ACTION Program Enlists Students

WASHINGTON (WONS) — ACTION, the agency President Nixon established last summer combining the Peace Corps, VISTA and other volunteer programs, has set in motion a new opportunity for college students — the University Year for ACTION.

Encompassing 31 schools and over 1,000 students, USA places students in a poor district near their schools to work with the underprivileged for a year while earning credit toward graduation.

"The University Year for ACTION indicates a willingness on the part of the nation’s institutions of higher learning to make their resources available to the poor," Blatchford said in announcing an additional 20 participating schools in the demonstration, 16-month program recently started. "And it is a removal of their commitment to experiment with new modes of education. I can only encourage that when I see the formation of a creative partnership between universities and their students to do something got involved, and make sure that learning takes place at the same time."

Blatchford explained that the USA volunteers work in education, health, justice, manpower and job development, housing, welfare, and economic and business development. They receive a subsistence allowance of about $30 per month, and must work for one full year with no outside employment permitted.

Students begin their work next March after working out their assignments with faculty advisers at their schools. Forty-two per cent chosen are juniors, with seniors and sophomores making up 11 per cent each; freshmen account for 5 per cent, graduate students for 11 per cent.

Another program in the planning stages at ACTION involves using surplus army equipment for civilian pilot projects, such as rural transportation systems.

CONVOCATIONS

Wednesday, January 12: Dr. Ora Pruit, pastor of First Baptist Church, Indianapolis. Subject: "The Age of Aquarius." Friday, January 14: Felix DeCota, "Comedy in Concert"

Wednesday, January 19: Jim Miller, State Director of Juvenile Delinquency, Prevention and Control. Friday, January 21: Dr. Robert Holmes—Religious Activites Co Program Wednesday, January 28: Aubrey Seminary Drama Department Friday, January 31: Mr. Sid Rosen—Travel lecture, "The Future of East and West Pakistan"

With the beginning of first semester classes back in September, Indiana Central College entered its 78th year of Christian education. But ICC was not always the "cultural showplace" of the city's near southside, nor was it always the school has come to love since those early days just after the turn of the century.

Indiana Central was the product of a 1901 business proposition made by an Indianapolis realtor to a group of United Brethren ministers. The realtor, William L. Elger, agreed to furnish eight acres of land in the University Heights subdivision if the United Brethren Conference would locate a college there. Elger further contracted to construct the first college building — a new hall — if the church conference would agree to help sell the remaining 416 subdivision lots.

One specific clause of the agreement is of special interest and helps explain ICC's firm stand against drinking. When the contract was originally signed, Elger was persuaded to "insert in all deeds for the lots a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in buildings to be erected on the lots."

All aspects of the proposition were discussed, finally accepted by both parties, and the sale of lots began on November 4, 1902. The subdivision lots averaged 40 feet by 135 feet and sold for between $300 and $400. The term subdivision for University Heights is a little misleading, because in 1902 the area was very much a rural community. Even though there was easy access to Indianapolis, not one of the new college's faculty members lived there because it was too far to commute.

By September 4, 1904, a sufficient number of lots had been sold to start construction on the administration building of the college. The 125 foot by 170 foot structure would include four stories with thirteen classrooms, two society halls, five office rooms, two library rooms containing two hundred volumes, a boarding hall, a laboratory, one fire proof vault and two assembly halls—one holding 360 students and the other holding 400 students.

On September 26, 1905, Indiana Central opened its doors to the first 74 enrolling students. The tuition for that year was $22—$12 for the fall and winter term and $10 for the spring term. Board at the dormitory was $32 per week, and furnished rooms cost between 50 cents to 75 cents per week.

The faculty consisted of ten educators, with departments in Philosophy and Science, Principal of Teaching, History and Economics, Latin and Greek, Music and English, Religion, Plastics, Commercial and Art. The average salary of the teachers was $100, with the college student receiving $400 and the Dean $120. ICC has grown steadily these past 67 years to become one of Indiana's finest private schools.

