johnson, Julie Diann Kampen, Dennis Kasimian, May Kay, Monty Krieger, Lee Hamilton Latimer, Richard Dana Lester, John Graham McCarron, Jr., Mary Jane McClintock, Michael Kenneth McClure, Clyde William McCurdy, Jr., Mary Edie Meredith, Gayle Louise Monroe, Deborah Gail Morris, Edward James Moskowitz, Ileana C. Oroza, Arthur Franklin Paulina, Harriet Louise Porzig, James Piercey Price, Jo D. Bounds Reed, Eleanor Conway Siley, James Michael Riopelle, William Alan Robinson, Louis James Rovelli, Charles Sanford Ruark, Jr., Robert Edward Ruderman, William Terrence Schreier, Sarah Culbertson Scott, Charles Marshall Sevadjian, Tamra Sindler, Shari Dianne Sobel, Martha Jane Stein, Cynthia Ann Stevens, Dennis Ronald Stewart, Mark Benjamin Stoopler, Rose Marie Smith Strain, Justin Tally, Katherine Ann Templeton, Dorothy Carroll Toby, Cristine Marie Traxler, Stephen Vann, Russell Moreland Weaver, Alison Weinberg, Riki Pauline Weinstein, Henri Wolbrette, III, and Martha Jane Zimmerman. Tau Beta Pi: Ashton Benjamin Avegno, Jr., Jeb Stuart Baumann, Lionel Michael Cobo, Jack Carl Detweiler, Richard Charles Dusang, Hugh Henry Fuller, III, Daniel Paul Garcia, Michael Francis Hein, Michael Allan Knapp, Robert Joseph L'Hoste, Jr., Hugh Joseph McClain, Jr., Stephen Anthony Murphy, Helen Corinne Pattison, Ted Steven Silver, Philip Nathan Styne, James Clark Tudor, and Thomas William Twiford, Jr. Who's Who: David Bauman, Bill Behrenett, Marcia Bennett, Nancy Berk, Margaret Blain, Claudette Campbell, Sharon Carrigan, Claude Clayton, Mark Davis, Kenneth Ducote, Clark Durant, Mike Farnell, Bruce Feingerts, Sharon Flashman, Mike Florie, Muffet Fonte, Cory Frantz, Barbara Hall, Sandra Hartley, Mike Henry, Mac Hyman, Jim Koontz, John Laborde, Lucy Lane, Chuck Leaness, Richard Lester, Sallie Lowenstein, Irwin Mandelkern, Randy Marcus, Jill Meyers, John Mueller, George Nelson, Ileana Oroza, Rusty Palmer, Pat Prins, Charles Redmond, Kenneth Sanderson, Terry Schreier, Dick Sharpstein, Marian Shostrum, Shari Sobel, Cynthia Stevens, Mike Stropler, Robert Thomas, Lee Trice, Thomas Twiford, Jr., Anna Wade, Michael Wall, Gordon Weil, Riki Weinstein, Alice Wilbert, Carolyn Woosley, Stephen Zagor, and Jane Zimmerman.





Artichokes, Magnolias, and the new sensibles



Nowadays, peace is "in" with pot, the war is "out" with Weejuns, Pony tails have parted and the letter sweater moved to other styles and fashions that symbolized the sixties and show the changing mood of the student generation.

Psychedelic light shows, sounds and high pitched screeches reflect a different tempo from the fifties. Protocol has bowed to bodies, beads and bells, as we enter a new era of expression.

The media is serving to integrate the nation and provide identity for groups that were apart; students were scattered in fifty different states, then politics and protest were presented.

Begun at Berkeley and explosively contagious, like a chain reaction, violence was in vogue, and riot raged the campus over civil rights and ROTC, 'Til understanding rifted way past all repair.

Some marched to save the movement and indeed, it is significant that peace is sought instead of war and love instead of hate;

but can we weld the worlds of workers and our parents when opinions of the young and old are opposite?

We vocalize our views out of interest and involvement:
Calley and Cambodia are objects of concern,
Students speed, but not with Spiro and are scared by our technology—
IBM computer cards, gigantic corporations threaten individuality we've been trying to retain.

The youngest generation to take an active part because higher education has given us an insight to the workings of the world.

And we are taught to question and investigate the unknown so that progress can occur.

We are concerned with the quality of country and are seeking sets of values somewhat different from before. Some have withdrawn to water beds and farms along a hippie frontier of new freedoms.

And whether we are like this is a purely private issue but at least we are aware of the trends taking hold for through communications college has expanded beyond beyond the quad of Newcomb and New Orleans.

The campus is a meeting ground for many varied types, and here we learn to tolerate the others. Each is exposed to what she never knew, comprising the microcosm of experience.





Here we've had a healthy mix of debutantes and activists, followers, and senate leaders, model types and blue jeans joiners, intellectuals and the jet set, mesh their tones and temperaments together.

White crosses on the quad to commemorate the dead, Panty raids and football games, doughnuts in the dorm, Pass-fail through petition, still parties with the Dean, make for motley memories of the changing college scene.

But with all this talk of demonstrations, one must not forget that students can cooperate and through committees settle issues that have brought our peers to the brink of revolution.

Newcomb has given us the chance to participate in the decision-making process of the college, and our administration has tried to be responsive to student sensitivity and gripes.

On the levee by the River, jazz and Bourbon Street, Basin blues, red beans and rice, Creoles, Cajuns, shrimp, are vestiges of culture in crescent city history of which we could partake.

Artichokes and white magnolias, oaks and muffelattas, Lake Ponchartrain, the Park, the streetcar on St. Charles, and Mardi Gras to gather beads, say, throw me something mister, will remind us of this four-year Delta setting.

This is a rather peaceful place where there are traces of tradition to allow a quiet gentleness the freedom to prevail.

We go into the seventies from our college microcosm, sort of as a bridge, for our class has spanned two decades, where we hope to be accepted as women, yes, but more, as educated people who contribute what they know.

With memories of the old and ideas of the progressive, we introduce ourselves to you Mrs. Davis, the Newcomb Alumnas Association and to the world of our future endeavors, and perhaps, to the greening of America, as the class of 1971.

-Cynthia Stevens, Newcomb '71, "Little Commencement" Newcomb College, May 29, 1971





"... It is a simple enough theme I want to put before you this morning: that in these harsh and strenuous times, we have a profound need for exercising both compassionate involvement and rational detachment in dealing with our public troubles. Concern without rationality is inept sentimentalism; rationality without concern, callous manipulation. Now, as often before, we have an urgent need for both compassion and reason.

"... It is not, I venture to suggest, a new deterioration in the structure and practice of our society which is producing our present discontents. Rather, it is the emergence of a new sensibility. Having raised our sights and moral expectations, we become more sensitive to longexisting inequities in our society and to its imperfectly realized potentials for a humane life. In growing numbers, we Americans direct our critical attention to the weaknesses of our society just as we have long directed our admiring attention to its strengths. In this process of collective self-scrutiny, the more we demand of our society, the more faults we naturally find. And we are becoming an exceedingly demanding people and a self-critical society. What was good enough before, in the form of convenient compromise with principle, is no longer judged good enough today. New priorities of values are in the making. More and more Americans, even some of those in the halls of Congress, are stirring themselves out of a complacency induced by the fat and prosperous



years to ask the harder questions: affluence for what? for whom? and what beyond affluence?

"... The new sensibility involves an enlarged sense of collective responsibility for what takes place in society. Above all else, it exacts increasing accountability. It requires a public accounting by those who govern our organizations and direct our institutions, for it takes with a new seriousness the old idea that every private enterprise is invested with a public interest. Organizations in every sphere-business and religion, education and politics, science and technology-are being held accountable for acts of commission and omission to a degree not known before. And at least the most authentic exponents of the new sensibility know that this cuts both ways: that they, the public critics, are also to be held accountable for their acts of commission and omission. They do not ask for a double standard in which the others are to be held to the standards of a moral discipline which they allow themselves to escape.

"To the distant outsider, the many new sensibles are easily confused with the small number of the new irresponsibles. But there is a great difference between them, all the difference that matters. The new sensibles know that ends are inseparable from the means adopted to achieve them. They know that corrupt means corrupt



idealistic ends. They know, too, that extremists of the right and extremists of the left in effect join forces in an interactive cycle of destructiveness by adopting the doctrine and the practice of 'anything goes.' They know that those who would maintain our institutions unchanged 'at any cost' are of a kind with those who would destroy these institutions 'at any cost.'

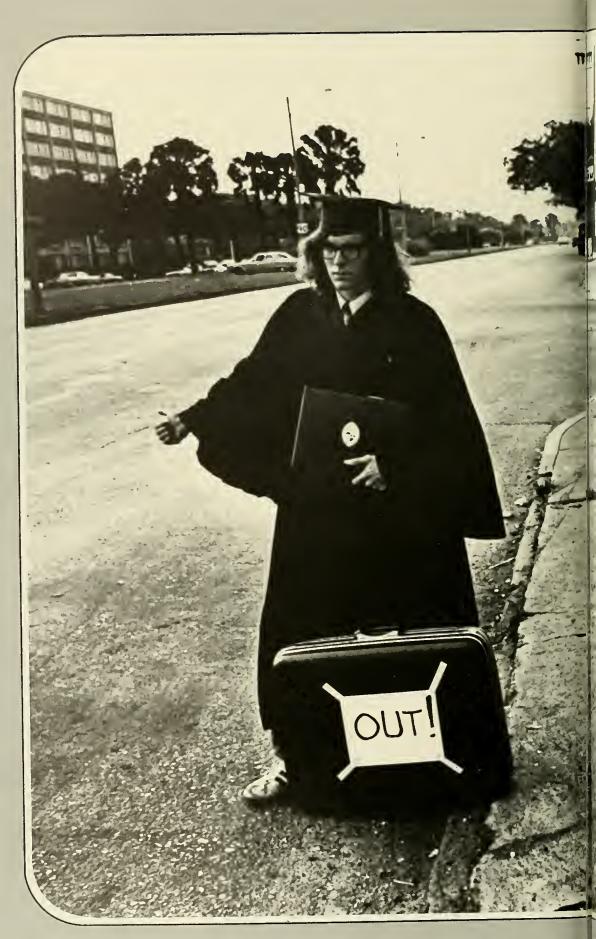
The new sensibles are radical in the strict sense of trying to get to the roots of our public troubles, of trying to get down to fundamentals. But again, this authentic humane commitment has nothing to do with the selfdescribed idealists on the fringe who only exhibit in themselves what they condemn in others. These are the irresponsibles in every aspect. Demanding accountability from others, they refuse to be held accountable for their own behavior, either individual or collective. For the old irresponsibility of laissez faire, they deny others the opportunity to dissent from them, imposing instead the tyranny of the crowd, with hectoring taunts drowning out authentic dialogue. Ostensibly concerned to do away with the vicious epithets of race and religion, they invent a vocabulary of hate all their own. Protesting violence abroad and at home, they take pride in their own violence, on and off campus. Opposing racism and sexism, they manage to create a doctrine of agism which pits the generations against one another. The unattractive selfrighteousness of some of the old they replace by an



unattractive self-righteousness of the young. Given to extremes, they would replace gerontocracy by juvenocracy, rule by the very old with rule by the very young, unmindful that young and old, black and white, we are all in this together . . .

". . . You of the graduating class can aptly say, in paraphrase of Eliot's Thomas Becket: ". . . four years is no brevity, we shall not get these four years back again." And an occasion celebrating these years in your lives clearly calls for a peroration. Here, then, is mine. It is for us all to recognize the profound difference between the new sensibility, which is our hope, and the new irresponsibility, which is our burden. Possessed by a belief in inevitable progress, we Americans have long been a nation of Pollyannas; we need not become a nation of Cassandras. We need not oscillate between an irrepressible optimism and an irrepressible pessimism. Other options for raising the quality of civil life are open to us. And chief among these is the option provided by the authentic new sensibility: the option of being humane in our commitments, critical in our judgments and compassionate in our practices. May we all exercise that option for the rest of our days."

