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dinkytown



students hippies
crowds in restaurants

small town friendliness

by Karen Jarvis

Students, Hippies, Crowds in restaurants, Old men and cranky ladies eating cereal and toast in Bridgeman's, Sexy waitresses in Sammy D's, Boots and clothes in small shops, Spring—"Medium Cool" with cold weather.

Dinkytown is unique. But more than that is in a unique location. It combines small town friendliness with big city style, fast food places and traffic jams.

The roots of the intellectual and radical community are there with the staunch Stenvig supporters and conservative businessmen.

There is a good police force. The officers are friendly and helpful—more so than in other communities. When I neglected to report me for not having my driver's license or my glasses. However, one other time I wasn't so fortunate. A patrolman threatened to give me a ticket for going through a red light on my bicycle at 2 in the morning.

What makes Dinkytown like the rest of the city is the grave traffic problem. The tremendous population of student drivers adds to the regular city traffic and makes for a chaotic world. And there is a ten track train yard running right through the middle of Dinkytown.

The main emphasis of Dinkytown are the stores and the shops. Some of the older ones have been there for over 20 year.

When you walk into Sammy D's you immediately feel at home in the small restaurant, where crowds at any time of the day are not unusual.

Italian music blares out from the juke box.

The walls are covered with paintings and photographs and newspaper articles. In the corner there are several autographed pictures of football stars.

Sammy D's is a fine Italian restaurant. The food is distinctively good and distinctively Italian. "Mama" D, a short plump, gray haired woman with a strong accent makes some of the food herself and also helps to serve it. The huge yeast donuts she makes are deliciously covered lightly with sugar.

"Mama" D keeps her waitresses in line by yelling at them. But she is yelling only as an Italian mother to her daughters.

When you are depressed or sad, Sammy D's is a good place to go. You can always find someone to talk to. It's easy to make new friends. One day I came in alone and sat down. A few minutes later a young man, about 20, came up to me and said: "Hi, I want to meet a new person every day and today I'm meeting you." He smiled. At first I didn't know how to react to him but I finally gathered up enough guts to introduce myself. We talked about music and art and our lives. He said he was an artist. I told him I was a student. When I was finished eating I said good-bye and was on my way.

Another time I met a couple of freaky high school kids there. They are my best friends now. What a small world it is.

Some of the waitresses are old friends from the radical movement. I can get a little extra care taken to my roast beef sandwich or spag-

getti. And maybe some extra bread and a free glass of lemonade.

Proceeding on my way, I go across the street to Bridgeman's for a maple-nut ice cream cone. It looked the same as ever when I went in. The same lonely old ladies and men are there ordering the same cup of coffee and saying the same things: "The weather is really nice, but I think it's going to rain. The clouds are dark gray."

"This toast is overdone. And you gave me too much ice cream. I only wanted a very small dish."

"You know the newspaper says Nixon is taking some troops out. I don't know what this was will come to." It is like an absurd play being repeated over and over again with no seeming beginning or end. A few freaks sit in the corner booth laughing. Nothing is different.

When I worked in the place last year I liked waiting on the people and talking to them. But the boss was mean.

He would stand there with a lit stogie in his hand and yell at me for taking a few minutes off to talk to customers. He teased me about the pipe I smoked. "What have ya got in that pipe, anyway Karen?" he said, slowly raising his eyebrows. I didn't answer.

One night near closing time when I was cleaning up, the one customer left in the store started to talk to me about his wife as if I was a good friend.

The old man, with a wrinkled face sipped some of the black coffee from the cup and set it down still grasping it tightly with his hands. Casually and without show of emotion he said:

"My wife died last week and I got the death certificate today."

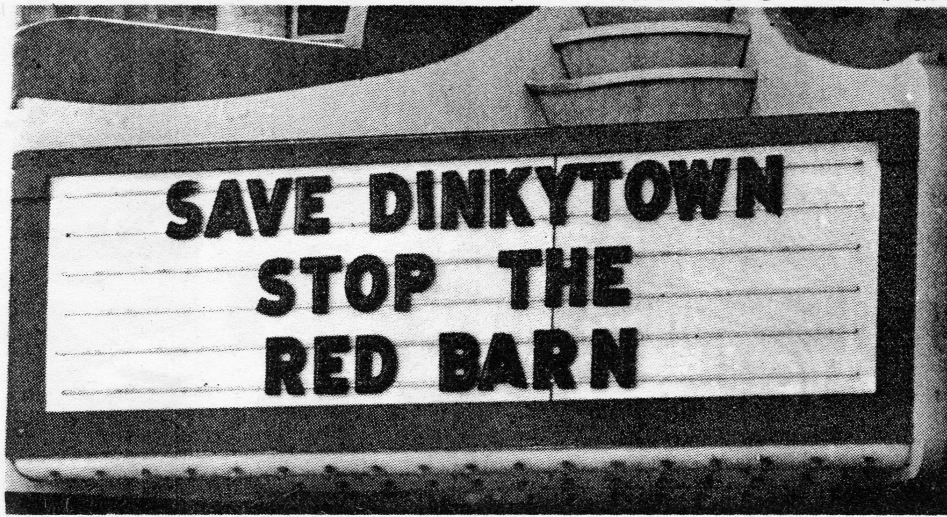
I felt sorry for him with as much feeling as I could with the boss towering over me, yelling at me to hurry with my work. I wanted to talk to the man but by the time I was finished with my work he was gone. But he'll probably be back again, I hope.

The Taco Factory is a fairly new restaurant, but it doesn't do much business. The owner, Ted, a young Mexican fellow, is a good friend of mine. I worked for him for a while but was laid off during slow months. I first met Ted when I hitched a ride from him last summer. I talked to him about the draft and the war and the schools and by the end of the ride he was a convinced radical.

the folk magazine

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DEMONSTRATORS OCCUPIED
FIVE BUSINESSES
AND SET UP
A SMALL COMMUNITY

by Karen Jarvis

On a pleasant April morning a regiment of Southeast Minneapolis residents occupied five small businesses in Dinkytown.

Barefoot youths, college students, shaggy haired kids, and radicals made themselves at home in the empty offices. They brought mattresses, sleeping bags, chairs, toys, and musical instruments. Young artists in the group supplied picketers with "Make Love Not Hamburgers," and "Ban the Barn" posters and graffiti the walls.

The demonstrators came for different reasons but with one objective in mind to keep the Red Barn out of Dinkytown.

Cybil Graffunder, a Marshall High school sophomore, said "I don't believe in my country's way of dividing wealth and land. It is excellent when a community can stand up and decide what businesses will come in." After brushing back her hair she went on, "Red Barn is an especially repulsive place. The food is terrible."

Another demonstrator, a girl with long flowing brown hair nicknamed "Boots" was there because "Red Barn isn't any good to me. I got sick more than once there. Besides, there's one a block from

where I live and another on nine blocks from Dinkytown."

Some demonstrators also argued that the Red Barn would not fit in with the rest of the structures.

Others argued that it would cause a traffic problem.

There was the issue of the tenants too. A few of the demonstrators claimed that vice president of Red Barn Inc., Robert Lafferty, made the tenants "rush" out of their store offices without much notice.

