

Press Attacks Lottery

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this nation has established when its most precious resources--men and materials--are dedicated to a foreign war of dubious value while mere lip service is paid to such pressing domestic issues as poverty, pollution and the cities."

LAFAYETTE VOLUNTEER ARMY

The student newspaper at Lafayette College, a small men's liberal arts school in Pennsylvania, said the random selection of draftees is "indefinitely fairer and more humane" than the old system, but said a volunteer army can be the only real answer.

"Yes, the new system is more equitable than the old. Yes those called should willingly serve. But there is much more progress to be made."

At Hunter College in New York City, where the Selective Service Director has announced those with high lottery numbers aren't safe from induction, the student paper, the "Envoy," demanded, "There is only one way to truly reform the draft system. Repeal it."

HUNTER -- END DRAFT

The "Envoy" compared the new system with a short story entitled "The Lottery" in which one person would be chosen at random each year to be senselessly stoned to death in the village square. "Now only nineteen-year-olds have to worry about dying," the paper commented wryly. "The reform is like renovating the outside of a rotting tenement which should have been destroyed."

At one large state university, UCLA, the student paper voiced concern that the lottery will fragment opposition to the draft in general, and war in Vietnam. "There is no doubt that much of the opposition in this country to the Vietnam war can be attributed to the fact that the middle-class American boys were getting drafted and getting killed."

"Now at least half and as many as two thirds of those middle-class American boys are not going to have to fight, or get killed, or go to Canada to jail," said the Bruin, apparently believing the administration's original claims that numbers 244-366 would be free from the draft."

IMPROVEMENT?

The "Bruin" called the lottery "probably an improvement over the old system of Selective Service, but not much."

The University of Montana "Kaimin" wrote: "A modern form of Russian roulette, the draft lottery, marked thousands of young men for death and disfigurement when the birthdates were drawn. . . Leaving the matter of life or death up to chance is hardly the most equitable method of selecting the men who will serve in the military."

The cafeteria has announced that the last meal to be served during first semester will be Saturday, January 24 at noon.

The first meal to be served second semester will be dinner on Sunday, February 1.

OPINIONS AND FACTS

News, Features, And Editorial Comments

The Radical's Race Against Time

To Whom it May Concern:

American society exists today as a self-perpetuating shambles. The heavy weight of doom that has hovered over our heads since man's self-actualization as a creature of reason is crashing down unheard in the forest of ignorance. The deafening cries of the morally wounded are meaningless because of their intensity. The nation is steeped in the tears of frustration, but it knows not.

The youth contribute their grief, but with a vengeance unexperienced before. We are frustrated, angered, outraged, but most of all concerned. The righteous indignation we feel is justified by the daily newspaper. The double standard we rebel against is expanded by each utterance of societies' figureheads. The naked hatred we see becomes increasingly vicious with each attempt to ameliorate it. The sub-ordination and genocide of the black race occurring before our eyes is blatantly denied, or worse, rationalized to fit the ideologies that serve as a foundation for the structure. The ethnocentrism that pervades America blinds it to any good that can be received from other cultures. The blind justice that serves the country cannot see through its blindfold. It is time for an unveiling. It is time for the light to come through and penetrate our black cloud of nescience. It is time.

And time will not wait. As it comes, so will it go. The youth

feel this. Our urgency is reflected in our impatience and our violence. The pacifistic orientation exhibited by Martin Luther King Jr. in the recent past and of Gandhi in an earlier time are too far removed from the violence and hatred of the present to be applicable to our outrage. The road travelled by non-violence advocates is restrictive and confining. There is too little time to wait for the senseless to come to their senses. In a nation corroded by an anti-life attitude, a biophilic orientation becomes irrelevant.

With the pressing urgency of time and the increasing frustration of daily life, the youth, of necessity, have begun to organize. Our first experience as a unified group came with the advent of drug abuse. This led to hippyism, with an accompanying philosophy of love and peace, with an appeal far more reaching than ever imagined. All that we longed for and dreamed of was embodied in the belief that peace and love were the only answers and the only true way to conquer our enemies (the Establishment, Parents, Police, Racists. . .) with kindness. The consequence of this crusade was despair. Our overtures were met with violence and anger--the very attitudes we have vowed to overcome. Our love was confronted with hate. Our peace was confronted with strife and warfare. Our outward manifestations of belief, our badges of honor (our hair, our beads, our dress) were attacked unmercifully. This seemed to be the

only level that our adversaries could effectively amass against. Characteristically, this was the only part that was irrelevant to what we were trying to say.

This oppression and ensuing depression begat an animal undreamed of by our opponents. The metamorphosis to which events led us created the radical.

Our escape from the problems to drugs failed. Our attempt at contending with the problem through loving and peaceful means failed. Our only recourse was social protest, the bag of the radicals. The protest began as a continuation of the peace philosophy, but in face of overwhelming opposition, has taken a turn and is climbing the gradient scale of violence.

