MORTHERN

Afro-American Past FORUM - Page 5

Bay Cliff Visitors Welcome

Three-Day Orientation Begins Today

Over 500 Students Visit In Second Group Of Five

tive students and their parents will invade Northern Michigan University today as part of the summer orientation program.

The group at NMU this week for the three-day session is the second of five to visit the campus during June and July, according to James Hoffman, director of admissions.

Five hundred and eighty took part in the first meeting June 24-25, and gave strength to the assumption that the orientation program will bring 4,000 students, parents, and friends to the Martinette constitution of the strength of the stre quette area during the six weeks

The tempo of the program was set by President John X. Jamrich when he told the students, "While you are at Northern we hope that

Summer **Enrollment** Hits High

A record summer enrollment of 2,372 students was announced to-Northern Michigan University

Summer session director Anthony H. Forbes said the tenta-tive figure represents a 9.7 per cent increase over the 2,161 enrolled on a comparable date last summer.

The enrollment reflects a substantial increase in the number of undergraduate students but only a slight gain in graduate students, Forbes said.

Available statistics show that 1,367 undergraduates are enrolled, an 8.5 per cent jump over last summer's total of 1,260.

There are 903 graduate students taking summer courses, in comparison with 901 a year ago at this

Total on-campus enrollment, including 102 nursing students, is 2,202. Resident centers account for 170 students including 96 at nearby K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base and 74 at Iron Mountain-Kingsford

No students are listed at Kincheloe AFB near Sault Ste. Marie, NMU's third residence center. The base is being phased-out by the federal government.

Forbes called the record enrollment "gratifying" and said it "reflects the cooperative effort by the Admissions Office and the Regis-

Five years ago Northern enrolled 1,526 summer school students.

Five hundred and fifteen prospec-ve students and their parents will and to be constructively criti-vade Northern Michigan Univer-ty today as part of the summer diverse religions and different skin colors.

Orientation is a program of activities planned to help students make the adjustments necessary for suc-



cess in college, according to Hoffman, so that each one will become a responsible, self-directing young adult who is seeking self improve-ment and personal development through higher education. Parents and students are assigned

to regular residence halls so that they live in the same rooms, eat together and join for many discussion and information sessions.

"If the parents share in all phases of the orientation," explained Hoff-man, "they are better able to help the student make adjustments when he returns in September and the parents remain at home. The experience enables the parent to understand and help the new fresh-

who interprets the catalog, Major John Nelson, associate professor of military science, Dr. Jean Phillips, director of the counseling center, Dr. Barbara Lyons, director of health services, and Richard Har-bick, manager of the bookstore.

Meetings with academic deans, members of the campus ministry, enrollment officials, and residence hall leaders provide additional in-formation for students and parents.

The program is planned to provide a look at the recreational side of a student's life at Northern and free time is provided for bowling, chess, billiards, swimming, movies

All of the last morning session is given over to a continuation of programming, planning, advise-ment, and course enrollment. The final duty of the student is to turn in all registration scheduling cards. "The three-day experience will

(Cont'd on page 4)



Project Outreach Features Painting Of John Sloan'

Project Outreach will present The Fine Arts Gallery at Northern Michigan University.

man.

During the first general session the parents and students are given general information by Robert Pecotte, director of financial aids, Robert Nystrom, assistant registers.

It will be the second Outreach the occupants show in Marquette. The first, and barrooms.

Mother and Child in Painting, this best-known is during its showing here in April.

McSorlev's Portion, and ofter the occupants who will be the second Outreach the occupants.

Mother and Child in Painting, this best-known is during its showing here in April.

sidered art his profession, since he made his living as a newspaper illustrator, Sloan was born in 1871 and died in 1951, after becoming famous as a member of "The Eight." an almost legendary group of artists also known as the "Ash Can School.'

Health Grant Award Made

Northern Michigan University has been awarded \$22, 265 by the U.S. Public Health Service under the program of allied health profession grants to improve and expand paramedical programs.

medical programs.

George Hensley, NMU coordinator of paramedical programs, said the funds will be used to purchase needed equipment and to "explore the feasibility" of two-year programs for dental hygienists, physical therapists, and medical records technicians. cords technicians.

Sloan's work spanned more than Prints and Painting of John Sloan in half a century and was devoted to a three-week exhibition opening humanism. He presented factual Tuesday, July 8, in the Thomas portraits of urban life, studying the city with relish, humor and affection, and often using as his subjects the occupants of tenements, alleys

> His best-known and most important work is a painting entitled McSorley's Bar. An oil done in 1912, it exemplifies the work of The Eight (whose roster also included William Glackens, George Luks, Maurice Prendergast and Robert Henri) and shows Sloan's intent: to capture the mood and atmosphere of the life of the city. The group drew subjects involved in the often ugly, commonplace chores of daily living—hence the name "Ash Can School."

The Sloan show being brought to Marquette through Project Outreach is drawn from the permanent collection of the Detroit Institute of Arts which, with Wayne State University and a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, has made the museum extension experiment possible in Michigan.
Marquette is the only Upper Peninsula city of 10 participating.

Included in the exhibition-which will be open to the public without charge-are the one painting, McSorley's Bar, and a number of

prints including Sloan's most popular etching: Fifth Avenue Critics, done in 1905. The show represents a summary of Sloan's artistic development from the late 1880's to the

Fall Admissions Continue Open

Northern Michigan University announced today that it is still accepting qualified students for 1969 fall semester, which begins Sept. 15, even though approved applications are running "well ahead" of last fall.

