

SLCC letter questions whether administrators really want its opinions

Whether administrators really want opinions of student government on school issues as they say they do (see story below) is questioned in an open letter the Student Legislative Coordinating Council plans to distribute this week.

The open letter is addressed to Lab Schools Director Francis V. Lloyd Jr. and other U-High administrators. It will be distributed to the student body and faculty and mailed to parents.

Two preliminary letters written by SLCC Treasurer David Shapiro and Representative Jim Epstein were combined at an SLCC meeting Thursday to form the final version, according to SLCC President Steve Pitts.

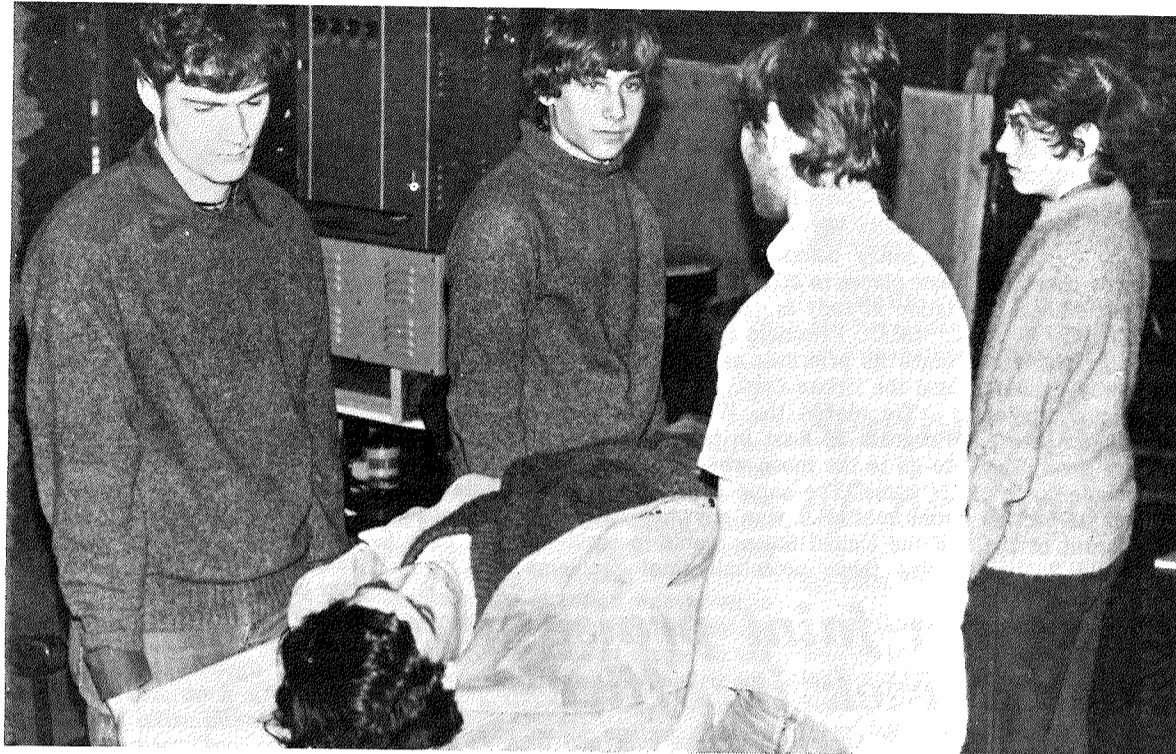
The letter questions administrative handling of the school's budget problems and fulfillment of commitments to SLCC regarding its advisory powers.

The letter reportedly cites incidents in which administrators have usurped or ignored those powers.

Two weeks ago SLCC divided itself into two committees to study the financial situation: one to formulate recommendations for future action, the other to study teacher grievances. The letter is the first of a number of responses the com-

mittee on recommendations has planned, according to Steve. Another idea is an all-school assembly where administrators would answer student queries concerning the budget.

The second committee will make recommendations at an SLCC meeting Thursday.

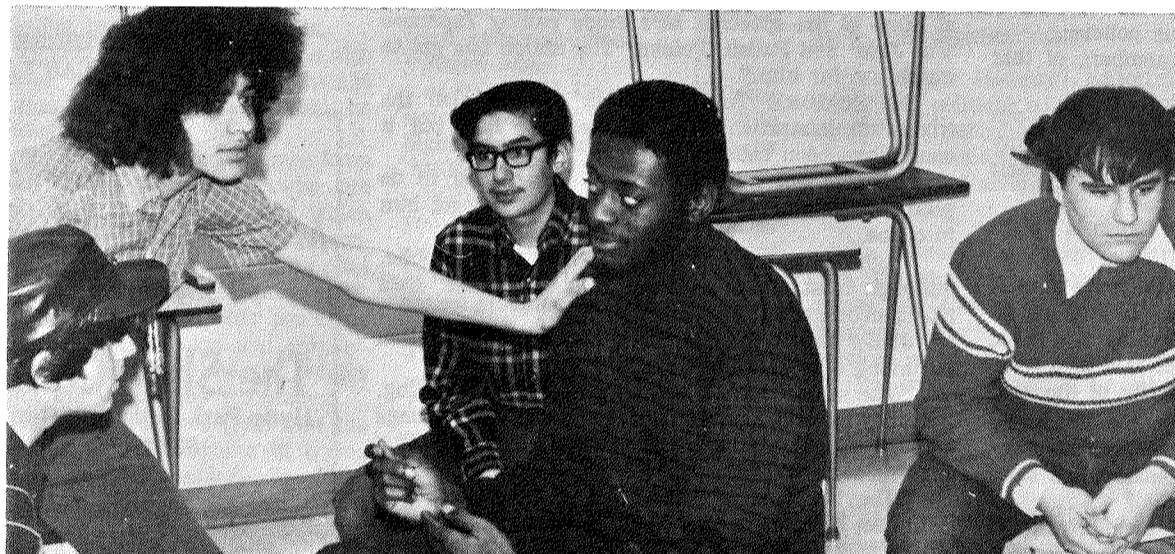


How to be funny without trying

Last week the Midway ran a story on a survey of teacher resignations compiled by Mr. John Weingartner, administrative assistant to Lab Schools Director Francis V. Lloyd Jr. A sequel to that story comes in this letter from Faculty Members Floyd N. Fryden, Earl Bell Jr., Tom Eisemon and Joel Sural:

"We very much enjoyed the jape which appeared on page one of the Midway of 20th January which alleged to prove that no teacher had left the Laboratory Schools between 1965 and 1969 'because of salary disputes.'

"However, since the humor is exceedingly subtle and might be missed by some readers, might we point out that the 32 teachers who 'resigned to accept other positions' might possibly have done so because of the higher salaries which were offered with the other position. The two reasons are by no means mutually exclusive. May we close by congratulating you on your brave attempts to see the humorous side of things when many see only gloom and despair."



IN "Riders to the Sea," one of two student-directed plays to be presented by Theatre Workshop, a woman loses her six sons, father, father-in-law and brother at sea. Here one of the drowned men (Peter Kalven) is taken to the mother's home by villagers, from left, Steve Palfi, Peter Getzels, Lauren Sherman and Tom Goodman. Senior Emily Mann will direct.

REACTING TO the death of a boy, key event in "Dead Boy at Ambridge," written and to be directed by Senior Mike Rosenberg, the action of Todd Brower, left, Ricardo Levine, Joel Miller, Jerry Carr and Rick Hornung will be blended with techniques of the Theatre of the Absurd, music and slides to convey emotion to the audience, according to the author.

Photos by Sam Shapiro

The U-High Midway

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Students to direct two plays, dance for touring production

Two student-directed one-act plays, one written by its director, and a student-choreographed dance will be presented by Theatre Workshop for its winter production next month.

Senior Michael Rosenberg will direct a play he wrote, "Boy Dead at Ambridge."

Senior Emily Mann will direct "Riders to the Sea" by John Synge and Senior Nika Semkoff will choreograph a dance.

MIKE SAID he wrote his play when a sophomore. He had been on a train that killed two children and was alarmed at his own lack of feeling. He hoped to capture his feelings in a play.

Michael said that what he was feeling when he wrote the play is not important. His purpose is to make his audience go away with at least some kind of emotion.

In his production Mike plans to combine Theatre of the Absurd techniques with music and slides.

EMILY CHOSE the play "Riders to the Sea" after seeing it in every play anthology she read, because she felt it is "uniquely a woman's tragedy."

The play is the story of a woman who has lost all but one son in the sea and is just waiting until her last son is drowned with the rest.

"It represents," Emily said, "the tragedy of the American woman waiting for her son who is in Viet Nam or a black mother seeing hopes for her child being destroyed by racial prejudice."

THE PLAYS were selected by the coordinating committee of SET, Student Experimental Theatre, a branch of Theatre Workshop.

It asked Nika to choreograph a dance for the production as a change of pace to relieve the intensity of the plays.

Nika said she hoped to show the audience "something beautiful" but she is not quite sure exactly what her dance is going to be.

On a budget of \$500 Theatre Workshop hopes to take the production on tour to other schools and

(continued page 3, col. 1)

What's ahead for student government?

By Karen Goetz

Although student government failed to exercise its advisory function on recent issues such as the school's financial crisis and observation of war moratoriums, administrators and student leaders expect it to play an effective role in the future.

Lab Schools Director Francis V. Lloyd Jr. suggests that student government can provide a worthwhile service in advising on curriculum and other matters but still must learn how to achieve involvement. It could be more effective, he feels, if SLCC's president and other officers met directly with him so they could become better informed on issues such as the budget as they develop.

Principal Carl Rinne feels that SLCC can hold a position of influence in school policy decisions and that teachers and administrators will consider responsible student opinion if it is offered.

"This is the first year we have had a student government curriculum committee," he noted. "Right now, they are investigating students' suggestions and opinions on courses. They also are investigating the budget situation and teacher hiring and firing criteria. 'The faculty will look long and hard at proposals if they are done carefully. If they are not, the faculty will ignore them.'"

Dean of Students Standrod Carmichael feels that students have become more interested in their educational destiny than cocurricular matters such as parties and dress and, therefore, foresees "possibilities of a coalition between the faculty and students to secure their separate but mutually independent objectives. Students can't teach themselves and teachers are nothing without students." Mr. Carmichael also speculates that "the next step is to make it possible for the administrators to place themselves in this coalition and find out what their most useful function is."

