ANNCR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGonegle.

ANNCR: One of the most quoted lines from Shakespeare's play, As You Like It, reads, "All the world's a stage, and all men and women merely players." And it is upon life's stage that the human voice is sometimes used like a musical instrument.

SOUND EFFECTS: WOMAN SINGING, 10 SECONDS

ANNCR: The human voice...sometimes used to express the widest range of emotions.

SOUND EFFECTS: CROWD LAUGHING (SOUND EFFECTS, VOL. 10, SIDE B, BAND TWO) CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND (SOUND EFFECTS, VOL. 1, SIDE A, BAND 1H) BABY CRYING (SOUND EFFECTS, VOL. 1, SIDE A, BAND FOUR) 

TIME: :30

ANNCR: The human voice...sometimes blended into an entire symphony of daily living.

SOUND EFFECTS: NEWS ACTUALITY LAUGHING CROWD (SOUND EFFECTS, VOL. 1, SIDE A, BAND 10) AIRPLANE TALKBACK (SOUND EFFECTS, VOL. 10, SIDE B, BAND FOUR) 

TIME: :18

MUSIC: ESTABLISH SINGING VOICE, FADE UNDER (ANY VOCAL RECORD THAT CAN BE RUINED)

ANNCR: But what if it's your voice that is removed from this symphony...your voice is silenced.

MUSIC: SINGING VOICE UP BRIEFLY, LET NEEDLE RIP ACROSS RECORD, CUT MUSIC

SOUND EFFECTS: SILENCE...FIVE SECONDS
ANNCR: To have to play your role on the stage of life without a voice, is a terrifying thought. But many Americans must face this terror every day. These people are those who have had to have their larynxes or voice boxes, as they are commonly called, removed in surgery. Dr. William Kramer is an assistant professor of speech at Ball State University, and has done extensive therapeutical, as well as academic work with the victims of larynx operations. He states that the reason for the operation is nearly always the same...cancer.

INTRO: WELL THE ESTIMATES VARY...

TIME: 1:15

EXTRQ: OR YOU DIE. IT'S THAT SIMPLE.

ANNCR: So most assuredly the surgery is an emotional ordeal for the patient. His reaction to it is dependent upon many variables.

INTRO: I THINK A LOT OF IT DEPENDS...

TIME: 1:10

EXTRQ:...I'VE HAD TWO VOICES IN ONE LIFETIME.

ANNCR: Two voices in a lifetime...but how does one develop that second voice? In an interview with three laryngectomees present in Studio D, Dr. Kramer discusses this redevelopment of speech...this second voice.

INTRO: WHAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT NOW...

TIME: 3:50

EXTRQ:...BEING TOTALLY SILENT.

ANNCR: So now let's talk with people who have had larynx operations. They are known as laryngectomees, or in their own vernacular, laryngects. Mr. Norman McKibbon, Mrs. Opal Ruble and Mr. Robert Turner all experienced such operations between 16 and 18 years ago.
INTRO: WHEN I FIRST LEARNED...
TIME: 1:09 (TURNER)
EXTRO:...TO HAVE THE SURGERY.

ANNCR: And the reaction and support of a laryngectomized family becomes very important to his acceptance of the situation.

INTRO: YOU JUST LEARN TO...
TIME: :22 (RUBLE)
EXTRO:...FROM MY FAMILY.

INTRO:...THEY FELT BAD: THEY ALL FELT BAD...
TIME: 1:38 (TURNER)
EXTRO:...AND HAVE IT DONE.

ANNCR: So the key to speaking once again is esophageal speech, and the key to such speech is correct breathing. For in order to vibrate the vocal cords, air must be trapped before it gets to the stomach.

INTRO: THE LARYNGECTOMEES NOW, HAS TO...
TIME: 1:12 (KRAMER)
EXTRO:...WE'RE INTERESTED IN.

ANNCR: The three laryngectomees heard in this program were pioneers in the field of esophageal speech, and only Mr. Turner had some help from a therapist. Mrs. Ruble explains how she taught herself to speak again.

INTRO: WELL I HAD A LOT OF BOOKS...
TIME: :36
EXTRO:...YOU JUST HAVE TO TALK.