Acting admissions director James Hoffman said the university would continue to accept students "as long as possible." He did not indi-cate when or if Northern would

close its admissions.

In two out of the past three years, Northern cut off admissions for the fall semester in mid-

Northern, as of Monday, had processed 5,684 approved applica-tions. Last year at this time there were 5,160 applicants. Hoffman said Northern is antici-

pating "another record enrollment" for the 14th consecutive year. Last fall Northern enrolled 7,286 students.



Dr. Anthony H. Forbes, Summer School Director

Three NMU Professors **Taking Sabbatical Leave**

Three Northern Michigan University professors have been awarded one-semester sabbatical leaves during the 1969-70 academic

leaves during the 1969-70 academic year to conduct research.

They are Dr. Henry Heimonen, chairman of the geography, earth science and conservation department; Dr. Richard O'Dell, professor of history; and Dr. K. A. Wahtera, head of the industrial education department. education department.

Heimonen will spend most of his time at the University of Michigan's Instidute for Asian Studies where he will study current Asian affairs in preparation for the master's de-

in preparation for the master's de-gree program his department will begin offering in the fall.

O Dell will continue his research for a book on the anti-slavery movement in Ohio which took place between 1787 and 1861. His project is an extension of his doc-toral dissertation at U-M which covered anti-slavery in Ohio to

Wahtera plans to visit six U. S. colleges which have received federal grants on innovative practices in industrial and technical education.

He will examine the industrial

education curriculum of Indiana University, Ohio State, University of Maryland, Oswego (N.Y.) State, Stout (Wis.) State and the University of Wisconsin-Platteville.

Heimonen and O'Dell, who have

been at NMU since 1947, will take been at NMO since 1947, will take their sabbaticals during the spring semester. Wahtera, who came to Northern in 1949, plans to conduct his study during the fall semester.

New Security Chief Named

A former Philadelphia, Pa. police officer who will be graduated from Northern Michigan University in August has been named chief of

campus afety.

He is William R. Lyons, a 31-year-old Army veteran whose mid-August appointment, was approved Saturday by NMU's Board of Control.

Lyons succeeds C. Duane Stambaugh who resigned in April to enter private business.

Lyons, who has been chief justice of NMU's student judiciary, is a graduate of the Philadelphia Police Academy and was a member of that city's police department from 1962 to 1965.

Before enrolling at NMU in 1967 as a business administration major, he attended Ventura (Calif.) College and Temple (Pa.) University.

Lyons, his wife Barbara, and their daughter, Nancy, live at 736 W.

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Two Plays, Lectures Highlight Northern's Summer Art Series

several concerts and foreign films and have been scheduled during Northern Michigan University's

The public lecture-concert series concludes August 16 with a concert by high school students enrolled in the summer band camp. Most of the activities are free.

Theatrical productions scheduled are Luv, slated for July 8 and 9, and Tea and Sympathy, set for July 31 and Aug. 1. Both will be staged in the Forest Roberts Theater.

Concert highlights include appearances by pianist Paul Meunch on July 10; the Montfort Mission, a group of four young Roman Catholic priests-to=be, July 14; and the NMU Arts Chorale, July 30. Films booked for showing include Virgin Spring, Shoot the Piano Player, and Pepe. The complete calculate.

plete schedule:

Foreign Film, 'Winter Light," 7 and 9 p.m., June 28, Roberts Theater.

Historical Interest in the Marquette Area," 8 p.m., July 1, University Center; Foreign Film, "Shoot the Piano Player," 7 and 9 p.m., July 7, Olson 1; "Luv," 8:15 p.m., July 8 and 9, Roberts Theater; Concert by pianist Paul Meunch, "History of the Broadway Musical," 8:15 p.m., July 10, Kaye Auditorium; film,

Theater.

Concert, Montfort Mission, 8:15 p.m., July 14, Kaye Auditorium; lecture, Robert Manning, NMU, "Sailing," 8 p.m., July 15, University Center; film, "Pepe," 7 and 9 p.m., July 19, Roberts Theater; lecture, Richard Machowski, NMU, "Glaciers," 8 p.m., July 22, University Center; reading and poetry lecture, Gary Gildner, 8:15 p.m., July 23, Kaye Auditorium; concert Summer Music Camp chorus, 1:30 p.m., July 26, Kaye Auditorium.

WNMR Presents Progressive Slate

Expressionism is the key thought for a new concept in radio programming and WNMR-FM presents it every Thursday and Friday at 10:00 p.m.

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Placebo happens on FM Radio at
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Thursday and Friday at 10:00.

Sical salivery conditioning in dogs.
The received the first grant in 1963,
The 38-year-old former Naval
Placebo from of eight publications on conditioning, and training and testing
procedures.

Two plays, seven lectures, and several concerts and foreign films are been scheduled during lorthern Michigan University's ummer session.

The public lecture-concert series oncludes August 16 with a concert, which is summer band camp. Most of the wind according to the wind according to the wind according to the wind a concert with the wind according to the wind according to the wind a concert with the wind according to the wind a concert with the wind according to the wind a concert with the wind according to the wind a concert with the wind a concert with the wind according to the wind a concert with the wind a concert with the wind and the wind according to the wind a concert with the wind and the wind the wind according to the wind a concert, and a p.m., July 12, Roberts Theater.

Concert, Montfort Mission, 8:15 p.m., July 29, University Center; Arts p.m., July 14, Kaye Auditorium; Sailing, 8 p.m., July 15, University Center; film, "Pepe," 7 and 9 p.m., July 15, University Center; Arts p.m., July 19, Roberts Theater.