> -Dr. Robert King Merton Commencement Address May 31, 1971



Those who have made it, 1971





COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF ARTS

William Alan Robinson, summa cum laude with honors in Psychology, Leawood, Kansas. Randall Kirk Albers, magna cum laude with honors in English, Dundas, Minnesota. TWO DIRECTIONS:

DIRECTION #1-Sensitivity Intensity Reality Humanity Stifled Struggling Jabbed Juggling

DIRECTION #2-And Tulane, shining Southern citadel, impotent in her illusions of past and delusions of future greatness Going down as all

good Southern-ers-with nobility. Going down all the same

And eight thousand babies in her womb crying, Don't take me with you-Mother.

James Daly Austin, magna cum laude with honors in Political Science, Burleson, Texas. Thomas Donald Barton, magna cum laude with honors in Political Science, Omaha, Ne-

braska. Steven Allen Felsenthal, magna cum laude with honors in Political Science, Tampa, Florida.

Jame's Piercey Price, magna cum laude with honors in Sociology, Shreveport, Louisiana. William Terrance Schreier, magna cum laude with honors in History, Prairie Village, Kansas. Stephen Andrew Vann, magna cum laude with

honors in Spanish, Montgomery, Alabama. Kenneth Wauchope, magna cum laude with honors in Theatre, New Orleans.

Henri Wolbrette, III, magna cum laude with honors in Economics, New Orleans.

Jerome Albert Brown, Jr., cum laude with honors in Anthropology, San Antonio, Texas. Mark Stephen Davis, cum laude with honors in Political Science, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Steven Bruce Feder, cum laude with honors in Political Science, Cedar Rapids, lowa. "Whether universal suffrage prevails or not,

always it is an oligarchy that erns."—Vilfredo Pareto, The Treatise

Russell Duane Pulver, cum laude with honors

in History, Sulphur, Louisiana.

Russell Moreland Weaver, cum laude with honors in English, Tupelo, Mississippi.

Gordon Weil, III, cum laude with honors in Economics, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Paul Campbell, III, with honors in Sociology, Ruston, Louisiana.

The sword we used to kill the king now threatens us. We believed we would at last be free to possess that blank-verse of the mind so necessary for true freedom; we can now walk among the flowers in an ever enlarging circular

Robert Christopher Goodwin, with honors in Political Science, Bethesda, Maryland.

Phillip Harvey Hoffman, with honors in Chemistry, Olivette, Missouri.

Thomas Newman Ireland, with honors in English, New Orleans.

Bruce Ross King, with honors in Anthropology, New Orleans

John Robert Sutter, with honors in Sociology, Marion, Indiana.

Judson Eugene Tomlin, Jr., with honors in Sociology, Mobile, Alabama.

Roger Alan Wagman, with honors in Psychol-

ogy, Bristol, Pennsylvania.
"I saw that the meaning of life was to secure a livelihood, and that its goal was to attain a high position; that love's rich dream was marriage to an heiress; that friendship's blessing was help in financial difficulties; that wisdom was what the majority assumed it to be: dom was what the majority assumed it to be; that enthusiasm consisted in making a speech; that it was courage to risk the loss of ten dollars; that kindness consisted in saying, 'You are welcome,' at the dinner table; that piety consisted in going to communion once a year.
This I saw, and I laughed."—Kiergekaard

Charles David Abercrombie, History, Seminary, Mississippi.

Raiph Roger Alexis, III, History, New Orleans. Charles William Allen, Jr., cum laude, History, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Arthur Moffett Allison, III, English, Versailles, Kentucky.

Richard Royen Anderssen, Jr., Economics, Brick Town, New Jersey.

Samuel Henry Andrews, Psychology, Citron-

Arthur Morris Aronson, Sociology, New Orleans.

Joseph Edward Baggett, cum laude, Political Science & History, Jacksonville, North Carolina.

Stewart Roland Barnett, III, Economics, New Orleans.

James Manly Barton, II, Political Science, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Brian Alan Bash, English, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Charles Cassidy Bass, III, Sociology, New Orleans

David John Bertau, English, Ponchatoula, Louisiana

Ronald Stephen Bertucci, History (Conferred Posthumously), New Orleans.

Brent Bevers Bike, English, Reading, Pennsyl-Jon V. Blake, Spanish & Biology, Baytown,

Texas. Robert Louis Blum, Political Science, New

York, New York.

Joe Edd Boaz, Political Science, Anson,

Thou shalt not kill, slaughter, execute, napalm, attack, subjugate, hate, or prejudice human beings as American tradition and values dictate. An immediate change is required hopefully through process, if not, then through any expedient form of revolution.

Lester Daniel Bockow, History, Great Neck, New York.

David Wells Bond, English, Dordrecht, The Netherlands

David Coriell Booth, History, Bellaire, Texas. "New Orleans . . . a courtesan whose hold is strong upon the mature, to whose charm the young must respond, And all who leave her, seeking the virgin's unbrown, ungold hair and her blanched and icy breast where no lover has died, return to her when she smiles across her languid fan."—Faulkner

Ralph Stewart Bowden, English, Coral Gables, Florida.

Stephen Wayne Boyd, History, Clovis, New Mexico.

Robert James Brennan, Jr., cum laude, English, St. Petersburg, Florida.

John Jacob Broders, History, New Orleans.

Charles Walter Brown, cum laude, Psychology, Baltimore, Maryland. Clifford Allen Brown, Political Science, Para-

gould, Arkansas Joseph Ross Brown, Jr., English, Pekin, Illi-

nois.

Joseph Glen Bruce, Economics, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Bruce Albert Burga, Economics, New Orleans. Johnny Lee Burns, Psychology & French, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Frank Robinson Burnside, Jr., History, Newellton, Louisiana.

David Arthur Bybee, Economics, New Orleans. Clegg Caffery, Jr., English & Geology, Franklin, Louisiana.

Robert Michael Caldwell, Economics, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

David Byron Campell, Psychology, New Or-

leans.
"Those things for which the most money is demanded are never the things which the student most wants, Tuition, for instance, is an important item in the term bill, while for the far more valuable education which he gets by associating with the most cultivated of his contemporaries no charge is made."— Thoreau, 1854

John Edward Carey, II, Sociology, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Howard Philip Carnes, cum laude, Economics, College Park, Georgia.

Kenneth Michael Chackes, Psychology, St. Louis, Missouri.

Yeu Jwo Chin, Political Science, New Orleans. Claude Feemster Clayton, Jr., Political Science, Tupelo, Mississippi.

Crawford Haralson Cleveland, Jr., English, Gulfport, Mississippi.

James Michael Collins, History, New Orleans. Stanley James Cooper, Psychology, Princeton, New Jersey.

Robert Sherod Corbitt, Music, Louisville, Georgia.

Robert Hunter Couvillon, History, Marksville,

Alexander Brown Coxe, History, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Edward Edgar Crocker, Jr., History, Sante Fe, New Mexico.

Paul Edward Crow, History, Dallas, Texas. Stephen Charles Curtis, Psychology, Davenport, lowa.

John Nicholas Cusano, Political Science, Orange, Connecticut.

James Gardner Dalferes, cum laude, History, Mobile, Alabama.

A-ONE, A-TWO!
A-HELL OF A HULLABALOO!
A-HULLABALOO, RAY RAY!
A-HULLABALOO, RAY RAY! HOORAY, HOORAY! VARS, VARS, T-AY! TULA**N**E!

William Francis Danaher, Political Science, New Orleans.

Arturo Edward D'Angelo, cum laude, History, Hubbard, Ohio.

Richard Charles Danysh, Political Science, San Antonio, Texas.

Robert Sherwood Dawalt, Jr., Music, Cranford, New Jersey.

Dominick Joseph Del Carlino, Jr., Philosophy, Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Robert Sylvester Devins, Political Science, North Miami, Florida.

Ish bibbly otten botten, bee bop ta teeten totten, Owls! Owls! Night Owls!

Charles Edward DeWitt, Jr., Political Science, Houston, Texas.

George Wilfred Diggs, Jr., Biology, New Iberia,

Richard B. Dobkin, Political Science, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Cookie! Cookie!" John William Dommerich, Psychology, Coral Gables, Florida.

John Clay Dorris, English, Biloxi, Mississippi. John Hamilton Downs, Anthropology, Cherry Hill, New Jersey.

Frederick Bradford Drake, Jr., Political Science, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Jimmle Louis Dresnick, Political Science, Miami, Florida.

Charles Louis Duke, History, Chicago, Illinois. William Clark Durant, III, Economics, Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

David Floyd Edwards, History, New Orleans. Terence David Edwards, Political Science, Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina.

Richard Wayne Eichenholz, Psychology, Louisville, Kentucky.

Roy Steven Elkin, Philosophy, Miami, Florida. James Sewell Elllott, Jr., Political Science, Macon, Georgia.

Peter John Emigh, Economics, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

Chris McKinney Evans, Political Science, Jackson, Mississippi.

Timothy Russell Farmer, History, Naples,

George Edward Ferguson, Economics, Fort Worth, Texas.

Grey Flowers Ferls, History, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Thomas Norling Flddler, History, New Orleans. Carl William Flesher, Jr., Psychology, Rockville, Maryland.

Leo Anthony Fox, English, Boca Raron, Florida.

Philip Leon Frank, Jr., Economics, New Orleans.

Gordon Marc Gaethe, Psychology, Metairie, Louisiana

James Rulus Garts, Jr., cum laude, History, Rolling Meadows, Illinois.

Michael Roy Geerkin, Sociology, New Orleans. An easy windy

sleepy grass snuggles over fresh young blush red bodies in the twilight

Michael Edward Geringer, History, Nashville, Tennessee.

Steven Lee Gilmer, English, Birmingham, Alabama.

Alan Barry Goer, Economics, Charleston, South Carolina.

Victor Manuel Gomez, Psychology, Cali, Co-

James Comstock Goodwin, Theatre, New Orleans.

Raymond Phillip Gordon, cum laude, Political Science, Glencoe, Illinois.

Thomas Dodge Graffagnino, Sociology, Columbus, Georgia.

Robert Earl Griffon, Economics, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Harvey Mitchell Grossman, Psychology, Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

Jay Eduard Gruber, cum laude, Economics, Memphis, Tennessee.

Edward John Gschwender, Jr., History, Fulton, New York.

Gordon Bernard Gsell, Jr., English, New Or-

Christopher Delaney Gwin, Economics, Ada, Oklahoma.

Martin Richard Haase, English, Chalmette, Louisiana.

John Wade Haley, Political Science, Birmingham, Alabama.

John David Harmatz, Economics, Baltimore, Maryland.

William Robertson Harmon, III, Political Science, Tangier, Morocco.

Andrew Chris Heinrichs, Political Science, Fort Worth, Texas.

The time goes quickly, but what the hell—it was a lot of fun. I'm not about to espouse any major philosophies, but would rather spend the time remembering all the thrills and joys of the GREEN WAVE and the UNIVERSITY INN-AND REMEMBER CHOICE D-WHO GIVES A SHIT?

Edward Joseph Hemard, III, History, New Orleans

Joel Jerome Henderson, Political Science,

Greenville, Mississippi.

There is more to be learned in four years of college than what is found in books. I have learned this-

Stephen Michael Henry, cum laude, History,

Natchitoches, Louisiana. Thanks and a hat-tip to: H., John, Kid, Rusty, Jake, Craig, Stan, George, Greg, David, Pat, Joe, Coach, Terry, Duh, Sponz, Pud, Gere, Winston, Kay, Curly, Larry, Moe, and that about wraps it up.

Robert Dale Hertzberg, Sociology, Bayonne, New Jersey.

Dale Richard Hilding, Political Science & Latin American Studies, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. "Que acredito so ventura, morir querdo y vivir

loco." For it he like a madman lived, at least he like a wise one died.-Cervantes: Don Ourxote

Jeffrey Alan Hirsch, History, North Miami Beach, Florida.

Fuck the games and the machine; bless the people.

