

1943

Jean Whitehead '44 To Take Editorship

October 8, 1943

Editors' Note: This article originally claims that Whitehead was the second woman Editor-in-Chief, citing Frances M. Leffler, '18, as the first. This is a misunderstanding, as Leffler was the editor of the semesterly Women's Issue.

Jean Whitehead, '44, and Lester Pross, '45, have been appointed editor and associate editor respectively of the *Review* by retiring editor Robert Solender. Miss Whitehead and Pross, whose appointments were confirmed by the Student Council last night, will assume their positions at the beginning of the next semester.

Since Mary Ellen Duffey '44

will return as business manager, for the [first] time in its existence the *Review* will be headed by two women.

Miss Whitehead served the *Review* as a city editor in her sophomore year, and as managing editor in her junior year. Elected program chairman of the WSGL for last year, Miss Whitehead served as chairman of the Women's Career Symposium last fall. During this past summer she has been working on the editorial staff of the *Detroit Times*.

Pross, who served the *Review* as city editor and managing editor in his sophomore year, is a fine arts major. He has also been active in Y work. Other appointments will be announced in the first issue of next semester.

Students stage sit-in at Cox...

(Continued from page 2)

where a cadet had been studying, four demonstrators lay down blocking the doorway. The officer threatened to call more police to remove them. At this point all the other students were called upstairs and told to link arms so that they would have to be carried off if the police did come. An argument broke out because many people felt that being arrested for this would divert attention from the issue.

In addition some thought that the action would have no effect at all without any people outside or press present. After about 10 minutes of shouting, students decided to withdraw from the doorway and return to their cell groups to discuss the incident. After discussion some students went to sleep while others talked or did homework.

Students got up around seven a.m. Friday to have the office cleaned up by the time administrators arrived. Throughout the day students put up information about divestment and the takeover on the walls of the building. Outside there was singing and dancing on the lawn of Wilder Bowl. Several people came into Cox to address the demonstrators, including Class Trustees Alice Newton (OC '85) and David Ryan (OC '86), OC '65 Class President Peter Anderson (spokesman for the Alumni Council), and Dr. Barbara Sizemore, head of Black Studies at the University of Pittsburgh. In addition, a teach-in on the history of protest at Oberlin was held on the first floor of Cox. A Shabbat service took place in

the early evening for anyone who wanted to participate. Cell groups also met periodically during the day trying to decide on a play of action for the next day.

Students decided to leave the building before the trustee meeting Saturday morning. They planned to march to the Oberlin Inn at 8:02 a.m. and present the trustees with a message urging them to divest completely, including from those companies that have claimed divestment but still have subsidiaries or other indirect ties to South Africa. After this students planned to go to Mudd where the meeting was to be held and stand silently on the ramp with their arms raised forming a bridge.

At about 8:30 a.m., demonstrators walked to Mudd, half going to each entrance. When trustees arrived, students raised their arms over the ramp as planned and handed their request to as many trustees as would take it.

Several faculty members were also present at the library. Some had been called by the administration to act as witnesses in case students engaged in civil disobedience. Before the students left, sophomore Carol Moeller spoke angrily to them expressing disappointment in what they saw as a lack of faculty support in this demonstration. Developmental Reading Instructor Elizabeth Peavy joined them, saying she believed the faculty sent mixed signals by saying they were for divestment but not following through with active participation.

The demonstration ended when students marched back to Dascumb where they had left backpacks and sleeping bags.

1877

Albino Chipmunks

June 6, 1877

The curious freaks of nature coming under the name of "albinism," are newly illustrated by a white Chipmunk or Ground Squirrel, (*Tamias striatus*. Lin.) which was found in the woods near Oberlin by Townsend Smith, of the Sen. Prep. class. The specimen, though young, was almost fully grown. Instead of having the usual tawny color, with black and white stripes on the flanks, it was almost entirely of a milk white color. On the back of the head, shoulders and tail there were a few small spots of gray and black. The eyes were of a muddy blue-black color. Its eye-sight was perfect, and its nervous and muscular force in no way deficient. Other specimens have been obtained from the same locality. Mr. R. E. Jump has one in his collection, and Claytie Straus we understand has a live one. Mr. Cosby is said to have had a fourth one — all obtained within two years. This shows that these characteristics are more or less hereditary. Albinism is explained by saying that there is a "lack of pigment" which gives to the skin and hair a white color, and to the iris a pink color. It is seen in men, elephants, mice, birds and other animals. It is often accompanied by day-blindness. White cats with blue eyes are almost invariably deaf. Can some one tell whether these chipmunks have perfect ears, and if not, why not?

2002

Students Push Oberlin to Embrace Climate Neutrality

Jesse Baer

News Editor

December 6, 2002

It's not easy being green, but it beats getting fried.

That's the message members of Climate Action, a student group of environmental activists, hope to send to Oberlin's trustees as they meet here this weekend.

Students formed Climate Action last year, concerned by events such as President Bush's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol. They have decided that the best way they can make a difference for the environment is to work locally, lobbying the College to become more environmentally friendly.

"By starting locally, we are influencing the bigger picture," senior Claire Jahns said. "If we can change one institution, then that trains us to work on more powerful institutions," she added.

Climate Action "advocates for a policy of carbon neutrality for the College," junior Michael Murray said. "That means net zero carbon dioxide emissions."