Sometime of the Waterfront," 7 and 9 p.m., July 29, University Center; Arts p.m., July 29, University Center; Arts p.m., July 19, Not according to the waterfront," 7 and 9 p.m., July 29, University Center; Arts p.m., July 29, Uni

Psych Department Chairman Named

Dr. John W. Ost, Indiana University researcher, has been named chairman of the psychology depart-ment at Northern Michigan Univer-

Ost, whose appointment is effective July 1, is a graduate of Duke (N.C.) University and has been an assistant professor at Indiana since 1962.

Considered a leading researcher in the area of classical conditioning, he received his bachelor's degree in 1953 and his doctor of philosophy degree in 1960.

Ost has twice been the recipient of three-year grants from the U.S. Public Health Service to study classical salivery conditioning in dogs. He received the first grant in 1963

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Student Newspaper - Northern Michigan University

Summer School Edition

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Editorial Comment

Solution To Unrest In 'Why' Not 'Who'

It is a very popular passtime for many to analyze campus disturbances by pointing at particular small minorities of radicals as the cause of the campus unrest.

These individuals are only deluding themselves into thinking that the problems can be solved by isolating radical minorities. This is the technique that has been used for years in America and that is the reason the campus radical of today has such a large stock of issues to rally the rank and file student behind

The important question is not "who" but "why". Why do thousands upon thousands of what traditional America likes to call "good" students either moderately support radical minorities or else sit passively by and not actively oppose them?

While these radicals are speaking of completely replacing the system, they are also talking about things that students have not seen results on for years. Students want action taken to improve the quality of instruction in the classroom. Students at the larger universities are tired of being taught by teaching-fellows while a prestigious professor takes on a half dozen consulting jobs, and spends the remainder of his time doing research.

Students are tired of the attitude that universities have, that they have an obligation to use this four year experience as a means of strengthening the students' morality.

Regarding campus living accommodations, students are tired of being ordered to live in residence halls that more closely resemble penal institutions. Students are asking for the freedom of movement and association within the residence halls that they would have if they lived in a private apartment situation.

And the student at Northern is asking why he has to pay for the University's blunder of over-building residence hall facilities, by being forced to live on campus against his will.

This is not the SDS speaking. These are all of those "good" kids that the not too far sighted administrators and campus critics like to point out. These are the students, though, that would be right behind, or at least not resisting, campus radicals. They are not out to overthrow the system but are out to see to it that some rather extensive alterations are made in it. Radical groups offer a means-up to a point-of achieving these overdue changes and will continue to be used until enough significant alterations are made.

The biggest threat to the universities and colleges does not come from the radical minorities but from public servants and college administrators that believe the answer to the problem is in answering the question of "who"

At San Francisco State College, the efforts of administrators to end the campus strife were limited to singling out dissident minorities who were supposedly leading and responsible for the turmoil even when upwards to 80 per cent of the student body were striking classes at the height of the confrontation.

As was shown at San Francisco State, this delusion that the answer to settling the strife lies in singling out radical minorities give the individuals involved an opportunity to ignore the real serious issues

Whether it is racism, student rights to student self-government a greater role for the student in the governing of the university, on-campus living conditions or whatever; the basic issues are easily pushed aside to make room for other superficial and more agreeable solutions.

In California, pushing for establishing tuition appeared as a very good way to cut down on the number of radicals and consequently solving all problems. And also California has been the scene of the most successful student strikes and protests

And so the university bemoans the coming of the SDS at Northern when the university should be wondering how much ammunition the university situation provides these radicals with.

ART'S GALLERY " Art Finder



I've WARNED you guys KEEP OFF THE GRASS!

Student Opinion

Means Campus Violence?

by David J. LaHaie

Rumor has it that SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) is planning to establish a chapter at Northern next fall. While some stu-dents may be aware of what SDS really is, others are in the dark. That is reason enough for an explanation of what we face next fall. During the past two years, college

campuses across the United States from Columbia to Stanford have exploded with violence, bloodshed and arson. In the thick of these disruptions was an organization of self-proclaimed radicals called Students for a Democratic Society.

Last fall, as classes resumed, educators and police who once shrugged off SDS as just another band of youthful rebels braced themselves for more trouble. To see why, look at a sampling of SDS's past record. At the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1967, 70 persons were injured after an SDS-organized riot against Dow Chemical Company recruiters. At the University of Georgia, SDS-led demonstrators occupied the administration building, demanding that women students be allowed to drink and stay out all night. At San Francisco State, they launched a rampage of looting, brawling and attempted arson of a campus bookstore, all in the name of defending four hoodlums who had beaten up the editor of the student newspaper. At Berkeley, they deployed radio-directed students as shock troops, erected barricades, and fought pitched battles with police in an assault on the Oakland Induction Center. Columbia University was forced to close last spring because of student riots which were primarily lead by SDS leaders.

The college administrators and police were wise in their preparedness, but they failed to become completely ready.
Disruptions have occurred continuously since last fall and at many of the same schools that had campus trouble in 1967-68. The recent wave of campus violence has raised the question, "Will SDS soon con-J.R.J. trol the politics on a majority of

United States campuses? It seems the answer lies in student body reaction to campus problems. If we accept the normal routes of change, eventually our demands will be met and with far less bloodshed and disruption. Pressure can be applied in an effective manner if Northern students will organize and seek common goals that apply to all students. SDS is not needed at Northern and students should prepare to reject their infiltration.