Parents will be phased out of the picture, he feels.

SLCC President Steve Pitts believes that if student government ever is to be effective, it must strengthen its ability to advise intelligently. To

do so, it will need increased student awareness and involvement in the school community, he said.

To achieve these necessities, he suggests placing students on major administrative, faculty and parent committees to keep the student body well informed and "de-apathizing" students by concretely responding to their needs. Only then, he said, will student government "be able to address itself to a wider spectrum of issues."

Student Union President Steve Palfi agrees. He believes that better communication with groups such as the Policy Committee, Board of Precollegiate Education, Parents Association, Administrative Group and Faculty Association is necessary for any advancement in student government. He feels that having a non-voting student representative on each of these committees would give the committees themselves a broader perspective beneficial to the student body. Only then, Steve agreed, would student government be able to utilize its power of suggestion.

Student Board President Helene Colvin believes that, with the help of Leadership Seminars begun two weeks ago, student government members and administrators are becoming more frank with one another. This development, she feels, makes the future look hopeful. The seminars meet Tuesdays during lunch period in the Little Theater. Interested students, student government leaders and administrators are invited to discuss problems of interest to the school.

Main obstacle student government must fight in the future, according to Helene, is selfishness within the student body. "No matter how hard student government works for the good of the school community, every kid wants the good for himself," she said. "But once the students see what student government can do, they will turn the focus point away from self."

"The only way U-Highers will ever realize the worth of their government is through the few self-sacrificial people on student government who will keep working until the student body recognizes them and their organizations. I'm just afraid," she concluded, "that this will take too long."

In The Wind

Friday, Jan. 30 — Preliminary May Project proposals due; Track, Lake View, 4 p.m., here; Swimming, Glenwood, 4 p.m., here; Basketball, Francis Parker, 6:30 p.m., here. Spirit Spree follows in cafeteria.

Tuesday, Feb. 3 — Early dismissal, 12:35 p.m.; Basketball, Harvard-St. George, 4 p.m., here.

Friday, Feb. 6 — Girls Basketball, Morgan Park, 3:30 p.m., here; Track, Schurz, 4 p.m., here; Swimming, Quigley South, 4:15 p.m., here; Basketball, Morgan Park, 6:30 p.m., there; Music Chairman John Klaus conducts "The Crucifixion," 8:30 p.m., First Unitarian Church, 57th Street and Woodlawn Avenue.

Sunday, Feb. 8 — U-High on "Prep Bowl Quiz," 12:30 p.m., channel 32.

Monday, Feb. 9 — Winter holiday. Tuesday, Feb. 10 — Midway out after school.

U-Highers rate the United States

• Nation has its priorities wrong, must re-evaluate goals, they feel

By Hedy Weinberg

America's priorities are not what they should be. That is the belief of 318 U-Highers who answered a Midway survey earlier this month, before President Nixon gave a State of the Union address in which he listed combat of air pollution and crime and attainment of peace among his major goals.

Forty-four per cent of those polled felt that, of four priorities listed, the nation was placing its interests in the following order: War in Vietnam, Space Program, Poverty in America and Air Pollution.

FIFTY-ONE per cent felt that Air Pollution and Poverty should come first.

Fifty-five per cent charged present and past Presidential administrations with blame for the nation's unwise choice of direction.

One senior boy commented "Richard Milhous Nixon goes to football games but he doesn't work on the nation's major problems."

A junior boy wrote, "The government is obsessed with military spending; they neglect domestic needs."

Other students expressed similar thoughts.

Forty-four per cent of the respondents said that the nation's economic system and a runaway capitalistic philosophy have corrupted its motives and people.

A senior girl wrote, "The majority of the people in the United States think its priorities are good. The administration merely caters to these people."

A JUNIOR boy stated, "The apathy on the part of the silent majority on the great social issues of the time are what help make these bad priorities."

Asked to write what they feel the nation's priorities should be, 33 per cent of the respondents placed the choices in the following order: Poverty in America, Air Pollution, Space Program and War in Vietnam, almost a complete reverse of what they feel current administration considers priorities.

Another 18 per cent recorded what priorities should be as follows: Poverty in America, Air Pollution, War in Vietnam and Space Program.

Many commented specifically on Poverty in America and Air Pollution.

A senior girl said, "We ain't gonna last much if something is not done with these problems."

TWENTY-EIGHT per cent of the students thought the space program was the least important of the four priorities listed and would remain so until other problems like Poverty and Air Pollution are solved.

Many noted that the nation won't benefit from new places to colonize, such as the moon, if the population already is dead from air pollution or poverty.

SLCC President Steve Pitts said the nation should place its priorities as follows: Air Pollution, Poverty and the Urban Crisis.

He placed the War in Vietnam and the Space Program as least in priority, saying, "It's ridiculous to go to the moon when there are so many problems at home. The same applies to a war in Asia or for that matter a war anywhere. All wars are absurd. If the United States wants to survive it will have to solve these potentially-fatal problems first."

• Nixon, Agnew win faint praise here after year-and-a-week in office

By David Wells

President Richard Nixon has claimed a "silent majority" of Americans backs up his policies.

Apparently, U-Highers are not members of that majority.

Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew have been in office 53 weeks — one year and one week. Many U-Highers have formed strong opinions about their administration during this time.

SENIOR DUDLEY Clayton thinks Nixon is "playing his politics with unique finesse."

"Nixon has played his cards carefully. He doesn't come out very strong on any issues. He's riding on his so-called silent majority. The only thing he's made a definite statement on is the war. He said he'd withdraw gradually depending on the climate of the war."

"Agnew, on the other hand, says too much. He makes a lot of speeches supporting the administration, but doesn't say too much. I don't consider his work good at all."

Freshman Jeff Aaron, although disapproving of the administration, saw its mistakes differently.

"I don't think much of the job Nixon has done. I believe that he's broken a lot of the promises he's made. The war is a good example. He's promised to withdraw and instead he's got more troops in there."

"One thing for sure, I hope Nixon doesn't die. If

he did Agnew would take over and then we'd really be in trouble. It seems to me that he is a racist. Look at some of the speeches he's made calling Japanese 'Fat Japs' and Polish 'Polaks.' The nation has got to watch out for him."

SOPHOMORE Tom Weinstein saw the job the Nixon administration did last year as "fair, but it could have been better."

"Nixon's got a real problem. He's trying to do good, but he's committed to the people who got him in office."

"Agnew has really done something to the public, although most of his speeches make no sense. He's like a demi-god. The voters love him."

Junior Liz Wells said, "The Nixon administration is having a tough time doing a good job."

"The senate doesn't agree with them on anything, but they've still managed to get some good things through. The draft lottery is probably the best thing they've come up with."

"They've tried all kinds of bad things, too. For example, Agnew's speech on press censorship. If they are afraid of the press they shouldn't be allowed to censor it. That's not freedom."

Senior Wally Lipkin summed up the opinions of most U-Highers questioned when he said, "They don't know what they're doing, but they're doing a fair job at it."

• Lottery represents improvement of draft system, senior boys say

By David Wells

An improved and fairer system which takes a step in the right direction: That's how most U-High senior boys interviewed by Midway reporters see the new draft lottery system.

Instituted last November, the lottery lists draft priorities by birth dates. A man is draftable one year. If he is not in school he is draftable at the age of 19. If he is in school he is draftable when he leaves or when he reaches the age of 24, whichever comes first.

SENIOR JOE Harper saw the new lottery system as having "one big problem; it still drafts people."

"The new system does seem to be a step in the right direction. The draft laws are being modified. If there is a draft they have to pick the men somehow and the lottery is the fairest system."

Senior Jethroe Smith thinks "the new system is better because there are no personalities involved."

"Now you know whether you're going or not. You don't have to sweat it out and you don't have some old lady who doesn't like you deciding whether you go or not (referring to the women at the local draft boards who used to decide which draftees from that board would go and which wouldn't)."

Senior Kevin Sharer found several favorable aspects to the new system.

"A MAJOR POINT," he said, "is that it is no longer unfair to the poor."

"I think it's fairer all the way around. First of all you've given the lower class a chance."

"With the old system it was mostly the lower

class people that were drafted. This is because the poor can't afford to get an educational deferment. Now it doesn't matter what kind of education you're getting; you're eligible at 24."

"The system is also better because now you've got a way to play your life. Under the old system you had a threat of being drafted for five years, now you only go through it for one year."

"The system is fair and is based on logic. It means that the government is budgeting."

Senior Steve Tulsy felt the entire draft system is "just terrible."

"THE NEW system is better, but the draft is a bad idea any you look at it. It's going to ruin the country. The best thing about the new system is that it gives me time to get to Canada."

Senior Mark Zuspan analyzed an individual's chances.

"You've got a 50 per cent chance to go and a 50 per cent chance to stay, but at least you know."

"I think the country is progressing toward a volunteer service which is something I'd really like to see."

Senior Joel Goldberg had a suggestion for a new selective service system.

"Regardless of when my birthday is, the new system is basically good because at least you know what's happening. I'm not for the war, but if I was drafted I wouldn't go to Canada."

"I think there's one really good system — the one in Israel. That is, everybody goes. It's worked and it's fair."



Art by Fernando Pineda

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Patronage politics offer youth challenge: Despres

(Fourth in a series of articles on how Chicago's courts, police, government, educational facilities and recreational facilities affect its young people. The subject this issue is government. The final story will examine recreation.)

By Steve Garmisa

Patronage politics tends to foster apathy in young Chicagoans who they feel they cannot effect change in government.

That is the opinion of Fifth Ward Alderman Leon Despres, one of the few sustained independent officeholders in Chicago.

"Apathy is far more dangerous to society than outright opposition," Alderman Despres feels, "because outright opposition indicates involvement, indicates a desire to correct, a desire to improve, while apathy means acceptance of status."

ALDERMAN Despres, also a lawyer, says he is politically independent of both Republican and Democrat partisan politics. That he is articulate and sincere in his political beliefs is acknowledged by the politicians he often fights on the floor of the City Council.

He represents the city's major interracial community, Hyde Park. It has perhaps the highest concentration of independent voters in the state. U-High is located on its southeastern edge.

Patronage is defined in dictionaries as the power to appoint to office or grant political favors.