Farrell Douglas Hockemeler, English & Psy-

chology, Richmond, Missouri.
"Dear Mr. Hockemeier: We are sorry to have to report that we are unable to act favorably on your application for admission. With approximately 3,500 applicants for our 165 available places, we have had to reject a great many candidates of the highest caliber. We trust that you will be successful in pursuing a career in the law, and we regret our inability to include you in our entering class. Si yours, Yale Law School." EAT POOP

Robert Allen Holfman, cum laude, English, Great Neck, New York.

Richard Powell Hoover, III, cum laude, Political Science, Elizabeth, New Jersey. LCNFF ILLCDS NZIDO UITDC WURVX ZSJZC

LCNFFILLCDS NZIDO UITDC WUHVX ZSJZC
DGGKD SCWPP MFLCS ILHHH XTELB
GHYCY QPTEJ YGZEM MPPHE MCYOZ
CRHAW LUYZV HINLT YDGGK KTMZV
LESWL HOVYD ECOGA MOHTH PHYPE
UGGAZ ZHHTN LEXBS KMNPL OTFXK
SWWZX STDGL OUBBH PPYZM ANATH
AMDSL DFYSX MRYAP LUYXV This is a polyalphabetic substitution using the Vigenere tableau. The keyphrase is GO TO HELL LSU

Mark Richard Horowitz, History, Niles, Illinois.
ODE TO TULANE:
If one should stick his finger in his navel

and decide the world is sick, He also should remember where he chose

the spot his finger is to pick; For while he sits and ponders over all the

horrors that before him lie,

He should consider soon his stomach will begin to bleed and he shall die!

Ward Ackert Howard, Political Science, Fort Worth, Texas.

Charles Edward Hucks, History, Jacksonville, Florida.

Robert Charles Irvine, History, New Orleans. Peter Andrew Jacobson, History, Coral Gables, Florida.

Gregg Allen Johnson, Philosophy, Claremont, California

Bruce Sidney Johnston, Political Science, New Orleans

John Paul Juhasz, History, New Haven, Connecticut.

George Stephen Kantor, Political Science,

Yonkers, New York. Ronald Ivan Kaplan, Spanish, Atlanta, Geor-

gia. Miles Butler Kehoe, Psychology, Metairie.

Louisiana. The memory is like a tape player recording

day to day experience. May we play back from what we remember.

Charles Francis Kelley, Jr., cum laude, Ger-

man, Plainfield, New Jersey.
Since I am in the "over-30" age group, I feel that I can present a slant different from that of my younger classmates—the weather the past four years has been great!!!

Thomas Nelson Kennedy, Jr., History, Sterlina. Kentucky

Stewart Joseph Kepper, Jr., History, New Or-

Michael Joseph Khourl, Economics, Paducah, Kentuck

Barney Dean King, Economics, Cliftonville, Mississippi

Richard Owen Kingrea, History, Seabrook,

Bruce Steven Kingsdorf, Psychology, Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

John Christopher Kirchner, Philosophy. McLean, Virginia.

Manuel Lisandro Knight, Economics, Wash-

ington, District of Columbia.

The Tulane Student Body is a good follower—it eventually picks up and adopts any of the ideas, trends, or styles popular at the time. It does not set or start any of its own. There are many people here who shouldn't be; they're here for the wrong reasons, or for none at all-just to pass the time comfortably or for pleasure. Perhaps that's why Tulane is such a great follower. Nevertheless, I think you can get a fine education here, a very good one with lots of effort and an open mind.

Christopher Lee Kocsis, English & Spanish, Mexico City, D.F., Mexico.

Steven Charles Kramer, cum laude, History, Dayton, Ohio.

Tulane's been up so long it looks like down to me.

Alan Dean Laff, English, Englewood, Colorado. A Sunset Brighter

The Painter pulled His palette
And His brush and tubes of pink and blue The pigment pink of cotton clouds The powder blue of weathered ink. Upon the canvas bare of life He drew a sunset pale The pink itself was not enough To give His painting life.

He threw His canvas to the ground And put another in its place.

A glowing globe He formed of blue And yet this, too, Was not enough

He pondered on for six long days And just when he was wont to yield This canvas which was His life's quest His mind was siezed with painful joy.

He took the palette from the shelf And once again the pink and powder blue. Into a sparkling crystal jar He emptied both His tubes of oil.

He stirred them with His marten brush And watched the colors 'gin to merge: The swirls of blue enclosed in pink
The pink encased in blue

The separate colors merged in one No longer pink or blue-

But new. More full than ever seen before.

A nouveau hue He used to paint A sunset brighter Than the true.

-Denver, August 8, 1970

David Murrie Leake, History, Metairie, Louisiana.

Edward Francis Le Breton, English, New Orleans.

Robert Edward Lee, History, Rye, New York. Wayne Joseph Lee, Political Science, New Orleans.

Terrence Jude Lestelle, Psychology, New Orleans.

Richard Dana Lester, cum laude, Economics, Houston, Texas.

James Shih Kwong Leung, Sociology, Brook-

lyn, New York. Loneliness was first my fate it tormented me and wasn't great

now and then i became a friend deeply rooted it was to grown and blend alas, what is most to grow is my love for: amelicka da bewteefoo,

bewteefoo amelickan democlacy, plotestan etic, me sing foo you bullshit, look around. turn around.

Robert Norman Levinson, Spanish, Atlanta,

Georgia.
The Vulgar "we"—A thought & poem Heads in the sand, feet toward the sky, They read the words, meaning unknown Stature erect in coat and tie Who can guess the winds their hearts have blown?

Sam Laib Levkowicz, Sociology, New Orleans. Clifford Jon Levy, Sociology, New Orleans.

Society highly values its norman man. It educates children to lose themselves and to become absurd, and thus to be normal ... We are not able even to THINK adequately about the behavior that is at the annihilating edge. But what we think is less than we know; what we know is less than what we love; what we love is so much less than what there is. And to that precise extent, we are so much less than what we are."-R. D. Laing

Walter Edmond Levy, English, New Orleans. Stephen Robert Lewis, Jr., Economics & Political Science, Galveston, Texas.

William Sproull Lewis, English, Warren, Ohio. Ray Theodore Liuzza, English, Arabi, Louisiana.

Dale Gordon Long, Psychology, Grosse Point, Michigan.

Peter Andrew Lopez, Political Science & Latin American Studies, Victoria, Texas.

Albert Sheley Low, Jr., History, Houston, Texas

William Barry Mabry, Economics, New Orleans.

The crowd applaudes for the magnificient catch.

They cheer for a Sayers-like run, They watch in awe as giants match Their fists in what's more than fun.

But the hero isn't the quarterback, or halfback, Or coach who stands above them all. The hero is a pig, without whose skin There would be no ball.

David Toby Magrish, History & Political Science, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Robert Mahon, History, Miami, Florida. Irwin Mandelkern, Political Science, Tallahassee, Florida.

Robert Louis Marcus, Economics & English, Shreveport, Louisiana

Mark Francis Marley, English, Bellevue, Wisconsin.

What can I say about a girl who sat on a tuffet? Ernest Grover Martin, III, Political Science, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Leon Eugene Martiny, History, Metairie, Louisiana.

Michael Frederick Marvin, Philosophy, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Jon Grant Massey, History, Jackson, Missis-

John Graham McCarron, Jr., cum laude, Economics, Warrington, Florida.

Edward Miller McCord, Political Science, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Charles Edwin McElwain, History, Washington, District of Columbia.

George Franklin McGowin, Economics, Pinewood, Louisiana.

Eugene Belton McLeod, Jr., Political Science, Pinewood, South Carolina

Yesterdays are memories, tomorrow is a dream and today is hell.

John Hall McManus, History, Atlantic Beach, Florida.

Jules Hampton Mercier, Music, Metairie, Louisiana.

John Gammons Merrill, Political Science, Washington, District of Columbia.

Richard Kendrick Mersman, III, English, St. Louis, Missouri.

Michael Powell Minette, Philosophy, Pelham Manor, New York.

Jeffrey Michael Mishkin, English, Mamaroneck, New York.

William Doyle Mize, Classical Languages, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Stephen Anees Mogabgab, Economics, New

Ronald Roy Moore, Political Science, Tripoli, Libya.

Michael Harvey Moskowitz, History, New York, New York

John Wright Muery, Political Science, New Orleans.

John Joseph Murphy, Jr., Political Science, New Orleans. Freddie Bernard Negem, Jr., English, Jones-

boro, Louisiana Andrew Gage Nichols, Political Science, West

Newbury, Massachusetts. Alton Willard Obee, Jr., Political Science, New

Wayne Melvin Ondiak, Political Science, New

York, New York. Russell Stuart Palmer, History, Selma, Ala-

bama. Patrick Michael Patterson, Philosophy, Pen-

sacola, Florida John Hodgeland Pemberton, History, Milwau-

kee, Wisconsin. David Thomas Pence, English, Decatur, Illinois.

William Clifton Penick, Ill, Economics, New Orleans.

Viktor Vaclav Pohorelsky, Economics, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Edward Butts Poitevent, II, History, Gretna, Louisiana.

Elon Abram Pollack, Sociology, Millburn, New Jersev.

Albert Miles Pratt, III, Economics, New Orleans.

Robert Ray Punches, History, Natchez, Mississippi

Daniel Ellis Raskin, Political Science, Savannah, Georgia.

Charles Henderson Redmond, II, Sociology, Delmar, New York

There's too much money in this preppy little school

Joseph Scott Reeves, History, Nashville, Tennessee

Atwood Lumberd Rice, III, History, New Orleans

For what does it profit a man if he getteth a Tulane diploma? . . . Can he gain the whole world? . . . Shall he loseth his soul? . . . Wist ye not, ye shall soon find out—but only God world? . knows for sure . . . Tune in and let the Son shine

Charles Richard, Economics, Flossmoor, Illi-

Never has anything taken so long to obtain! James Everett Richardson, Spanish, New Or-

Lamar Merriott Richardson, Jr., Franklinton, Louisiana.

Robert Louis Rines, Political Science, Belmont, Massachusetts.

Bradford Lee Roller, Economics, Beachwood, Ohio.

Richard Steven Rosen, English, Charleston, South Carolina.

Louis James Rovelli, cum laude, Political Science, Albany, New York.

Fernando Sanchez, Jr., History & Latin American Studies, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Sam Paul Scelfo, Jr., Economics, New Iberia, Louisiana

Jay Bayard Schiller, Mathematics, Fort Worth, Texas.

OF A POEM:

Visit a school every day for four years, Take notes in class and copy your friend's when you don't go,

Try hard on tests and keep a high average, Then go out and try to make some money (I should of probably of known to major in English.)

Edwin Otto Schlesinger, History, New Orleans.

Henry George Schmidt, Jr., Art, New Orleans. Donald Bolcum Scott, Jr., History, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

Thomas Charles Senette, History, Franklin, Louisiana.

Charles Marshall Sevadjian, cum laude, Anthropology & Biology, Fort Worth, Texas.
In each of the following sequences, cross out
the one word or phrase which does not belong:
1. ice cream/ Dubinsky/ motion sickness/

drama/ pointer

height/yes//Irving/BanAntiperspirant/ Monk Simons

3. tripod/ Eddie Price's/ knot/ how/ burl/

answer: Everything should be crossed out, including the directions, the rest of this page, and the word shit wherever it is encountered.

Paul Charles Sills, English, New York, New York.

Walter Alan Sommers, Philosophy, Atlanta, Georgia.

Evan Ragland Soule, Jr., curn laude, Art History, New Orleans.

'Tis a pity that man remains in a semi-barbaric state, ironically clinging to the concept that freedom through government is possible. Perhaps in some enlightened moment yet to come, civilized man will break these mythological chains that bind him and realize for the first time in his brief history that freedom comes only from within.-Tanstaafl

Scott Preston Spector, History, Skokie, Illinois. Stephen Lee Spomer, History, Cairo, Illinois. Louis Jerome Stanley, History, New Orleans. Andrew Jay Stillpass, English, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Arthur Wendel Stout, III, History, Houston, Texas.