ANNCR: And now Mr. Turner and Mr. McKibbin add their experiences in learning esophageal speech.

INTRO: WELL, UH, IT WAS...
TIME: :15
EXTRO:...HOW TO DO A JOB LIKE TH.T.
INTRO: NO, IT'S NOT TOO DIFFICULT...

TIME: :18

EXTRO: ...IT'S NOT TOO DIFFICULT.

ANNCR: It's not too difficult...but not all laryngects have such success with esophageal speech...and for many reasons. Maybe they didn't have the proper motivation, or were poorly taught, or there were surgical and anatomical revisions necessary which precluded such speech. And there still remain some people who just cannot learn the esophageal speech technique.

INTRO: WE PREFER MOST...

TIME: 1:34 (KRAMER)

EXTRO: ...ESOPHAGEAL SPEECH IS PREPARED.

ANNCR: Dr. Kramer had mentioned previously the disadvantages of the electrolarynx...such as its cost, the problem of battery replacement, its artificial sound, and the sheer inconvenience of carrying it around. But we wondered, are there any disadvantages to esophageal speech?

INTRO: WELL FOR ONE THING...

TIME: 1:34 (KRAMER)

EXTRO: ...MAKES A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE.

ANNCR: Loss of speech is not the only problem a laryngect must face. In fact, speech is not even the primary function of the larynx. There are a number of non-speaking functions that it performs, and Dr. Kramer outlines these in an interview with Studio D's Donna Menis.

INTRO: YOU KNOW IN ADDITION TO...

TIME: 3:03

EXTRO: ...OVER THE STOMA.

ANNCR: So the laryngectomee must learn to adapt to very unfamiliar circumstances.
Some laryngects have even banded together and formed groups called the Lost Chord Clubs, with the purpose of helping new laryngects adjust to their new situation. However, it is not just the new laryngectomee that needs educating, but the general public as a whole. The laryngect is not a social oddity, and shouldn't be treated as one.

INTRO: MOST PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW...
TIME: 1:55 (KRAMER)

EXTRC: ...THERE'S A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE.

INTRO: I'M VERY FORTUNATE...
TIME: 1:00 (RUBLE)

EXTRC: ...JUST NEEDS TO BE, IN THIS FIELD.

ANNCR: Having one's larynx removed most certainly can be viewed as a crisis... and a crisis that only a positive outlook and personal fortitude can overcome.

INTRO: OF COURSE I'M VERY BIASED...
TIME: :30 (KRAMER)

EXTRC: ...TWO VOICES IN ONE LIFETIME.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McConegle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADE OUT TIME: :40
ANNCR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGonegle.

ANNCR: Harry Truman, at his death three years ago, had been out of the White House since 1952. But even when he was the President, he by no means captivated the nation's interest as had his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Yet as lightly as Truman was taken then...back in the late 40's and early 50's...today he is not being written off so quickly or lightly. A Truman cult has been growing. For example...James Whitmore is touring the country portraying Truman on stage. Then there is a movie with excerpts of the Whitmore play; or you can even wear "Give 'Em Hell, Harry" T-shirts. And the record by the rock group "Chicago" we heard at the beginning of the program, serves to illustrate that young people are now included among the Truman worshippers. Two biographies on Truman, one by Merle Miller and the other by Truman's daughter, Margaret, were both million-plus sellers.

ANNCR: Dr. Dorothy Rudoni, assistant professor of political science at Ball State, is also writing a book about Harry Truman. Contrary to other historical accounts, Dr. Rudoni maintains in her work, that Truman was indeed prepared and qualified for the Presidency when he suddenly assumed that role after FDR's death. And we'll cover that aspect of Dr. Rudoni's book later in the program. However, before that,
Dr. Rudoni discussed this sudden, nostalgic interest in America's 33rd President.

