President and Mrs. Sease, pictured above, have recently returned from a trip to the Southwest and West in which they visited alumni in order to bring the graduates up to date on the campus.

The president, and his family, were also featured on the cover story in the January 16th Sunday Magazine of the "Sunday Star." The article on the president referred to him as a "peptimist."

Oceans dying Cousteau finds

"The oceans are dying. The pollution is general." That's the appraisal of Jacques Yves Cousteau, back from 3% years' exploration and movie-making around the world.

"There was a mountain of talk about the sinking of the Torrey Canyon but the oil that polluted the sea at the time was only 1 percent of the normal annual pollution," the underwater explorer said.

"People don't realize that all pollution goes to the seas. The earth is less polluted. It is washed by the rain which carries everything into the oceans where life has diminished by 60 percent in 30 years.

"Fish disappear. Flora too," Cousteau and his crew aboard the Calypso returned Tuesday after covering more than 155,000 miles. The ship will remain in port two weeks before starting to look for the best route for a proposed pipeline between Algeria and Sicily.

"An excess of fishing is also pollution," Cousteau said.

"The oceans are being raped. Eggs and larvae are disappearing. In the past, the sea renewed itself, it was a complete cycle. But this balance was upset with the appearance of industrial civilization. Shrimps are being chased from their holes by electric shock. Lobster are being caught in impossible places. Coral itself is disappearing. Even in the Indian Ocean, which is little traveled."

Russell speaks to Faculty Women

The Faculty Women's Club of Indiana Central College held its regular meeting on Monday, January 18, at 8:00 p.m. in room 5-08 in the Louis Schuler Center.

Mr. Louis Russell, the world's longest living heart transplant, spoke to the group on the subject, "Have a Heart."

Hostesses for the evening were Mrs. Max Briggs, chairman, Mrs. Robert Petersson, Mrs. Donald Nelson, Mrs. Gene Sease, Mrs. Jemes Gentry, Mrs. Victor Chin, and Mrs. Robert Barrick.

Volunteer Bureau Needs you

In today's and tomorrow's world, one must be able to read and understand many forms: job applications, driver's licenses, tax returns, instruction manuals. Ability to read is ability to survive.

Many children now in school are struggling to learn to read. They need special help and attention.

The reading volunteer program is one to help such children. One day half per week can make a difference.

Call the Volunteer Bureau for full information on volunteer opportunities in education at 294-4511.

Drug seminar set

Indiana Central College, in cooperation with the Indiana State Board of Health, will hold a two-day seminar on drugs on January 23 and 24 in Borsch Auditorium. Richard Washer, M.D., of the Board of Health, and Dr. William Bishop and Dr. David Rushong of the Education Department of Indiana Central College, are preparing the program especially for the teacher education students of Indiana Central College.

Beginning on Thursday morning, January 23 at 9:30, Dr. Leroy Star, Associate Professor of Medicinal Chemistry at Butler University, will speak on "Drugs of Abuse." He will be followed at 1:30 p.m. by Ivan Bennett, M.D., of the Medical Research Division of Eli Lilly Company, who will speak on the topic, "Why Kids Take Drugs." And at 3:30 p.m. by Robert Forney, Ph.D., Professor of Toxicology at the Indiana University School of Medicine, who will discuss "Alcohol and Marijuana."

The Friday meeting will begin at 10:30 a.m. with Dr. David Seaburg, a teacher education supervisor at Indiana Central College, and Dr. Rushong, who will cover the topic of the proposed Indiana State Board of Health's Division of Health Education.

Monday morning meetings will focus on the topic of education, including the program of the Indiana State Board of Health, which will address the group at 1:30 a.m. discussing, "Curriculum and Materials in Drug Education."

Conceived by Dr. Rushong, a teacher education supervisor for Indiana Central College, this program is the result of his concern that students of teachers be better informed in this important area. Among the strong points of the Indiana State Board of Health is in both the elementary and secondary levels of education, Dr. Rushong feels that unless a teacher is fully aware of this problem, his training is not adequate to the task of helping young men and women learn and live in today's society.

The public is cordially invited to attend any or all of these meetings.

Dining hall

Committee named

The Dining Hall Committee, a standing committee of the Central Council, has representatives in each dorm. These representatives are to hear criticisms and suggestions of the students who eat in the cafeteria. The committee holds monthly meetings or as often as necessary, the following students are members of this committee:

Richard Winterrowd, Dave Hazlitt, Edward "Skip" Kaucher, Jack Gill, Bonnie Koont, Kathy Black, Pat Morrison, Roger Oatull, Debbie Ellison and Tom Cooper, Chairman.

The following work is that of Mr. Orman Moulton (Language Department). Another of his original works is a drama to be presented in chapel on Wednesday, February 10.

SOMBRA HORIS AGITADA

We are all shadows with the subtle substance of the dark:
our effect on life like that of a black butterfly's wing brushed lightly against the native night,
ensnared and forgotten - shadows of God's proud passage.

Dark dancers stirred by His pliant, passing presence,
help such children. One halff day per week can
make a difference.