Are you aware of what SDS can do to your campus? By their law-less actions, the members of SDS threaten to become the true grave diggers of academic freedom in the United States. Scores of those who have swallowed the SDS program were attracted by big issues such as slum poverty, civil rights, and the Vietnam war. But SDS strategy also calls for pouncing on any issue that will excite students. They even advise that every attempt should be made to connect campus issues with off-campus questions

Specific suggestions for throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery of society include such tactics as: picking public fights with welfare workers; starting trash-can fires and pulling fire alarms in high schools as forms of protest; making appointments with many university deans and registrars so as to "over-use the bureaucracy"; checking out an inordinate number of books to disrupt libraries and study programs; and disrupting draft boards by registering under false names. Such tactics are far more than youthful pranks. Their ultimate goal is nothing less than the destruction of society itself.

Though SDS has an image of independent radicalism, mounting evidence indicates it is not as much a "New Left" as it would have the press and public believe. For instance, communists have sat in on SDS meetings and coached orsecret communist conventions. A strong communist flavor was vividly apparent at SDS's national convention in East Lansing, Michigan, last week before classes start.

Faculty Cause Minor Role Students Play

Confrontations between students and faculty members could become as great as those between students and administrators unless faculty attitudes change, warned Franklin D. Murphy, former chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles at the annual meeting of the American Council on Educa-

Mr. Murphy, now chief executive officer and chairman of the board of the (Los Angeles) Times Mirror Company, said that faculty inaction rather than administrative inaction was responsible for the minor role that "the student plays in the affairs of the American university.

In the institutions he knows, Mr. Murphy said, "there is, by a magnitude of a hundred, more student participation in those areas in which the administration has some kind of authority than there ever has been in those areas in which the faculty is presumed to have some kind of authority.

June. Moved by the romantic image of Castro, delegates spouted the maxims of the Che Guevara and paraded in khakis. Of the three national officers chosen, only one failed to proclaim himself a communist.

Yet it would be a mistake simply to identify all SDS members as Moscow or Peking communists. Indeed, many are actively anti-Kremlin and non-communist. Their common bond "is a passionate desire to destroy, to annihilate, to tear down," says FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Three lessons are clear on how to avoid SDS confrontations.

1. Students and faculty must support prompt action to maintain campus peace.

2. College administrations must not appease or accommodate totali-tarian minorities using coercion and anti-democratic tactics.

3. We must all support basic university reforms that are needed.

As students of Northern, we are fortunate to have a new student government organization. If we need any changes, we can support the ASNMU and see that our demands are included in the program of action.

Think it over my fellow students. Remember what has been said; examine the alternatives. Do we need SDS at Northern Michigan?

Orientation **Begins Today**

(Cont'd from page 1) make the student familiar with Northern's traditions of friendli-Northern's traditions of friendliness, educational excellence and serious purpose, added director Hoffman, "and bring him back here in September better able to cope with the serious purpose." with problems confronting fresh-men at major universities."

Three more freshman orientation sessions will be held this summer. ganizers from the start. In turn, Dates for the sessions are July 7-9, SDS leaders have been welcomed at July 14-16, and July 21-23. Entering freshmen not attending one of the summer's orientation sessions will have to arrive on campus a

Forum For Discussion

Uses And Misuses Of Afro-American Past

by VINCENT HARDING

The strident voices of black selfassertion and the bitter-sweet grop-ings towards Afro-American idenwhich now fill the dark ghettos the nation seem to provide a strange and almost embarrassing backdrop to the largely unnoticed approach of another Negro History Week. Indeed, the juxtaposition of such a typically American institu-tion against the broad panorama of our newest coming of blackness is likely a testimony to a frame of mind which must not go unchallenged at so pregnant moment in the nation's life.

> Excerpted from Negro Digest February, 1968, in commemoration of Negro History Week

Evidently, there are many wellmeaning persons who think of 'Negro History" in the context of Negro History in the context of the over-all American story in much the same way that they think of individual Negroes and their inte-gration into the American society. That is, they are adamantly and often vociferously in favor of small but prominent doses of "Negro History" being dropped into the national saga, but they insist that these black drops should never be numerous or indelible. For if they are too many and too black they might necessitate unpleasant rereadings, reassessments, and re-writings of the entire story, and such adjustments would never be tolerated by the American society, to say nothing of the historical profession — or so the unspoken lines seem to go.

It is my thesis, and partly the motivation for my work, that an American history which cannot contain the full story of the black pilgrimage is no more worthy of life than an American society that canbear the full and troublesome black presence in its midst.

Indeed, it is my intention to suggest that just as America can know no survival worth considering unless it finds a way of facing its black counter-image, so too our history is a tale told by fools if it does not incorporate the Afro-American experience with unflinching integrity.

Nor does the analogy end there. The urgency some of us feel for the creation of such a new American history is no less critical than the pressure that impels us to seek for the limeaments of a new American society. Obviously, the tasks are not unrelated. For there will be no new beginnings for a nation that refuses to acknowledge its real past.

Therefore the uses of the Afro-American past are many, varied and crucial at this difficult but inevitable juncture in American life. They will be examined here in stages ranging from the obvious to the enigmatic. At that end of the continuum most flooded with the light of reason, it should be clear that any American history that ig-nores the central role of black people as actors and foils on this maddening stage is a falsified and misleading history.