Under the type of patronage to which Alderman Despres refers, people who make their living off politics and people who receive political favors must repay their debts to their sponsor politically through voting and campaigning.

PATRONAGE "infects the quality of politics on both the Republican and Democratic sides by creating this tremendous emphasis in making a living of politics," Alderman Despres feels.

"It is a social cancer which has infected Chicago politics to an extent greater than in other American cities."

The Democratic Party of Cook County, sometimes called the Democratic machine, which politically dominates Chicago, is composed of between 25,000 and 35,000 people who make a living from politics, Alderman Despres estimated.

Of these patronage employees and bosses he said, "making a living off politics is more important



ALDERMAN DESPRES

than the ideas of politics."

ALDERMAN Despres believes that patronage workers are not concerned with social problems, but only with winning the next election. Because of their short-sightedness, he said, Machine politicians are always trying to solve problems with minimum concessions, trying to maintain the status quo.

In order to retain its power, the Democratic Machine must make government good enough to cause few resentments, so it will not be turned out of office immediately, a fact which insures Chicago at least sufficient government services, according to Alderman Despres.

To stay in office the Machine also relies on the loyalty of Chicago voters to the Democratic label, he added.

The Democratic vote comes from both blacks and whites who are anti-black, an inconsistency which requires the Machine to make conflicting promises to different groups, Alderman Despres said. The blacks demand their problems of housing, education and employment be solved while the whites want the status quo maintained.

Alderman Despres feels that the position of the Machine in trying to satisfy both groups is, "like someone standing on two chairs that tend to edge farther apart."

WHILE IT CAN'T satisfy the demands of both blacks and whites, the Machine has found it can control the black vote sufficiently by using patronage employees to dominate black precincts and control elections.

If a high school student was to attend a meeting of his ward organization, whether Republican or Democrat, Alderman Despres said, "in most cases he would be turned away by attending it. He would find not a group of men and women trying to reach decisions together, but he would find that each group was headed by someone who was simply trying to get the group to work,

using various methods of work incentives on them."

Of possible change in the future, Mr. Despres said that "discouraging and depressing as the effect of the Machine is in Chicago, just that much more encouraging and more stimulating are the possibilities that politics offers in Chicago. Because nowhere is there so much to be done. Nowhere can you bring about so much improvement as you can in Chicago."

He considers encouraging recent political tries by liberal candidates independent of the Machine.

"WHEN THESE campaigns are hopeless, they do not attract any great attention," he said. "For instance, in parts of the Black West Side where it's been very difficult to establish an independent foothold, these campaigns don't attract much attention. But where a campaign gives some hope of success it does attract inordinate enthusiasms in Chicago as a reaction to the general picture."

Statewide attention was given to the liberal independent aldermanic campaign of William Singer in the 44th ward last year, he pointed out.

The independent and youthful Singer was pitted against another young man, considered aligned with the Machine and with an aged ward committeeman.

Singer won. ALDERMAN Despres feels such successes should be encouraging to high school students repelled by the Machine.

"Growing up in Chicago gives you two overwhelming impressions," he concluded. "One is of a very large, practical but suffocating Machine, and the other is of occasional efforts you can identify with and participate in, to establish something better."

Moratorium programs decline

By Anita Weinberg

Concern of students over grades is a major reason why their involvement in Moratorium activities has dropped, according to Senior Bob Jaffe, chairman of Concerned Students Against the War and a member of the Moratorium planning committee here.

Since the first Moratorium in October, participation has fallen with time, Bob pointed out.

The October 15 Moratorium caught the interest and involvement of many students, he said. In November, the only activity was sponsored by Physical Education Teacher Genevieve Baehr — writing of letters to President Nixon taking a stand against the Vietnam War.

In December, films on the war were shown but only 10-30 turned out to see them, Bob said.

Bob feels most U-Highers have not shown much interest in solving the war, largely because they are too involved in academic problems to care about world events.

"This is an academically-oriented school and students are wor-



Photo by Joey Norkin

MARK PATINKIN points to an example of the do-it-yourself spirit of "Revelation Now," a newspaper he helps publish. To illustrate a story on teenage use of drugs and alcohol, Mark's father posed as a drunk.

Senior among publishers of national student paper

By Pam Emil

Appalled by the amount of censorship they discovered is imposed upon most high school newspapers, Senior Mark Patinkin and four other high school journalists from other parts of the nation have formed their own monthly newspaper, "Revelation Now."

Mark is the Midway's editorials editor and political editor. He and his fellow publishers met at a journalism seminar this summer at Northwestern University in Evanston.

"We started the paper," Mark said, "to give high school editors across the country a release for censored articles. We also print articles on relevant social and political material written by other

kids who were at Northwestern."

Mark edited the second issue, published in November. Its articles mostly were on drug use.

The newspaper's office is in the home of a staff member in Roanoke, Virginia. He acts as managing editor and has the paper printed. The other staff members live in Cincinnati.

Publishing boards of one to three students rotate by issue on a volunteer basis. The staff member in Roanoke sends letters out monthly to the others telling them who are the current editors.

Students among the 120 who participated in the Northwestern seminar send in articles and when the editing and page layouts are completed the material is sent to Roanoke for printing.

Seventy volunteer salesmen from the seminar each get 15 copies to sell. Copies also are sent to paid subscribers, currently about 200, solicited by the salesmen.

The paper is financed entirely by subscriptions which are \$2 for 10-12 issues. The paper now is in its fourth month.

"We don't have an adviser to warn us of libelous material," Mark said, "but we won't worry about it."

PLAY TOUR

(continued from page 1)

organizations for three weekends starting February 20.

THE TECHNICAL crews must design a set and lighting that is flexible for all of the segments of the production and plan to utilize equipment that is appropriate for touring, according to Technical Director Jim Hazard, senior.

"U-Highers will get to see the performance only if we find a place to perform it," Drama Teacher Wendy Munson said. She and Drama Teacher Robert Keil will only serve as advisers for the production, not directors as they usually do. Roles and players for each production are as follows:

RIDERS TO THE SEA—Maurva, Lorraine Bouras; Cathleen, Gina Heiserman; Nora, Mary Lou Harmel; Bartly, Peter Kalven; Villagers, Julie Cohen, Loren Sherman, Steve Palfi, Gayle Hoard, Mimi Poinsett, Tom Goodman and Peter Getzels.
BOY DEAD AT AMBRIDGE—Red Boy, Jerry Carr; Black Boy, Todd Brower; Derrill, Ricardo Levins; Man on Left, Joel Miller; Man on Right, Rick Hornung.
DANCERS—Marsha Clark, Linda Flander, Sherry Richardson, Jenny Sachs, Judy Swanson and Elaine Wong.

She's ex-prexy

Because it usually has more stories than space for them in each issue, the Midway staff often holds type at the print shop until room can be found for it. Last week's article on Librarian Blanche Janeczek becoming president of the Young Adults Division of the American Library Association was such a story. Between the time the copy was set (originally for an issue in the fall) and appeared, Miss Janeczek had resigned her post so she could meet the demands on her time at U-High. The Midway staff regrets that the story was not checked with Miss Janeczek again before it appeared.

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In Harper Court

Maybe Big Brother IS watching

In his famous novel "1984", George Orwell depicts a society of complete governmental surveillance and control. It has almost become cliché to claim the United States will fulfill Orwell's prophecy right on schedule. But that cliché is more than an empty threat. Plans for master computerized files, action by the judiciary and police, and remarks of politicians indicate a growing threat to privacy and freedom of speech and press in this country.

In past years the Midway has devoted several editorials to these topics. The staff has decided to renew this campaign.

According to an article in the November 23 Chicago Tribune, government agencies, courts, medical agencies and credit companies maintain personal records on millions of Americans who don't even know they have been tabulated. Until this computerized age such records may have represented little threat because they remained locally-filed, uncollaborated and generally unavailable for unauthorized circulation.

But, the Tribune reported, individuals may lose their present right to limit and challenge revelation of materials about themselves should a government-planned national computer system be built.

These computers would have an almost limitless capability to record and instantaneously retrieve information without the knowledge of those involved.

Privacy, heretofore interpreted as a Constitutional right, may slip away.

Right of dissent and freedom of expression are two other heretofore taken-for-granted liberties gradually being usurped by new governmental laws and policies.

Members of the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial are charged with violating the 1968 Riot Act, legislation making crossing state lines with intention to incite riot a federal offense.

The constitutionality of this law must be questioned. It seems to be directly aimed at silencing protestors rather than punishing provable wrongdoing.

The killing of Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark December 4 may constitute evidence of harassment and attempted eradication of dissidents by government employees.

Whether they were shot by police in self-defense or without provocation still is to be determined. The fact a significant share of the community feels it possible that Black Panthers or any other individuals could be executed without trial with government sanction is a sorry reflection on our society.

Legal means of harassing and prosecuting dissenting groups are being used by courts which have subpoenaed news films as evidence.