Call the Volunteer Bureau for full information
on volunteer opportunities in education at 294-4511.

O. Moulton
The Pen and the Gavel

UNIDORM officers will meet with Dr. Sean this coming week in perhaps their most crucial session. It will be a time for the president to report his decisions and actions on a broad number of concerns which were related before semester break. The time for decision on guest hours will also be during that meeting.

It is my wish that that meeting bring results which will begin to give the students more latitude in their personal lives and initiate a more pleasant and acceptable atmosphere on campus.

I remember once believing, after my transfer from DePauw that a college like Central could never hope to compete with some of the older prestige schools. After visiting DePauw not too long ago, I suddenly realized that Central has an even greater potential.

For an institution without a nationally prestigious tradition, there is the pragmatic world of today with which to wrestle; Central's two greatest assets are its young and newly changed leadership and its fairly unique location in a large metropolitan area. Together these can be molded into a dynamic force with national respect.

For too long, far too many students here have been ashamed of their college in the presence of others. It is now time to assess our position, develop our assets with a progressive emphasis, and move into a leadership role.

Such change necessitates the involvement of many, however, the type of involvement from the highest college officer to the concerned student, as next week's meeting will offer. MAS

Zero Environmental Impact

Zero Environmental Impact (ZEI), is a concept which deserves consideration and discussion. Stewart L. Udall explored the concept of ZEI in an article which appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Sept. 6, '70. Title: "Windmills; Symbols of Family."

Windmills were used an ample number of the perfect devices from an ecological point of view. It harnesses a free resource to pump water, it adheres to the natural laws which respect the laws and limits of nature. (The Windmill does not deplete groundwater, but taps near surface water, ZEI's message is that science "can save us over the long haul --govern our planet" using them in ways that maximize "the negative impact on our environment."

He does not propose a return to a windmill economy and he recognizes the impossibility of achieving a Zero Environmental Impact technology. What he does propose is that our technical skills "be bent toward an accommodation with the natural laws that govern our planet -- laws such as the recycling of all materials and the encouragement of diversity in plant and animal compositions." He expresses the hope that steps such as those to ban the use of long-lived pesticides, to remove phosphates from detergents, to take had out of gasoline and to clean up or replace the internal combustion engine mark "the beginning of an historic reversal of our 'raid-and-waste' style of development."

The automobile is the antithesis of the windmill with its destructive impact on our surrounding environment. Too little thought is given to "the thousands of automobile accidents each year."

Stewart Udall points out that our "high energy, high-wage society is making exorbitant demands on the resources of the planet" using them in ways that maximize "the negative impact on our environment."

Reflection in Black

The birthday of Martin Luther King was commemorated on Friday, January 15

The beginning it was slave years later we became "colored" — followed by a period of being referred to as Negro. But now in a period of transition you might refer to us as black — this time and not as before — in a proud sense of the word.

To stop and think about it may seem confusing, because previously the use of the word black to refer to a race was usually said in a derogatory and non-complimentary manner. But now because of sense of pride and identity the term black, first suggested by the late Malcolm X, is now preferred by most colored people, Negroes or what have you. But lets not bother with what we're like to be called, it really doesn't matter as long as we're referred to with respect. Respect is what counts. As mentioned before it doesn't matter to any great degree as long as what you call me is not below my dignity of yours. As long as it is a "reversible" term which I can comfortably call you if the tables were turned. To call us black is only one of the many descriptive adjectives one might use when referring to us. We are human and will remain this way as long as "a rose is a rose is a rose" — no matter what its variation is respect to color.

Several years ago in the early sixties, a man traveled throughout the country speaking to his brothers and sisters and referring to them as "Black" brothers and sisters. At first the public seemed to ignore this man's powerful voice of calling all black men together to unite. It seemed as though his death by an assassins bullet made his "brothers and sisters" think to themselves — who was this man, what was he speaking, or in familiar term was his bag? Now even though he is not with us physically, echoes still seem to linger on.

Through some of his speeches and those of others, many blacks have put together ideals which they feel constitute "Black Power" ... don't be alarmed while brothers and sisters, for we are not out to take what little you have away, but only to take that which we need to live and survive as comfortably as you. Black power is to allow us to vote freely, allowing our united voices to be heard. Black power is allowing us the "small" right of traveling throughout the country fearless of being shot or hung without due process of law. Far too long have we not had what you regard as a small thing. Black power is essentially being able to do our thing without any unjust interference. This of course includes going to any little "hamburger joint" we like or the most inexpensive overnight accommodation or even living next door to you — if the price is right.

To each black person these ideas may vary some, but basically the ultimate goal we want is just an eight letter word — EQUALITY! That seems simple and easy enough, but somehow this task has been made difficult. Could this be why the term black power has taken a new light in the minds of many? Could this be why there has been a shift in attitudes as to how this "power can be obtained?"
Time of change in Selective Service

If one word were to be used to describe Selective Service operations of the past 15 months, that word might be "change." Kimbrough in one year, the Selective Service came under new leadership, changed the selection process, introduced a new "image" and instituted policies which spread the obligation to serve more equally among the nation's men.