**INTRO:** JACK, I THINK THERE'S A KIND OF...

**TIME:** 1:15

**EXTR.:** WHAT IT IS THEY WANT TO HEAR.

**ANNCR.:** Was Truman treated like a popular cult hero when he was the President?

**INTRO:** INITIALLY...

**TIME:** 1:03

**EXTR.:** ...FROM JACK KENNEDY.

**ANNCR.:** Harry S. Truman, the common man from Independence, Missouri. Truman, the banker, the farmer, the military officer, the businessman...he seemed suited for any occupation but politics, and the United States Presidency. Harry was just too honest and too common. Why he even played the piano for White House visitors.

**INTRO:** (MUSICAL INTERLUDE)...

**TIME:** :28

**EXTR.:** ...AND SO FORTH.

**ANNCR.:** But maybe Truman wasn't quite as ordinary as many of his critics made him out to be.

**INTRO:** WELL I DON'T BELIEVE...

**TIME:** 1:16

**EXTR.:** TYPICAL SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI PRODUCT.

**ANNCR.:** As the opening song phrased, "We'd love to hear you speak your mind in plain and simple ways;" Harry Truman was always sure of what he thought---he may have been wrong---but he always spoke his mind. Since Truman, the Presidency has evolved into more of a bureaucracy, with a press secretary and other Presidential advisers doing much of the talking for the President. Truman spoke for himself, and many believe this is the reason he has gained so many new admirers. Dr. Rudoni
thinks this is too simple an explanation.

INTRO: THERE'S A KIND OF DISTANCE...

TIME: 1:58

EXTRO: ...THE APPARATUS IS USED.

ANNCR: People admired Truman for his loyalty, but sometimes it cost him dearly. Truman never regretted any decision. He never second-guessed himself. In today's world it is a welcome change of pace. As the song says, "He called a spade a spade."

INTRO: HIS FAMOUS COMMENT ABOUT HIS DECISION...

TIME: 1:47

EXTRO: ...HE CALLS A SPADE A SPADE.

ANNCR: A President's conception of his office is directly related to his performance as the Chief Executive---for example---a President's feelings toward separation of powers and checks and balances. Truman made it clear from the beginning what some of his policies would be, and stamped them indelibly with his personality, perhaps best exemplified by the famous plaque on his desk inscribed, "The buck stops here." Typical of the Truman character were the courtesies he extended to former President Hoover who had been perhaps overly blamed for the 1929 Depression. And Dr. Rudoni discusses this topic further.

INTRO: WELL IN SOME WAYS...

TIME: 1:23

EXTRO: ...OVER ON THE HILL.

ANNCR: And there were many little extras Truman did while in the White House.

INTRO: FOR EXAMPLE THE ORDERLY TRANSITION...

TIME: 2:10

EXTRO: ...ALL THE WAY DOWN THE LINE.
ANNCR: One of the Truman philosophies was best described by one of his more famous quotes, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen." Truman could stand the heat, and demonstrated it many times with controversial decisions like dropping the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, instituting the Marshall Plan, the firing of General MacArthur and others. He tried very hard not to concern himself with having an exalted place in American history.

INTRO: I THINK HE HAD...

TIME: 1:55

EXTRO: ...SAID ABOUT HIM LATER ON.

ANNCR: Probably Truman is best known for his gutsy, "against all odds" campaign in the 1948 Presidential election. Everybody kept telling Harry he couldn't win. And everybody but Harry seemed to believe it. Few could be convinced, even when early returns showed Truman leading his Republican challenger, Thomas E. Dewey. Radio commentator, H.V. Kaltenborn, was one of the doubters.

INTRO: WHAT YOU'VE GOT TO...

TIME: :22 (KALTENBORN)

EXTRO: ...MORE THAN THE NUMBER OF...(FADES OUT)

ANNCR: But Truman fooled them all; the pollsters, the newspapermen, and the commentators. The Kaltenborn broadcast prompted this imitation from the victorious Truman.

INTRO: I HAD MY SANDWICH AND GLASS OF...

TIME: 1:01

EXTRO: ...TOO BAD, BUT IT HAPPENED.

ANNCR: After a seemingly miraculous win in 1948, Truman could no longer be described as an "accidental President." He had won a mandate from the people. Dr. Rudoni disagrees with those who say that Truman needed and used those first three years in
office to learn the ropes of the Presidency. She maintains that Truman was well-prepared for the Presidency from the time he stepped into Washington as the junior Senator from Missouri.