Such a vacuous history treats Re-construction as if it were another unfortunate mistake, rather than one of the nation's greatest lost chances to be honest and free. It is a history that deals with the turn of the nineteenth century without suggesting the way in which the rising tide of brutality against blacks and Indians at home may have permanently poisoned the nation's at-tempts at expansion among non-white peoples elsewhere.

It may well be that a history rithout the Afro-American story cannot offer sufficient insights into the reasons why the nation can now be so numb to the brutalization of Vietnam thousands of miles away Perhaps it cannot understand this because it denies the physical and spiritual destruction of black per-sons which has become a part of the American Way of Life, and has likely created a callus on whatever

It is such a history that has con-tributed immensely to the mis-education of the American people and has brought them so unprepared to face a world that is neither white nor affluent. Such history may yet prove poisonous, and if there is any possible antidote on the American scene, it could be the hard and bitter medicine of the Afro-American past. Is it too late for a society that still insists that its drops be few and painless?

This question will be examined more fully below. Now it is important to recognize another obvious use of the Afro-American past. Even when one acknowledges how grotesquely slow is the pace at which black people are moving on to the American stage, the knowledge of their history is still indis-pensable as they proceed. It is essential on the one hand to the old newcomers as they cast off the roles of the past and seek for new ones. If they come to the integrated scene with integrity they must come with a knowledge of themselves and of the many-splendored gifts they bring. Black students in formerly white schools must not

America can know no survival worth considering unless it finds a way of facing its black counter-image

enter as suppliants who are going to be transformed from "disad-vantaged" to "advantaged" by such a move. They must be so aware of a move. They must be so aware of their black fathers and the wealth of their spiritual and intellectual heritage that they will sharply illuminate the disadvantages inherent in an isolated, beleaguered middleclass white world. If they are to become more than black Anglo-Saxons (and God knows we have enough white ones without adding carbon conjest then they cannot enough white ones without adding carbon copies) then they cannot accept the old doctrines of slavery. Neither the ancient Kingdom of Songhai nor the modern Kingdom of Harlem was benighted without whites, and black young people need to know the measurements of the light – in both places.

Any society that would encourage black children to live in a state of permanent amnesia or shame - or both - concerning their fathers and their fathers' life is a society not worth knowing. Any men who would enter such a society on its amnesiac terms would only add to its corruption, whether they entered through the door of the ninth grade or by the carpeted way of a General Electric executive suite. (But it must also be acknowledged that such knowledge is exceedingly dangerous, for if it were faithfully presented, a reading of the Afro-American past might cause black exiles to refuse many an open door. Nor would this be teaching hatred of whites. Rather it

are also in desperate need of the Afro-American past. For, without it, they will be tempted to feel that they are doing a favor for the stu-dents or the junior executives by letting them in. Properly read, the pages of the Negro past will reveal that it is black people who have done the favor by doing so much to build the nation under such hor-rible circumstances, and by letting such ambiguous doors stay on their hinges for so long a time. Com-passionately understood, the black past will teach all benefactors that they are receiving a favor in being allowed what may be the one last chance to do justice, that they are being graced by the presence of a people whose pilgrimage is perhaps the only true epic poem that America has ever known. Such a reading of the Afro-American past

> How shall this land create new and whole men. . . ?

might even shatter the general illusion that token acceptance Ne-groes will ever bring any basic hope for the survival of any of us.

Perhaps the issue of survival suggests another level of our need for the story of this dark journey in America. Not long ago, the most highly esteemed newspaper in America asked an author to write his reflections on the reasons "for the current breaking of America into two parts, based on race."
When it rips apart all the easy generalizations of our textbooks (written largely by, for, and about white America), the new coming of black histograms of the control of black history would cast such a question into limbo. For any perceptive apprehension of the Negrowhite encounter cannot fail to reveal that there have always two major communities in this na-tion — based on race. How shall this land create new and whole men if it refuses to examine its past production record, a record strewn with the crushed bodies and spirits of black radicals hurling defiant curses and urgent pleas for renewal from the same dying lips?

At the identical insistent moment, it is these angry young men whose lives demonstrate the fact that the Afro-American past and the black present are no longer matters of limited national concern — if they ever were. Indeed, they suggest to us what may be one of the most profound and universally significant uses of this history; that is, its service as an entrance to the non-white, non-western world.

The close reading of the black past might reveal how fully this broken people has tested every line of American democratic rhetoric and how fully each word has shrunken before the ultimate test in every generation. (They would also see the pathetic and perennial sight of esteemed national leaders offering solutions a generation old, to wounds long past such ancient salves.) A reading of the black preachers, poets, and editors, a sensitive listening to the singers of our songs, would face the nation with the ceaseless rage that has been the lot of men in every strange

would be the necessary and healthy explanation for the existence of the hatred and fear that most black men have known from childhood on.)

On the other obvious hand, those white persons who first encounter the token blacks in their new roles are also in desperate need of the Afro-American past. For, without it, they will be tempted to feel that they are doing a favor for the street of American life perhaps become

of American life perhaps become more clear, but the Afro-American story would remind the nation that it was conceived as an experiment, an experiment that could yet fail, an experiment that could yet fail, miserably, utterly, explosively. Almost a century ago, Henry Adams described the America of 1800 as very healthly "except for the cancer of slavery." The irony and tragedy of a "very healthy" cancerous body is still the American condition, and though no cure has yet been found for the cancer, it may not be too late to open the blind not be too late to open the onme eyes to see its sources in the past. And what if we open our eyes only to discover that Jefferson and Lincoln (and many black men) were right, that present white prejudice sed whele bittersom sed were dice and black bitterness, and unbroken lines of injustice from the past now make it impossible for us to continue together in integrity?

