WANT TO VOTE?

Many students entering college away from home share one common problem — where to cast absentee ballots so they may vote in the November elections.

Applications for absentee ballots may be obtained from the county clerk's office in the courthouse. Applications may also be obtained from Democratic or Republican Party headquarters, or from political clubs on campus. Applications must be notarized and mailed to the county clerk no later than twenty days before the election.

Door-to-door registration here in Indianapolis ended on September 18, and Registration is no longer confined to the voter registration office in the basement of the City-County Building. From now on, until Oct. 4, the office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., every day except Sundays. It will be open until midnight Oct. 4.

Eligible to register are United States citizens 18 years old or older who have lived in the state six months, a township 60 days and a precinct 20 days. Persons who have moved must transfer their registration.

Any person may call the registration office (262-3641) to determine whether he is registered.

ROCK CONCERT

Tomorrow evening, Oct. 2, Central Council will feature a rock concert and dance on the steps of Ramisch Auditorium. The affair will last from 7:30 until 10:00. No admission will be charged.

icc evening registration

Indianapolis Central College began its fourteenth year of providing educational opportunities for central Indiana adults this past week. The four highest Evening Division enrollment, and the highest Graduate Division enrollment were realized. Total enrollment in both divisions was only two per cent less than the fall of 1970. The Fall Session which began on Monday, September 20, runs fourteen weeks, ending December 18. The new fleximeter calendar, initiated this fall, provides adult evening students with the unusual opportunity of enjoying shorter course sessions, but with more frequent enrollment options.

The highest Graduate Division enrollment reflects the growing interest among Indianapolis adults for a master's degree program aimed at undergirding the liberal arts. Graduate students are employed by many central Indiana schools and businesses. Among the businesses represented are Eli Lilly and Co., Allison's, Indianapolis Power and Light Co., and several governmental and hospital agencies.

local student given scholarship

Charlotte Marie Bailey, who will be a sophomore at Indiana Central College, has been awarded a United Methodist Scholarship by the Board of Education of The United Methodist Church.

LET YOURSELF GROW!

On Friday, Sept. 17, 1971, the annual Humanities Retreat was held at the Julia Jameson Health Camp. One of the main purposes for the retreat was to acquaint the incoming freshmen with the other members of the club.

President Gene Score was the guest speaker on Friday night. On Saturday a panel discussion was held with five speakers. Among them were Mrs. Stella Janes, Asst. Prof. of Sociology here at ICC. A question and answer session was held following the discussion.

On Sunday Chuck Blazcynski, Director of Development, American Humanities Foundation, gave the closing challenge which was centered around this year's theme "Let Yourself Grow."

Nominations for the support of United Methodist Scholarships are received from local churches on the basis of a church-wide offering on United Methodist Student Day, the second Sunday in June.

three faculty members named outstanding

Three faculty members of Indiana Central College have been chosen Outstanding Educators of 1971. They are: Virginia R. Summers, Chairman of the Nursing Department; Dr. Robert M. Brooker, Chairman of the Chemistry Department; and Dr. Kenneth Balter, Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Outstanding Educators of America is an annual awards program honoring distinguished men and women for their exceptional service, achievements and leadership in the field of education. Each year those chosen are featured in a national awards volume, Outstanding Educators of America.

Nominations for the program are made by the officials of colleges and universities including presidents, deans and department heads. Guidelines for selection include an educator's talents in the classroom, contributions to research, professional interests, abilities, service and professional recognition.
Graduate Fellowships for 1971-1973

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Research Council has been called upon again to advise the National Science Foundation in the selection of candidates for the Foundation’s program of Graduate Fellowships. Panels of outstanding scientists appointed by the Research Council will evaluate applications of candidates. Final selection will be made by the Foundation, with awards to be announced on March 15, 1972.

The NSF Graduate Fellowship Program is being restructured for the 1971-1973 academic year. Applicants must be beginning graduate students by the Fall of 1972, or must not have completed more than one calendar year of full-time or part-time graduate study by the Fall of 1972. Subject to the availability of funds, new fellowships will be announced for Fall of 1972 and for Fall of 1973. Applications will be accepted up to March 15, 1972. Application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

CONVOCATIONS
October 6 Dr. Kenneth Forbes, "Tensions and Opportunities in St. America.
October 8 Mr. Merlin Oates, "H.E.W. in the United Methodist Church."

Population, Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Completes</th>
<th>Complete total</th>
<th>Net Immigration (approximate)</th>
<th>Birth Rate</th>
<th>Death Rate</th>
<th>Fertility Rate</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Total Population as of Dec. 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3,718,000</td>
<td>3,511,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1,797,000</td>
<td>206.0 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>3,718,000</td>
<td>3,511,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1,797,000</td>
<td>203.8 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>3,718,000</td>
<td>3,511,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1,797,000</td>
<td>201.7 million</td>
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</table>

Birth rate: the number of births per 1000 population per year
Death rate: the number of deaths per 1000 population per year
Fertility rate: the number of births per 1000 women aged 15-44, by age per year
Natural increase = Births - Deaths
Growth rate = (natural increase + net immigration divided by total population) times 100.