INTRO: I THINK HARRY TRUMAN...

TIME: 1:02

EXTRO: ...INITIALLY AT THE AGE OF 50.

ANNCR: One can easily remember the more widely publicized activities of the Truman Administration; the end of World War II, the Red Scare, Korea. But there were other longer range achievements that could not be judged fairly until the present time.

INTRO: WITHOUT QUESTION...

TIME: 1:13

EXTRO: ...WE'RE NOT OUT OF IT YET.

ANNCR: If Truman has been re-evaluated in the 70's on a 20-year perspective, what do historians think of him now?

INTRO: FIRST OF ALL...

TIME: 2:15

EXTRO: ...MORE AMBITIOUS.

ANNCR: Harry Truman was always the guy with his head in a book, usually a history book; the man who said, "Men don't change. The only thing new in the world is the history you don't know." He was the President of the most powerful nation in the world, and yet, one who called his wife, "Boss." And Truman was the man who believed that the President alone should take responsibility for all his administration's actions.

INTRO: I THINK BASICALLY...

TIME: :25

EXTRO: ...AUTHENTIC ONE IN THAT MOLD.
MUSIC: SPEAK IN HARRY TRUMAN BEYOND, PLAY TILL END AND FADE OUT APPLAUSE TIME: :40
MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGonagle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADE OUT TIME: :40
ANNCR: Smoke inhalation is the biggest cause of death in a home fire. A person will normally succumb to the smoke before ever reached by the flames. The National Research Council reports that, "The crucial point, seldom sufficiently respected, is that smoke---through its interference with vision and its irritant effects---has repeatedly shown itself a principal hazard to life."

ANNCR: The best way to ward off the possibilities of smoke inhalation, according to Delmer Dooley, is to be prepared.

INTRO: WELL OF COURSE ONE...
TIME: 1:49

EXTRO: ...AND TO THE CAPABILITIES.

ANNCR: The devices to which Dooley is referring, are called home fire alarms. There are some automatic detection devices that can respond to smoke, gases, and heat, as well as to flame. Either water, electricity, or a compressed gas is used to activate the device, which in turn triggers an alarm, or in some sophisticated set-ups, an alarm and a sprinkling system. A fire evolves through several stages, and by using a home fire alarm system, chances are you will be alerted to the fire in its very early stages. Robert Dustin, who is an expert in the field of fire detection devices, comments...

INTRO: WHEN A FIRE STARTS...
TIME: 1:05

EXTRO: ...RIGHT DIRECTION.

ANNCR: Detection devices that are heat-sensitive are the most common and most well known. A high temperature of around 135-165 degrees, or a rapid rise in the temperature over a brief period of time will trigger an alarm. This alarm of course, alerts the family to evacuate the home at once. It may also be wired so that it automatically summons the fire department. As time is the biggest element of concern
in any fire, the quicker the device can detect one, the greater the possibility of escape.

INTRO: I THINK YOU HAVE TO GO BACK...

TIME: 1:29

EXTRO...REMARKABLE DETECTOR.

ANNCR: Hamilton Township Volunteer Fire Department Chief John Orr agrees that these devices are probably the best means of making a sleeping person aware of a fire in the home.

INTRO: IN A HOME, PROBABLY...

TIME: 1:46

EXTRO:...HUMAN IS ASLEEP.

ANNCR: When we speak of homes, we are not just referring to brick and wood structures. Mobile home living has become widespread in the 70's, and it provides very strong argument for use of fire detection devices. Once again, Robert Dustin.

INTRO: WHEN WE WERE IN PURDUE...

TIME: 1:02

EXTRO:...BUILT IN THEM.

ANNCR: And for all the protection a home fire alarm affords, its cost is less than most TV sets.

INTRO: WELL FOR THE AVERAGE...

TIME: :26

EXTRO:...A LOT OF MONEY.

ANNCR: when considering buying a home fire detection device, you should investigate its operating sensitivity with an eye towards the time needed to escape from your own home. Then you should look for reliability in both the seller, and the company producing the alarm.
INTRO: ANYTIME MAKING AN INVESTMENT...