Ann Bridell, a middle aged woman and co-owner of the Co-ed Beauty Salon, was there for almost 18 years. Lafferty gave her 30 days to move out of the building.

"It wasn't a nice thing to do to give us only 30 days to get out," she said, "but this is the way it is. We didn't have a lease. It was a shock to us when the owner sold the building. But we were as free to leave as he was to get us out. He was in his legal right. Otherwise, I would have gotten a lawyer and had some fun. Personally, I support the occupation. I go down there every day to see what is going on. It looks like fun. I wish I was 20, but I'm married and have a family."

Louis Splichal, the owner of Lou's diner was angry because he had to move so fast, but he said he was planning to

retire anyway.

"I was there for 23 years and did a good business, but I need a good rest," he said. "Lafferty gave me 30 days to get out but that really wasn't enough time. I had to sell my equipment for almost nothing. I never have liked Red Barn and I don't want to see it move in. But some people like it."

The "Red Barn Resistance" group was mobilized by the Ad Hoc committee the night before the occupation. The coalition of radicals and conservatives unanimously decided to picket and occupy the buildings.

They also formulated a three point program. The program demands, 1) that the contact between Red Barn and property owner C. M. Kallis be broken, 2) that the former tenants of the building be allowed to return and re-establish their businesses, and 3) that any shop left vacant be converted into a community service.

The third demand has at least been temporarily fulfilled. The demonstrators set up a "people's feeder." The food is donated by community businessmen and cooked at a church near-by. The "people's hotel" serves as sleeping quarters for about 50 people that stay each night. Donations from the community have paid for a medical center with trained personnel.

At one of their daily meetings the demonstrators decided to initiate several action projects. Every week they set aside a couple of days to clean the streets of Dinkytown. They have also started a petition outlining the three point program and claim to have 20,000 signatures including the support of 40 Dinkytown merchants.

Since April 1, the beginning of the occupation, the police have been involved in only minor incidents.

The demonstrators were issued a summons on April 17 for a hearing the same day. After the hearing an injunction was posted by Robert Lafferty.

"If we persist, we will be liable for contempt of court, which is an unlimited sentence," said Bruggeman.

The controversy seems to be moving toward resolution in one way or another. The striking construction workers have finally reached a tentative agreement with construction contractors.

As a result of the settlement, increased pressure will probably be put on the demonstrators because the contractors want the building demolished before May 1.

PHOTOS BY DAVE ERLER



robert lafferty denies charges

by Karen Jarvis

Robert Lafferty had been described by one of his employees as "the kind of a guy who wants to do the right thing but doesn't know which way to go."

A 35 year old businessman, Lafferty is an easy going fellow with a gentle voice and a friendly manner.

Lafferty said of the demonstrators- "I've been a student but I don't think many of them have been restaurant people. We have qualified people to examine an area to see of our services are needed there. There are so many students they can't all be served with the existing facilities."

In response to the argument that the tenants were evicted without much notice, Lafferty said that none of the tenants had leases and that he went through the proper procedures in evicting them. He added that he helped the tenants move their equipment and advertised it in the newspapers.

The second argument that demonstrators used was quiet acquisition of the land. "This is true," said Lafferty, "I didn't confer with anyone. I did the same thing with the other seven locations. No one said we should talk to anyone when we applied for the permit."

The third argument was that the Red Barn would replace five badly needed services. "This isn't true. Two of the businesses would have closed anyway..."

Some anti-Red Barn people said that the Red Barn building would destroy the aesthetic value of Dinkytown. "Our Red

Barn is designed to blend in with the existing structures. We have designed the Red Barn so it will look more like a regular restaurant. The whole style of the Red Barn has been changed."

Pointing to the picture of the Red Barn restaurant on the wall, Lafferty explained what the new Red Barn would look like. The peaked roof would be eliminated and replaced with a shake roof, the red glazed brick replaced with regular Chicago brick and the glass raised to window sill level.

"It would cost more money to renovate the present building than to start over."

What about the traffic problem? "I concur that there would be a traffic problem but it would not be initiated by us. The off street parking in back of the Red Barn would help the situation," commented Lafferty, rubbing his mustache with his hand.

Lafferty said that he would like to talk to the demonstrators personally, David Pence in particular because of the editorial he wrote in the Minnesota Daily about community control and big business/corporations controlling communities.

"I belong to a system but I am still my own businessman. The system only provides help for the small business. I don't feel anyone is governing me but myself."

Replying to the question of using civil proceedings instead of criminal proceedings, Lafferty said that he used the injunction so the police would not be involved immediately and no one would be hurt. He added that if the demonstrators didn't leave police action would be taken.

"I have a personal interest in the situation."



"MAKE LOVE NOT HAMBURGERS."