The black experience in America allows for no illusions, not even that last, ancient hope of the chosen American people whom God will somehow rescue by a special act of grace. America began with such hopes, but they were tied to the idea of a Covenant, that men would have to do God's will for them to remain as his chosen ones. them to remain as his chosen ones Somehow, just as American forced black men to do so much of its other dirty but productive work, the nation evidently came to be-lieve that whites could be chosen while blacks did that suffering which has always been identified with the chosen ones. Now that is So it may be that for all who see

it, the Afro-American past illuminates the meaning of being chosen. Perhaps this is what Americans must see: that they will either join the ranks of suffering and humilia-tion or there will be no chosen people on these shores. Either they will submit their children to some of the same educational terrors they have allowed black children to endure or there is no future for any. Either they will give up their affluence to provide necessities for

others or there will be neither affluence nor necessities for anyone Perhaps atonement, not integration, is the issue at hand.

Of course, one last, shattering possibility may remain. It could be that the message of the Afro-American past is this: only one branch of chosen people has really paid the dues of suffering - with the scars to show for it. Therefore, it may be that only the black branch will be allowed to shape the future of the nation and to determine its calling for the world. Per-haps only black people are open

> Perhaps atonement. not integration, is the issue at hand.

enough and sensitive enough and enough as a group to lead this nation into true community with the non-white humiliated

Perhaps it is already time for the last to be first in our nation. How shall that overturning come? That knowledge may be too great for even the Afro-Americans past to bear. Perhaps our black history can only bear witness to the truth, and living men must shape that truth into new action and new history.

To those who would close their ears to such interpretations of the black past; to those who would tune out because such strange musings seem unrelated to the historians' vocation, I would leave you only with the word of a white radical who read black history with some care. Wendell Phillips set out some care. Wendell rhillips set out these words: "You think me a fanatic tonight, for you read history not with your eyes but with your prejudices."

So spoke a man who believed that there was no healing for America either in small black drops of history or in small black drops of Negro freedom. Had the nation heard his word and followed his uses of the past, we might well have been spared most of the bloody days between and the terror-filled

nights yet to come.

Will there be time before the last night? Shall the word be heard? Or will it be the drums of morning? I do not know. The Afro-American past leaves a man with no illusions, but even in the heart of chaos it does not strip him of his hope. We have come too far, through too much chaos, to cop out here.



Northern will be the site of one of three public hearings to be held in the State in July by the Governor's Commission on Educational Reform. Shown above planning the hearing are (from left): Dr. W. A. Berg, dean of the NMU School of Education; Bradley Cory, special education consultant for NMU; Dr. Jack Rombouts, NMU Vice President, and Dr. Robert Jewell, who was appointed by Governor William Milliken to head the commission. The meeting will be held

Time Members

Five Northern Michigan University faculty members are retiring this summer after a combined total of 104 years service to the univer-

Retiring are Dr. Cleo Belle Harrison and C. Josephine Morris, both members of the visual arts department; Dr. John P. Johansen, professor of economics and sociology; Dr. Almon V. Vedder, professor of education; and Lorna Weddle, a member of the School of Business.

Dr Harrison has been at Northern for 23 years, Miss Morris for 22, Johansen for 14, Vedder for 20, and Miss Weddle for 25.

Miss Harrison, a native of Athens, Mich., came to Northern in 1946. She was head of the art department from 1947 until 1965 when she returned to a full-time teaching position.

Professor Harrison received her bachelor's degree from Western Michigan University, master's degree from Wayne State, and her doctor's degree from the University of Michigan. She also studied at the American Academy of Art, Chicago Art Institute and several other col-

leges.

Before coming to Northern she was an art teacher at high schools in Saginaw and Lansing, and also was an artist for IBM Corp. in Endicott,

She has authored numerous articles on art and, more recently, has been preparing manuals on weaving and leather work.

Miss Morris, born in Coshocton, Ohio, came to Northern in 1947 after serving as an art supervisor in the Ohio public school systems of Marion (1942-45) and Cincinnati (1945-47).

She received both her bachelor's

master's degrees from Ohio

State University.

Miss Morris has worked and studied with several nationally-known artists including Fletcher Martin and Dale Nichols.

Johansen, a former Fulbright lec-turer and Ford Foundation Fellowship recipient, joined Northern's faculty in 1955.

A native of Denmark, he came to the United States in 1919 and enrolled at Nebraska Wesleyan in 1921 where he received his bachelor's degree with honors in 1924. He received his master's degree from the University of Nebraska and his doctor of philosophy from the University of Wisconsin.

Johansen was a Fulbright lecturer

in Denmark in 1953-54 under the auspices of the State Department. His appointment was subsequently extended to include lectures to colleges in Sweden and Germany.

In 1957 he was awarded a Ford Foundation faculty research fellowship to study government finance under Walter W. Heller at the University of Minnesota.

versity of Minnesota.

In addition to his teaching career which began in 1925, Johansen has held positions in the federal government. During World War II he was assistant regional director in the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services, stationed in Minnea-polis. From 1944 to 1946 he was a member of the staff of the Bureau Agricultural Economics in Lincoln, Nebraska.

As a college professor, Johansen

North Dakota University and South Dakota State.

His publications include "Economic Trends and Welfare Problems in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan" and "Immigrants and Their Children in South Dakota.

Vedder, who was a teacher and coach in several Michigan communities before coming to NMU in 1949, is a native of Willis, Michigan.