TIME: 3:06

EXTRO: ...SAVE MANY, MANY LIVES.

ANNCR: Perhaps an incentive for buying and installing a fire detection system is the fact that there are some insurance companies which will give the homeowner a price break on fire policy premiums if the home is equipped with such an alarm system.

INTRO: YES, THERE ARE A FEW...

TIME: 3:33

EXTRO: ...BEING INSTALLED.

ANNCR: We all spend, or should spend, a lot of time and effort worrying about how to more quickly be warned of a fire, so an escape is possible. Detection is critical, but so is fire prevention, and the guarantee that there won't be any panic. As Muncie Fire Inspector Delmar Dooley points out, fire prevention starts when you first go apartment or house-hunting.

INTRO: LOOK AROUND AND SEE...

TIME: 3:36

EXTRO: ...WHERE YOU MIGHT BE.

ANNCR: Once the extra safety step has been taken in that new home with the installed fire alarm, there is one more protective step needed---some kind of fire fighting equipment. This equipment usually is a fire extinguisher, which is oftentimes placed in the kitchen, where daytime fires are most likely to break out. The availability of a fire extinguisher just might prevent a small grease fire from erupting into a life-menacing blaze.

INTRO: I THINK IT WOULD BE...

TIME: 1:55

EXTRO: ...ANY TYPE OF FIRE.
ANNCR: Just as with the fire alarm, a fire extinguisher ought to be purchased from a reputable dealer. An extinguisher should be checked by the dealer annually, or as soon as possible after it has been used. But even the most careful precautions can backfire. And when that happens, common sense tends to go out the window, and panic sets in.

INTRO: I THINK IF WE TALK ABOUT...

TIME: :27

EXTRO: ... WHEN PANIC HAPPENS.

ANNCR: To avoid such panic and the danger it brings to life, a plan of escape for your family should be mapped, rehearsed in fire drills, then a place outside should be designated where the family will gather in the event of a fire, to be sure that all have successfully escaped the building. As the National Research Council points out; "safety facilities and devices are effective only when integrated into an overall plan." This warning is echoed by both Hamilton Volunteer Fire Company Chief John Orr, and Muncie Chief Fire Inspector, Delmar Dooley.

INTRO: EACH HOME SHOULD HAVE A PLAN OF ESCAPE...

TIME: 1:12

EXTRO: ... HAVE TO BE ALTED FOR ANOTHER.

ANNCR: As we stated earlier in this program, the elderly and children are hardest hit by a fire because of mobility problems. Fire officials suggest displaying a bright orange stick-on decal in the bedroom windows of all children and other family members who would need immediate help in escape. These decals are available at your local fire department. They greatly aid firemen in checking for persons trapped in a blaze.

ANNCR: If a fire should happen in your home, the first thing to do is to insure you and your family's safety. Once sure that all are safe, the fire department must be notified of the fire's location. They need to be provided with as much information
about the fire as possible. Studio D's Mike Smith asked Muncie Fire Department's Chief Inspector, Delmer Dooley, just what information should be given in that call.

INTRO: SO YOU'LL WANT TO TELL THEM...

TIME: :50

EXTRA: ...PLAN SET UP.

ANNCR: When a call comes in to a fire station, it's sometimes difficult to determine the exact site of the fire because of an incomplete or incorrect address given by a frenzied caller. But once on the scene, the firemen quickly size up the situation.

INTRO: YOU START ASKING QUESTIONS...

TIME: 2:20

EXTRA: ...LIVES THE OTHER WAY.

ANNCR: As a final word, Studio D would like to divide good home fire safety in to three categories: prevention, escape and control. By going through the preparation described in this broadcast, chances are much better that you or a member of your family will not be counted among the other 5,000 Americans expected to die in residential fires this year.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER.

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGonegle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADE OUT: 140
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ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGonegle.

ANNCR: Chances are you've never had to make that panicky, emergency telephone call summoning your local fire department. You may never have suffered loss of life within your family, or property damage on account of fire. But yet you live with the secure feeling that fire protection for your home and property is just a phone call away. In many communities this life and property-saving force is not a paid professional group, but rather a gathering of neighbors working together on a voluntary basis...hence the name...volunteer fire departments.