We stand today in precarious

balance on the brink of abrogation and annihilation. We are beating on the doors to the closed minds of our oppressors and our hands are dripping the blood of our fury. Time, in her restlessness, has produced the radical, a creature of change demanding change.

We are delivering our ultimatum: either the closed doors be opened while we are still rational creatures pleading only for peaceful coexistence and genuine communication, or, in our blind fury, our hands may tear down the doors and force our change upon our oppressors.

Time will not wait. . . AND NEITHER WILL WE.

To change, A RADICAL

Of Bricks, Walls, And Old Stoves

The leader of the hippie colony somewhere in the wilds of Colorado spoke to the elders with grave concern:

"We came here many years ago because we wanted to get away from the rush of the city life and start anew. We brought hundreds of books with which we could learn about the True Life and teach our way to our children. We set up a Government of the Learned to administer our ways to our children.

"Yet yesterday as I was reading from the book one of my students yawned and walked out of the room claiming that I, the Great Elder and leader of the colony knew nothing and that I was boring and should mend my ways."

There was a murmur of disapproval among the elders.

"But this was not all" cried the Great Elder, "Another said that the young ones should decide for themselves the books to read in order to discover the True Life. Gentlemen, unless this kind of talk among young ones ceases, our society is in great danger, for only we know. These ideas must not spread.

What can we do?"

An ominous voice from an elder in the back of the crowd spoke; "Build a hut" he said.

The Great Elder seemed baffled.

"A what?"

"A hut" came the voice a little louder this time.

"Uh-huh" the Great Elder mumbled still not understanding.

"Build the hut from the ground up and let the young ones congregate there and do things. This way they will divert their attention from matters which don't concern them."

The assembly agreed that this was the proper action to be taken. They built a small building in which students could congregate and even appointed a board of students to decide what could be done with such a building. They painted it; they decorated it with barrels, and very few of the young ones came for most were too tired to do anything after the Great Elder's readings. The Board of Students tried feebly to do something with the little building for many years but to no avail while the Government of the Learned remained quite happy at their successful decision.

MARK LESSNER

Picture Of The Week

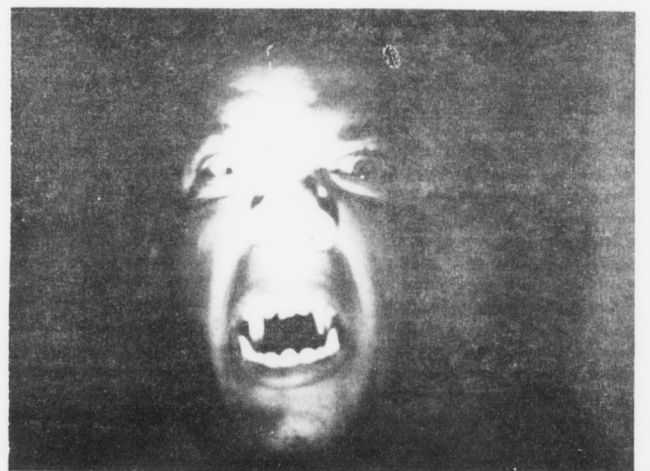


photo by Willson

Bryn Mawr Grad School Openings

The Bryn Mawr Graduate School in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania is now receiving applications from men and women for graduate work for the 1970-71 academic year.

Departmental fellowships and scholarships in all major fields of study are being offered with work leading to the M.A., M.S.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

Awards range from \$2500 to \$3000, it was announced by Mrs. Richard W. Foster, Dean of the Graduate School.

National Defense Graduate Fellowships under Title IV of the National Defense Education Act are available to students entering the Bryn Mawr Graduate School in many fields of study including Biology, Chemistry, Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, English, French, German, Greek and Latin, History of Art, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology and Spanish.

National Science Foundation graduate traineeships are also available to first and second-year graduate students in mathematics, the natural sciences and in certain fields in the social sciences.

A program in the History and Philosophy of Sciences, supported by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, and leading to the Ph.D. degree is offered at Bryn Mawr in cooperation with the

American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

The program emphasizes the biological, chemical and physical sciences since the Renaissance.

The core curriculum is being taught by four full-time professors at Bryn Mawr and the University of Pennsylvania.

Fellowships in this program are awarded by Bryn Mawr and the University of Pennsylvania.

There are numerous opportunities for study in the Graduate Department of Social Work and Social Research at Bryn Mawr.

A variety of financial resources are available including funds for traineeships from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, grants from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and fellowships and scholarships from the College.

The Graduate School at Bryn Mawr is large enough to offer work in all major departments, but small enough for each student to pursue his work in a flexible program designed for his own needs.

Students and faculty share research projects in small seminars.

Applications for fellowships, scholarships and other financial aid should be received by February 15, 1970.