

Rescheduling

ALTHOUGH THE term system apparently is here to stay, this week's University Faculty Senate recommendations will alter the scheduling of terms considerably.

One change suggested by the Senate to University President John W. Oswald is the scheduling of Fall, Winter and Spring Terms between Labor Day and the beginning of June. A sample calendar prepared by a group of Senators took the Labor Day starting point literally — fall registration would occupy the holiday.

OTHER GROUPS preparing sample calendars are equally as determined to do away with holidays. Among their suggestions are classes on Independence Day and Memorial Day, and finals the day before Thanksgiving.

An approved recommendation sent to Oswald was that Summer Term fall between the beginning of June and the end of August. While Oswald admits there would be a transition problem in meeting the new dates, he suggests two possible solutions are an overlapping of summer finals and fall registration, or

an overlapping of spring finals and summer registration.

Obviously, students would be dealt a great disservice by forcing them to endure the hassles of registration when they should be channeling energies into final examinations. And because the Senate officially recommended that finals week be retained as an option for faculty, it seems likely the two would interfere.

Perhaps the worst decision of all, however, was to suggest non-academic orientation activities be held within rather than before the term. A new student has enough difficulty adjusting to the academics of the University. Adjusting to the campus, social life, services and new people simultaneously could be disastrous for many.

WHEN OSWALD appoints his Administration-Senate committee to study recommendations, he hopefully will name enough student members to insure the interest of students will be upheld.

And maybe some reconsideration can be included.



'The wheat is as high as an elephant's eye.'

Earl Davis: On the arts

Follow the golden road

I assume that everyone who owns a television set and subsequently grew up in front of it, has either heard of or seen "The Wizard of Oz."

Can there be a man who breathes or a woman who walks who hasn't been over that well-known and mystical rainbow with Judy Garland, Bert Lahr, Jack Haley and Ray Bolger?

The memorable 1939 Victor Fleming-directed MGM musical movie is well-established as a classic, and well it should be. Well, the news this morn is that Oz's wizard is coming back — to Broadway this time in a \$750,000, lushly produced musical with that most "in" of all current commercial fads these days: an all black cast.

I kid you not. A couple of enterprising producers on the Great White Way have stumbled onto the idea of revamping, reshaping, repeating and recoloring that universally known tale of the magical land of Oz.

Its capitalization is sky-high, which is the biggest wish of all; it's a rare, high priced Broadway musical that can return double its investment initially (which it must to show a profit), and with an outlay of three quarters of a million dollars, the property damn well better be a sure-fire one, say along the lines of a "Fiddler" or "Man of La Mancha."

Granted, "Wizard" is a pre-sold and established vehicle with the Oz books, cartoons, adaptations and, of course, the movie itself. But it seems this venture smacks more of blatant exploitation (much like the current black movies) than anything else of or connected with a creative vein.

They're even trying to corral an all-star cast, along the lines of Melba Moore (as Dorothy), Flip Wilson, Redd Foxx and others (which they'll never get, with the aforementioned's astronomical salary demands). Geoffrey Holder has been increasingly mentioned as playing the Wizard.

They'll no doubt have little trouble casting their musical, but I can't get away from the

idea that the whole project is ridiculous more than anything.

I can't see the logic for doing the movie musical as a stage musical again in the first place, but I can definitely see the motive behind it: moolah. Scratch. Lettuce Greenbacks. That all mighty persuader: money.

Now, please don't misunderstand me. I've nothing in the least against making money and I realize that profit is the name of the game and has been from time immemorial. But can't they come up with something more alive, more original in taste and execution than an all-black version of a film that has been inescapably enshrined in the minds of millions of people for years upon years? Of trying to duplicate a cast that many film watchers have regarded as the ideal one in their association and thought of "The Wizard of Oz"?

I mean, hell, I'm glad they've finally conceded that blacks are not only alive but make up a vast percentage of the movie business (and an increasing one in theatre patronage, as well), but haven't they any better way to appeal to black ticket buyers than by crass rehashing of past triumphs?

This cycle of putting blacks into previously white imaged vehicles hasn't just gotten downright revolting; it's becoming increasingly and dangerously close to just plain ridiculous.

Where are our own musical makers? I recently came across an item which reported that James Earl Jones and Yaphet Kotto were planning a musical based on the great singer Leadbelly. Why must they scrounge around for funds to back their proposed production (which is a great deal more original and has far more future potential for black audiences than "The Wizard of Oz" can ever have) when some enterprising Johnny-come-latelies want to jump on the latest black-is-beautiful (at the box-office) bandwagon?