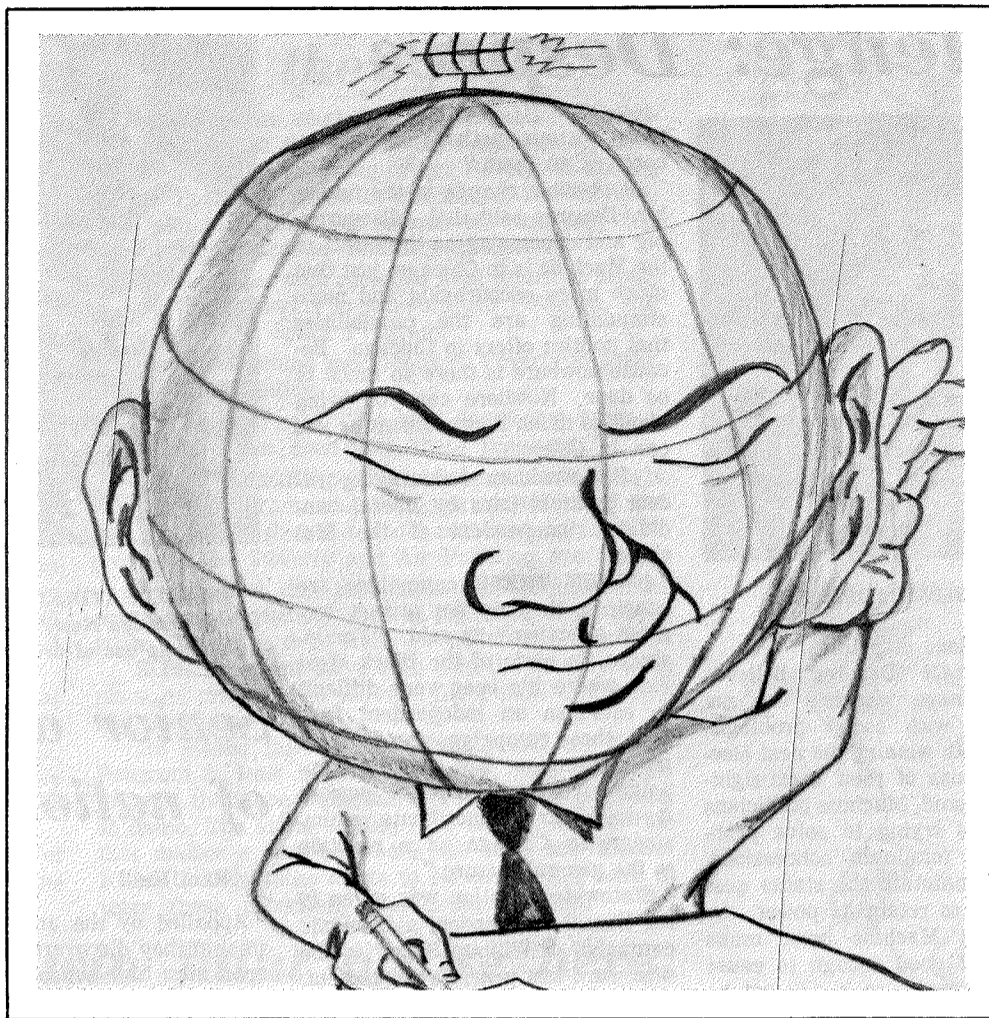
A December 1 Chicago Daily News article predicted "The subpoenas may subtly change the gathering of news in Chicago and perhaps the nation."

"They attack an important freedom of the press, one that has never been properly defended in the courts and one which local stations do not seem to want to uphold now."

WGN-TV's news director said that as a result of the subpoenas cameramen might become targets of those fearing film might be used against them later as court evidence.

Some cameramen are already allowed to refuse what they consider dangerous assignments. As a result many stories and viewpoints may no longer be reported.

WBBM-Radio's program director said, "There is a moral thing involved here. The newsman is a news gatherer for the public. He cannot represent the public and law enforcement agencies at the same time. If



Art by Jerry Carr

he does, the individual he tries to interview will simply not cooperate."

Though he claims to oppose censorship, Vice President Spiro Agnew has personally attempted to intimidate the news media. Last November he made a series of statements criticizing news media for their news coverage of dissenters and decried broadcaster criticism of the President's November 3 speech to the nation.

He implied that the alleged time spent preparing the speech should have immunized it from immediate reproach. He implied that government viewpoints should go unquestioned.

A Chicago Sun-Times article reported that the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System said Agnew, with his statements, was beginning to affect news coverage. One station notified the network it would no longer carry network analyses of presidential speeches.

Other stations said they had been contacted by members of the Subversive Activities Control Board and White House offices concerning statements they had broadcast.

According to an article about censorship in the November 26 issue of Variety, the show-business weekly, Agnew is not the first high government official to try to manipulate the news . . . and not the first to deny he was doing so.

"No lover of censorship was President Johnson and for all his piety, news stories had a way of playing the way he liked them to," it said.

U-Highers are part of the generation that must face this challenge to freedom. It is, therefore, imperative that they know and understand what is happening. The Midway will continue to try to bring to their attention recent developments that threaten our democracy. But it is primarily the responsibility of each individual to keep well informed so he can combat attempts to circumvent his rights to privacy and freedom of information.

he overrules their objections. Many feel the defendants will be found guilty no matter what the evidence because to them the judge is so obviously partial.

The city's news media, in part recording Judge Hoffman's conduct, have not responded with much editorial alarm. A few did note lightheartedly that the judge shouldn't tell them what not to print, as he did at least once.

Perhaps every U-Higher interested in the state of law in the nation should visit the trial and get a look for himself.

KEN DEVINE

Yours not to reason why, yours but to do

The temporarily ex athlete struggled down the stairs leading from U-High to the courtyard between U-High and Sunny Gym. The cutoff sock covering his toes and base of the cast on his leg was beginning to slip off and he could feel the chill of the frigid air on his skin.

He was hoping his walk would end soon, and that his crutches wouldn't break his other leg. He was hoping he wouldn't have to make this insane walk to his phys ed class again tomorrow to tell his teacher he was in school. He was very tired.

This year was the second in a row that Sophomore Aaron Macsai had broken his leg during one of the first soccer games of the season. He was tired of being the kid with the broken leg and crutches and tired of making that walk to Sunny Gym every morning.

BUT HIS troubles had only begun. About a week later, Aaron was in danger of being suspended from school because he had decided to stop making those walks every morning.

Dean of Students Standrod Carmichael met Aaron in the hall and informed him that he had eight cuts and that if they were not cleared, his parents would be called and suspension was possible.

This news upset Aaron and his parents. Aaron's mother was in sympathy with his problem and suggested that Aaron be allowed to check in at the library to save him the walk to the gym. Aaron tried this idea but the head librarian, he said, objected and told him he would have to sign in to supervised study.

TO AARON, this requirement seemed like punishment.

Mrs. Macsai went to see Mr. Carmichael. He told her that she was raising unfair objections to a sound solution. He explained that the phys ed department is picky about giving out credits if a student doesn't show up at his class, and since Aaron seemed to be getting around the school just fine, the walk to the gym and back might not hurt him.



Ken Devine

CLAPS AND SLAPS

Actor convinces as ambitious skier

By Barbara Goltner

"Downhill Racer," soon to be shown at neighborhood theaters, traces the skiing career of a determined athlete.

As Dave Chappellet, Robert Redford convincingly depicts a backwoods Coloradoan who fights his way to an Olympic gold medal in downhill skiing.



Barb Goltner

The photography in "Downhill Racer" matches the technical expertise displayed on Sunday afternoon television sports spectacles. Skis derive innumerable vicarious thrills from the film.

Besides its photographic values, "Downhill Racer" offers a realistic psychological study of unyielding ambition. Chappellet doesn't care about skiing so much as he cares about winning. His ambition overpowers his other emotions.

The character Chappellet is believable. One can imagine that the Olympic competitors feel the same fierce drives when racing. But despite his singlemindedness, the audience's attitude toward Chappellet mellows because he is, after all, a champion.

When Chappellet finally achieves greatness, with all of its social and economic fringe benefits, no one can possibly envy him.

At this point, Mrs. Macsai was more than sympathetic to Aaron's problem. She was raging mad.

SHE WAS mad enough to write a letter to three U-High administrators: Lab Schools Director Francis V. Lloyd Jr., U-High Principal Carl Rinne and Mr. Carmichael. In her letter, Mrs. Macsai described how she and her son got caught in U-High's bureaucratic bramble bush. Mrs. Macsai described it this way:

I refused to believe that a principal can't intervene in the face of senseless applications of rules. I refuse to believe a Dean of Students can react with such insensitivity, antagonism and blindness. And I refuse to believe that the well-being of a student can be the only thing none considers.

I am shocked, disillusioned and slightly bitter. I think that some soul searching and changes are called for.

All three administrators searched their souls and sent the results to Mrs. Macsai.

Mr. Carmichael sent a wordy two-page letter admitting he was wrong.

Mr. Rinne sent a one-and-a-half page letter admitting that he was wrong and devising a solution which is now in use.

AARON NO longer has to check in with anybody and has an extra open period during which he takes an arts and crafts course. He will also receive credit for phys ed.

Mr. Lloyd sent a half-page letter reminding Mrs. Macsai that the Laboratory Schools feels a deep concern for her son and any other child who is enrolled there.

I sent Mrs. Macsai my condolences.

The U-High Midway

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SPECIAL FEATURE EDITORS: Commentary, Ken Devine; sports commentary, Bruce Goodman; arts, Barbara Goltner; public opinion and essay, Debby Kalk.

Get the story yourself

U-Highers who have visited the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial have remarked on an oppressive atmosphere for which they were unprepared.

Some had read in Chicago's newspapers or heard on radio or television that visitors to the courtroom are frisked before entering and sit in rows with marshals stationed at each end.

But few were prepared, they say, for what seems to them the shocking bias of Judge Julius Hoffman. They talk about how rarely he grants the defense motions and how often

Reflections of the Black Panther killings

Though evidence not complete, many U-Highers suspect police

By Debbie Kalk

Deaths of Black Panther Leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark December 4 are considered murder by a majority of U-Highers questioned in a Midway poll.

The two Panther leaders were killed in a police raid in an apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street at about 4:45 a.m.

State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan claims that the 14 Chicago policemen involved in the raid (official reason: to confiscate unlawfully kept weapons) announced themselves as police and when there was no response they pushed the front door open and were immediately fired upon by a woman in the front room, touching off a gun battle.

According to Panther witnesses to the event, police knocked at the door but did not answer when those inside asked who was there. Mark Clark then went to the door just as the police forced it open. The police proceeded into Hampton's bedroom and began firing.

Disputed pieces of evidence include who fired the first shots, the true reason for the raid, who answered the door of the apartment and the number of police involved. Most U-Highers interviewed felt that a full investigation is still required but questioned the contradictions between the reports.

Sophomore Steve Aron's remarks reflected Rebecca Janowitz the opinions of many respondents.

"It's a matter of suppression of the people. This is just a continuance of harassment of Panthers by police."

Senior Rebecca Janowitz said that although she didn't feel that she knew enough about the case, "It doesn't seem like a responsible action on the part of the police."

Dorothy Teegarden, sophomore, felt the police were trying to hold back evidence.

"I think that the police did this and are trying to cover it up," she said.

She didn't feel that Hanrahan was trying to clear up rumors, as he said, when he "gave evidence to the Chicago Tribune exclusively."

(Part of the evidence included photos which supposedly showed bullet holes. They turned out to be nail heads.)