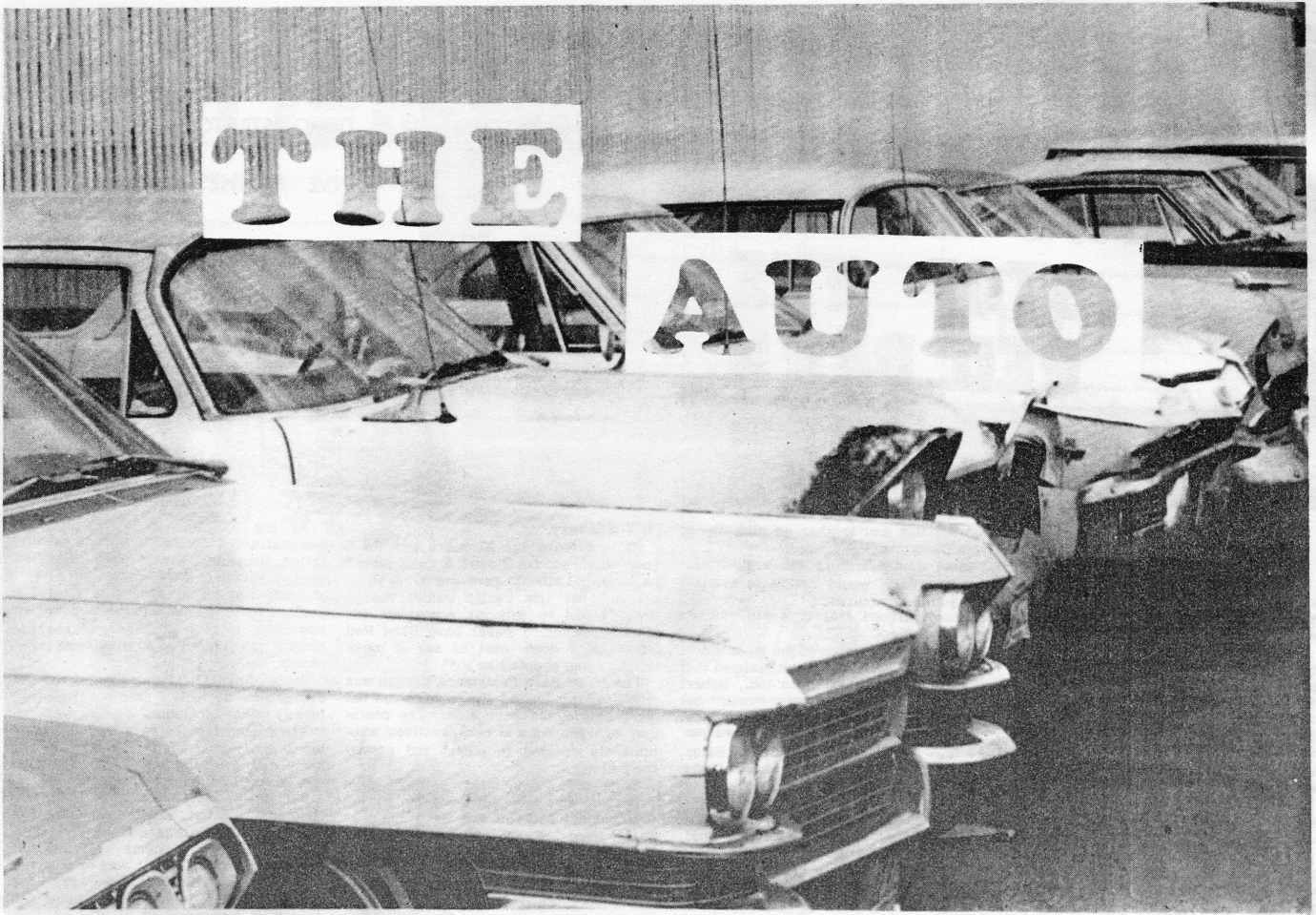


Photo by Steve Ambli

NADER BLASTS GM

The consumer's hero zeroes in on 'Demure bumpers' and 'Ingenious merchandising'

By Linda Sorenson

In 1969, a simulated accident test revealed the average damage to a car traveling five m.p.h. was \$200.00. At ten miles an hour the figure tripled. The need for improvement in auto safety is evident.

Ralph Nader, well-known crusader of behalf of the consumer outlined our distressing future at Northrup Auditorium on the University of Minnesota campus Wednesday, April 8. Nader sprang from an obscure Connecticut law firm in 1964 with his book, "Unsafe At Any Speed," challenging General Motors on the safety of its Corvair. Since that splash on the national scene, Nader has been a permanent crusader for more effective auto safety.

Nader spoke easily as he leaned on the podium. His conservative image in a neat black suit would appear perfectly as ease in any businessmen's convention. On the contrary, he is probably a businessman's most violent nightmare.

The cold, hard facts were interspersed with his "call to arms." He explained, "\$1 of every \$6 1/6 tax dollars is used to get around on the ground, the most inefficient system in the Western world."

Nader cited several examples of defective auto equipment. Since 1900, 250,000 people have been fatally injured due to a ramrodding steering wheel at the moment of impact.

He lashed out particularly at what he titled, "demure bumpers." He labelled the need for bumper guards to protect bumpers as "ingenious merchandising" and emphasized the need

to develop an adequate original product, thus eliminating the need for a back-up product.

Throughout the lecture, Nader criticized the government for lack of finances backing auto safety, in this case for a safer bumper. He related the struggle of a former University professor attempting to perfect an energy-absorbing bumper. The man was ridiculed and considered rather eccentric by his colleagues. At the time, even though he had a heart condition, he tested the car by crashing into a barrier at 21 m.p.h. Nader delighted in introducing parallels stating, "This man received only \$95,000 in government aid while the U. S. spent \$400 million to perfect methods of wiping out human life and \$150 million to build an atomic submarine."

Concerning autos, Nader found fault in areas such as the instrument panel, the nonyield surfaces, un-anchored seats, the protruding knobs and lack of support in rear end collisions. "Where do we stand now?" he queried. He found some improvement in the windshields, door latches, and the steering wheel but still criticized the "monopoly of automotive engineering" for the lack of more safety measures.

Nader was especially disappointed that nowhere in the United States can a student obtain a Ph.D. in Automotive Engineering. Also there is no major or graduate curriculum in America, although these three alternatives are available in Europe.

Nader decried auto companies which deceive the consumer. He brought a chuckle from the audience when he described Firestone's wide oval tires as 25% quicker. "Quicker than what? Where? How?" he queried. "This is known as a 'dangling comparative which

places other companies at a competitive disadvantage."

Nader introduced the concept of an "action arm," urging the University students to establish one and fight for a safer future. At present, he stated, there is no place for a young doctor or lawyer interested in preventing traffic deaths to pursue that profession. He emphasized, "We must carve out new career roles to meet these pressing needs."

Later at the press conference which followed, Nader appeared to give the Flying Pickle Finger of Fate award to the skeptical reporters. He viewed with disgust and some contempt their challenges of the success of these "action arms." He appeared impatient with their lack of wild enthusiasm, at one point retorting, "That's like putting a feather against the Rock of Gibraltar. If you couldn't move it you'd give up."

He dismissed the idea of a mass transit system stating, "It isn't even a campaign issue" and felt it would only be effective for old people. He explained the internal combustion engine which got surprisingly good mileage was the best bet against air pollution.

Nader highly recommended these "action arms" and full-time people working on every aspect of auto safety. No institution is sacred to Nader. It's a row or never situation which he reminded the audience. His dim view of monopolizing companies can be summed up in his one statement: "These companies are wrapping the American flags around themselves and singing, 'My Country Tis of Thee' while all the time they are destroying the natural habitat that is the United States of America."



Nader

"\$1 of every \$6 1/6 tax dollars is used to get around on the ground, the most inefficient system in the Western world."

Police on the prowl

WHAT DO
THE COPS
CHECK?

by Sue Smiley

Sometimes, checking out the parked cars, "Isn't a very popular thing," said Sergeant Fox of the Roseville Police Department. "We have to check who they are and if there is an abduction or this sort of thing. In winter there is a danger of asphyxiation," said Fox, the light reflecting from his "wild boar" insignia tie clasp.

Occasionally patrolmen will come in contact with students as in the case of an old car, "Kids dumped at the Goodwill Box. We don't know where the car came from," Fox explained, "but kids kept stealing from it."

Fox cited cases where patrolmen have run across young people with stalled cars on freezing winter days, and wearing no jackets or gloves.

Offenses students are most often caught at include minor accidents, failure to yield the right of way, speeding, and stop sign violations.

However, Fox states that, "The main violation is defective equipment, Kids seem to like to drive junkers."

"Included in the defective equipment most often found is the muffler. That's the big one. Kids like noise." He also mentioned signal lights and cars jacked up too high in the air.

Next comes unreasonable acceleration (which is governed by an ordinance in Roseville). Fox says, "The car is out of control. The motor is at a high rate of speed and the car isn't."

"Their reflexes are good, but their judgement needs experience," says Fox.

Two common Misconceptions about driving habits were cleared up by

Sergeant Fox. First, it is not illegal to drive an automobile while barefooted

although Fox did express some caution for motorcyclists. And secondly, a driver's license must be in a driver's immediate possession at all times. However, an offender would not be convicted if he could produce a license in court which was valid when the ticket was issued.

What type of car would a patrolman be wary of as he sits observing a corner? What could he be watching for?

Fox answered, "If you see a car which catches up too quickly with the main flow of traffic or seems to be passing in and out, a loud type of car-- a big job with duel exhaust, or the screeches of tires, you know kids like speed--you might follow it."