During the next half hour, Studio D looks at two such departments; the Cowan and Hamilton Township Volunteer Fire Departments, both in Delaware County near Muncie, to see how they are organized and funded, how they attract volunteers, and what their training encompasses. Mr. James Young is chief of the Cowan Volunteer Fire Department in Monroe Township near Muncie. He discusses with Studio D's Mike Smith, the reasons why we have volunteer fire departments in the first place.

EXTRO:...ARE NECESSARY...A NEED.

ANNCR: The Hamilton Township Volunteer Fire Company, also near Muncie, was organized
in June of 1974. Mr. John Orr is the fire chief. He explains why volunteer departments are established, and more specifically, why Hamilton Township decided to organize one.

INTRO: WELL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS...

TIME: 3:38

EXTRO: ...BEHIND US 101%.

ANNCR: In the Hamilton Township company, the command is split between the fire chief and the president, depending on whether there is a fire in progress. Cecil Smith, the department's president, describes the three organizations within the Hamilton Township Company.

INTRO: WELL I'M IN CHARGE REALLY...

TIME: 2:22

EXTRO: ...AND ON OTHER EQUIPMENT.

ANNCR: Fire equipment and facility prices are steep, and a sizeable sum of money must be raised before a volunteer department can be put together.

INTRO: IT CAN RANGE AT ANY PRICE...

TIME: :28

EXTRO: ...JUST TO START.

ANNCR: The Hamilton Township Fire Company is financed almost entirely by donations. The company holds an annual pork roast and house-to-house boot drive, along with raffles and fish frys and suppers. Money is also received from donations by local merchants, and from revenue sharing funds. And some additional cash comes from the township trustees.

INTRO: WE ALSO CONTRACT TO THE...

TIME: :28

EXTRO: ...TO HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.
ANNCR: The yearly budget for the Cowan Fire Department will range somewhere between four and six thousand dollars, excluding a major expenditure like a piece of equipment, or a new building. The department is entirely tax-supported through township taxes. Cowan has about 22-25 men actively involved in fighting fires. There is a small allowance paid to the volunteers at the end of the year, but more often than not, it does not even cover the cost of any clothing that has been ruined. The motivation which sparks a man to become a volunteer firefighter has many origins.

INTRO: WELL YOU START OUT...

TIME: 1:30  (YOUNG)

EXTRO:...COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORLY SPIRIT.

INTRO: LIKE MANY OCCUPATIONS...

TIME: 1:38  (ORR)

EXTRO:...OR SAVE ANOTHER LIFE.

ANNCR: If you are willing to be awakened in the middle of the night to fight a fire; willing to risk your life to save the lives and property of others; and willing to spend hours of your time for no financial reimbursement; then you've got what it takes to become a volunteer fireman. Cowan Fire Chief, Jim Young, describes the steps to becoming a volunteer firefighter.

INTRO: THE FIRST NEED OR THE...

TIME: 1:48

EXTRO:...OR THE COWAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ANNCR: There are approximately 30 associate, and 40 active members of the Hamilton Township Department. An associate member has no voting rights, and is a citizen who supports the company through donations. He is a good friend of the department, whereas an active member is classified as one who makes the fire runs, and is
actively engaged with the fire company's work. But before someone becomes an active member, he goes through a screening process and training period.

INTRO: FIND THE CHIEF AND TALK...

TIME: 1:08 (OVER)

EXTRO: ...A VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER.

ANNCR: About 20 Hamilton Department members are graduates of an eight-week fire training course held in Indianapolis. Additional training is received from the Muncie Police Department, and also the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company regarding electrical fires. Cecil Smith outlines the many types of training his men are exposed to.

INTRO: ON ALL TYPES OF FIREFIGHTING...

TIME: 1:04

EXTRO: ...TRAINING THAT YOU NEED.

ANNCR: Before a man is ever allowed to go out on a fire run, he must become familiarized with the capabilities of the department's trucks and equipment. This is what is basically stressed in Cowan's initial fire training program.

INTRO: WELL THE FIRST THING...