Looking at some of my classmates, I can see why many people say Tulane is going down hill.

Melvin Vernon Strahan, Political Science & Spanish, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Douglas Martin Sweet, Anthropology, New

Louis Edward Tanner, Jr., English, Marathon, Florida.

James Perry Tatum, History, Anderson, Missouri.

Dean Edward Taylor, English, New Orleans. "My sword I give to him that will succeed succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it. My works and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me that I have fought his battles who will now be my rewarder." (from *Pilgrim's Progess*)

O where is John Galt?

Frank Randolph Tedards, cum laude, Political

Frank Randolph Tedards, cum laude, Political Science, Greenville, South Carolina. "Which way do we go from here?" said Alice to the Cheshire cat. That depends a good deal on where you want to go," said the cat. "Oh, that really doesn't matter . . . , " said Alice. "Then, it doesn't really matter which way you go," said the cat. "As long as I get somewhere," said Alice, by way of explanation. "Oh, you're sure to do that," said the cat, "if only you walk far enough."—Carroll, Alice in Wonderland derland

Richard Eric Teller, Philosophy & Political Science, Great Neck, New York.

Robert Holland Thomas, Political Science, Metairie, Louisiana.

Christopher Dickson Thompson, History, Houston, Texas.

James Powers Thompson, Economics. Franklin, Tennessee.

Robert Eugene Thompson, Jr., History, Fort Worth, Texas.

Samuel Berry Thompson, Jr., English, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ronald Stephen Tilley, Political Science,



Shreveport, Louisiana.

Max Nathan Tobias, Jr., Political Science, New Orleans

Steven Alan Tolle, History, Rizal, Philippines. Joseph Francis Toomy, II, Economics, Gretna, Louisiana

William Richard Trant, Sociology, Oak Lawπ, Illinois.

Andrew McLean Treichler, History, Wiliamsburg, Virginia.

Richard Gorman Verlander, Jr., Economics, New Orleans.

David Lee Walker, History, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Robert Harvey Watson, History, De Ridder, Louisiana.

One is necessarily grateful to his Alma Mater for her solicitous care. As a son cognizant of how hard it is being a mother nowadays, I wish her well, wish her better, and the best (mother's liberation?).

Craig Bryon Well, History, Highland Park, Illi-

Robert Cardon Wessler, History, Gulfport, Mississippi

John Albert Williams, Political Science, Montgomery, Alabama

Paul Raymond Williams, III. Sociology. Tulsa. Oklahoma

Chris Patrick Winter, Economics, New Orleans.

Robert Allen Wissner, English, New Orleans. Kelth Douglas Wood, History, New Orleans

Charles Randol Harper Wright, Jr., History, Nassau, Bahamas

William Everard Wright, Jr., Economics, New Orleans

Stephen Howard Zagor, Political Science, New

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Monty Kreiger, summa cum laude with honors

in Chemistry, New Orleans.
My thanks to Dr. Aguiar, Dr. Cusachs, and Dr. Fritchie for stimulation, many opportunities, and all of their encouragement. I am indebted to my JYA friends, the kind of people universi-ties were meant for. To those who would de-stroy the university, this "scheme of barbarous philosophy ... is the offspring of cold hearts



and muddy understandings, and is as void of solid wisdom as it is destitute of all taste and elegance." "Believe me, sir, all those who try to level, never equalize."

Clyde William McCurdy, Jr., summa cum laude with honors in Chemistry, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

William Henry Cummings, III, magna cum laude with honors in Psychology, San Antonio, Texas.

Harris Gregory Effron, magna cum laude with honors in Biology, Great Neck, New York.

James Henry Fife, magna cum laude with honors in Mathematics, Avondale Estates, Georgia.

James Michael Riopelle, magna cum laude with honors in Psychology, Covington, Louisiana.

Mark Benjamin Stoopler, magna cum laude with honors in Biology, Great Neck, New York. Lehman Kullman Preis, Jr., cum laude with honors in Psychology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Raymond Clarence Seghers, cum laude with honors in Psychology, Jacksonville, Florida.

I have had a great four years here and I had a great time living them. I will always remember the antics of freshmen year, the appled door of sophomore yeaar, math classes of junior year, and norel of senior year. Not to mention Mardi Gras of all four years—or at least what I remember of them.

Dennis Ronald Stewart, cum laude with honors in Physics, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Alan Marvin Wagner, cum laude with honors in Psychology, Cincinnati, Ohio.
About Tulane—there are times when I doubt

About Tulane—there are times when I doubt if I would do it again—there are also times when I'm sure I would.

About the rest-have a peace of it.

Jeffrey Alan Basen, with honors in Psychology, Houston, Texas.

"If on each occasion instead of referring your actions to the end of nature, your turn to some other nearer standard when you are making a choice or an avoidance, your actions will not be consistant with your principles."—Epicurus

Anthony Vincent LaNasa, with honors in Biology, New Orleans.

As sports afficiando supremo I predict that

Tulane will be "the" athletic powerhouse of the 70's. In addition to starting a football dynasty, the Wave will establish a regime in basketball and monopolies in baseball, track, tennis, and swimming.

tennis, and swimming.
Henceforth, the "Harvard of the South" will be known as the "Notre Dame of the East Bank"

John Charles Mutziger, with honors in Anthropology, Natchez, Mississippi.

Steven Bruce Ackerman, Biology, Hallandale, Florida

Stephen Perry Allen, Mathematics, St. Louis, Missouri.

Patrick Joseph Ande, Biology, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Arnold Edward Applebaum, Psychology, Fort Worth, Texas.

John William Audick, cum laude, Psychology, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Robert Baron Barbor, Biology, Meridian, Mississippi.

Jonathan Scott Barnett, Psychology, Great Neck, New York.

Gregory Emile Bertucci, Biology, New Orleans. There were a thousand sensations, tastes, loves, hates, joys, disappointments, accomplishments, failures and sleepless nights that made up my college experience. As my file gets neatly lost among all the others, I can recount the lessions that only time could teach me: to smile is to breath; to laugh is to grow; to love is to live; to dope is to die a little.

Sidney Joseph Bertucci, cum laude, Chemistry, Metairie, Louisiana.

Don Edward Blackard, Geology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The Plague agrees: "Whenever you see a public building with Gothis fenestration on a sturdy backing of Indian concrete, you may be certain that it is another university, with anywhere from 200 to 20,000 students equally ardent about avoiding the disadvantages of becoming learned and about gaining the social prestige contained in the possession of a B.A. degree."—Sinclair Lewis

Cormell Robert Brooks, Psychology, New Or-

Roy Leonard Brown, Jr., cum laude, Physics & Mathematics, Atlanta, Georgia. The purpose of "higher" education is not just

The purpose of "higher" education is not just memorization of facts we didn't learn in high school; rather, we came to Tulane to learn how to think for ourselves. Thus, we should no longer be willing to exist by memorizing the formulae of our existence as given by others. WE can and must exist by our own minds

Gordon Ransdell Cain, Psychology, Lake Providence, Louisiana.

Albert Bradford Calhoun, Jr., Psychology, Chickasaw. Alabama.

Edward Fenton Carter, III, Biology, Tampa, Florida

James Aldon Colvocoresses, Biology, Fairfax,

Carl Allan Cozine, Psychology, Fort Myers, Florida.

Bruce Lance Craig, Biology, Syosset, New York.

To be hung up is human, to care about other people's hang ups is divine.

Alvin Stanley Cullick, cum laude, Chemistry, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Richard Darrell Cunningham, Biology, Springfield, Missouri.

Kenny Dale Davis, Geology, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Don Gordon DeCoudres, Psychology, Sylacauga, Alabama.

Drake Anthony De Grange, Biology, New Orleans.

James Henry Diaz, Biology, New Orleans. David Bruce Dodd, Biology, Metairie, Louisiana.

Glad it's almost over. I feel Tulane is a good school, but could be a great school. Many areas need improving (e.g. student-faculty relations) Newcomb and Tulane could be better integrated I feel Southern Romanticism is holding the University down and until the University becomes autonomous, no appreciable progress will be made.

Andrew Oliver Donelson, Chemistry, Memphis, Tennessee.

William George Donnellan, Jr., Chemistry, Winter Park, Florida.

Lawrence Joseph Dries, cum laude, Buccino, Louisville, Kentucky.

Kenneth James Ducote, cum laude, Malhematics, Metairie, Louisiana.

While going through four years at Tulane, I tell that little was worthwhile. However, upon looking back, I see that I have benefitted from the curricular and extracurricular offerings. I guess the more you put in the more you get out

Randall Clyde Ellzey, Chemistry, Alexandria, Louisiana.

David Moniek Fajgenbaum, Chemistry, Trinidad, West Indies.

Entropy Personilied—Tulane students—It was great, but thank God it's over.

Erasmus Eugene Feltus, Mathematics, New Orleans.

George d'Artenay Fender, Jr., Chemistry, Grolon, Connecticut.

Joe Wedeles Fixel, Psychology, Quincy, Florida.

William Harold Fleming, III, Biology, Dallas, Texas.

Texas.

Kenneth Charles Fortgang, Mathematics, Nat-

chez, Mississippi.
Adventure? Drama? Comedy? FARCE!!

Richard William Fothe, Psychology, New Orleans.

Clay Bruce Frederick, Biology & Chemistry, Arlington, Texas.

"No! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be . . .

Deferential, glad to be of use, Politic, cautious, and meticullous; Full of high sentence, but a bit obtuse; At times, indeed, almost ridiculous— Almost, at times, the Fool."

-Prufrock

Louis Donell Freeman, Physics, Irving, Texas. Joe Lagrange and Bill Hamilton were pretty sharp guys, but time integrals are nonetheless a pain in the neck.

Gregory Lloyd Garvin, Biology, Bettendorf,

Iowa

Ted Wayne Gay, cum laude. Psychology, Harvey, Louisiana

Robert Michael Gingold, Mathematics, Great Neck, New York.

Barry Jay Goldsmith, Psychology, Atlanta, Georgia.

William Leroy Goss, Psychology, San Antonio,

Dennis Gerard Gregoire, cum laude, Psychology, New Orleans.

Howard Alcida Grenier, Biology, New Orleans. Walter George Grundy, Anthropology, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Neal N. Haber, Psychology, Miami, Florida. Edwin Clayborn Harris, Biology, Joplin, Mississippi.

Michael Oates Harris, Geology, San Juan, Costa Rica.

Charles Edward Herlihy, Jr., Biology, Birmingham, Alabama.

John Young Hess, Psychology, Massillion, Ohio.

Richard Gene Hibbs, Jr., Biology, New Orleans.

Waters Merrill Hicks, Jr., Psychology, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Robert Scott Howard, Biology, Knoxville, Tennessee.

George Eli Howell, II, Biology, Meridian, Mississippi.

Thomas Newman Ireland, Psychology, New Orleans.

Harry Joe, Mathematics, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

It's a hell of a long way up only to find yourself at the bottom of the ladder again.

Dennis Kasimian, cum laude, Biology, Indio,

Sam Joseph Kayser, III, Psychology, Mobile, Alabama.

Rickey Crawford Kirkpatrick, Chemistry, Suger Land, Texas.

Raymond Lawrence Knecht, Jr., Chemistry, Levittown, Pennsylvania.

James Howard Kravetz, Biology, Dallas,

Bruce Edward Krell, Mathematics, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Stan Joseph Kwiatkowski, Biology, Glynco, Georgia.

Eurgia Charles Land, Biology, Donaldsonville, Louisiana.

Lee Hamilton Latimer, cum laude, Chemistry,

Dallas, Texas.

"A man has three faces—the one he shows, the one he has, and the one he thinks he has."—Old Spanish Proverb The same can be said many times over for this university

Bruce Fongsie Lee, Biology, Mobile, Alabama
As I lay here almost asleep my mind
At ease, not caring what will happen next,
My life has not been what I had in mind
But I am pleased with life but still perplexed.
Have I done what is wrong, have I done right?
Would I have been more pleased if I were
great?