He received his bachelor's degree from Eastern Michigan University and his master's and Ph.D. from the

University of Michigan.
Professor Vedder began his teaching career in 1916 in a rural school in Washtenaw County. He school in Washtenaw County. He subsequently became superintendent of schools at Wayland (1925-27), taught and coached in Owosso (1927-28), and was superintendent of Rockford schools (1928-34).

He left Michigan to teach in Geneseo, N. Y. for a year before assuming a post at Chicago Teachers College. He returned to Michigan in 1943 to become associated with Western Michigan Uni-

ciated with Western Michigan Uni-

Before coming to Northern he also was professor of education and director of the laboratory school at

Northeast Missouri State.

Miss Weddle, acting head of the business education department, came to NMU in 1944 after teaching at Gogebic Community College in Ironwood.

A native of LaHarpe, Kansas, she received a bachelor of science degree from Kansas State Teachers

has taught at five other schools College, Pittsburgh, and a master's including the University of Nebras-ka, North Dakota University and She also studied at the Universities She also studied at the Universities of Colorado and Michigan.

Miss Weddle, who has been teaching for 48 years, began her teaching career in 1921 in Kansas. She taught at high schools in several communities before joining the Go-

gebic Community College faculty. She was named recipient of the 1968 Recognition Award from the Michigan Business Education Association.

All of the retiring veteran faculty members hold membership in numerous local, state and national civic and educational organizations.

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Think Drink Mug, Dept. N, P.O. Box 559, New York, N.Y. 10046. The Internal

Dr. Lyons University Health Center Director

Dr. Barbara E. Lyons, physician at Northern Michigan University's Health Center since 1967, has been appointed center director, it was announced today by NMU presi-dent John X. Jamrich.

Dr. Jamrich also announced that Roger E. Brooks has been named assistant director of the center. Brooks has been administrative assistant at the center since last October.

Dr. Lyons, whose appointment is effective July 1, succeeds Dr. Darrell P. Thorpe as director of the Darriell P. Thospe as director of the 15-bed University Health Center. Dr. Thorpe left Marquette last week for Plattsburgh, N.Y., where he will be associated with the Champlain

Valley Physicians Hospital.

A native of Lorain, Ohio, Dr.
Lyons received her bachelor's degree from Kent State (Ohio) University and her doctor of medicine from Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Upon completing her internship at the Graduate Hospital of the

University of Pennsylvania, she returned to WMCP as an instructor in the pharmacology department.

She completed her residency in general practice at Ventura (Calif.) County General Hospital in 1966 and her residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Abington (Pa.) Memorial Hospital in 1967. Dr. Lyons, her husband, William,

and their daughter, Nancy, reside at 736 W. Magnetic.

Brooks, a native of Newberry, is a graduate of Eastern Michigan Uni-versity and is a master's degree candidate at NMU.

Before joining the health center's staff, the 30-year-old Army veteran was a vocational instructor at the

Women's Job Corps Center.

Before coming to NMU in 1967,
he was associated with State Farm Insurance Co., and Alexander Hamilton Insurance Company.

Brooks, his wife, Lillian and their daughter, Tracy, live at 1100 Cleve-





Student Service Leads **Quiet Effective Protest**

vice, a coordinating center of volunteers and volunteer groups who are interested in helping meet the needs of the community, has established an office in the Coun-seling Center where community agencies can locate students who are interested in giving of their time, and where students who want

to become involved can be helped.

Applications may be obtained at any of the poster displays, or at the office in Lee Hall.



The following are areas in which the Student Volunteer Ser ice is involved in at this time:

Tutoring: Involves helping stu-dents who have shown the need for help beyond that which the teacher can provide in the classroom.

Training for tutors will include an interview with school personnel for initiation into the process of tu-toring, and contacts with the stu-dents' teachers.

The tutor will spend a minimum

of one hour per student. week with his

Probate Court: Emphasis on formation of a one-to-one relationship with a youth who is on probafrom the Probate Court.

Volunteer must be highly motiva-

ted to form a stable and dependable relationship with a youth who has experienced a number of failures. There are required training sessions for all who wish to participate in the scene of the scene o

in the program.

Participants meet monthly to discuss problems.

minimum of one hour per week is required in forming a useful and supportive relationship.

Headstart: Work is with three to six year old children in a preschool program designed to aid culturally disadvantage children. Volunteer must spend one hour

week assisting trained teachers in both classroom and play situations.

For further information, contact: Mrs. Yvonne Sericatti, 533 W. Washington Street, Phone 225-1989, or Paul Sobocienski, 1405 Lincoln, Phone 225-1475.







Named tri-captains for the 1969 grid season are (left to right) seniors Lonnie Holton, Dave Gurica, and Jim Danilko. Holton, a two-time All-America half-

back and all-time leading ground gainer at NMU, is from Sumner. Gurica hails from Blissfield and Danilko from Rhinelander, Wis.

Average Over 3.0

Grades

coach Rollie Dotsch hopes his team's performance in the classroom last spring will carry over to the athletic field this fall.

the athletic field this fall.

Ten NMU gridders had a grade
point average of 3.0 or better during the spring semester, according
to Frank Novak, NMU assistant
coach and academic advisor.

The GPA is based on a four-point scale, which means 3.0 is a "B"

average.

Among the ten with "B" or All-America halfback Lonnie Hol-ton, of Sumner, his running mate, Johnny Hutton, of Toledo, Ohio, and fullback Dave Ripmaster, of

Northern Michigan head football coach Rollie Dotsch hopes his eam's performance in the class-coom last spring will carry over to the athletic field this fall.