The southside of Indianapolis can be proud of ICC. Their creation of an institution of higher learning with a Christian background speaks well of the founding fathers of 67 years ago.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN SPAIN

The 8th Summer School in Spain will be held at CIED AD UNIVERSITAT BAIRIA, Madrid, from June 28 to August 8, 1972.

This program provides an excellent opportunity to learn Spanish, to see the country, and to enjoy the warm hospitality of this friendly nation. Students will spend six weeks of intensive study in the Spanish language as well as the culture and civilization of Spain. Our program is aimed mainly to study, and great emphasis is placed on the academic and cultural aspects of this country.

The courses to be offered are: Elementary Spanish; Intermediate Spanish; Composition and Conversation; Spanish Culture and Civilization (one section conducted in English); Cervantes; 19th Century Novel; 20th Century Novel; Survey of Spanish Literature; Independent Study.

A large variety of magnificent historical and cultural sites and traditions that will be viewed by our students in Spain.

The costs of the 1972 program will be only $700.00. For brochures and full information, interested persons should write to:

Dr. A. Dorote
Augustana College
Rock Island, Illinois 6223

College students may earn a maximum of 12 quarter credits, transferable to any college or university in the U.S.A.

ISTA Committee Names Mathes

Mary J. Stakos, a senior here at Indiana Central, has recently been appointed Student Observer to the Teacher Education and Professional Standards Committee of the Indiana State Teachers Association.

Mary is one of nine students in the state appointed to a specific ISTA committee. Part of her duties will be to help plan the New Teacher Conference for February 19, and also to help on the sub-committee concerned with certification changes in the state.

Mary just finished her student teaching requirement at Southport Elementary School, and will graduate from ICC in May.

Women Offered Program at I.C.

The Center for Continuing Education at Indiana Central College has announced the beginning date and topics for the Spring Term of informal, informative courses planned especially for women. The daytime, non-credit classes meet on campus for six consecutive Tuesdays at 10:15 a.m. and 12:45 p.m. Beginning Tuesday, January 11, 1972, the following courses will be offered:

"THE TUDOR BANNER" will take a historical look at England's Tudor period, with emphasis on King Henry VIII, his six wives, and his daughter. Elizabeth.

"LIBERATION OR REVOLUTION," this course will examine the new morality and society's changing attitude toward abortion, homosexuality and moral standards.

"THE DOLLAR DILEMMA" is designed to be an introduction to our own financial problems, and how to solve them.

"TRAVEL TIPS AND LANGUAGE," participants may learn "travel French" or "travel German," as well as useful information for traveling abroad.

On-campus parking is free and lunch is available at a nominal charge in the college dining hall. For further information and registration, call or write the Center for Continuing Education, Indiana Central College, 600 North College, Indianapolis, Indiana 46227. Phone 787-6301.

Take A Class For Fun!

Classes such as: Yoga, Karate E.S.P., Antiques, Macrame, Pottery, Bridge, Gas-Gaskets & Gimbals, for credit only. A class for females only, Guitar, Badminton, Volleyball, and many more are offered this January at Elkhart Center, located at 505 W. Hanna, Elkhart Center is only minutes away from the Indiana Central campus.

All classes are sponsored by the Indianapolis Dept. of Parks & Recreation. Classes meet once a week for a term of 8 or 10 weeks, and fees are kept at a bare minimum. Take a class for fun! For further information call the center at 787-7029.
The Student Mouth

YOUTH BUSINESS AND POWER

By VERNON R. ALLEN

During my years as a university president students often confided in me their uncertainties about the careers they would select. They wondered about the future, whether they were choosing something meaningful, significant, “relevant.” More than anything they wanted a career that would be socially useful, solve the problems that were visibly mounting in the 1960’s. I still enjoy keeping in touch with students today, and I find these career questions among them — just as the problems of our society have been growing in urgency.