Freshman Anne Timmons said that she

was "not surprised that this happened because it's happened so much lately. When a person says something too radical, people feel they've got to do something about it. If people disagree, they are hushed up. I was just disgusted that someone was killed because of his opinions."

Junior Erwin Chemerinsky said, "Before people charge that the situation was murder or any other form of police brutality an in-depth investigation must be conducted in order to ascertain what happened."

Several such investigations are underway. A coroner's jury last week ruled the police had committed justifiable homicide.

An evening of accord

By Mark Patinkin

The bitter aftertaste of the December 4 slayings of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark lay heavy among several hundred Hyde Park liberals who filed into the Theological Seminary, December 12, to hear a seminar on the "murders."

The crowd was comprised of an abundance of college students, a generous supply of elderly men and women adorned with peace buttons and no more than a sprinkling of blacks.

THE AUDIENCE exchanged knowledge on the incident, filling the auditorium with a murmur that accompanied the entrance of the evening's speakers.

They included Richard Newhouse, state senator; Leon Despres and A. A. (Sammy) Rayner, aldermen; Robert Mann, state representative; Quentin Young, chairman of the Medical Community on Human Rights; and Chaka Walls, minister of information for the Illinois Black Panther Party.

Alderman Despres provided background on the relationship between police and Panthers.

"This Hampton incident is nothing new," he pointed out. "As of now, 23 Panthers have been killed by police, 98 are in jail, 20 have been permanently exiled from the U.S. and 27 are under indictment."

Panther Chaka strode to the podium in a gleaming leather jacket and goatee. Discarding most euphemisms speakers resort to during formal gatherings, Chaka proceeded to spill forth the plight of the Panthers.

"HANRAHAN and his pigs have a maniac Gestapo attitude," he explained. "We blacks cannot even sleep anymore for fear of being raided."

"Many people said that the police didn't come to kill Fred, but were shot at first. Well, when you come at 4:30 in the morning and you block off two blocks of the community, you're coming to kill."

"WE GONNA barbecue us some pigs, and then we'll have some peace," he concluded.

With each frequent utterance of the word "pig," gray-haired balding pates nodded just as approvingly as thick Afro hair-styles.

Quentin Young, the final speaker, cited how "a Panther named Doc Sachel, a little soft-spoken guy, took six bullets in his belly during the raid, had half his colon removed, is in bad condition at Cook County Hospital and is accused of attempted murder. This is justice."

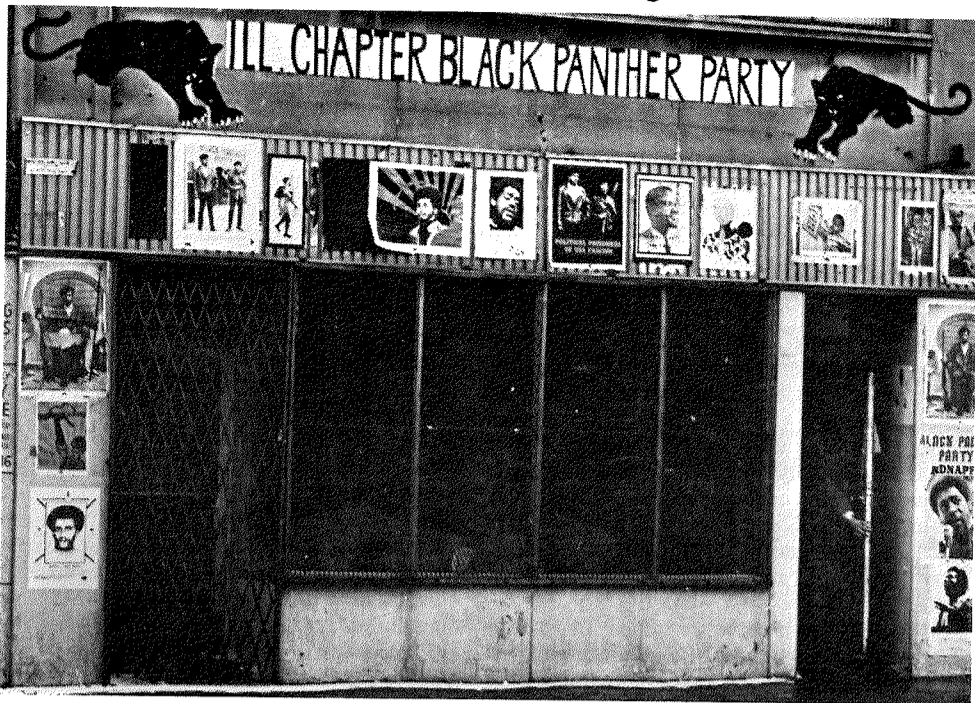
"I hear ya, man," a low voice boomed out.

Dr. Young, who examined Fred Hampton's body, told how one bullet passed through his forehead and the other behind his left ear.

"Some have called it murder, some assassination. It was, indeed, an execution."

"I REMEMBER I was at a get-together a few weeks ago with Fred and Doc Sachel."

After it was over, Fred walked over to the window by Doc, and while they were watching everyone leave I heard him say to Doc, 'They're after us but if we walk out of here and they shoot us tomorrow, our lives would have been worthwhile, because we devoted ourselves to the people'."



PANTHER HEADQUARTERS at 2350 West Madison Street has been raided by police three times. A shootout resulted each time. The storefront below the head-

quarters is left unoccupied and a large cast iron door bars the second floor main entrance.

Photo by Mark Patinkin

Panthers feel they have been harassed, repressed, murdered

By Mark Patinkin

A large cast iron door bars the entranceway to the Illinois Black Panther Party headquarters at 2350 West Madison Street. The headquarters has been raided three times by police, which explains the bullet marks on the door and the two small cobwebs formed by shotgun pellets on the blackboard just inside the entrance.

Every unknown visitor is first asked if he carries dope, pills or weapons. Then he is frisked.



Willie Calvin

The decrepit walls reflect the bitterness the Panthers feel toward alleged police repression. The chipping plaster and paint is covered by posters of Panthers, most of whom have been jailed, exiled or killed — Eldridge Cleaver, Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, Fred Hampton. Beneath the largest poster of Fred Hampton is printed, "Born, Aug. 30, 1948 — Assassinated Dec. 4, 1969."

"Chairman Fred was murdered," stated Willie Calvin, Illinois Black Panther Deputy Captain, to a Midway reporter seeking Panther reactions to the Hampton killing.

Willie Calvin became a Black Panther in 1968 after three years in the Army. He explained that he saw "a lot of racist bullsh*t" there that he couldn't relate to. So he decided he wanted to work for the "people's cause."

"You noticed the Panthers didn't vio-

lently react to Hampton's murder," Calvin pointed out. "It's because we don't believe in reacting. If we react then we're behaving in the same manner as the pigs are."

Calvin told of a time Fred Hampton was keeping money for the Panthers' free breakfast program, when the police, without explanation, raided his apartment and stole the money.

"Everytime the pigs show their facist racism by harassing and murdering us," Calvin emphasized, "the people can see how we're oppressed."

"When you murder a liberator, you come up with explanations that don't explain, conclusions that don't conclude."

"The pigs aren't at the inquest to investigate their own murder," Calvin continued. "They're there to unfairly put the Panthers on trial and set up a smokescreen of law and order. This is indoctrination. The pigs are trying to tell the people, 'You really didn't see what you saw at the apartment.'"

"We see this all as another attempt to eliminate the Panthers."

"As Chairman Fred once said," Calvin concluded, "We want to study war no more, but we cannot stop studying war until the pigs stop repressing us."

The attitude of most Panthers toward Fred Hampton's death, however, was probably best articulated in a slogan beneath a poster of Hampton which read, "When one of us falls, 1000 will take his place."

Hampton's death re-ignites Proviso

By Craig Gordon

Meanwhile, at Fred Hampton's alma mater . . .

"I am thinking about a black militant who died, and I am thinking about a Proviso that is dying."

Tom Corbi, editor of the Proviso Pageant, school newspaper of Proviso East High School in Maywood, expressed those thoughts in an issue which had to be postponed until after Christmas vacation. The postponement and the thoughts resulted from a common cause: the latest occurrence of racial violence which had closed the school four days before the scheduled winter break.

Tension between black and white students over the issue of a memorial assembly in the school auditorium for Fred Hampton, who was graduated from Proviso East in 1966, erupted in violence Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The school was closed the next Monday, when the violence continued in the school and community. Proviso East is no stranger to this kind of situation. Three outbreaks of violence occurred during the 1967-68 school year, the first of them coming in late September. It was triggered by hard feelings over the manner in which the Homecoming queen semifinalists had been selected.

According to Tom, no one was prepared for the situation. "Before this, when something would happen, the school administration would know exactly what to do," he recalled. "But this time they were caught flat-footed; they didn't know what was going on. Up until 1967 Proviso had not experienced any racial problems. So when the trouble hit East no one knew what was happening. Communication broke down. Teachers didn't know what was happening. The system which had worked so well in the past broke down completely."

After the first incident, the Pageant published an unscheduled

issue in which it emphasized brotherhood and understanding as the solution to problems. But when disturbances erupted again on Thursday, October 19, everyone seemed to "harden their approach to the problem," Tom observed. The Pageant in its November 2 issue reflected this attitude with an entire page devoted to articles of the theme, "Law — Society's Foundation." The school administration established a stricter policy on enforcement of school rules. A security force was brought to the school at \$2,000 a day.

Rioting in the community March 7-8, 1968, followed the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. When students returned to school after a national day of mourning, fighting broke out between blacks and whites.

Tom explained reasons for school violence overflowing into the community and community violence spreading into the school. "The school is the focus of the community," he said. "What goes on in the school is usually either a reflection or a cause of what goes on in the community."

Tom credits Proviso's state champion basketball team with keeping the school nearly trouble-free last year. He said that the school newspaper, administrators and all others concerned with keeping peace capitalized on the success of the basketball team to bring students together.

What bothers Tom most about this year's problems is that there have been no meetings between student, school and community leaders as there had been during the other disturbances. He feels that communication is essential to easing tension and bringing peace.

"Once you see the other person's point of view, you're less inclined to fight, even if you don't agree," he said. "At least that's what I think."

Why drugs, athletes don't mix

By Jeff Carson

Drugs and sports do not mix. Phys Ed Teacher Sandy Patlak has been delivering this message to his teams because he feels that drugs can be dangerous to athletes.