Honestly, it's such a shame

How to vote: for or against?

By MARTY JOYCE
Collegian Columnist

The vote, the issues, the man and liberalisms. A vote may be interpreted two ways: for or against. A vote for Nixon may be merely a vote against McGovern. It does not necessarily endorse Nixon and simply becomes the lesser of two evils. A vote may also be interpreted as a decision on the issues or on the candidate. Sen. George McGovern's stand on the issues has been termed "radical" and his lag behind Richard Nixon in the polls is purportedly due to his extreme stand. Replace McGovern with Sen. Edward Kennedy, whose proposals would vary slightly, and the pollsters would be compiling far different data. The man clearly dominates the issues. McGovern's personal appeal is obviously not as strong as Kennedy's.

It is more reliable to vote on the man. The issues are subject to change but the man essentially remains the same. Mary McCarthy, writing in Newsweek, states that "the man is the issue." She points out that McGovern supporters are hoping the Nixon-McGovern race boils down to a personality contest, as the Nixon-Kennedy race did in 1960. In 1932, FDR promised to balance the budget, but when elected launched the New Deal. In 1968, Nixon did not run on a program of wage-price controls, devaluation of the dollar, reconciliation with the Chinese and increased bombing of North Vietnam. The better predictor is the man — the issues are often erratic.

Campaign issues become a candidate's promises. They can only promise, and if elected their programs are subject to restrictions by Congress and economic and social realities, such as the Nixon pledge in 1969 of no economic controls was affected.

The question on Nov. 7 is which candidate appeals more to the people as a person. Nixon has

been observed for four years and voters are well acquainted with him. McGovern was largely unknown.

George McGovern in the primaries had a farm boy integrity. He was a confident man, hospitable, and a man voters could believe.

Preceding his nomination, McGovern attempted to widen his base of support through consensus politics. The politician who pleases the most people on the issues will be elected. The theory of consensus politics is irrational in light of the realization that people vote for the man and not on the issues. The sole consensus to be achieved is a consensus on the man.

In the post-convention period, McGovern shifted on the issues, denoting his radicalism. He placed a full page ad in the Wall Street Journal to console financiers; the \$1,000-a-year welfare replacement plan was dropped; McGovern softened on the issues of abortion and amnesty.

McGovern withdrew his support of Senator Thomas Eagleton as his running mate. The controversy was not whether Eagleton should have stayed, but whether McGovern's indecisiveness and betrayal was a weakness in his personality. His efforts at a political consensus detracted from the favorable impressions he made during the primaries.

McGovern must develop a consensus on himself based on a consensus of discontent with the Nixon Administration. He must demonstrate to the American people that he is a viable alternative to the man, Richard Nixon. He mustn't appeal to every sector of society by his proposal on each issue, but by having the American people as a whole believe in him.

The campaign issues are relevant only as they reflect upon the candidate. McGovern's original proposals convey the impression of a dynamic, determined, active (not extreme) person, and this

gained him the nomination. His personality permeated the issues.

But he has wavered on his original program. His attempt at a political consensus reflected on his personality; the previously confident, trustworthy man became indecisive, shaky and weak. A word-eater. The farm boy turned politician. It hurt his image as a man. It also alienated many of his original constituency.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy stated in 1968: "The issue in this election is not Vietnam or race, but the quality of our leadership and the direction of our country. Do you want four more years of the same?"

The theme can again be driven home in this election. Will America come home to Richard Nixon or George McGovern? The issues of the election are Nixon's leadership, Nixon's integrity, Nixon's personality versus the McGovern alternate in leadership and trust, and a negative response to "four more years of the same." The discontent in 1972 is as widespread as in 1968. Which candidate will better resolve it and to which will you entrust the future of this country?

McGovern is losing at the polls. This is due not to "radicalism" but to the displacement of what he was in the primaries with a false image created for the presidential election and consensus politics.

In the primaries he embodied a new liberalism for the Democratic Party and defeated the old liberalism championed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey. McGovern came to the presidential campaign forgetting his new liberalism but remembering that old theory of political consensus.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose New Deal program is the foundation of the old liberalism, despised consensus politics. McGovern should re-embrace his new liberalism and regain the image he lost through consensus politics.

the Collegian

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