In the case of these serious, capable young people thought of a career in business as a way of making the social contribution they needed and wanted to make. A business career they believed, was merely a means of achieving material goals. Thus, many went into government work or education or entered other professions where they felt they could make a more immediate, direct impact on social problems.

Undoubtedly, some have found and are finding fulfillment in these areas, but many others I have in touch with have become disenchanted. One young lawyer, for example, went to work for a U.S. senator whose social problems excited him. After several years, however, the young lawyer found that his social contribution had added up to little more than carrying the senator’s briefcase.

During my years at university, I also observed that what youth is really seeking are the powers of which to affect social change. I also believe that business, specifically corporate business, is well placed to meet these needs. Thus, young men and women who are genuinely eager to help our society move ahead cannot afford to ignore the opportunities that a business career provides as a power base.

Significantly, the business community itself is increasingly aware of the urgency of our social problems and of the key role business must play in effecting the changes necessary to solve these problems. Business cannot flourish in a landscape ruined by urban neglect, racial strife, environmental pollution, violent crime, drug addiction, and inadequate educational institutions. Businessmen are increasingly aware that their employment in these issues is inescapable.

Increasingly, too, business is facing up to its need to attract socially aware and professionally competent young people if it is to play its role on the social scene effectively. To succeed in this, our companies, must not yet universal or conscious. One large industrial company I know of provided travel fellowships to its employees and that is purchased with business school and then provided them with summer jobs as a means of attracting them to the company the summer jobs, as it turned out, were menial and totally irrelevant to the competence and expectations of these top-rated students. The result was that not one of them accepted offers of regular jobs with that company.

Through experiences such as this, business is learning that it is not enough to employ promising youth; they must be engaged. Business is learning that it must share responsibility both within the company and in the total environment within which it operates. If the youth do a great job of opportunity for young people in business — provided, of course, that they seek it and grasp it.

20th Century Peace

Something I’ve never known, a word mentioned frequently among

For which there are no examples.

Could it be crickets chirping at dusk?

Children playing childish games;

Sharing bounty, growth and yield;

Or singing to a piano instead of a drum?

They tell me it is very expensive.

If it is of any use, I have gotten

Oh, it seems something that precious —

Would be recycled, and used again!

— by Jackie Snow

The Coffee House
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
9-12 P.M.
IN THE BASEMENT OF WILMORE COME—
Arizona's New Kind of College

Prescott College, in Prescott, Arizona, is one school that is taking a radically different approach to education and making it work. And, it is working. No more than one big university is working on incorporating some of Prescott's unique techniques and philosophy into its own campus.

They have initiated an almost month-long orientation program, which all new students are required to go through. It's tough, and intense, but you will be amazed and proud. From the first day, there is a short informal talk followed by a walk with their instructors under the sparkling Arizona sky.

At 9 a.m. on the second day, the orientation program begins in earnest. Everyone turns out for a campfire, and a brick swim before breakfast. A few of the students breathe along, but the faces of most show the strain of their altitude and too much too soon. As the days progress, one class follows another; map reading, orientation, basic rope climbing and other subjects are covered, and equipment for the coming weeks is issued. Both male and female students are outfitted with a lightweight pack, poncho, two-pound down sleeping bag and a wire-handed, tin-can "billy."

For the rest of the week, each day begins well before sunrise. The jumping distance increases to three miles, and the swims grow longer as the students build up strength and endurance. Each person learns the techniques of sailing and rock climbing, and soon a sense of cohesion begins to form in the group as the members learn to work together. Initiative tests, such as getting an entire patrol over a high tension line or past the blindfolded and that member not allowed to touch the tent, further develop the team spirit. The goal here is to build a bit of team spirit. The goal here is to build a sense of unity amongst the individuals.

The end of the week brings the high rappel, a chilling exercise which gives more than one student a new insight into himself. The students are split up into groups of about a dozen students, an instructor, and an assistant instructor. That instructor, and the assistant instructor, and the assistant instructor. That instructor, and the assistant instructor.