About a year ago, the Rocky Mountain Institute, a foundation that promotes "the efficient and restorative use of resources" completed a study of how the College could become climatically neutral by 2020. Although the College commissioned and funded the report, it has yet to respond to its conclusions, let alone act on its recommendations. (The report is available on reserve in the Science Library.)

"Things are moving very slow-

ly," Murray said. "We don't have advocates in the administration. There's no one willing to integrate this into a priority for the school on a day-to-day basis."

Jahns believes that the 2020 report has fostered a false impression that Oberlin is doing more to protect the environment than it really is.

"For some reason there's this belief that [the report] exists, so it must be happening," Jahns said.

She added that people think that Climate Action wants Oberlin to change its environmental policy, when in fact the College does not even have one to begin with.

"We'd like the College to have an environmental policy, that we can change," she said.

Assistant Professor of Environmental Studies John Petersen believes that Oberlin gets more credit than it deserves for protecting the environment.

"As far as [environmental] education goes, we are in front of the pack," he said. "In terms of policy, we're not. We've got a green building [the Lewis Center for Environmental Studies] that's received a lot of attention, but not much beyond that."

Jahns said that other schools, such as Tufts and Cornell, have already committed to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gasses.

Oberlin will likely find it difficult to match these other schools, due to the budget crunch.

"When the College was awash in cash, it didn't do anything," senior Tom Simchak said. "Now with the cash flow problem, it's less attrac-

tion [to the administration]."

Students may be willing to fork over the dough, however. Climate Action recently surveyed Oberlin students on their attitudes about the environment and Oberlin. Two-thirds of the respondents were willing to add \$25 to their student fees in the name of making Oberlin carbon neutral.

Moreover, Murray suggested that by conserving energy, environmentally friendly policies could save the College money in the long run.

"Given the budget situation right now, there's an opportunity to save money," he said.

If the predictions of many scientists prove accurate, there might also be an opportunity to save lives.

"The notion of climate change is abstract, but the things that are happening around the world are not," Jahns said, citing studies predicting that the average global temperature will rise between four and 10 degrees by 2100.

"The last ice age was something like seven degrees colder than now," she said. "This could be a change on the order of an ice age."

Murray said that Oberlin's environmental record contradicts its progressive history.

"There's Oberlin's position as a leader — the first to accept women, the first to give degrees to blacks," he said. "As an institution, we've really fallen behind, and we think the administration should step up to the issue."

"If we can't do this at Oberlin, where can it be done?" Jahns said.

1917

Boys in France Want Solid Reading Writes Albert Clark From Dug-Out

December 14, 1917

A letter from J. Albert Clark, '18, who is with the Allies' ambulance forces on the western front, contains a big plea for the Oberlin friends of the "boys in France" to send them some good books.

Al's letter follows:

"If the *Review* is interested in us fellows over here, and wants to do us a great service, ask our friends to send us some good books. The long hours of waiting are the hardest things to bear, and a real good book is a godsend. We don't want light stuff — some men have Macaulay's *Essays*, and *Heroes and Hero Worship*, and a chap in my section with a copy of *Jane Eyre* is the most popular fellow here.

"We are right on the firing line — I am writing in an old German dugout, now a poste-de-sechours. It is a great temptation to wander down the trench into the actual firing line, but we are not permitted. My real home is in the cantonment with two other fellows; one of the quaintest little huts, with pink wall paper and a friendly little fire place where we toast our bread and roast the big French chestnuts. Tell the fellows to WRITE, as we have absolutely no Oberlin news. Please tell all who knew me I wish them a very happy Christmas and a happy new year." The above letter was started on its way November 17, and was received yesterday.

1963

Kennedy Assassinated

November 22, 1963

President Kennedy was shot to death by an assassin's bullet this afternoon during a parade in Dallas, Tex. Gov. John Connally of Texas, accompanying the President in the car, is reported in serious condition at Parkland Hospital in Dallas.

Time of death was set at 2:00 (EST) by hospital officials.

Lyndon B. Johnson, also in the parade, became the 36th president of the United States. He was expected to take the oath of office this afternoon.

The President, his limp body in the arms of his wife, was rushed to Parkland Hospital in Dallas along with Governor Connally. A secret service man was also killed during the melee.

According to radio reports, three shots were heard; then the President's car turned and

sped towards the hospital. The bubble of the President's touring car was down at the time of the shooting.

Wounds in the governor's chest were clearly visible. The wounds indicated that an automatic weapon was used.

250,000 Dallas citizens had lined the streets for the parade.

Both Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally were in the car at the time of the shooting, but neither was hurt.

Dallas police and secret servicemen scoured the city after the shooting and arrested one 25 year old suspect less than an hour after the assassination.

Four empty rifle cartridges were found in a downtown office building near the scene of the shooting.

The last president of the United States to be assassinated was William McKinley, shot to death in 1901.

Campus Mourns Kennedy's Death

November 26, 1963

The normal hurrying and scurrying of the College community was arrested in mid-motion last Friday when word of President Kennedy's assassination broke over the campus. College students forgot blue books, papers and the sundry other tribulations of College life, lost their perennial veneer of worldly cynicism, and stood stunned by the event. Within minutes the news had spread across the campus.

In the Snack Bar, an exodus to the Wilder television room followed the announcement of the news, while students with radios at their ears wandered among tables and chairs as hushed groups slowly gathered to listen.

Other students heard verifications of the rumors that the President had been shot via the tolling of Finney Chapel's bells at 2:58 p.m., in the middle of a history exam. Some later said that they had found it nearly impossible to finish the exam after hearing their fears confirmed.