For the novice driver, black and white marked cars may seem to abound, but Fox commented, "If there ever was a minority, it's policemen."

Barefoot driving
okay, says Fox

Behind- the- wheel instruction



by Sue Amos

This is the first year that behind the wheel driver education hasn't been taught during the school day.

In the last two years all who applied for behind the wheel during the summer were able to get it, but only a limited number were accepted into the program during the school year.

They were limited mainly by lack of teachers, since many summer driver education teachers teach other classes during the school year. Now behind the wheel must be taken after school, on Saturdays, or during the summer.

Another change in driver education is that the classroom instruction is no longer taught in ninth grade social studies classes. It too must be taken after school or on Saturdays. There is a possibility, however, of its being taught as an activity next year.

Mr. Daniel Davis, district driver education head who has been working for the district since 1960, said that in the years he has been here there have been only three accidents involving driver education cars driven by students drivers and "the students were not at fault in any of them."

"We have been pretty lucky in having so few accidents here," said Davis.

Two common mistakes made by many beginning drivers are that they, "don't straighten out after a turn and

they forget to release the parking brake," said Davis.

"Other mistakes," said Davis, "are forgetting to shift to drive after being in reverse and being told to go forward, getting the gas and brake pedals mixed up, and signaling to turn left after being told to turn right, but still making a right turn."

As for whether or not driver education permanently improves a student, Davis said he didn't know but that he, "hopes something carries over."

He feels fifteen is rather young to start driving, especially since a student can't get a license until he is sixteen, but that young people that age have fewer inhibitions and fears driving. Davis said that frequently seniors, who wait to take behind the wheel make poor driving students, since they are often insecure and have kept putting it off.

He also said that legally students are not suppose to drive with their permits until after they have started taking behind the wheel driver education, "but it makes our job a lot easier if they have at least driven around in a parking lot."

"Although registration for summer school has officially closed," said Davis, "we are still taking registrations for driver education."

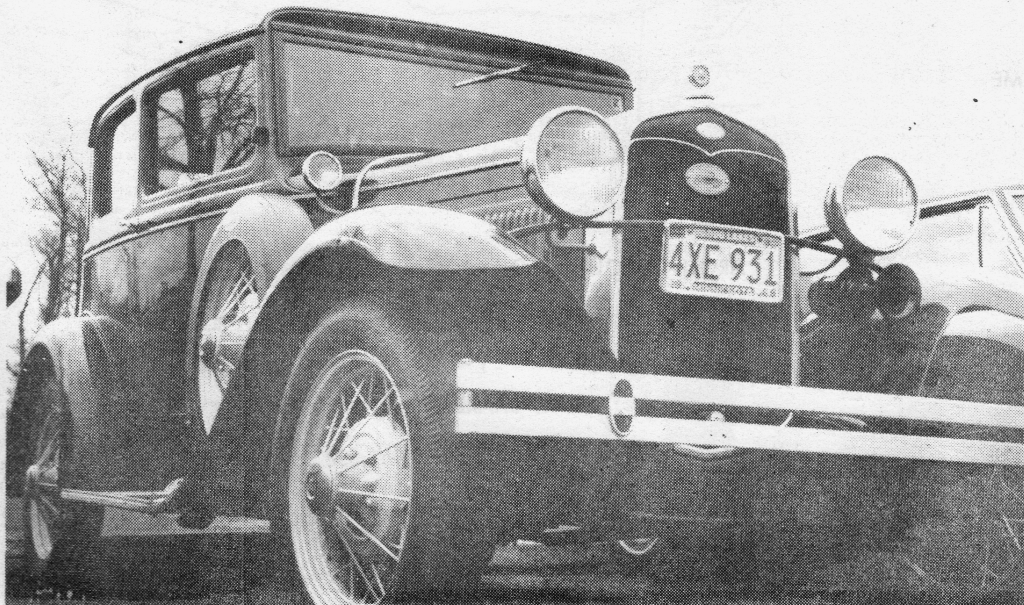


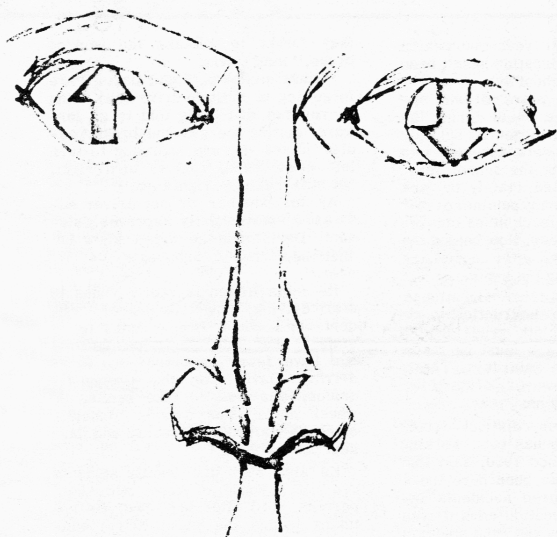
Photo by Roy Hallanger

One of Ramsey's more notable autos is this 1931 Model A

Art
and
Literary
Section



TO SPEAK
TO TOUCH
TO LOVE
TO GROW
TO LOVE
AND THEN
YOU KILLED
ME



YOU WATCH

THE PETALS OPEN -OR- THE DOORS OPEN

ONE BY ONE.

TOUCH ME

A RAINBOW

AROUND YOUR HEAD

MINE NOW AND

ETERNALLY YOURS

WE SHARE RAINBOWS

BELLY SWELLED WITH CHILD.

HEART SWELLED WITH LOVE,

I ENVY HER

CAN YOU SEE THROUGH MY
PLASTIC MASK?

EVERYONE ELSE CAN.

I STOPPED UNDERNEATH

A STREETLAMP AND

I HAD NO SHADOW

AREN'T I DOING A

MARVELOUS JOB OF

SETTING OUT ON MY OWN?