Population Projections (in millions) for the United States to 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.11 children/woman</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.78 children/woman</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>386</td>
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<td>2.45 children/woman</td>
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<td>229</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.11 children/woman</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11 children/woman</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>270</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.52 children/woman</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.52 children/woman</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Assumes 400,000 yr net immigration

1. Life expectancy is assumed to increase slightly until 2000 and then remain constant.
2. Number of children born to a woman in her lifetime.

Explanation

1. 2.11 children/woman is the fertility rate required for each generation to exactly replace itself, (the two-child family average)
2. 1.52 children/woman results from applying the cohort fertility assumptions of the Census Bureau’s 2.11 children/woman fertility projections except that fertility is stopped once a woman has given birth to her second child. This results in 63% of the women having 2 children, 20% having one child and 11% remaining childless.
3. All data are those for the 1.52 children/woman fertility projections were obtained from Current Population Reports (U.S. Census Bureau) Series P-25, No. 448.

N.B. 1. Relatively small differences in average fertility produce large differences in future population size.
2. Because of the large and growing number of young adults from the post-WW II baby boom, replacement fertility would stabilize population size only in the long run (specifically around 2037 and at about 276 million people) and only if immigration were halted. To halt domestic growth immediately would require that average fertility be reduced to about 1.2 children/woman.
3. The 1.52 children/woman average fertility is only one of many possible averages that could result from no woman producing more than 2 children. For example, if 50% of women had 2 children and 50% remained childless the average fertility would be 1.4 children/woman.
Two-year Degree Program Stressed

New York, N.Y. — (I.P.) — Urging the nation's college leaders to begin to devise two-year degree programs stressing general education and fine arts, President William J. McGill of Columbia University said "there is no law written on tablets of stone saying that a college education must be four years long for each and every student."

Dr. McGill said that all signs on the nation's campuses today point to the need "for a searching reappraisal of higher education and its relation to professional training in modern society."

"Our problems are monumental and the time available to us to solve them is growing short," Dr. McGill said. "However, with much effort and some good will, solutions are not only possible but feasible and the current crisis in American higher education, if wisely handled, can become a period of extraordinarily stimulating change."

The Columbia president said that educational reform in large institutions is possible "only when people are running scared."

"Believe me," he declared, "we in higher education are very nervous, and the next decade is likely to produce reorganization, curriculum reform, redefinition of professional life, and a variety of other innovations unlike anything seen in the last fifty years."

In calling for the creation of two-year degree programs, Dr. McGill pointed to the success of concentrated four-year college level programs in the community colleges of California. Dr. McGill was chancellor of the University of California at San Diego before becoming Columbia's president.

"We ought to pay more attention to the kind of flexibility these community programs suggest for four-year colleges and universities. We can and should begin to devise two-year degree programs stressing general education and fine arts."

"We can and should begin to match concentrated study associated traditionally with college majors to the lower levels of professional training so that students who have some idea of what they want to do with their lives can begin to make rapid progress up the professional ladder early in their college careers."

The Problem of Principle

By FORREST BRUNER

A great problem for Western man today is his inability to stand by his basic views, his principles. How did it come about? A major factor has been the false assumption of the equality of views typically stated, "One man's ideas are as good as anyone else's." The fallacy of this statement can be demonstrated by comparing the following statements: A. I believe the grass is green. B. I believe the grass is red. While few people would accept these statements as equal, most accept equally contradictory statements as equal when they are clothed in more complicated ideological trappings.

This fallacy has come about for several reasons. 1. Many people wish to avoid conflict and therefore ignore the issue. 2. Many felt that denying a person's views is the same as denying the right of that person to voice them. 3. Many make the assumption that because people are equal before the law their views are necessarily equal. The key to this last statement is the phrase equal before the law. They do not carry the analogy to the point where judgment must be passed both by the court concerning a person's actions and by people concerning other people's views.

The assumption that all views are equally valid leads to the proposition that an individual may neither attack another's views nor defend his own. Thus the individual is left sitting in a moral quagmire. Carrying this problem to the practical level it can be shown that an individual can defend his principles and at the same time allow others to hold principles contrary to his own. For example: A believes that premarital sex is wrong. B sees nothing whatsoever is wrong with it. Both may hold their principles without interfering with the other's. However, A may in no way be forced to pay the cost of B's actions. On the other hand B has the right to object if A interferes with him.