Physically there is little strain, but when they get to the top, they're not quite ready to set their hands on the rope. Everyone is uneasy, and some have more to eat because of your sharing. At the end of the week...
The New World Economy

(Director of the renowned Hudson Institute, Herman Kahn is a futurist, physician, mathematician and specialist in security affairs. An international lecturer and prolific writer, he has authored such books as "Darts of the Future," "Thinking About the Unthinkable," "The Year 2000," "On Escalation: Metaphors and Symbols," and "The Emerging Japanese Superstate.")

By HERMAN KAHN

An issue which will affect the lives of all of us during the next few years will be the evolution of a world economy. These economies, which are likely to prove surprising, and for Americans possibly even a little disconcerting. The universality of the business or industry, is likely to find himself working for a new kind of enterprise which can play a role in the late 20th century near-revolutionary in the economic impact.

The basic structural changes taking place in the world's economy today can be described as "internationalization" and a "shift from the U.S." The center of productive economic gravity is beginning to shift from the U.S. (and Soviet Union) to Europe, Japan, Pacific Asia, and to an increasing degree, to the Third World and even more than these. Moreover, the physical establishment of industry in foreign lands often retains a foreign or multinational identity within the U.S. corporate entity. Thus, U.S. industry abroad is often called "economic colonialism." This is not unreasonable, although it is reasonable to think of new kinds of enterprises which can play a role in the late 20th century near-revolutionary in the economic impact.

The new kind of enterprise which can play a role in the late 20th century near-revolutionary in the economic impact, is beginning to evolve in the late 20th century near-revolutionary in the economic impact.

In some countries, the business or industry, is likely to find himself working for a new kind of enterprise which can play a role in the late 20th century near-revolutionary in the economic impact.

by the American government is a tool of these industries," or even that there is usually a flagrant exploitation of the country where these industries are located. These companies are definitely American in terms of values, outlooks, attitudes, etc., and that is why, for example, I think that the basic pattern that is emerging is one in which the multinational company produces for the host country, and that there is a constant search for ways to lower production costs. This obviously is likely to increase pressures for protection on the part of the host country. It is likely that there will be an increase pressures for works out solutions to common problems. As those companies grow in size, they often will be large enough to affect the international competitive balance in the world economy.

One major danger is, of course, that the U.S. - the home of the multinational and the potential CPA enterprises - will not alone take this position. It is little wonder that the U.S. has been an unwilling and not necessarily a very successful company in free trade. Our economic advantages have been so great over the last three decades that - had there really been competition in which the U.S. would have been an American world in a much more fundamental sense than it is or has been. It also would have been a much more competitive world economy.

Imagine a number of reasons, the free world would reject this kind of interdependence with American commercial dominance in favor of a more "balanced" world economy by artificially supporting or protecting national industries. But the major characteristic of today's economic world system is that, in the late 20th century near-revolutionary in the economic impact.

The world economy is thus evolving into what one might refer to as a multipolar and part way to competitive economic world where the U.S. domestic economy is but one of several mass economies and not too dissimilar economic bases or mixes. As the Japanese and European economies, in particular, increase their productive capabilities, the possibility for major economic dislocation vis-a-vis the United States increases. I would argue that this evolution also makes it more likely that the multipolar economic world will evolve a new synthesis; that is, as the chances increase for major problems arising from direct competition between national or regional economies, so do the pressures increase for evolving a new stability based on the shift in economic power. And I would bet on a successful synthesis.

Essentially, I am suggesting that the U.S., while still in a dominating position as compared to other countries, is no longer in the unique position where its major industries are largely immune to serious competition and displaced. In this respect, the U.S. is no different from other countries. Presumably this need not change anything very fundamentally, since almost every country was like this. But it is a new role for the U.S. and likely to arouse certain fears. One is a serious tendency towards a world economy.