Does it mean anything? Because who writes About a simple man, who cares his late? No prize, no fame, no glory I have won. But happy I have been a simple man, No cares, no worries but a lot of fun. With good and bad things I have lived hand

in hand.

Now wonder if I have lived at all!

How many lived like me, just lived, that's

Dwight Augustus Lee, Biology, Mankato, Minnesota.

Richard Harris Lelchuck, Psychology, Miami, Florida.

Gary Morton Levison, Biology, Nashville, Tennessee.

Randolph Gates Lewis, Psychology, Tallahassee, Florida.

Eric Donald Lucy, Biology, Metairie, Louisiana. Stephen Philip Lukin, Biology, Dallas, Texas. Michael H. Lutz, Physics, Canton, Mississippi. Michael Lanham Magee, Chemistry & German, Blackwell, Texas.

Mark Leonard Marbey, Chemistry, Miami, Florida.

Robert Devers McDonald, Psychology, Sallisaw, Oklahoma.

John Paul McGlynn, Biology, New Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

Leo John McKenna, III, Mathematics, Metaine, Louisiana.

James Robert McNeal, Biology, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Daniel Ward Merdes, Physics, New Orleans. Many people are like tugboats: they toot loudest in a fog.

Hugh Douglas Miller, Chemistry, Fern Park, Florida.

Francis Marion Moore, cum laude. Mathematics, Metairie, Louisiana.

Irvin Wilmer Morgan, Jr., Mathematics, New Orleans.

Edward James Moskowitz, cum laude, Biology, Long Island City, New York.

Robert Carlton Nall, Biology, Foley, Alabama. Walter Edward Norton, Biology, Pineville, Louisiana.

Elliott Ray Novy, Psychology, San Antonio. Texas.

Arthur Franklin Paulina, Jr., cum laude. Mathematics, Lincroft, New Jersey.

Michael Jackson Pentecost, Mathematics. De Funiak Springs, Florida.

Walter Peter Raarup, III, Biology, Darien, Connecticut.

Edward Blake Reese, Jr., Mathematics, Elmhurst, Illinois.

Atwood Lumberd Rice, III, Chemistry, New Orleans.

Lewis Spencer Roach, Psychology. Nashville, Tennessee.

Edward Paul Roberson, Biology, Lafayette, Louisiana. In case any prospective college student should

be reading this—
"If you get a chance to attend Tulane—
DON'T."

Eric Mark Rockstroh, Psychology, San Antonio, Texas.



Charles Sanford Ruark, Jr., cum laude, Mathematics, Decatur, Alabama.

Robert Edward Ruderman, cumlaude, Biology, Glencoe. Illinois.

John Bernard Salstone, Biology, Glencoe, Illinois.

Jon Wilkins Searcy, Psychology, Gulf Breeze, Florida.

The only thing I've learned in four years at this institution of higher learning is that "there are answers". It was fun, but I wouldn't do it again. Gotta go now—I think I hear my mother calling, or is that Uncle Sam? But I don't wanna go! I'm too young . . .

Jerry Eugene Sims, Biology, Monroe, Louisiana.

Randlow Smith, Jr., cum laude, Chemistry, Houston, Texas.

Alvin Roy Solomon, Biology, Helena, Arkansas.

Donald James Sommers, Chemistry, St. Louis, Missouri.

Leonard Donald Stein, Psychology, Atlanta, Georgia.

David Kirk Stirton, Biology, Houston, Texas. Terence Kevin Sullivan, Biology, Los Alamitos, California.

Tulane, you've come a long way; but you're not there yet. It's been real.

Thomas Frederick Van Buskirk, Psychology, Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

Stephen Bernard Webb, III, Biology, New Orleans.

Richard Louis Weinberg, Biology, New Or-

Ronald Merrill Weiss, Biology, Scarsdale, New York.

Eric Hamilton Worrall, Geology, Norfolk, Virginia.

Matthew Lee Zettl, Anthropology, Pepper Pike, Ohio.

Robert James Zurcher, Mathematics, Mercer Island, Washington.

H. SOPHIE NEWCOMB MEMORIAL COLLEGE

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Katharine Fraser, summa cum laude, with nonors in English, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Sharon Leslie Flashman, summa cum laude, Psychology, Miami, Florida.

Sarah Culbertson Scott, summa cum laude, Italian, New Orleans.

Dorothy Carroll Toby, Summa cum laude, English, Summit, New Jersey.

Jo Derrickson Bounds, magna cum laude, with

honors in Art History, Salisbury, Maryland.

Diane Burnside, magna cum laude, with

honors in Sociology, Miami, Florida.

Mary Jane McClintock, magna cum laude, with

honors in Economics, Baytown, Texas.

Gayle Louise Monroe, magna cum laude, with honors in Theatre, New Orleans.

lleana Oroza, magna cum laude, with honors

in English, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Harriet Louise Porzig, magna cum laude, with

honors in Philosophy, Tavares, Florida.

Shari Diane Sobel, magna cum laude, with

honors in Political Science, Muncie, Louisiana.

Shelley Lee Citron, magna cum laude, Sociology, Amarillo, Texas.

Susan Faye Clade, magna cum laude, History, New Orleans.

Shelley Fonda Dorfman, magna cum laude, Sociology, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Carol Ann Freeman, magna cum laude, Sociology, New Orleans.

Barbara Bolton Hall, magna cum laude, Sociology, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Eleanor Conway Riley, magna cum laude, Sociology, Savannah, Georgia.

Cynthia Ann Stevens, magna cum laude, Political Science, Scarsdale, New York.

Katherine Ann Templeton, magna cum laude, French, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Riki Pauline Weinstein, magna cum laude, History, Houston, Texas.

Martha Jane Zimmerman, magna cum laude, Political Science, Thibodaux, Louisiana.

Lela Margaret Blain, cum laude, with honors in English, Beaumont, Texas.

Kathleen Marilynn Ferguson, cum laude, with honors in English, Houston, Texas. [*see pg. 15]

Patricia Doran Hanks, cum laude, with honors in English, Kaplan, Louisiana.

Tamra Sindler, cum laude, with honors in Art History, New York, New York.

Cristine Marie Traxler, cum laude, with honors in Economics, Baytown, Texas.

Carol Valentine Coleman, with honors in Psychology, Melbourne, Australia.

Nancy Christina Harris, with honors in English, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Saralyn Fran Jacobson, with honors in English, Galveston, Texas.

Jeanne Kinsella Abrams, English, Brighton, Massachusetts.

Regan Anne Tully Alford, English, Washington, District of Columbia.

Maridel Allen, Political Science, Jenks, Oklahoma.

Isabel Phyllis Alper, Psychology, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Carol Anne Antosiak, Philosophy, Brookfield, Illinois.

Joan Arbour, English, New Orleans.

Linda Faye Aronson, History, Dayton, Ohio.

Marilyn Ann Asher, Sociology, Bogalusa,
Louisiana.

Emay Buchanan Baird, Anthropology, New Orleans.

Janice Lynn Bartley, Speech, New Orleans.

Meryl Robin Becker, English, Garden City,
New York.

Marcia Louise Bennett, English, Largo,

Nancy Dale Berk, cum laude, Sociology & Speech, Miami, Florida.

Charlotte Robinson Beyer, Political Science, New Orleans.

Deborah Jewel Biber, American Studies, Gainesville, Florida.

Judy Laurance Black, Psychology, New Orleans.

Ofelia Cristina Bogran, Economics, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Catherine DeForest Boudreaux, French, New Orleans.

Bonnie Sue Brody, English, Miami, Florida. Carolyn Sue Brown, Sociology, Ada, Oklahoma

Lillie Helen Brum, Psychology, New Orleans. Andrea Inez Bucaro, History, New Orleans.

Carolyn Holden Burga, English, Metairie, Louisiana.

Gilda Armstrong Butler, Psychology & Sociology, New Orleans.

Sarah Jane Cannon, History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Marguerite Elizabeth Carrell, cum laude, Spanish, Maitland, Florida.

Sharon Elizabeth Carrigan, English, Pasadena, Texas.

Stephanie Ellen Carter, Art History, New Orleans.

Elizabeth Ann Childress, History, New Or-

leans.

Alida Blanche Clark, Political Science, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Joan Marie Cloninger, English, Beaumont, Texas.

Rina Cohan, English, Miami, Florida.

Elizabeth Genel Cokinos, English, Beaumont, Texas.

Mary Martha Curd, Psychology, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Sondra Anita Daum, Sociology, Miami, Florida. Mary Gwen Davidson, Art History, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Vivian Joan Davila, cum laude, Latin American Studies & Political Science, New Orleans.

Carolyn May Davis, French & Linguistics, Montgomery, Alabama.

Geraldine Suzanne DeLong, Sociology, Dade City, Florida.

Carol Lynn Demuth, Sociology, Metairie, Louisiana.

Sandra Lois Denari, Psychology, Timonium, Maryland.

Judith Zatarain Dinwiddie, Economics, Metairie, Louisiana.

Bonnie MacHauer Dyer, English, New Orleans. End The War Now

Donna Jean Dykes, cum laude, Spanish, Crockett, Texas.

Jean Blaise Eagan, American Studies, New Orleans.

Gene Ann Ellis, Sociology, Waco, Texas. Beverly Ann English, French, New Orleans. Judith Eve Fagin, Art History, New Orleans.

Marie Dennette Farwell, Geology & History, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

Ellen Frances Finley, Spanish, Carthage, Missouri.

Loretta Tobe Finn, History, Houston, Texas. Loxley Childs Fitzpatrick, English, Jefferson-ville, Georgia.

Lucy Arrington Flack, Art History, New Orleans.

Mary Frances Fonte, cum laude, History, New Orleans.

Elizabeth Will Fouts, Anthropology, Monroe, Louisiana.

Maxine Fran Frawley, French, New York, New

Patricia Friedler, American Studies, New Orleans.

Sarah Cooper Garvin, cum laude, English, New Orleans.

Kathy Jean Glick, Psychology, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cheryl Evelyn Golasinski, Psychology, New Orleans.

Susan Barbara Goldfaden, cum laude, Sociology, Houston, Texas.

Janice Leigh Gonzales, Political Science, Metairie, Louisiana.

tairie, Louisiana.
How doth the little crocodile
Improve his shining tail,
And pour the waters of the Nile
On every golden scale!

How cheerfully he seems to grin, How neatly spread his claws, And welcome little fishes in

With gently smiling jaws.

—The Crocodile, by Louis Carroll

Betty Jane Gordon, English, Pittsburgh, Penn-

Barbara Anderson Gott, Political Science,

Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

Betty Antoinette Gray, English, New Orleans.

Ellen Jervey Hanckel, English, Charleston,
South Carolina.

Virginia Harris, cum laude, History, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Sandra Jean Hartley, Political Science, Mem-

phis, Tennessee.

Martha Elizabeth Hartman, Lalin American Studies & Spanish, McAllen, Texas.

Eleanor Clark Hasselle, Psychology, Memphis, Tennessee.

Stephanle Waguespack Haynes, History, New Orleans.

Jean Barton Hendrickson, Anthropology, New Orleans.

Janet Ellen Heatherwick, History, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Rose Marle Hom, cum laude, English, New Orleans.

Patricia Louise Hopkins, Economics, New Orleans.

"Give instruction to a wise man, and he will be yet wiser; teach a just man, and he will increase in learning."—Proverbs 9:9

Barbara Lynn Houk, English, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Janet Louise Hume, Anthropology & History, Loraine, Ohio.

Martha Elizabeth Igert, cum laude, Art History, Paducah, Kentucky.

Mary Elizabeth Jackson, Spanish, New Orleans.

Karen Gall Johnson, French, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Lynne Johnston, Art History, New Orleans.

Marcla Lee Jordan, History & Latin American
Studies Mobile Alabama

Studies, Mobile, Alabama.
B.A.'s are made by fools like me,
But only a maniac would go after a Ph.D.