Although draft reform had been recommended by the Department of Defense and several subcommittees of the President's task forces in the past years, no significant changes were made in Selective Service until President Nixon ordered the Random Selection, or lottery, authorization on November 28, 1969. The lottery system resulted in the random induction by a drawing of birthday numbers. The procedure shortens the induction period to 12 months rather than the seven years under the old system, and places young men not called on present manpower needs in lower draft priorities in succeeding years.

The first lottery since 1942 was held in December, 1969, involving all men 19 through 26 years of age, born presently in the manpower pool. Young men with random sequence numbers 195 and below answered the call during calendar year 1970. A second drawing was held in July, 1970, to give lottery numbers to those men who turned 19 during calendar year 1970.

In the lottery significantly changed the draft procedures, it also served as a catalyst for less publicized, but equally important changes in Selective Service policies.

Shortly after Rouse's appointment in the Department of Labor, new regulations were ordered to end all deferments based on education. He also asked for a uniform national call, requiring all men with the same lottery number to answer calls uniformly throughout the country. These decisions marked a change in the draft philosophy, ending the traditional concept of changing, by which young men were "forced" into military service via a vote of the draft board and the use of deferments, and removing one of the major differences in treatment of individual registrants across the country.

During 1970, Rouse gave priority to the development of specific guidelines and rules for the new Selective Service regulations, or the interpretation of existing ones.

As national policy changed, so too did the local boards. Continuing a program begun in 1967 with the Committee on To Be or Not to Be, the Committee established local boards to review applicants for financial aid in the American College and University International-Interculural Studies program. The Department of Education and Welfare has made available the amount of $250.00 to be used for the development and study of intercultural programs. Dr. Nelson is a member of the Board that will give approval to the membership colleges that qualify.

Dr. John Swank will address the winter nursing graduates of General Hospital on Friday evening, February 6, at Springfield High School.

We are sorry to note that Edna Miller fell Tuesday evening and broke a bone in her leg. She is recuperating at home, and we send her our best wishes for an early recovery.

ALPHA PHI OMEGA SERVICE ORGANIZATION IS AVAILABLE FOR ANY SERVICE PROJECT YOU MAY HAVE.
Peace symbol explained

The “Peace Symbol” has been misinterpreted by some in a strange and fanciful way. Perhaps one small contribution to “peace”, or at least understanding, can be made by explaining the origin and meaning of this symbol displayed frequently in Indianapolis.

The symbol was designed in 1958 in London by a group of Englishmen who desired to see a stronger movement toward nuclear disarmament. It is a composite of the semaphore signals for the letters “N” (flags held at a 45-degree angle) and “D” (flags held vertically), standing for Nuclear Disarmament. The encircling sphere represents the world. Thus the symbol stands for “Nuclear Disarmament in the Whole World.”

Many people were concerned in the late 1950’s by nuclear testing in the atmosphere. The symbol was first used in England by people marching to lift up this concern. By the mid-60’s the major world powers had signed the Nuclear Disarmament Test Ban Treaty. The symbol continues to be used, however, by those yearning to see permanent peace attained in the world.

Some groups have tried to discredit the symbol by calling it Communist inspired or historically Satanic (“broken cross” or “witch’s foot”). Christmas, 1976, reminds us of the angels’ song of “Peace on earth, good will to men.” Whether they use the “Peace Symbol” or some other, men of good will everywhere turn toward increased love and understanding. Let us do our part by being slow to judge, quick to listen and to love.

Robert W. Keenig

Lee accepted

Congratulations are in order for Mr. Randy Lee, a junior at Indiana Central for his acceptance to the Indiana University School of Medicine. He will begin studies in the fall of 1971.

The program which Mr. Lee will follow will be the medical school, followed by a year of internship.

Telescope course offered

The Indiana Astronomical Society and the Center for Continuing Education will sponsor a non-credit course in telescope making beginning Thursday evening, February 2, 1972.

Students in the course will meet each Tuesday evening through May 22 from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. in Lilly Science Hall on the college campus. Each student will construct both the optical and mechanical parts of a six inch Newtonian Telescope.

The $30 course fee includes instruction, mirror blank, abrasives, polishing materials, and instruction book. Class size is limited to twenty-four students.

Central's basketball team and Coach Nicason are pictured above. The team has worked and is heading toward their season peak. They've played several games and have made a good showing for themselves. Full details of past games, with a prognosis of unplayed games will appear in this issue.

REVISED CHAPEL-CONVOCATION PROGRAMS
SECOND SEMESTER

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<td>Wednesday, Feb 1</td>
<td>Dr. Nicholas Nyacri - Political Drama - ICC - One Act Drama</td>
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<td>Religious Emphasis Days - Ed Smith</td>
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<td>Wednesday, Apr 21</td>
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<td>Friday, Apr 23</td>
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<td>Friday, May 14</td>
<td>John Tolley</td>
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<td>Final Convocation - Dr. Sears</td>
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January 29, 1971

You have a sweet tooth or a sweet little old lady next door who would relish a little bitty bite of peanut, pecan, or chocolate CANDY, man. Put color in the ORACLE.

Betty Benson, F.C.