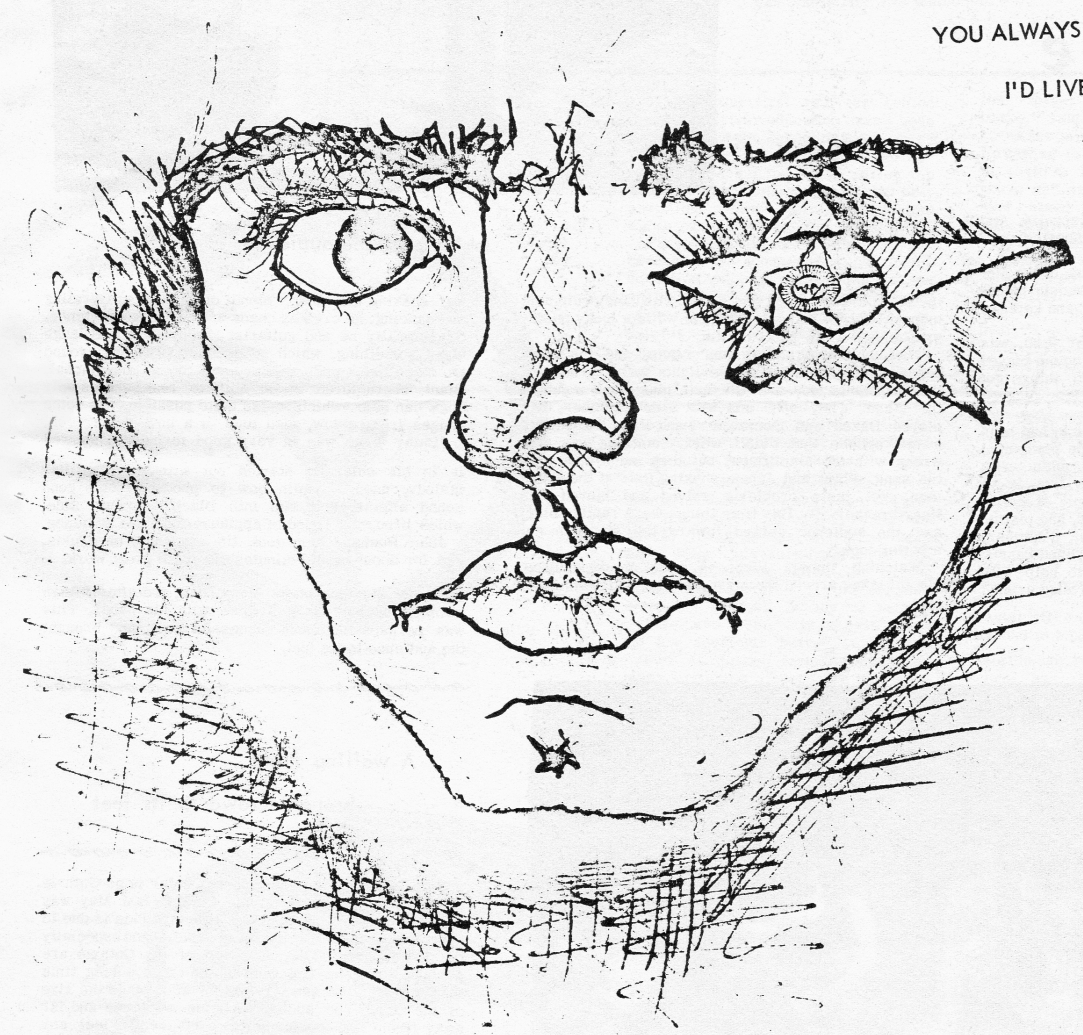
YOU ALWAYS SAID

I'D LIVE WITHOUT YOU.

AND I DO.

CAN'T YOU HEAR

ME BREATHE?



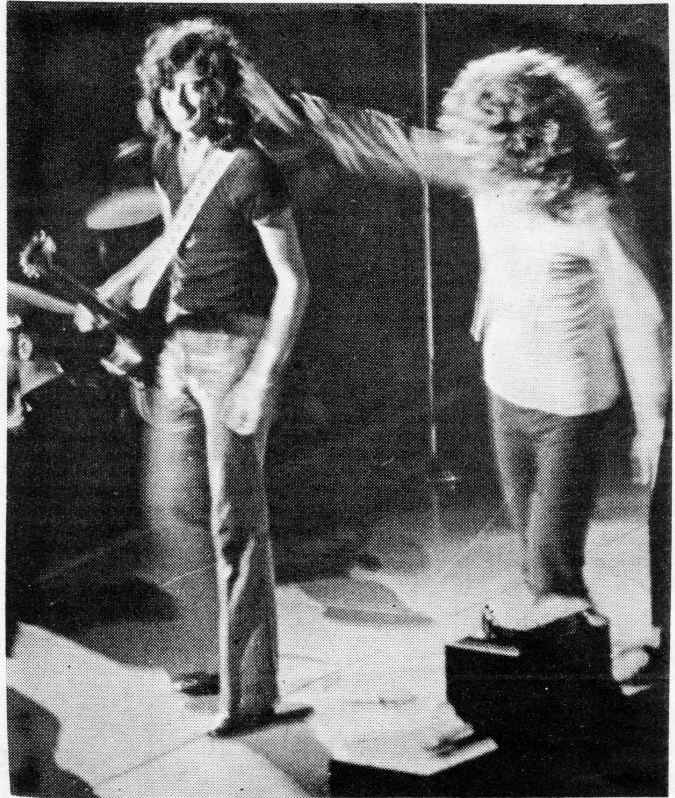
Lehn

DID THEY CAPTURE SUNSHINE
IN YOUR FACE WHEN THE LID WAS
SLAMMED AND THEY LOWERED YOU TO
EMBRACE MOTHER EARTH AGAIN?
I WILL CARRY THE SUN FOR YOU.

Art by	⋮	Poetry by
Steve Lehn		Lorna Clymer

LED ZEPPELIN

brings
it on
home



Joking with the audience

and shaking his long, blond curly locks. Gyrating and dancing, he creates chaos and awe in the audience. Occasionally he and guitarist Jimmy Page will laugh about something, which sends Plant twitching around the stage like a madman. His voice, too, is phenomenal. Plant is rumored to be able to reach notes only dogs can hear, which seems quite possible. His voice ranges from a low, rich tone to a howling screech.

Jimmy Page was in very good form, and showed it in his solo. He started out with an unfamiliar melody, used a violin bow to produce some good sound effects, and slid into Black Mountain Side, which brought a round of applause from the audience. John Bonham also took the spotlight on drums, and for about twenty minutes did some great work.

The solo started out as Moby Dick, and after fifteen minutes became a solo done with his hands. This was perhaps the most successful part, and brought the audience to its feet.

A wailing Plant

brought crowd to its feet

Unfortunately, the Met Sports Center is no Guthrie Theatre. Led Zeppelin at the Guthrie last May was much more exciting than this concert. This is due to many things including the sound system, and especially the atmosphere. The acoustics of the Guthrie are perfect for concerts, whereas it takes a long time to arrange a decent PA system at a place the size of the Met. The audience, being so large and far away from the performers, can't really feel any closeness with the band and the rest of the audience as can be done in the Guthrie.

by Debble Bell

Led Zeppelin has changed since last May, too. They seem to be geared to large auditorium shows now, and are flashier than they were last year. Judging from their performance at the Met, they seem to like playing hard rock better than the I Can't Quit You Baby and You Shook Me blues they used to do. Unfortunately, hit records and Top 40 radio do these things to good groups.

They finished with a shortened version of Whole Lotta Love and got a standing ovation from the wild audience. Called back on, they did Communication Breakdown, and left. At twelve o'clock the concert was over. Reluctantly, everyone left, agreeing that it was an impressive concert.

Photos by Bob Christensen

Sunday night was the test for Led Zeppelin. And according to the audience at the Met Sports Center they passed it.

Any group that can play in a hall the size of the Met Sports Center and produce some good music has to be pretty good. Led Zeppelin managed, and kept the audience rocking for almost two hours.