I think, though, that we will escape the kind of breakdown or drastic slowing of world economic growth which might be brought about. I am, rather, another optimist about the future, because I believe a growing world GNP is always and necessarily good in itself, but because the greater part of the developing world is not political, but industrial, goods, or rather economic advantages which we in the West have so long enjoyed in such astonishing abundance.

For me, the main thing is that the multinational corporation - for all of the troubles of sovereignty and national economic importance - can and generally does play an important role in the revolutionary institution in the late 20th century.

It seems to me that the most efficient means of the world that the multinational corporation has been the best. Simply by applying its own criteria of productive advantage and profit it can bring net economic gain to the world. The new businessman finds himself with new horizons - but these are not necessarily promises - they may be, beyond purely economic borders and interests as well.

Central Captures Capitol City

Layman Named MVP

IICC's Greyhounds closed out the old year on December 30 by winning the Capitol City game for the first time in 23 years, reversing an early season loss to Franklin by thumping the Grizzlies 85-71 in the final tilt. Indiana Central advanced in the final game by defeating the Norimers of Northern Kentucky 95-69 in overtime. In the afternoon tourney opener Whitten had an easier time of it, downing the Little Giants of Wabash 91-77.

J.D. Layman dumped in 22 points in the evening session to go with an afternoon total of 31 and won the tournament's most valuable player award. He was joined on the all-tourney team by Franklin's Jeff Lancaster and Dan Lipsy, Northern Kentucky's Dave Rimer, and teammate Todd Whitten.

In the championship game Layman and Whitten combined some spectacular plays to lift the 'Hounds past Franklin in a hard fought contest. The lead changed hands six times and the score was tied on seven instances before Central began to pull away. It wasn't until the 4:43 mark in the second half that ICC went on to top Todd Whitten's two-pointer from inside.

The Grizzlies, owners of an 18-17 lashing of the Greysounds at Franklin on December 14, worked a lot harder in the game, before heading for the bench with four fouls. Whitten connected on nine of 13 from the field, and a charity toss, and grabbed 18 big rebounds. Dave Williams, playing consistently in both the afternoon and evening games, added 11 points.

Franklin played in the final tilt with Lancaster with 15, Dan Fell with 12, and Jerrinark Barry with 10.

Both teams shot 72 times from the field, but Central connected on nearly half their shots. ICC also led in boards, thanks primarily to Whitten, by a 44-22 margin.

The Greyhounds almost didn't make it to the championship game, having come from behind in the afternoon game to nip Northern Kentucky in overtime. ICC began the game like there was no way they could lose it, and finished like there was no way they could win it.

Northern went without a field goal for the first 18 minutes, and Central jumped to an easy 10-4 lead. The Norimers began to find the range, however, and battled back to a 41-40 halftime score.

Central continued to pout in the second half before staging a rally in the final three minutes. Whitten's tip of a missed shot the score at the buzzer. Coach Nicmon's boys fell behind by four in the overtime, but then got eight straight points and held on for the win. In the first game of the afternoon. Franklin ambled to an easy 91-77 win over Wabash. Behind the 14-point shooting of Lancaster, the Grizzlies stilled every Little Giant threat.

In the closing game of the carnival, Wabash again took it on the chin by falling to Northern Kentucky 96-64. Four players reached double figures for the Norimers to offset a fine 31 point performance by Little Giant guard Jack Roudbush.

Box Scores - Championship Game

Layman 8-15 6-6 22
Steele 5-10 1-1 5
Whitten 5-13 1-1 9
Williams 5-12 1-1 11
Phelps 5-11 3-4 11
Hodgson 3-12 0-0 7
Dickey 4-10 1-1 9
Warren 5-11 0-0 9
Total (65)

Box Scores - Preliminary Game

Layman 11 9 31
Steele 2-5 0-0 7
Whitten 2-6 7-11 15
Williams 3-13 5-13 23
Phelps 2-2 2-2 6
Dickey 1-7 1-1 4
Warren 1-6 1-1 4
Hodgson 5-11 1-0 11
Total (83)