It is obvious that the problem can go no way do's with all situations and qualifications. For a more detailed examination of the problem I suggest your reading "The Convenient State" by Gar. Wills in the volume, "Did You Ever See A Dream Walking" edited by William F. Buckley. It is available in our college library and classified 300.75.
Central Shoots for Another Win

When Indiana Central was preparing to battle the Manchester Spartans last year the Hounds had already dropped a 31-0 contest to Taylor. In '71, however, it's a different story as Central enters Saturday's contest after overwhelming the Trojans by a score of 31-6.

Both squads enter the Spartan homecoming with identical 1-2 slates. After an opening win over Michigan's Adrian College, the Spartans have dropped two tough losses to Rose-Hulman and Anderson.

The Engineers shot down Manchester at home two weeks ago 20-18 while Anderson really pulled one out of the hat last Saturday with a winning field goal with only seven seconds remaining. The Ravens took the contest 31-28 at Anderson.

Manchester has always been a tough, physical team for the Hounds and they definitely showed it last season when they beat IC at Central's homecoming 20-14.

Coach Jack Jarrett and his Spartans went into this season with 46 men from last year's squad. Highlighting the offense is Mt. Everythign, All-Hoosier College Conference, All-NIAA District 21 and honorable mention All-American, Dan Taylor. Taylor, running as a sophomore is well on his way to being one of the greatest backs in Spartan grid history.

Junior quarterback John Motter calls the signals for the northeners and is included in the backfield with Roland Jones. Jones is the mystery man of the squad since he wasn't even listed on the preseason roster. Roland scored twice Saturday against Anderson.

On defense the Spartans are headed up by Fort Wayne's own Fred Bullock. Bullock at 6-1 and 200 pounds is one of the stellar players in Hoosier small college ball and is high on the list for All-American honors in his junior year.

Others to watch both offense and defense for the Spartans are running backs Dick Pyle and Neil Brinkmeier. The Spartan secondary includes senior Dave Thieme, and juniors Terry Corso and Dan Butler.

Speaking about the secondary, they had problems last Saturday as the Anderson Ravens passed for 168 yards also in a driving rain.

So the Hounds go for their second win in a row up at Manchester, and the Spartans themselves will be trying to get back on the winning track. Saturday will tell the tale.

Indianapolis Central pulverized Taylor's Trojans with a tenacious defense last Saturday while notching their first victory of the season, 21-6.

The contest was played in intermittent drizzle and drump, as evidenced by a slippery ball that produced eight fumbles, four by each team. The Greyhounds wasted little time in posting a score, as they held Taylor after the opening kickoff and then launched a sustained drive that ended in paydirt. Sophomore fullback Rick Sidebottom hattered through for most of the yardage, and then quarterback Phil Eads found brother Mike cutting across the middle for a 30-yard touchdown toss. There was 7:59 showing on the clock as John Milton converted the PAT.

Taylor took over the ball late in the first quarter and put together a drive that began on their own sixteen and ended on the I.C. two yard line as the Hounds goal line defense produced a sterling effort. This initial failure of the Trojans to penetrate, once deep in Central territory, proved to be the key to their demise. Both squads began to fumble in the second quarter but neither could turn the breaks into points. Finally, Eads marched the Hounds down the field and put the ball in the hose of the nine. Milton added the extra point and Central had a 14-0 whitewash going with 1:49 remaining in the half.

Neither team could hand on to the drenched skin in the last stanza, with Central's Gary Baker and Taylor's Mike Snider each recovering two key bobbles.

The offenses sputtered into the fourth quarter where Taylor finally gathered momentum through for a score.

Trojan quarterback Brad Gerloch found the range on a succession of passes, and then plunged over from the one at 13:38 of the fourth quarter. The PAT failed but it was a halftime gain at 14-6 with a lot of time remaining.

Central, however, was not to be denied as the bruising defense, led by Oscar Gardner, Paul Haas, and Terry Buehnel, stopped the Taylor running back. The Hound's big break came late in the period as Kern Hampton picked off a Gerloch aerial at the Taylor forty-two and returned it to the eighteen. Three successive failures and three Sidebottom thrusts moved the ball to the ten. From there Eads pitched it out to Bob Stanley who danced in for the score. Milton's PAT provided the final margin. The Hounds had a final chance moments later, following Doug Semenick's recovery of a Taylor fumble, but chose to control the ball instead. It was I.C.'s game statistically as well, score-wise, with Central's Sidebottom and Taylor's Gerloch accounting for most of the yardage. Sidebottom ended with 128 yards in 31 carries and Gerloch connected on 11 of 25 passes for 130 yards.

Coach Nye's Hounds now one and two for the season, travel to Manchester tomorrow in hope of evening their record.

**HOUNDS WHIP TAYLOR IN HOME OPENER**

Central Michigan gave Taylor a stern defensive test last Saturday while notching their first victory of the season, 21-6.

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