Peggy Ann Koven, Spanish, North Miami, Florida.

Catherine Ann Lampard, Anthropology, New Orleans.

Tupper McClure Lampton, Sociology, Columbia, Mississippi.

Lucy Ellen Lane, Art History, Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Sandra Stream Lawry, Psychology, New Orleans.

Leslle Ann Lewis, English, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Marguerite Crow Lewis, French, Bryan, Texas. GeLone DuConge Lombard, Sociology, New Orleans.

Karen Suzanne Manemann, French, Biloxi, Mississippi.

Sandra Kay Mansour, French, Chicago, Illinois.

Linda Miriam Mauskopt, English, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Mary Anne McAlpin, English, Gulf Breeze, Florida.

Ann Marle McCormick, Sociology, Gullport, Mississippi.

Ann Prince Merritt, Anthropology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Jill Jacqueline Meyers, Political Science, New York, New York.

Patricia Else Monaco, cum laude, German, New Orleans.

Charlotte Gifes Montague, English, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

Margo Candace Moret, Sociology, Atlanta, Georgia.

Eileen Dwyer Morris, Sociology, Denver, Colorado.

Marcia Geraldine Mortensen, Economics, Mobile, Alabama.

Carol Melinda Moss, Art History, New Orleans.

Phyllis Anne Murphy, American Studies, New Orleans.

Margaret Norman Musser, American Studies, New Orleans.

Elaine Elizabeth Noden, History, Largo, Florida.

Mercedes Aline O'Connor, American Studies, New Orleans

Alice Roberta Oram, Political Science, Atlanta, Georgia.

Susan Polack, French, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Susan Lee Porter, cum laude, Art History, Louisville, Kentucky.

Jacqueline Rice Pyle, Theatre, Richmond, Virginia.

Pamela Anne Reich, Sociology, Jacksonville, Florida.

Ann Leary Rines, English, New Orleans.

Virginia Anne Riser, Art History, LaPlace, Louisiana

Deborah Ranler Roberts, History, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Kathleen Louise Rogge, History & Political Science, New Orleans.

Eleanor Catherine Rose, cum laude. Art History, New Orleans.

Anne Wilensky Schnelder, English, Miami,

Florida.

Nancy Jo Schwartz, English, Nashville, Geor-

gia.

Shelley Agatha Scott, Spanish, El Paso, Texas.

Shelley Ann Seaman, Music, Midland, Texas. Pamela Jayne Shaw, Anthropology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Donna Sherlock, Psychology, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Cynthia Reneé Shoss, cum laude, English, Cape Giradeau, Missouri.

Marian Lenore Shostrom, History, River Forest, Illinois.

Donna Frances Sir, History, Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Sharman Sue Smith, Psychology, Coral Gables, Florida.

Peggy Weil Steine, English, Nashville, Tennessee.

Carole Elizabeth Swanay, English, Huntsville, Alabama.

Edith Susan Tabor, cum laude. Anthropology, Tylertown, Mississippi.

Betty Sue Talbot, Philosophy, Metairie, Louisiana.

Men must demonstrate the qualities of human-ness to other men so that they will feel comfortable in their human nature. For in his nature is man's power, and in his ineptness with it is his downfall.

Men must be taught to be social beings. This



is a responsibility of man to man. But-the individual as a curious, groping living, excitable, fearing, hoping, artistic, mystical, absurd, laughing creature is the most important element in the earthly universe.

Justine Tally, cum laude, Spanish, Gadsden, Alabama.

Shelby Lowrey Tomlinson, History, Burnt Corn, Alabama.

Laura Anne Turnbull, Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Stephanie Lynn Twilbeck, Anthropology, New Orleans.

Ara Pat Vidos, American Studies, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Caroline Charlene Vincent, Anthropology, Chatsworth, California.

Joan Dauterive Vinot, English, New Orleans. Anna Gwendolyn Wade, cum laude, Political Science, El Dorado, Arkansas.

Susan Wagner, French, Dallas, Texas.

Sandra Alice Walker, English, New Orleans. Deborah Gardner Whalley, History, Tulsa, Ok-

Jane Cassandra Wheeler, English, Orlando, Florida.

Newcomb is like New Orleans-interesting and different because of its faults—both places are unique. I would not have wanted to go to school anywhere else.

Alice Herlihy Wilbert, History, New Orleans. Cindy Felice Wile, cum laude, English, Glencoe, Illinois.

Gwendolyn Baptiste Williams, Sociology, New Orleans

Linda Cheryl Willis, English, New Orleans. Tamara Alicia Winter, English, Plainview, Texas.

Carolyn Shaddock Woosley, cum laude, History, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Carol Mossy York, French, Houston, Texas. Susan Meryl Zelinger, Spanish, Norfolk, Vir-

ginia. [*see pg. 18]

Constance Ann Zendel, History, Tuckahoe, New York.

Each travels on a path that intersects with many others

But no two ways run parallel for long To accept this truth is to accept life itself And to deny it is to be hurt at every parting. Linda Lee Zisper, English, Tampa, Florida.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Lynn Foster Freeman, magna cum laude, Mathematics, New Orleans.

Jacqueline Friedman, magna cum laude, Biology, Houston, Texas.

Mary Edie Meredith, magna cum laude, Math-

ematics, Biloxi, Mississippi.
You're twenty or thirty years away from me now, Meredith, you ole Hag. Don't go blaming me for any of your sorrows, for it's not my fault if you don't profit from my mistakes. Don't thank me for your joys either, for happiness is what you're making, not what you've had

Deborah Gail Morris, magna cum laude, Biology, Denver, Colorado.

Rose Marie Smith Strain, magna cum laude, Psychology, Coral Gables, Florida.

Marcia Carol Spiegel, cum laude, with honors in Biology, Miami, Florida.

Peggy Fridstein Gordon, with honors in Psychology, New Orleans.

Juanita Marie Weisbach, with honors in Psychology, Beaumont, Texas.

Claudefte Renee Campbell, Mathematics, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Dale Marie Dane, Mathematics, New Orleans. To Sophie Newcomb I must say College was hard, I did play.

How I made it through, I'll never know. But a B.S. in math I have to show. Now I wish I could find a job!

Ann Boylston Farnell, Biology, Houston, Texas

Elaine Garcia, Psychology, Miami, Florida. Barbara Dale Ginsburg, Biology, New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Roberta Susan Gordon, Psychology, Miami, Florida.

Gwendolyn Claire Hager, Psychology, Metairie, Louisiana.

Deirdra Carlen Hill, Mathematics, Paoli, Pennsylvania.

Jaclyn Dolfon Hoelzer, Biology, New Orleans. Nancy Goldstein Hoffman, Psychology, New Orleans

Rachelle Glenda Ifeld, Psychology, Miami, Florida.

Joan Laura Jackson, Biology, New Orleans. Margaret Lamb Johnson, cum laude, Biology, Alexandria, Virginia.

Stella Anne Jones, Chemistry, Memphis, Ten-

May Kay, cum laude, Mathematics, New Orleans

Aileen Marie Killgore, Psychology, Covington, Louisiana

Marion Leigh Malloy, Psychology, Cheraw, South Carolina.

Laurel Lee Malowney, Mathematics, Tulsa,

Oklahoma. Mary Barnes McKinney, Biology, Fort Worth,

Texas. Mona Wilma Morgan, Mathematics, Gretna, Louisiana.

Phyllis Jean Nugent, Psychology, Baytown,

Muriel Signe Palmgren, Biology, Metairie, Louisiana.

Nancy Ann Nelson Patterson, Biology, Houston. Texas

Fay Aycock Riddle, cum laude, Mathematics,

Atlanta, Georgia. Elizabeth Anderson Singleton, Psychology, Galveston, Texas.

Trust in yourself above all things; Reality is to be found in one's self.

Carolyn Rose Stallings, Biology, West Orange,

Diane Lynn Stassi, Biology, New Orleans. Susan Marie Stine, cum laude, Biology & German, Miami, Florida.

Rometta Betti-Jean Thomas, Psychology, New Orleans.

Barbara Kientz Thompson, Biology, New Orleans

Fonfaine Smith Wells, Mathematics, Montgomery, Alabama.

Deidre Paige White, Psychology, Fayette, Ala-

Mildred Caroline Wiener, Psychology, Jackson, Mississippi.

Margaret Yanus, Biology, New Orleans. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the

And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

-Genesis, I, 1-3

BACHELOR OF FINE ARTS

Barbara Ann Baer, magna cum laude, with honors in Art, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Marilyn O'Quinn Moore, magna cum laude,

with honors in Art, New Orleans

Sallie Claire Lowenstein, magna cum laude,

Art, Bethesda, Texas.

Jann Terral Ferris, Art, New Orleans,

Susan Rhona Flamm, cum laude, Music, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Thoughts on Tulane, a microcosm":

A mosaic of faces and beings, themes with hundreds of variations, the frustration of structures, the misdirection of psychic energy, love's light lost, intensifications and distortions of Living

Marjorie Dorothy Fleischer, Art, Akron, Ohio. Meredith Annette Harper, Art, Columbia, South Carolina.

"If I expire without a name,
There'll be nobody else to blame.
I've gotta show them all just what I can do—
Make them stop hearing my name and asking

Haven't you wondered what happens to the

guys
Who just lean back and expect the Pulitzer
Prize?

Worshipful crowds at their door? It's not that way any more!'

Henrietta Lucy Harwig, cum laude, Music, Dallas, Texas

Loraine Ann Lockwood, Art History, Briarcliff, New York

Margaret Joyce Miller, Music, Memphis, Tennessee.

Patricia Eldridge Prins, Art, St. Louis, Missouri. When I try to sit down and write about Tulane or how Tulane has effected me after 31/2 years it only seems to come out sounding like a bad epigram. Even in prose I find it very difficult to distance myself sufficiently to reflect upon my "educational environment" and say what I really think about myself in relation to Tulane and/or Tulane in relation to myself. What can you say about a 21-year-old girl who just grad-

Gail Anderson Singleton, Art, Galveston, Texas.

One must learn to laugh at oneself. It is the secret of all successful men and all happy hearts. Life is a continuous learning process
— laugh — learn — love — lift — be receptive to change and ride on.

Cynthia Anne Wegmann, Art History, New

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Melva H. Adam, Elementary Education, Lafitte, Louisiana

Reva Lupin Berins, Social Studies, New Or-

Alma Nydia Blasini, Spanish, Gretna, Louisiana.

Barbara Bouden, English, New Orleans.

Raymond Neil Calverf, English, New Orleans. Amber Williams Chick, English, New Orleans.

Aletha Marie De Camp, Elementary Education, Lafitte, Louisiana.

Jeremiah Duke, Science, New Orleans.

Bethany Baker Ewald, History, New Orleans. Andree Cecile Gallicher, French, New Orleans.

Leslie Owen Hayes, English, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Priscilla Welch Hendren, Social Studies, Metairie, Louisiana.

Karen Blomberg Jahncke, Spanish, New Orleans

Rebecca Sue Kerlin, English, New Orleans. Mays Lawrence Lacour, English, New Orleans. Patrick Morrison McCausland, History, New Orleans

Lester Gerard Oufnac, Social Studies, New Orleans

Betty Joyce Russell, English, New Orleans. Edward Joseph Schaeler, English, New Or-

Arline Frohling Streicher, English, Metairie, Louisiana.

Plerre Michel Viguerie, History, New Orleans.

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Marvin Edward Cooper, Mathematics, Metairie, Louisiana.

Mary Carolyn McGehee Hermann, Biology, New Orleans.

Carol Ruth Wendell Hirsch, Psychology, New Orleans

Dorothy Nyman La Borde, Biology, New Or-

Jose Antonio Ladra, Mathematics, New Orleans.

Edward Travls Lafferty, Mathematics, New Orleans.

Robert Hale Reardon, Mathematics, New Orleans

George Edward Shillington, Chemistry, Metairie, Louisiana.