"Not too many know about drugs," he explained. "They care without knowing."

Coach Patlak feels that a player on drugs cannot keep up with all the stress required in athletics.

"Drugs can change a person, especially in sports. It's hard enough to stay in shape as it is."

Mr. Walter Hass, chairman of the Physical Education Department at the University, agrees. One of the reasons he disapproves of artificial stimulation in athletes is because of the added strain on the player.

According to Coach Patlak and Mr. Hass, several types of drugs are used by athletes who may be unaware of their effects. The most common are those available without prescription.

Coach Patlak said, "I'm even concerned with the kid on a cold capsule trying to play ball."

Dr. John F. Kenward, Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the University, elaborated.

"Some antihistamines cause people to be less alert and more prone to injury. They raise the blood rate, and, with physical exertion, might kick it up so high as to be dangerous."

Amphetamines such as dexedrine and benzedrine also can be dangerous.

Dr. Otto J. Keller, research associate and physician of the football team at the University, said that amphetamines are "stimulant drugs. They raise the blood pressure and heart rate and therefore increase blood flow."

Increased blood flow means increased energy, which is why athletes use such drugs, he explained.

Dr. Kenward added that in competition the effects of such drugs might provide such a strain as to go, "beyond the limit

of the heart muscle."

Amphetamines might be taken by an athlete to improve his own performance or administered by a coach.

Dr. Keller, who formerly was team physician at Northern Illinois University and was once a professional soccer player, said he had never seen an athlete take amphetamines.

But Mr. Hass said, "It's done in a lot of places and around the colleges." He stressed that he had not experienced the problem at the University.

Another drug used by athletes is the pain killer. It usually is given to athletes with injuries from contact sports. A common pain killer is Darvon.

"The Physician's Desk Reference" (Lippincott Publisher, Inc., 1969) lists some side effects of Darvon.

"Certain patients may place inordinate dependence on any medication which alleviates discomfort and these individuals may transgress the prescribed dosage," the book

says.

"... If an overdose of Darvon is accidentally or intentionally ingested... drugs such as caffeine or amphetamines should not be administered because fatal convulsions may be produced."

High school athletes evidently do not smoke marijuana when they are going to play, interviews with team members from U-High and other Chicago schools indicate.

Dr. Keller gave one possible reason: "There is enough natural stimulation before a game."

One boy who did admit to smoking once before a basketball game said he did it because he thought it would relax his game. He added that the effect put his timing off and he did not play as well as usual.

Marijuana also lowers the amount of available blood sugar which would lower available energy, medical sources indicate.

"You cannot add artificially to train the body," Dr. Kenward concluded. "You can only take away."

New frosh cage coach sets perfection as team's goal

By Jerry Esrig

Accomplishing a rare feat, U-High's frosh-soph basketball squad has erased a defeat long after the final buzzer signaled the team a loser.

For the first time in its four-year existence, according to Physical Education Chairman William Zarvis, the Independent School League received and upheld an official written protest over officiating of a game.

The protest came from U-High's rookie coach, Mr. Herb Smith.

The League has ruled that the frosh-soph squad's 1-point loss to St. Michael's December 9 be nullified due to discrepancies in time-keeping and failure of the referee to grant U-High a time-out as pointed out by Mr. Smith in his protest.

The game will be replayed.

"Now we're undefeated and we should stay that way," Mr. Smith said a few days after the decision early this month. "We think we're the best team around."

(As it turned out, the team didn't stay undefeated. It lost to Lake Forest 62-58, January 17, there.)

Frosh-soph players agree with their coach.

"I think there are very few frosh-soph teams in the city that can beat us," said Sophomore David Cockrell. "We have better ballplayers."

"I don't agree with all of Mr. Smith's coaching methods, such as his drills," he added, "but I think he's the best coach I've known."

Mr. Smith says that in coaching he seeks to ready frosh-soph boys for varsity play, to teach them fundamental basketball skills of rebounding, shooting, ball handling and recognition of patterns.

He works the boys hard and demands perfection.

"I feel you can never do too much," he explained. "You can't get too many points, you can't get too many rebounds, you can't get



Photo by Abram Katz

OFF THE BENCH with fist clenched, Coach Herb Smith helps his team to a rally in the Latin game January 9 here.

too much practice and you can't reach a peak."

Typical of how the boys feel, Sophomore Linzey Jones says that by season's end he will be ready to play varsity.

"Mr. Smith taught me a couple of moves, how to shoot the right shot pretty consistently and how to move without the ball."

Mr. Smith helps the team from the bench.

He can recognize what the other team is doing on offense and defense to hurt the frosh and comes up with counterstrategy, according to Jones.

"But Mr. Smith helps us with personal matters along with basketball."

Cockrell feels that Mr. Smith takes a personal interest in each boy and that he helps each with his personal hangups.

For four years director of recreation for the Chicago Park District

before coming to U-High, Mr. Smith says he is enjoying his first season here.

"Basketball in the school setting is a fun game and we all enjoy what we're doing," he said.

Cockrell added, "Each game is fun, but the best fun is yet to come—when we play some of the supposed top teams in the league, St. Michael's and Angel Guardian."

Lack of depth hurts runners

Once again plagued by lack of depth, U-High's track team meets Lake View 4 p.m., Friday, here.

"We have just one good guy in each event," said Coach Ed Banas.

About 30 boys turned out for both the varsity and frosh-soph squads, according to Mr. Banas.

"With Jerry Carr in the hurdles, Dan Hildebrand in the mile and two-mile and Henry Washington in the sprints, we are pretty strong in those areas," he said, "but we're weak in the relays and field events."

Last year both the varsity and frosh-soph squads lost to Lake View. Scores were 58-41 and 56-39, respectively.

Mr. Banas is unfamiliar with Schurz, whom the Maroons meet 4 p.m., Friday, Feb. 6, here. He hopes to gain a few more runners by then.

Maroons defeated Hirsch 55-48 January 16 here. Frosh-soph also won 43-37. St. Patrick beat U-High's varsity 78-29, and frosh-soph 61-33.



Photos by Abram Katz

game, Coach Smith calls Sophomore Guard Jim Solomon to the bench to plan strategy.

MOSTLY SUNNY

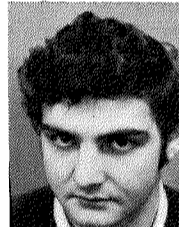
Athletes need protection of complete medical exam

By Bruce Goodman

Several soccer players were surprised this season when their coaches told them they couldn't play unless they turned in their Athletic Eligibility Forms.

Although the Phys Ed Department in previous years ruled officially that no athlete could participate in interscholastic sports without having turned in the form signed by a physician, coaches often relaxed the rule for the athlete who just "forgot his form at home," or "didn't have time to see the doctor."

This year, however, the rule is being strictly enforced. According to Soccer Coaches Sandy Patlak and Ed Pounder, the phys ed staff wants to avoid tragedies in which high school and college athletes have suddenly collapsed and died during practice sessions of their football, soccer or wrestling teams.



The physical examination needed for completion of the form, U-High coaches claim, can detect potentially serious injuries or body deficiencies.

Strictness concerning the Athletic Eligibility Form represents a worthy step in the direction of increased health protection for athletes. Unfortunately, though, the form which now must be religiously turned in is inadequate.

Currently, little more than a doctor's signature allows any U-Higher to participate in interscholastic sports.

According to several U-High basketball players, much of the information on the form, such as height and weight, is often filled out by nurses, because doctors are too busy to bother with the form.

One U-Higher claims he got the form filled out without getting examined at all. He simply dropped the form off at the doctor's office in the morning and picked it up later in the day.

In order to avoid such potentially dangerous circumvention of the rules, Athletic Eligibility Forms should contain a more complete medical description of each athlete, including a blood pressure reading to insure the health of the heart.

Lung fitness should be checked, and most importantly, a careful examination of those areas most vulnerable to athletic injury—the knees, ankles and bones—should also be included in the examination.

An average medical examination seldom includes a check of those three areas.

The need for complete examination is illustrated by cases of undetected athletic injuries which have occurred here. Recently, after three years of extensive athletic participation, this writer was told by a doctor that he should never have gone out for sports because of an acutely arthritic knee.

The injury, however, never showed itself during routine examinations.

Perhaps no other U-Higher has a medical problem which should prevent his participation in athletics. But a more detailed Athletic Eligibility Form seems a simple ounce of prevention to protect U-Highers from pounds of pain and complications from knees and ankles on which they never should have played.

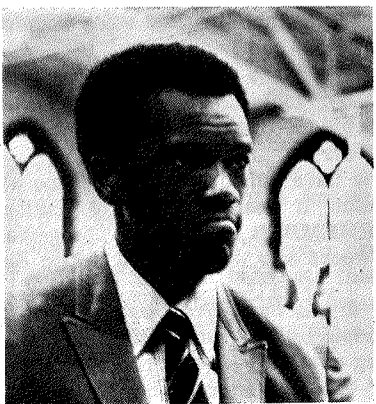
FOOD FOR THOUGHT . . .

When you sit down to do your home work, have a snack to replace all the energy you'll use. We have snacks, cakes and cookies for you.

Mr. G's

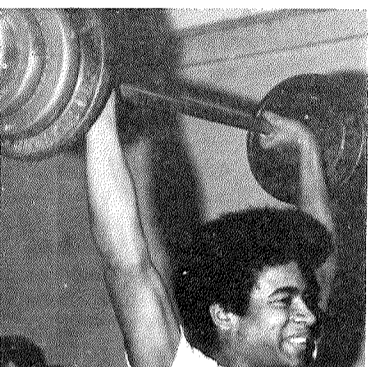
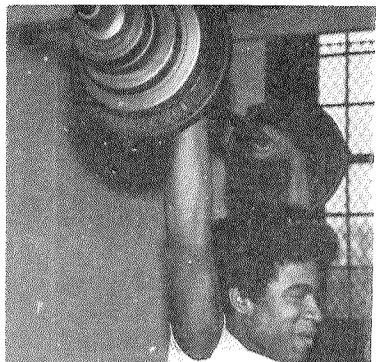
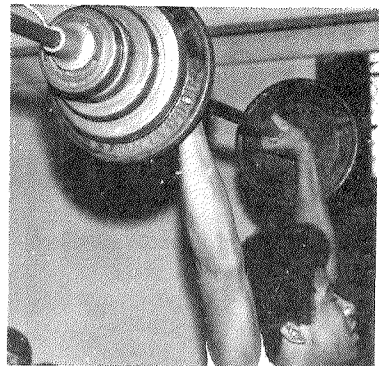
1226 EAST 53rd STREET

363-2175



FROSH COACH Herb Smith urges his team to a 41-39 victory against Latin January 9 here.