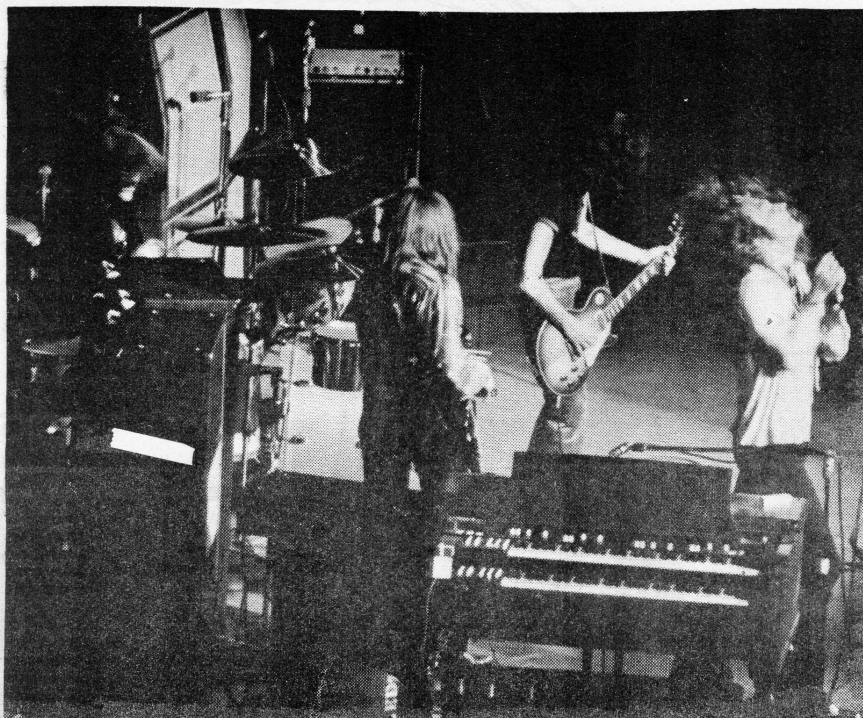
The concert, originally scheduled for 7:30, was moved to 9:00 because of the Northstars game played there earlier. But as most concerts go, things got started a little late. Finally at 10:20 they plugged in and played.

The stage, situated on one end of the rink, had been buzzing for hours before the show. The equipment managers and sound men kept having problems with the organ and microphones, and these five or so people ran around the stage for a couple of hours, hauling in equipment, fiddling with wires, and testing microphones. Occasionally John Bonham, drummer, would come onstage and check on things, and bassist-organist John Paul Jones would try to help with the organ. Vocalist Robert Plant also strolled around

the stage area, talking and joking with fans, equipment managers, and important people while a lucky photographer got a few shots of him.

At last everything was ready, and the show began. Instant cheers as the lights were turned off, the spotlights on, and the four musicians mounted the stage. They open and with a new number, then played Dazed and Confused, and Plant wailed into a microphone that didn't work. Something was also wrong with the amplifiers, but they made it through the song. Plant and Jones, shaking fists at the sound men, got their problems solved and moved into Heartbreaker. By this time things were really going, and the audience surged toward the stage to get a better look.

Watching Robert Plant is quite an experience. He thrashes around the stage, wailing and shimmying



Robert Plant belts it

CSN & Y Branches Out

Young adds

new dimension

by Linda Sorenson

The tintype photo on the cover of "Deja Vu" resembles the Hole in the Wall Gang from "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," complete with ammo belt and rifles. The elaborate script and naugahyde cover (the first album sleeve to utilize that material) promise something a little different, and they deliver it.

Crosby, Stills and Nash have grown with the addition of vocalist Neil Young, drummer Dallas Taylor and bass player Greg Reeves. This addition has not only lengthened their album title but has also added an entirely new dimension to their music. Whereas "Crosby, Stills and Nash" dwelt on that same low key, gentle style, Young introduces several country-flavored tunes.

"Deja Vu" is a French expression for something already seen, already done. The album seems to dwell on the past with reflection of segments of it.

This second album displays a greater versatility and refinement in the selection of cuts, utilizing numerous electronic effects. "Deja Vu" the title song, incorporates an echo chamber effect in the haunting phrase, "we have all been here before," a mouth harp, a swingle singer vocal style and as always, their trademark: beautiful harmony.

"Car, yOn" and "Woodstock" have received much air time as a single on Twi City rock stations, the latter taking off fast nation ide. The song penned by Joni Mitchell is an idealistic celebration of life crying, "We've got to get ourselves back to the Garden."

Young's contributions of the suite "Country Girl" and "Helpless" are a good change of pace. His vocals are a little less polished than Crosby, Stills and Nash, but his lyrics are graphic. "Helpless" is the most haunting cut whisking the listener up to a high hill and battering him with a chilling breeze.

"Deja Vu" is a great melange of vocal styles ranging from tender harmonizing to the raunchy Joe Cocker style. The listener finds a happy "O Bla Di Bla Dah" style in "Our House," a heavy bass in "Almost Cut My Hair" and a fresh country breeze mingling with the always intricate harmony of their first album.

Young has made a valuable contribution to the trio. He has added a vibrant new dimension to an already well-established and well-received group.



Coming up....

Bangor Flying Circus at the Depot, April 24, 8:30 and 11:30 P.M.

Zephyr and Bangor Flying Circus at the Depot, April 25 at 8:30 and 11:30 P.M.

Tony Williams' Lifetime With Jack Bruce and Illinois Speed Press, Sunday, April 26 at 6:30 and 9:30 P.M., Labor Temple.

Blood, Sweat, and Tears, Tuesday, April 28, at 8:30 PM, Minneapolis Auditorium.

Jimi Hendrix Experience and Oz, Sunday, May 3, at 8:00 PM, St. Paul Auditorium.

Chicago and Illinois Speed Press, Sunday, May 10, at 8:30 PM, Minneapolis Auditorium.

Jefferson Airplane, Friday, May 15, at 8:30 PM Minneapolis Auditorium.

Sound storm rock festival on Mount York, 25 miles from Madison, Wisconsin, Friday, April 24 through Sunday, April 26. Acts include Ken Kesey and the Pranksters, Illinois Speed Press, Grateful Dead, Rotary Conniction, Crow, Country Joe, Galactic Vision, Baby Huey, Soup, Ox, Tongue, and many more. Gates open Friday at 10 A.M. Tickets for all three days are fifteen dollars, twelve dollars for Saturday and Sunday only, or seven dollars for Sunday only.

Ferrante and Teicher, Sunday, April 26, at Northrop Auditorium, sponsored by the Minnesota Orchestra.

Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young will appear at the Met Sports Center on Saturday, May 9.

Jerry Rubin, Staughton Lynd, editor of Liberation, Stewart Meachan, peace secretary of AFSC, Robert Bly, movement poet and others will speak at the Mass Liberation Rally at the Macalester Fieldhouse April 27, 7:00 PM.

Ewan MacColl and Peggy Seeger, Tuesday, May 5 at 8:00 P.M., Cedar Village Theatre.

Beethoven's Mass in C Major, Central Lutheran Church in Minneapolis on Sunday, April 26, 8:00 P.M., Frederic Hilary, conductor.