Ten NMU gridders had a grade point average of 3.0 or better during the spring semester, according to Frank Novak, NMU assistant coach and academic advisor.

The GPA is based on a four-point.

Grand Rapids.

Split end Mike Bee, of Traverse City, whose Frank Merriwell catch gave Northern a 28-24 victory over Central Michigan in the Red Feather Charities game last fall, duarterback Marty Brenner, of Maristee, are other offensive players listed.

Defensive players included tri-

Oriensive players instea.

Defensive players included tricaptain and safety Jim Danilko, of gratifying when
Rhinelander, Wis., tackle Bob skilled in athle
Schaut, of Escanaba, and defensive the classroom.

Planck, both of Newberry.
In addition to the 10 with 3.0 or better, another 15 gridders had 2.5 or better during the spring sem-

"Coaching is a year-round job," says Dotsch. "We have as great an interest in these boys as students as we do as athletes. It's especially gratifying when young men who are skilled in athletics perform well in



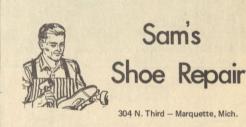
BURGER CHEF SPECIALTIES

Big Shef .										49c
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Cheeseburger										
Double Cheese	bu	ırg	jer							45c
Fish Sandwich										30c
French Fries										20c
Lemonade										
Coffee										12c
Orange Drink								1	0c	-20c
Root Beer .								1	0c	-20c
Coca Cola .								1	0c	-20c
Apple Turnove										

10:30 - 11 Sunday - Thursday 10:30 - 12 Friday - Saturday



Across From Campus On Presque Isle



DEADLINE for FOOTBALL SEASON TICKET RENEWALS

> for Faculty and Staff Friday, July 4

Hedgcock Fieldhouse - Office No. 3 Gil Canale

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Visit Bay Clift

Summer school students will find a trip to Bay Cliff Health Camp both educational and interesting.

The camp, a thirty minute drive from the campus, is located on 169 acres along the shores of Lake Superior near Big Bay; a leisurely drive north on County Road 550.

The camp is believed to be the only facility of its kind in the United States that accepts children with any and every kind of physical handicap, regardless of race, creed, or color. During its years of operation, the camp has blend over fine tion, the camp has helped over five thousand children. Bay Cliff has 43 buildings on the grounds used for housing and for program facilities. Originally founded in 2934 as a care center for under-nourished

children, in 1938, the camp began accepting diabetic children; in 1940, polio victims; in 1941, ortho-pedic children; in 1943, cardiac



Rally 'round the flag, boys.

children; in 1944, children with speech and hearing difficulties.

All children attending the camp are given loving care and guidance in a wholesome, healthy atmosphere, along with specialized treatment for their individual handicaps.

ment for their individual handicaps.
Included in the program at Bay
Cliff is hearing therapy, remedial
reading, speech therapy, physical
therapy, and occupational therapy.
The Bay Cliff health program includes dental services and a health cottage where a full-time registered nurse in on duty

The aim of the swimming program for the handicapped is: (1) to

gram for the handicapped is: (1) to assist in building or maintaining organic strength; (2) to provide recreational outlets; (3) to improve the morale of the child.

The recreation program, designed to supplement the therapy programs at the Camp, and the nature study and arts and crafts program offer the children an opportunity to be creative as well as competitive.

Also included in the overall program at Bay Cliff is Sunday worship, Saturday movies, 4th of July parade, birthday parties, a carnival, and a luau. In addition, all of the

Waiting for the dentist.

campers have true camping ex-periences in cooking and sleeping

periences in cooking and sleeping out-of-doors.

The Bay Cliff story is a long and heartening one. Primarily it is the story of children, their needs, and fulfilling them. It is the story of the interest and cooperation of friends of children from all over the Peninsula and hexond.

sula and beyond.

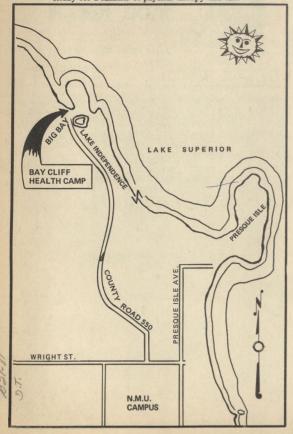
Bay Cliff's contribution in the field of child welfare is one that will be multiplied by infinity as its

influence grows and spreads. It is teaching handicapped children that life can be full, interesting, productive and rich with friendships even if physical limitations must be

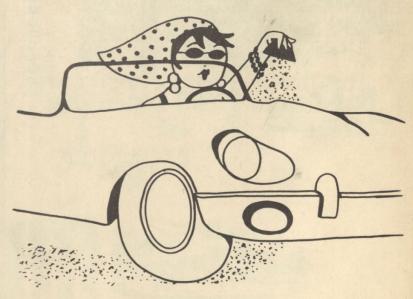
accepted.

Visitors are welcome to Bay Cliff visitors are welcome to bay climits to observe any of the therapy sessions in the cabins which are designated for that purpose. You will find a sign on the cabins that you are permitted to visit which reads "Observation Cabin" "Observation Cabin.

Ready for a summer of physical therapy and fun.



Mary had an ashtray Full of ashes white as snow And every time she drove her car The tray would overflow. She dumped it on the road one day Which was against the rule. The road is very ugly now 'Cause she was such a fool.



Keep America Clean. Keep America Beautiful.