UNHAPPY WITH a phase of the



Oof!

Building bodies uplifting experience

By Craig Gordon

Lively chatter filled the south hall of Upper Sunny Gym even before Physical Education Teacher Ed Pounder came to unlock the training room door. The students were awaiting the start of Weight Training, a new course offered to juniors and seniors last quarter. The class was concerned with "building muscle definition rather than bulk," according to Mr. Pounder, and, therefore, not to be confused with a weight lifting class.

Some students amused themselves by making fun of the boys in the modern dance class across the hall.

"Tra-la-la-la-la," chided a weight-trainer as he peered in at the mostly female class.

Mr. Pounder came with the keys and everyone poured into the room, already occupied by a bench for bench-pressing, barbells and dumbbells of various sizes.

Junior Weight Trainer Alex Vesselinovitch zipped over to the bench. Two boys lifted a 125-pound barbell off its stand and placed it in Alex's hands as he laid with his back on the bench, his feet on the floor, and his arms extended upward, perpendicular to his body.

"Hold it," he urged through clenched teeth. Mortal fear filled his eyes. After making sure that his arms could support the barbell without collapsing, he did a couple of bench-presses by bringing the weight down to his chest and pushing it up.

His arms trembling from the strain, he once again pleaded for help. "Take it away," he stammered. The boys at his side obeyed and returned the barbell to its stand.

"Let's take some weight off the bar," suggested Junior Steve Garmisa. Moments after the weight was reduced Steve was on the bench.

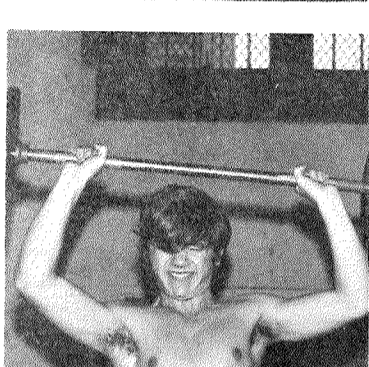
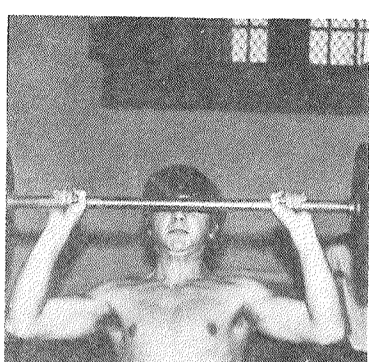
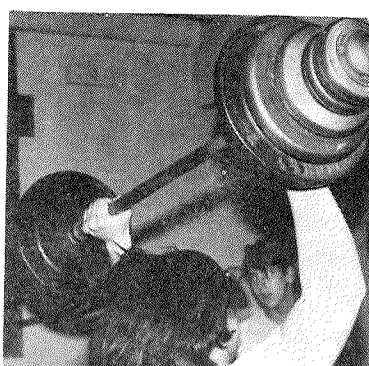
"Ugh! Ugh!" he groaned, struggling to press the barbell once. "Where is everyone?" someone queried, noticing that several people had disappeared from the room.

"They're all across the hall watching the modern dance class," responded Junior David Henry.

"Hey! Do you guys get a charge out there?" he called.

"It's too bad you guys don't take photography," Mr. Pounder commented to those around him. "At least then you'd be developing something."

MUSCLE MEN pictured are Junior Ed Kent, left; Junior David Shapiro, top right; and Junior Mike Lavender.



Photos by Sam Shapiro

Swim coach looks for win over Glenwood

Because Glenwood since it started a swim team in 1964 has never defeated U-High and because of a 71-24 victory over Glenwood earlier in the season, Coach Ed Pounder expects U-High to defeat Glenwood here 4 p.m., Friday, Jan. 30.

It will be a varsity-only meet because Glenwood cannot provide enough players for both varsity and frosh-soph events.

Quigley South, which meets U-High for the first time 4 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 6, here, has been beaten by the same teams U-High has beaten this season, according to Mr. Pounder.

He revealed that he will wait until after the first few events of the varsity meet before deciding on his strategy. He will decide then if he can spare enough talent to win both the varsity and frosh-soph meets or if he will concentrate on winning one.

Both U-High squads lost with the same number of points to Mt. Carmel January 12, here. Scores were 62-33 varsity and 61-33 frosh-soph.

Maroons defeated Elgin 62-29 in a varsity-only meet here January 16.

Parker next for disadvantaged cagers

By Bruce Goodman

Hampered by a recent injury and the lack of height which has hurt them all season, the varsity basketball team faces Francis Parker 6:30 p.m., Friday, here.

Although the Maroons and Colonels have a long rivalry and played each other twice each season in past years, Friday's game represents the only meeting between the two teams in the regular schedule this season.

The change resulted from division of the Independent School League (ISL) into two sections, North and South.

U-High, in the South Division, plays each team in its division twice and each team in the north section once. Parker belongs to the North Division.

U-High fans will see one of the best teams in the ISL when Harvard-St. George visits 4 p.m. Tuesday, February 3. Harvard drubbed

the Maroon varsity in their last meeting December 2, but lost to U-High's frosh-soph 56-32.

Maroons hope for their second victory this season over Morgan Park Academy 6:30 p.m., February 6, there.

Varsity lost to Elgin 56-47 January 16 here, with scoring evenly divided between several Maroons. Guard Dean Zarvis was leading scorer with 12 points. Frosh-soph remained undefeated in ISL play with a 53-34 win over the Hilltoppers.

Trailing from the outset, the varsity Maroons lost to Lake Forest Academy 70-59 December 17 there, despite a busload of U-High fans and cheerleaders who made the long trip to cheer the Maroons on.

Forward Bruce Montgomery scored 25 points in a losing cause.

The frosh-soph game gave the U-High fans more excitement than the varsity contest, as the Maroons fought from behind to lead by four points after three quarters, only to lose 62-58, and have their ISL winning streak snapped at five games.

U-High won varsity and frosh-soph games, 45-42 and 40-39, when the two teams met here December 5.

Guard Jim Naisbitt continues out of the Maroon's lineup with a broken wrist suffered during the alumni basketball game December 18.

Naisbitt doubts he will play for the remainder of the season, although the cast has been removed from the wrist.

'Unknown' Ferry Hall next for girls basketball team

(Editor's note: After deadline, the game against Ferry Hall reported in the following story was postponed.)

Close game against Ferry Hall, 3:15 p.m. tomorrow here is expected by Girls Basketball Coach Sally Leme. She isn't familiar with the opponent and has no score from last year by which to measure its strength.

Ferry Hall's coach says her team is tall and able, but she has no idea how it will do against U-High.

The teams were scheduled to meet last year but the game was cancelled because of bad weather.

Morgan Park, U-High's opponent 3 p.m., Friday, Feb. 6, here, won't be hard to beat, Miss Leme feels.

Last year the U-High varsity won 37-27 and the junior varsity 31-24 against Morgan Park.

The opponent's coach, however, said her team is taller and better than last year. She expects it to do "quite well."

Miss Leme lists as U-High varsity strong points quick moving and passing. She praises also her team's reliance on alertness on the

court for open plays rather than rigid strategy.

She said she has emphasized to her teams "looking for the breaks as they happen and not so much prescribed plays."

She teaches basic techniques such as the screen and pick but wants her girls to decide themselves when to use them, she added.

Points the team is working to improve include weak defense and rebounding and an inability always to slow down the game when necessary, Miss Leme said.