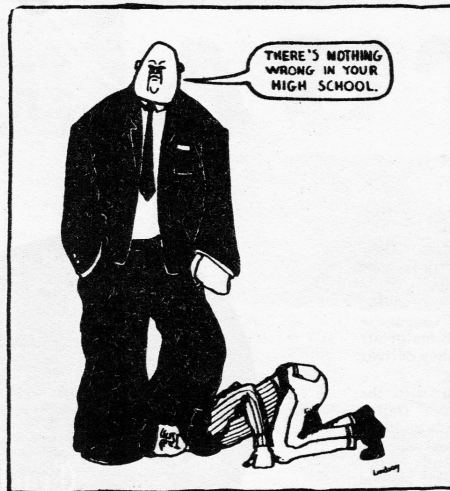
Bernard Shaw's Major Barbara will be playing April 24 and 25, May 1,2,8,9,15,16, and 17, at the Theatre in the Round, 247 Cedar Avenue.

Gordon Lightfoot, Sunday, May 17, at the Guthrie Theatre.

The Guthrie Theatre opens its eighth season on June 18, with The Venetian Twins. Other plays include Ceremonies in Dark Old Men, The Tempest, A Man's a Man, and Article 58.

UNDERGROUND

EXPRESSIONS OF STUDENT OUTRAGE FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL FREE PRESS



HOW OLD
WILL YOU
BE IN
1984?

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Look out for commies

Look out for Commies! They hide behind bushes, in garages, in basements, churning out filthy, immoral propaganda. You are now reading filthy and immoral propaganda. Fun, ain't it. This paper is funded by the personal expense account of Mao Tse Tung. A gracious gift of 5,000 Yen (2 1/2¢) from Mr. Tung has made the publication of this issue possible. Thank you Mr. Tung. We also receive gifts from Mr. C. K. Shek of Taiwan. Acknowledgments also go to: Lady Bird Johnson, Robert Shelton, Aristotle Onassis, Abbie Hoffman, Lenny Bruce

(especially Lenny Bruce), Norman Mailer, Barry Goldwater, George Wallace, Rap Brown, Robert DePugh, Moshe Dayan, Pope Paul #6, Charles DeGaulle, Gary Wilson, Frank B. James, David Gibboney, Jeff Littlejohn, Kenneth Smettzer, David Martin, and Uncle Ho.

Commie Headquarters are 282 Hamilton Avenue, Elgin, Illinois 60120. Manifestos receive payments in Mao's New Enlarged Edition of the Little Red Book.

—Red and Beautifully Yours,
THE AMERICAN REVELATION, Elgin High School

Obscenity like beauty

—Warner Bloomberg
THE OPEN DOOR
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Obscenity, according to Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, is something which is: 1) offensive to modesty or decency; lewd; 2) disgusting; repulsive. While these adjectives are descriptive enough, they do little to adequately show was really is "an obscenity."

Most teachers, adults, and kids seem to think that whenever they or someone else starts throwing around words that have been categorized as "swearing" that something big is happening. They either gasp with horror as if they were witnessing some great crime or add to the conversation with their own choices of supposed grossness as if it were something to brag about. Neither of these examples, of course, is the correct response to language.

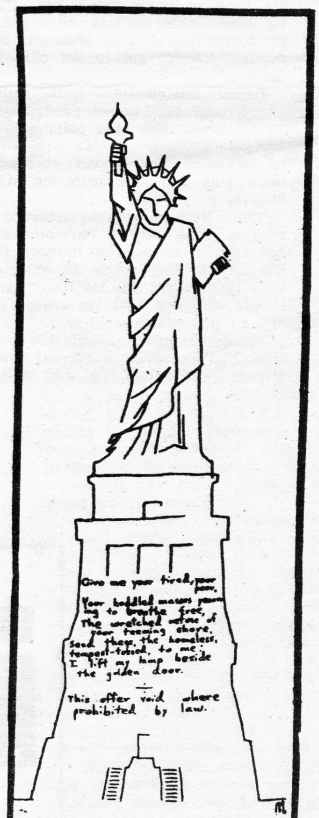
"Language," writes Richard Carrington in his book, *A Million Years of Man*, "has evolved to a coherent system of sound symbolism, enabling experience and culture to be transmitted from one individual to another." The purpose of language then is communication—whether it is an explanation of a person's emotion or information as to where to meet for the next game of poker. "Swearing," more often than not, is either used to express a sudden hate or feeling of disgust, or awe or beauty, or as part of one's daily language—without any connotation of the "immorality" a lot of people

if the greater part of society would throw away the arbitrary standards of propriety it now holds as "truth" and get to work on some of the more pressing problems that face it. A little bit of _____ing can't destroy the world—but hate and war just might.

would associate them with. Obscenity, then, like beauty, occurs in the mind of the beholders. What makes me mad is when people say that a word is obscene. How can something which is such a necessary part of this society (i.e. language, for meaningful communication) be "disgusting"?

What also angers me is when people become apathetic to things that are obscene. War and killing is certainly one of the most "repulsive" things that man has invented. Yet how many people flinch or cry anymore when scenes from Vietnam or Biafra are flashed across the TV screen every night? The shape and smell of the Milwaukee River is certainly "offensive." Where is the public hue and cry over what man has done to this natural resource? I happen to think that any photograph of a nuclear bomb is about the most "obscene" picture there could be, for it represents the final destruction of humanity. Where is the massive campaign to stop the stockpiling of the bombs and the start of the elimination of all nuclear arms in the world?

Like why pick on language when there are so many other obviously obscene things around? From now on, when you hear someone deriding the use of four-letter words (and others), ask yourself whether this person isn't really missing the point about the purpose of words and what actually constitutes an obscenity. It wouldn't hurt too much



OVERGROUND

INTERVIEWS WITH EDITORS OF ESTABLISHED HIGH SCHOOL NEWSPAPERS.

Armed with facts, opinions, and newsprint, the high school press continues to battle its foe the censor.

The battle may be a minor skirmish over an article believed to be in bad taste, or it may be a full-scale war over the proper place of the newspaper in a high school.

It hasn't always been this way. "Some years ago, newspapers tended very much to be bland and non-controversial," said Professor J.C. Sim, Director of the Minnesota High School Press Association.

Now school papers are treating things like "sex education in the schools, drug use in the schools, and the power role of the student and student body," according to Sim. "There is more direct criticism of faculty and administrators."

The Buzzete, Edina High School, was named one of the top five high school papers in the country in 1968. It is printed on a special high-quality "coated" paper, and the school board picks up over 70% of the printing costs. The Buzzete is tactful in criticizing school officials.

"We have no censorship, but we have been advised by the adviser not to print things," said Carol Zempel, editor-in-chief of the Buzzete.

This year the Buzzete "kind of denounced" the principal for his cancellation of a school play. The play, *Marate Sade*, contained what the principal regarded as "sexual perversion."

"The principal has given us little reprimands for instance, 'you shouldn't print things like that,' and so on . . ."

Last year the Buzzete reprinted parts of the controversial essay, "Student as Nigger."

"The principal almost confiscated that issue before it could be distributed."

"This was one of the instances where we had a little foresight and went down to the principal and asked, 'Is it okay?'" said Carol.

The Valley Viewer, Golden Valley High School, had been "pretty much a public relations organ for the school," according to Paul Flum, Viewer editor-in-chief.

This year's Viewer has taken an in-depth look at the school and the community.

In an editorial the Viewer criticized the presence of Golden Valley police at football games, and referred to them as "notoriously unjust and prejudiced."