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George Newton McAlister, Jr., New Orleans. Clarence E. Michel, New Orleans. Donald W. Oliver, Slidell, Louisiana. Donald John Radovich, New Orleans. Leonard Joseph Schwartz, Metairie, Louisiana.

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BACHELOR OF ARTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Linda Brown Bower, Metairie, Louisiana. Bartlett Edward Graves, Marshall, Texas. George Joseph Ray, New Orleans. Steven Edward Shaw, Houston, Texas.

SCHOOL OF **ARCHITECTURE**

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

William Allen Baer, St. Louis, Missouri. Loyas Rudolph Barton, Jr., Clewiston, Florida. Jon Bloss Blehar, Dallas, Texas.

"Tulane is a multi-college university in the classic sense, contributing to and benefiting from the exciting cultural and intellectual environment of its home city, New Orleans, Louisiana, one of the most gracious of cities in the United States."—(Tulane University Bulletin, 1971-1972)

James Roger Brown, Jr., Cohasset, Massachusetts

Robert Thomas Campbell, New Orleans.

Michael Joseph Carboni, Metairie, Louisiana. Perry Cecli Colleid, Jr., Jacksonville, Florida.

Wylle Patterson Dawson, Kirkwood, Missouri. If anything, college has taught me that we really don't know what is happening and we're all taking like hell to make it look good.

Manuel Antonio deLemos Zuazaga, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Robert Allen DeMarco, Schenectady, New York.

Henry Charles Duplantier, Chalmette, Louisiana

Robert Frank Flack, New York, New York. Jeffrey Michael Garth, Hicksville, New York. Lewis Adolphus Graeber, III, Marks, Mississippi.

John Carl Hanna, Maplewood, Louisiana. Christopher Murry Knight, Short Hills, New

Jersey.
It has been a memorable experience and for that I am grateful.

Kenneth Charles Levine, Memphis, Tennes-

Bruce George Levy, New Orleans. Stephen Thomas Mann, Hempstead, Texas. George Roland Miller, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Grover Ernest Mouton, III, Lafayette, Loui-

Michael David Nius, Louisville, Kentucky. Robert White Rich, Clarksdale, Mississippi. James Carl Salmi, Denver, Colorado, Mary du Bois Schaub, Gambrills, Maryland.

William Maurice Staley, Sherman Oaks, California.

Randolph Figuero von Breymann Acosta, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Ralph Eglin, Waler, Shreveport, Louisiana. ... it's ... been a long train ride, but I've enjoyed it. Peace and love to everybody.

Bessie Campbell Wyman, West Point, Missis-

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING

Michael Neal Bolton, with honors in Electrical Engineering, Houston, Texas.

David Alfred Castanon, with honors in Electrical Engineering, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Christopher James Church, with honors in Engineering Curriculum, Fort Worth, Texas.

To Dr. Karlem Reiss, Advisor to Fraternities; How about initiating a new fraternity for all those graduates who:

1. have received no forms of financial aid and have paid their bills promptly for four

2. have lived in Tulane dormitories for four vears.

have eaten Bruff Commons' cooking for four years.
But would I be the only one to qualify?

Lionel Michael Cobo, with honors in Engineering Curriculum, Key West, Florida. Pearl Mesta Award, 4.

Michael Browning Farnell, with honors in Chemical Engineering, Mobile, Alabama.

Robert Louis Mendow, with honors in Electrical Engineering, New Orleans.

David Addlson Miles, with honors in Engineering Curriculum, Orange Park, Florida. "There is nothing so stupid as an educated man, if you get off the thing he was educated in."-Will Rogers

Richard Edgar Strain, Jr., with honors in Engineering Curriculum, New Orleans. To my wife Rose Marie Smith Strain—you have

too many names Smckoo,

To the ladies in the Dean of Engineering's Office, thank you, To George Webb, thanks for the advice.

Samuel Joseph Tilden, with honors in Chemical Engineering, New Orleans

Matthew Anderson, IV, Civil Engineering, Miami, Florida.

. . . this time we almost made the pieces fit, didn't we? Didn't we.

William Richard Burk, III, Civil Engineering. New Orleans Joseph Charles Call, Civil Engineering, Me-

tairie, Louisiana Relnaldo Castillo-Vargas, Chemical Engi-

neering, Palmares, Alajuela, Costa Rica.

Ernesto Raul Cespedes, Electrical Engineering, New Orleans

Gerald Edward Champagne, Mechanical Engineering, New Orleans.

Will Glbbons Charbonnet, Civit Engineering, New Orleans.

Tilden Lafayette Childs, III, Electrical Engineering, Fort Worth, Texas.

Cary Stephen Comarda, Mechanical Engineering, New Orleans.

Richard Charles Dusang, Civil Engineering, Chalmette, Louisiana

Michael Rhett Engler, Civil Engineering. Corpus Christi, Texas.

Lansing Brumley Evans, Electrical Engineering, Katonah, New York.

Edwin Mark Evers, Chemical Engineering, New Orleans.

Carr Lee Fletcher, Mechanical Engineering, Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Patrick Cook Flower, Civil Engineering, New Orleans.

David Fontaine, III, Chemical Engineering. New Orleans.

Antonio Ernesto Friguls-Casas, Civil Engineering, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change

Courage to change the things I can . And wisdomto know the difference.

Hugh Henry Fuller, III, Mechanical Engineering, Spanish Fort, Alabama.

Daniel Paul Garcla, Electrical Engineering. Chalmette, Louisiana.

Robert M. Greene, Engineering Curriculum, Lincolnwood, Illinois.

Douglas Reid Grogan, Jr., Engineering Curriculum, Irving, Texas.

Gerald William Hanafy, Civil Engineering, New Orleans.

Michael Francis Heln, Civil Engineering, Arabi, Louisiana

Stephen James Huffman, Civil Engineering (Conferred Posthumously), Kenner, Louisiana. Robert Lee Hyman, Engineering Curriculum,

Mobile, Alabama. Wayne Daniel Johnston, Electrical Engi-

neering, New Orleans. Morgan Andrew Jones, Engineering Curricu-

lum, Abilene, Texas. Steven William Kimble, Engineering Curricu-

lum, Metairie, Louisiana.
"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the

shadow of Death,

I will lear no evil; for I am the evilest son of a bitch in the valley." Vietnam, C. 1965 For the Seniors, from an anonymous author.

'Education is what you have left over when you have forgotten everything you have learned." Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, 14th Ed. p. 1104 b.

Julian Charles Koch, Electrical Engineering, Birmingham, Alabama

Jimmy Dale Koontz, Engineering Curriculum, Hobbs, New Mexico.

John Walter Krupsky, Electrical Engineering, New Orleans.

Robert Alan Kurlander, Mechanical Engineering, Beachwood, Ohio.

John Peter Laborde, Civil Engineering, New Orleans.

Walter Michael Lamia, Engineering Curricu-

lum, New Orleans. and so it ends, not with a bang but with

a whimper, and a lingering, chaffing doubt— now that it's over, have I got what I came to seek, or has the search taken on new possibilities not considered before, so that it is with reluctance rather than enthusiasm that I must forsake the hunt just when I've gotten a glimpse of the White Rabbit's tail? "

Thomas Edward Laza, Electrical Engineering, Dayton, Texas.

Steven John Hoa LeBlanc, Civil Engineering, New Orleans.

Daniel Montgomery Lewis, Jr., Engineering Curriculum, New Orleans.

I would like to thank my mother for getting her little son into Tulane and also for loving me so much. Also, I would like to thank Dean Martinez for his kind assistance throughout my four years. If it wasn't for him, I probably would have ended up at L.S.U.N.O. Finally, I would like to thank all the brothers in A.T.O. for four wonderful years.

Theodore William Long, Mechanical Engineering, New Orleans.

Michael Brian Maher, Chemical Engineering, Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

Luis Fernando Maldonado, Mechanical Engineering, New Orleans.

Paul Joseph Mallon, Chemical Engineering, Roselle, New Jersey.

Hugh Provosty Manson, Engineering Curriculum, New Orleans.

Hugh Joseph McClain, Jr., Chemical Engineering, New Orleans.

"Universities become such great storehouses of knowledge because the freshmen enter with so much and the seniors leave with so little."

William Mossman McCray, Electrical Engineering, New Orleans.

John Hilary Morris, Chemical Engineering, Butte, Montana.

John Edward Mueller, Mechanical Engineering, Prairie Village, Kansas.

Joel Hersh Penick, Electrical Engineering,

Miami, Florida, An electrical engineering department, which fails to give its students a clear view of their responsibilities to employers, the environment, and themselves and which fails to instill in its students basic self confidence, does not deserve to be called an electrical engineering school and should be eliminated from the

Tulane University system. David de Jesus Perez-Arrifola, Electrical Engineering, Park Side, Puerto Rico.

Leon Ronald Pesses, Electrical Engineering, New Orleans.

Maurice Joseph Picheloup, IV, Mechanical Engineering, Metairie, Louisiana.

George Panagiotis Plakotos, Electrical Engineering, New Orleans.

Thomas Anthony Planchard, Electrical Engineering, New Orleans.

Dudley Cole Richter, Civil Engineering, Miami, Florida.

Dennis Lee Riddle, Mechanical Engineering, Monono, Wisconsin.

Douglas Rufus Robinson, Engineering Curriculum, Houston, Texas.

Roger Weldon Schramm, Engineering Curriculum, Houston, Texas.

Christopher Robert Sheridan, Jr., Civil Engineering, Macon, Georgia.

Ted Stephen Silver, Engineering Curriculum, Miami, Florida.

Thomas Saunders Smith, Electrical Engineering, Houston, Texas.

Carlos Francisco Suarez, Chemical Engineering, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

I believe I have received very much from Tulane in only two years: A B.S. and a wife.

Philip Charles Sutherling, Mechanical Engineering, Norfolk, Virginia.

Steven Richard Szymurski, Mechanical Engineering, New Orleans.

Thomas William Twiford, Jr., Mechanical En-

Tulane, home of the Wave, Hullabaloo, Free flick, Jamb, Herbie, Bruff, C. R., Rat, Cafeteria, Scruton, Eddie's, Whopper, Yuk, Mushroom. SDS, DSD (?), Yats, Quarter, Dixie, Newcomb lovelies, and all other pleasantries of N.O. What more could one ask?

Stephen James Walton, Civil Engineering, Metairie, Louisiana.

Victor Martin Walz, Jr., Electrical Engineering, Merritt Island, Florida

Richard Brooke Wavell, Engineering Curriculum, Winter Park, Florida.

Douglass John Williams, Civil Engineering, Fustis Florida

If you don't know how to lose you don't deserve

Jimmy Allen Yarter, Mechanical Engineering, Bellaire, Texas.

An old Indian once said-When a man's heart is on fire, sparks fly out of his mouth—GO TO HELL LSU.

MASTER OF ENGINEERING

Carl Frederick Will, Mechanical Engineering, New Orleans.

MASTER OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH

Dan Spence Grimes, Winchester, Indiana. Cornelius Cole Holcomb, Jr., New Orleans.

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Nihat A. Ozan, Istanbul, Turkey. Adelma Lucy Park, Nyack, New York. Melvin Claude Payne, Jr., Newton, Mississippi. James Marvin Peeples, Jacksonville, Florida. Jose Manuel de Olim Perestrelo, Niteroi, Bra-

Walter Leo Perry, Salem, New Hampshire. Clement Francis Perschall, Jr., New Orleans. Nancy Bailey Pinson, Greensboro, North Carolina.

John Leo Rafferty, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Charles Francis Bradford Reynolds, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Jackson Stephens Robbins, Birmingham, Alabama.

Charles Howard Roeder, New Ulm, Minnesota. Jorge Alberto Sarria, Harahan, Louisiana. Jorge Alberto Sarria, Bogota, Columbia. Melvin Edward Schick, Jr., Elgin, Illinois. Richard Lawrence Simmons, Wyoming, Ohio. Earnest David Simshauser, Slidell, Louisiana. William Edward Snell, Jr., Vineland, New Jer-

John Elbert Stack, III, Meridian, Mississippi. Joanne Ruth Sterbenz, New Orleans. Dexter Stevens, III, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. David Cameron Tatom, Dothan, Alabama. Gerardo ten Brink, Houston, Texas. Tommy Lee Trumble, III, Lumberton, Mississippi.