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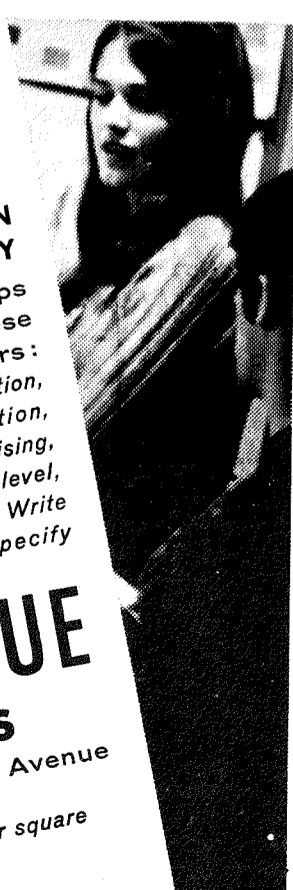
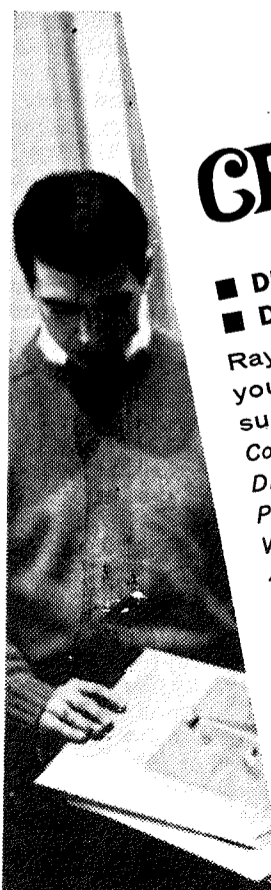
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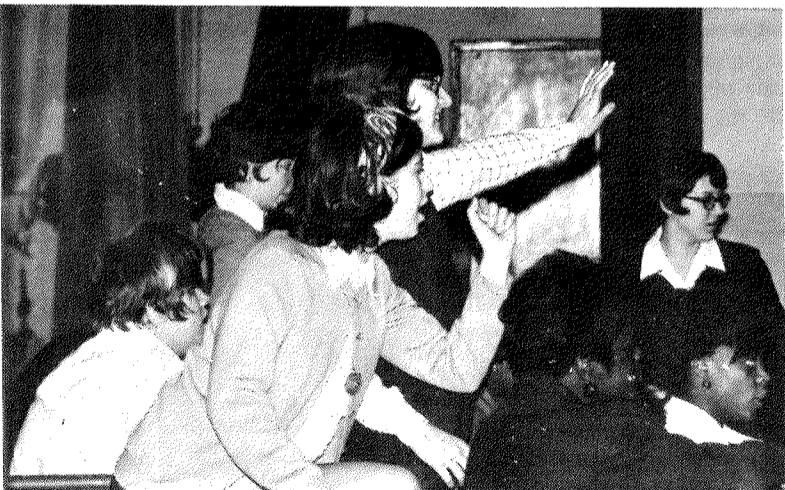
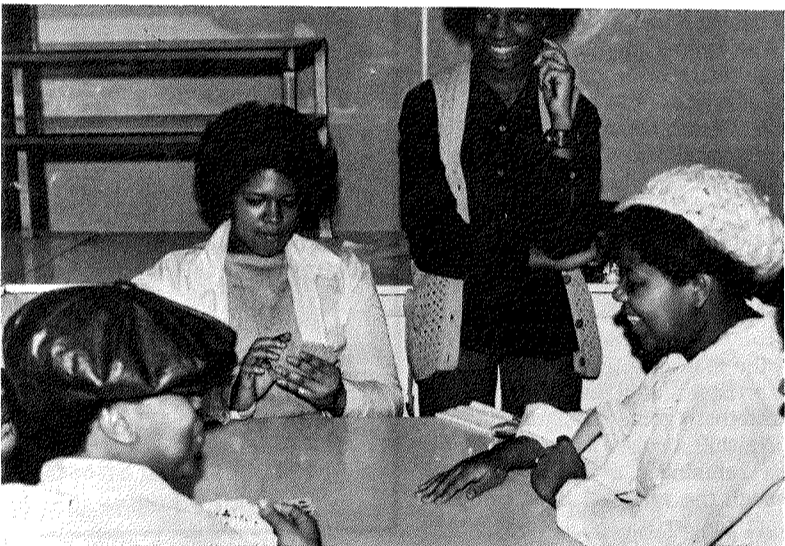
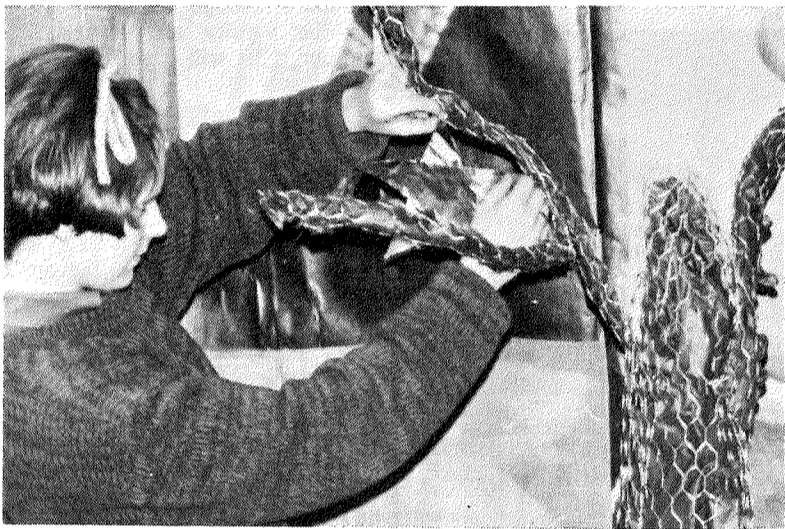
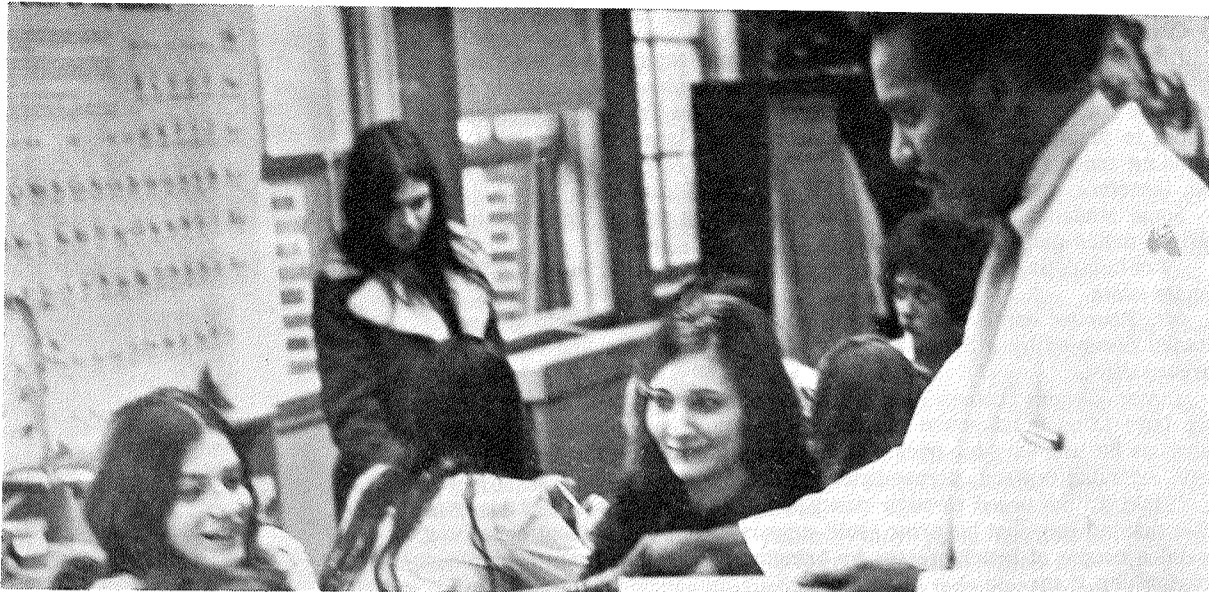
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Another laboratory school in Chicago



Unorthodox St. Mary's experiments with flexible, 'now'—oriented curriculum

By Barbara Golter and Kathy Block

A highly experimental inner city school — undeniably a laboratory school although it does not call itself by that name — may close next year.

Situated in an ancient building adorned with "Boycott Grapes" posters and bright, abstract student paintings, St. Mary Center of Learning, a Catholic girls high school at 2044 West Grenshaw Avenue, has for three years experimented with an innovative curriculum.

EMPHASIS is placed on creativity, responsibility, community and "20th century thinking," according to Mr. Gerald Barber, administrative assistant.

Sister Patricia McCarthy, principal of St. Mary, summed up the philosophy behind the program in the December, 1969, Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

"If the Christian Gospel is about anything it is about freedom and love. If schools are about anything, they are about learning.

"IT SEEMS obvious that in its pursuit of learning, a school which claims to be Christian will concern itself with learning how to be free and learning how to love as well as learning how to know . . . In many ways our schools are still preparing persons for medieval society. Are we not teaching as if the average adult absorbed all his information from reading, as if leisure and culture depended solely on reading?"

At St. Mary, courses range from "Survival" to "Psychology of Concern" to "Star Trek." They are mostly discussion classes and use television, tapes and other audiovisual aids extensively.

"Survival" concentrates on solving current world and community problems. It is taught by a young blonde woman teacher who, on the day the class was visited, wore bell bottoms and an army surplus jacket. In a typical class discussion, she mentioned that people often vote for a candidate because they receive \$2-\$5 in bribes.

"THAT'S NOT true," interrupted a girl with a thick Spanish accent. "My father got \$25."

"Well, what can we do about it?" asked the teacher. A group of girls answered with a cry of "revolution."

In "Psychology of Concern," each student does 18 hours of field work and learns how to care for something or someone. Twice a week, class members meet to share their emotional experiences.

A course called "Star Trek" analyzes episodes of the television program to find "how the media is used to communicate various literary and social concepts."

ST. MARY also offers advanced and interdisciplinary courses.

In Advanced Biology, students develop viral strains and experiment with genetic mutations. A required course called CORE combines math, physics, English and social studies.

In "Think," students examine the logical structure of debate, journalism, mathematics, advertising and literature. The course may be used as either a math or English credit.

MANY COURSES, like "Third Worlder," "Faces," "Black Awareness" and "Latin America" are designed for minority group students who want courses relevant to their experiences.

Since St. Mary students come

from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds, the school must deal with hostile cliques, according to students. In an effort to develop community spirit, a group of friends can decide to form a voting bloc and elect a representative to Student Council.

THE COUNCIL decides school rules. Individuals are responsible for their own dress and attendance. Discipline procedure consists of a conference between the offender, her representative, a friend of the offender, her counselor and a teacher. They discuss her problems and try to resolve them.

At St. Mary, nuns do not wear habits. Teachers are called by their first names to develop close faculty-student relationships.

But St. Mary's unorthodox program — which offers "Theology of Joy" and "Contemporary Theologies" instead of Catechism—might be terminated for financial reasons.

SINCE MOST students must work to pay the \$300 tuition, the school cannot raise its fees.

The school does not expect much help from John Cardinal Cody.

"We're like a blister on his finger," one student said. "Not enough to kill him, but if it grows and festers, he'll pop it."

ALTHOUGH THE CURRICULUM is highly experimental, life for students at St. Mary's Center for Learning often resembles life for students at U-High or any high school.

CHRISTINE SMITH, a junior (photos from left top) chats with one of several policemen who guard the school, in an inner-city neighborhood. The policemen play a friendly role around the school, sometimes looking in on classes and performing favors like opening locked car doors.

MR. FRED JACKSON teaches his intermediate biology class of seven girls how to test for acid. Mr. Jackson provides all the materials for his class, which uses no textbook. The students call him Fred.

SISTER MARY CANNON, sociology teacher, reads the daily student newspaper, the Catalyst, which often really is a bulletin. Nuns at St. Mary's do not wear habits.

A STUDENT places a star on a tree which will furnish decorations for the midyear formal dance, titled "In The Still of the Night." The formal is one of few events at St. Mary's to which boys are invited.

DURING FREE PERIODS, St. Mary students listen to music, dance and play cards in a social room. Since classes meet only four times a week everyone has extra time.

"MORE MONEY, more money for our school," shout the cast of a production of "The Music Man" during intermission. The school is threatened with closing for lack of funds.

Photos by Sam Shapiro

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