"The principal almost confiscated that issue before it could be distributed," Paul revealed.

Censorship became Paul's Christmas present when the principal bought up a two-page insert of student-placed advertising in the Christmas issue. The principal regarded the ads as "obscene and pornographic."

"I didn't feel it was my place to censor student body opinion."

"We wrote an editorial deploring the principal's action," said Paul. "We resented him setting himself up as the standard of good taste for the high school."

The school board took up the issue and decided that there would be no censorship of the paper. But it also commended the principal's action and advise.

"There are some very conservative board members," Paul commented. "There are some who are 50 years behind everything."

"I guess it wouldn't really be that free."

The Viewer has changed its deadlines schedule so that the adviser does not see the paper before it is printed. "It's our paper," Paul says with pride.

The next issue of the Viewer contains a story about physical violence between a teacher and student.

"Apparently the principal is very upset about it. It's a touchy thing. He didn't want it going in. But I was firm about it. And it's going in."

The Johnson Courier, Johnson High School, St. Paul, has written few controversial articles. It has printed even fewer.

"Mr. Grant . . . he's our adviser . . . and he kind of has to see the stories that we write. So I guess it wouldn't really be that free," said Chris Keller, news editor.

The only incidence of censorship that she recalls concerned a story on marijuana.

"She (the reporter) talked to some university

students, and they told her that it wasn't that bad, so he (the adviser) didn't think we should put it in."

The adviser has final say on all stories to appear in the Courier.

According to Chris, the Courier's major problem is "getting kids interested."

The Courier has been challenged by an underground newspaper. "That was a really bad one!" was all Chris would say about it.

The Central High Times has lost an editor-in-chief to the underground press. The principal at Central High School, St. Paul, reads all copy before publication.

"I just progressively got fed up with it and decided that to say what we wanted to, we had to go underground," said Kevin Tighe, former editor-in-chief of the Times.

"We wanted to run an article called *Keno's Restaurant*. *Reno Rossini* is the principal of our school. Of course it got censored."

"They had my mother in there and it was almost like the FBI."

The Times had also tried to print a cartoon depicting the student council adviser holding up a puppet labeled "Student Council . . ."

"Of course, they wouldn't let that through either."

"Institutional Graffiti-Central Style" is the name of Central's underground. The underground staff is composed almost entirely of former Times staffers. Some of them still write for the Times.

"They just said, we've got to get a release. We can't keep writing this straight kind of crap. We've got to find someplace else," said Kevin.

"All these straight looking kids are writing now, saying that the underground is really screwed up or that it's really good. We're involving a lot more kids than the established paper did."

The school administration suspended Kevin for distributing the underground in the Central halls.

"They had my mother in there, and it was almost like the FBI" Kevin commented.

School authorities also sent a copy of the paper to Kevin's father. An obscene word was underlined.

"We're not afraid to publish what we want. And we will publish what we want, and what we think is right," Kevin declared.

Kevin's paper is open for anybody's articles. Said Kevin, "I told my principal that if he wants to write anything we'll print it."

The Stillwater Pony Express deserved to be censored, according to its former editor-in-chief, Nancy Quammen.

"He said he hadn't seen such stuff since the service."

Nancy says she resigned due to a personality conflict with her adviser.

"We didn't have any problem with censorship, really," said Nancy.

She does not recall dealing with any controversial school-related topics. There are no undergrounds at Stillwater High School.

The one case of censorship of the Express involved a sports column that Nancy now believes was obscene.

"I read it, and I didn't understand most of it," said Nancy.

The printer telephoned the Stillwater principal and refused to print the article.

"So the principal runs down to the printer and takes a load at it and says where does this kid get all this stuff. He said he hadn't seen such stuff since the service."

The principal finally cut several short paragraphs, and let the rest of the story run.

"I would have done it too, had I known what it said," stated Nancy.

Professor Sim cites a few cases of "poor judgement," but believes that no censorship generally produces better high school papers.

"The staff is therefore more responsible and more interested and willing to put forth the necessary effort to get facts and not depend merely on off-the-cuff opinions."

The censorship battle may escalate as high school papers become even more controversial.

"I think there is an interest in more depth in news reports and opinions, rather than serving solely as a bulletin board for the school," said Professor Sim.



The press vs. the censor

by Jeff Holman

can't you feel the fears?

Photo-Essay

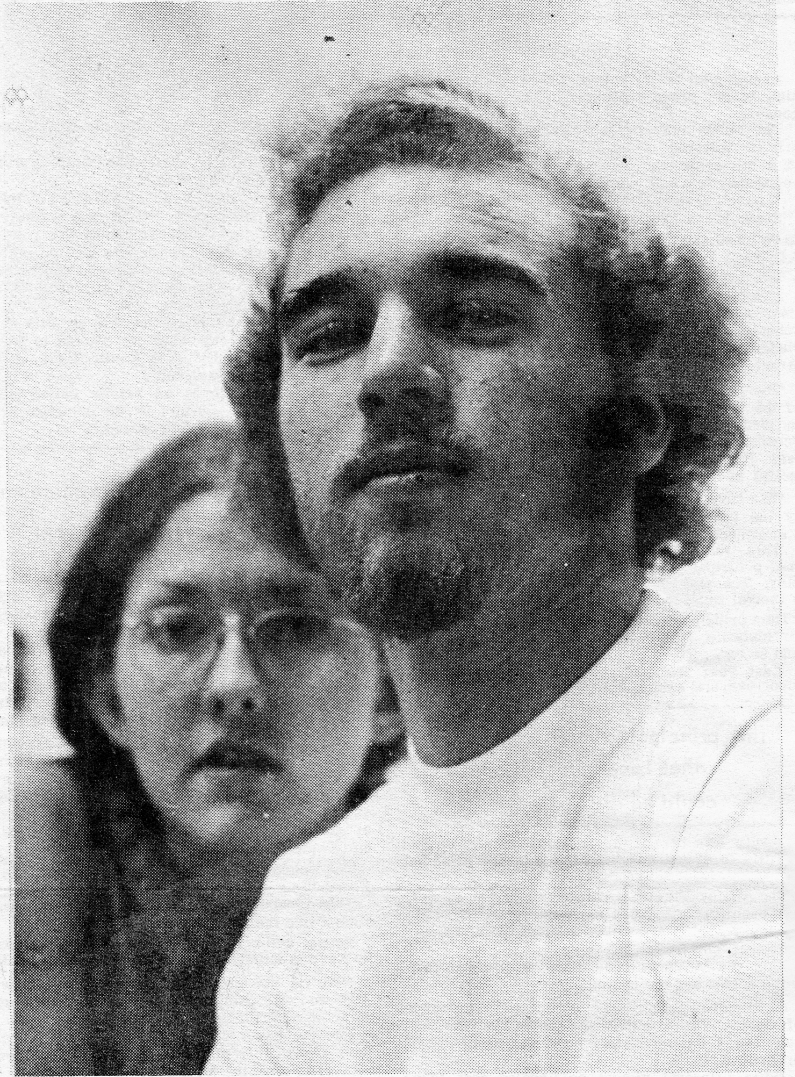


PHOTO ESSAY BY DAVID ERLER.