Kenard Newton Turpin, III, Miami, Florida. Donald Hugh Tyler, Watonga, Oklahoma. Jay Eldon Vaughn, Maryville, Oregon. Gerald Pinkham Ward, Oil City, Pennsylvania. William Howard Willoughby, Jr., Ventura, California.

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Grey Flowers Ferris, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Michael Kevin Fitzpatrick, New Orleans.

Rueben Isidore Friedman, New Orleans.

Anita Hamann Ganucheau, New Orleans.

David Norman Gillis, Fayette, Mississippi.

Edith Rhodes Gomes, New Orleans.

Joseph Balley Grant, Monroe, Louisiana.

Robert Morris Green, New Orleans.

John Clifford Grout, Jr., New Orleans.

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Joseph Harrison Henderson, III, Alexandria, Louisiana.

John Sharp Holmes, Jr., Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Michael Lawrence Hughes, Grand Island, Florida.

Henry Joseph Jumonville, III, New Orleans.
James George Kambur, New Orleans.
Peter Crump Keenan, New Orleans.
David Arthur Kerstein, Eunice, Louisiana.
Harold Beryl Kushner, Montgomery, Alabama.
John Luther Landrem, Jr., Shreveport, Louisiana.

Charles Eustace Leche, New Orleans.

Robert Allen Lee, Metairie, Louisiana Sergio Alfredo Leiseca, Jr., Bethesda, Maryland.

Joel Phillip Loeflelholz, New Orleans.

Geoffrey Herr Longenecker, New Orleans.

Robert Murray Mahony, Chappaqua, New York.

John Poston Manard, Jr., New Orleans.

David Anthony Marcello, Thibodaux, Louisiana.

Ira Jeffrey Marcus, Chicago, Illinois.
Louls Herman Marrero, IV, New Orleans.
Jon Grant Massey, Jackson, Mississippi.
Earl Raymond McCallon, III, Metairie, Louisiana.

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Chester Allen Parker, III, Orlando, Florida.
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Lyle Franklin Parratt, Jr., Metairie, Louisiana.
Lyle Robert Philipson, New Orleans.
Donald Joseph Pickney, New Orleans.
Johnny Afton Poindexter, Houston, Texas.
Ronald Gordon Poquette, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Lionel Franklin Price, Slidell, Louisiana. Wallace Clarke Quinn, New Orleans. Clayton Gethin Ramsey, Monticello, Georgia. Tulane? Caveat emptor.

Abbott Jay Reeves, Providence, Rhode Island. Margaret Maraist Ritchey, Morgan City, Louisiana.

James Henry Ross, Jr., Burlington, North Carolina.

Edwin Otto Schlesinger, New Orleans.
John Garle Schoen, Jr., New Orleans.
Philipp Albert Seelig, New Orleans.
Stephen Bennett Sharber, Mayfield, Kentucky.
Patrick Roy Sheldon, Huntsville, Alabama.
Donald Alan Shindler, New Orleans.
Irving Bernard Shnalder, New Orleans.
Stephen Gerard Sklamba, Metairie, Louisiana.
Diane Wilp Spies, Mandeville, Louisiana.



John Stephen Stelner, University City, Missouri.

Helen Ludeweka Sullivan, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Judy Nicholas Tabb, New Orleans.
Walter Chillingworth Thompson, Jr., Harahan,
Louisiana.

Max N. Toblas, Jr., New Orleans.

Louis Bartholomew Trenchard, III, New Orleans.

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Jeffrey Paul Victory, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Ralph Shirley Whalen, Jr., Lake Charles, Louisiana.

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John Courtney Wilson, Metairie, Louisiana. Michael Phillp Wolfson, New Orleans.

MASTER OF CIVIL LAW

Horaclo Fernando Alfaro Arosemena, Panama, Republic of Panama.

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Sanguan Lewmanomont, Bangkok, Thailand.
Francolse Peccoud, Chambery, France.
Henricus Johannes Marla van Bronkhurst,
Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

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Thomas Brandt Anderson, Moorhead, Minnesota.

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Joseph Alan Chipella, Chico, California. George Jenhua Chu, Hong Kong. Dellie Howard Clark, Jr., Rosefield, Louisiana. Stephen Riley Cochran, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Gloria Battle Coker, Metairie, Louisiana. Kenneth Lee Combs, Lexington, Kentucky. John Charles Curtiss, Port Arthur, Texas. Gary Jude Danos, Metairie, Louisiana. Rise Delmar, New York, New York. Dalton Evan Diamond, Sardis, Mississippi. Jon Hope Edwards, San Angelo, Texas. David Martin Elwonger, Victoria, Texas, Today is the first day of the rest of my life. Gary Robert Epler, Bozeman, Montana. Reavis Thaver Eubanks, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Richard Arthur Evans, Houston, Texas.

Michael Charles Finn, Washington, District of Columbia.

Jack Fleet, Jacksonville, Florida.

Barry Dean Frame, Nashville, Tennessee.
Jan Marshall Friedman, Alton, Illinois.

Marc Phillip Friedman, Metairie, Louisiana.
Gail Marie Fuller, Salem, Oregon.

Lawrence Jay Galinkin, Flushing, New York.

Michael Lawrence Galligan, Canton, Minnesota.

Peter Michael Goldman, West Orange, New Jersey.

Miles Jay Graber, New York, New York. Sandra Shroder Graber, New Orleans. Jay Frederick Grimaldi, Citrus Heights, California.

Charles George Haddad, Metairie, Louisiana. Richard Allen Hall, Jeffersonville, Illinois. Charles Robinson Hanes, III, Mobile, Alabama. George Marion Harris, Jr., Laurel, Mississippi. William Wallace Helvie, Caracas, Venezuela. Jeremiah Henry Holleman, Jr., Columbus, Mississippi.

James David Hooker, Hobbs, New Mexico. Randolph Michael Howes, Ponchatoula, Louisiana

Walter Simeon James, III, Moultrie, Georgia.

John Blassingame Johnston, St. George,
South Carolina.

John Marcus Jones, Houston, Texas.

Gerald Feitel Joseph, Jr., Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Alan Scott Kellermann, New Orleans.

James Driscoll Knoepp, Alexandria, Loui-

Conrad Krebs, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Iris Marie Krupp, New Orleans.

Ivri Matthew Kumin, Shreveport, Louisiana. Wayne Fox Larrabee, Jr., Omaha, Nebraska. Charles John Lilly, Jr., New Orleans. Charles Gordon Long, Tallahassee, Florida.

Alfred Carl Lotman, Short Hills, New Jersey.

Donald Clifton Luebke, New Orleans.

Arthur Morris Matthews, Jr., Gulfport, Missis-

sippi.

Richard Herman May, San Antonio, Texas.

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Jay Leonard Merten, Monroe, Louisiana.
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Bruce Paul Meyers, Bloomfield, Iowa.
Michael Rex Moore, West Plains, Missouri.
Theodore Albertus Moore, III, Minden, Louisiana.

James Andrew Morock, Alexandria, Louisiana. Harold Roland Neely, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dale Edward Nickel, Shafter, California.

Peter Gregers Nielsen, Bakersfield, California.

James Wright Northington, Florence, Alabama.

Daonald Nathan Novick, Akron, Ohio.

Raymond Latanae Parker, Jr., Miami, Florida.
I would like to thank all those who have helped me during these past four years, especially my close friends. I hope now that from this the beginning of my medical career to the end I will remain dedicated to the betterment of my fellow man.

Michael Joseph Raybeck, Danbury, Connecticut.

John Edward Rea, III, Norman, Oklahoma. Joseph John Roniger, Jr., New Orleans. Robert Edward Roybal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

James George Sallfield, Toledo, Ohio.
Randolph Cochrane Seybold, Houston, Texas.
Robert Harris Shaw, Houston, Texas.
James Mason Shelley, Jr., Pensacola, Florida.
Howel William Slaughter, Jr., Mobile, Alahama

James Reilly Smith, Houston, Texas.
Joseph David Sosnow, Freeport, New York.
Andrea Lynn Starrett, East Point, Georgia.
Henry George Stelling, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia.
Tommy Ernest Swate, Cotton Valley, Louisiana

Laurence Ken Tanaka, Bonita, California.

Thaddeus Lamar Teaford, Americus, Georgia.

"Coo Coo and Twitty" April 17, 1971; A Fantastic Happening and the Beginning of a Wonderful Experience.

William Horace Thompson, Jr., West Columbus, South Carolina.

Paul Andrew Tibbits, New Orleans. Awaken early, To lengthen life's day.

Timothy Junius Triche, Dearborn, Michigan. Lawrence Dashiell True, Washington, District of Columbia.

Jeffery James Tucker, Houston, Texas.

John Schuyler Van Bodegem, Portland, Oregon.

Max Frederick Van Gilder, Paris, Illinois.
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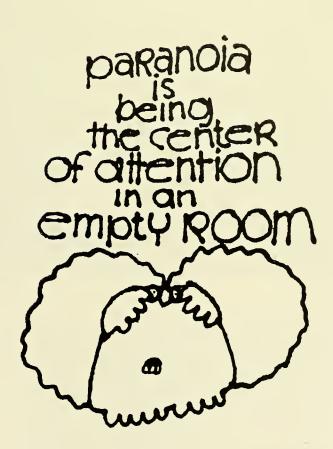
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"A Dead Nude Isn't So Bad . . . "

This year, when they uncrated the 1971 *Gumb*o there was something different about its 520 pages—from its surrealistic cover of red, white and blue through its pages of flashy colors and irreverent text—nude pictures had been used for the first time.

Appearance of the book set students abuzz and prompted Baton Rouge State Rep. Irving "Bo" Boudreaux to blast the book as containing "the nastiest pictures he'd ever seen."

He won House approval of a bill expressing legislative disapproval of the annual's editorial policy, reducing state funding of the publication, and calling for appointment of an advisory council to oversee publication of the book, a step already taken by LSU . . .

"I just think those kids need better supervision to produce a better book next year," said Boudreaux.

-Charles Zewe The States-Item May 28, 1971 A resolution by Sen. Ted Hickey of New Orleans banning nudes in Louisiana colleges and universities was refused a vote and sent to committee by a 23-5 vote of the Senate last week and died there when the Senate adjourned Tuesday.

The resolution would have directed the LSU Board of Supervisors and the State Board of Education "to take all necessary measures within their authority... to prohibit any and all persons from appearing nude in any classroom, studio, theater, auditorium or public place on the campus of a university or college under the administration of said boards, and to take all lawful measures to enforce such prohibition."

Objecting to a "revelation of complete nudity of the human body at a state-supported university," Hickey said allowing nudes in educational classes is "immoral if nothing else."

"The police in New Orleans are raiding Bourbon Street places nightly for the same purposes. An educational system does no good that requires nudes in the classes,"





Hickey said.

Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock, President of the Senate, asked Hickey if the resolution applied to medical schools. Hickey replied, "A dead nude isn't so bad. It's a live one that causes temptations."

Sen. J. D. DeBlieux of Baton Rouge led the fight to send the resolution to committee and told Hickey, "If they appeared in the classes for the same reason they do on Bourbon Street, I would agree with you. No one believes in morality more than I do."

Sen. Jules Mollere of Metairie asked Hickey, "What about Michelangelo?" and reminded him of the murals showing nudes which are displayed on the walls of the foyer of the Capitol. Hickey replied they were made of "stone and granite."



-Freda Yarbrough The Summer Reveille, June 10, 1971





But, who was of Pauline Tulane





JAMBALAYA 1971

EDITOR

MATT ANDERSON

PRINCIPAL ACCOMPLICES

DIANE BURNSIDE, WYLIE BAWSON, AND PATRICIA HOPKINS.

HELPING HANDS

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