TIME: 1:21 (SMITH)

EXTRO: ...WITH THE TRUCKS AND THE EQUIPMENT.

ANNCR: But probably more costly than the physical or financial outlay, is the commitment of time by a volunteer fireman.

INTRO: A FIREFIGHTER WILL SPEND...

TIME: 1:21 (SMITH)

EXTRO: ...WHICH IS REAL GOOD.

ANNCR: The last Indiana General Assembly passed legislation which requires township trustees to provide insurance for volunteer firemen. Cecil Smith explains
how the insurance program is set up.

INTRO: THE FIREFIGHTERS THEMSELVES...

TIME: 1:32

EXTRO: ...THE BOOKS ARE SET UP.

ANNCR: There are 20,000 volunteer firemen, and 800 volunteer fire companies throughout Indiana. In Indiana these companies have joined their paid counterparts in state organizations.

INTRO: THERE ARE TWO ASSOCIATIONS...

TIME: 1:30 (SMITH)

EXTRO: ...SINCE 1941.

ANNCR: Because of the pressures put on the firefighter's unions, women have joined the ranks of professional firefighters in many places throughout the country. But in volunteer departments, women have not yet become active members.

INTRO: WE HAVE AN AUXILIARY...

TIME: 1:00 (Orr)

EXTRO: ...WORKING AT THE STATION.

INTRO: PRIMARILY BACK-UP...

TIME: 1:42 (Young)

EXTRO: ...BASICALLY JUST BACK-UP.

ANNCR: The Hamilton Township Fire Company is quick to point out the fine cooperation within their community in developing the department. And Chief John Orr is constantly looking for ways to improve the company, and keep it up to date.

INTRO: WHAT I WOULD PERSONALLY...

TIME: 1:12

EXTRO: ...TO BUY THIS EQUIPMENT.
ANNCR: What constitutes an "average" volunteer fire department? Is it the amount of runs made per year, or the number of men listed on the department's roll? Perhaps it's summed up best in one word—dedication. But it's impossible to measure dedication, and that's what volunteer fire departments are all about.
INTRO: WE'D LIKE TO THINK...
TIME: :25 (YOUNG)
EXTRO... AVERAGE FOR THIS AREA.
INTRO: WELL I'D SAY...
TIME: 1:19 (SMITH)
EXTRO: ... THEN NOTHING HAPPENS.
MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER
ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGonegle. Good evening from Studio D.
MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADE OUT THEM: TIME: :40
THIRD POLITICAL PARTIES
ON AIRLINE
11/17/75
PAGE ONE

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MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADE OUT TIME: :40

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGonagle.

SOUND EFFECTS: VOICE CUE IN AND MUSIC FROM POLITICAL CONVENTIONS TEL.: :45

ANNCR: In 1968, Governor George Wallace of Alabama attempted to win the United
States Presidency on a third party ticket. His backers were tabbed the American
Independent Party, and under that umbrella, Wallace received 9.9 million popular,
and 46 electoral votes---more than a respectable showing for a minority party
candidate. Governor Wallace is still interested in the Presidency in 1976, as is
former California Governor Ronald Reagan. Reagan is calling for the Republican
Party to take a more narrow focus---to establish a strong conservative base. As
this is in conflict with President Ford's all-encompassing views of the Republican
Party, there is talk among political observers, that a conservative split-off
party may be formed, with Reagan as its 1976 Presidential candidate. These plans
were given a set-back recently when Reagan announced he will try to win the
Republican Party's nomination.

ANNCR: Clearly minority political parties---so called "third parties"---have
played a role in our electoral system in the past. The Bull Moose Party of
Theodore Roosevelt; the Socialist Party of Eugene V. Debs and Norman Thomas; the
Progressive Party of Robert LaFollette, and of course the American Independent
Party of George Wallace are well known examples. And with the possibility of one
or more minority candidates on the ballot in the upcoming Presidential election, it seems timely to discuss the reasons for third party development, and the feasibility of success.

ANNCR: Some 300 to 400 minor parties have made an appearance in United States history. Yet the minor parties never muster enough strength to either displace the Democrats or Republicans, or become a third major power. Since we continue in our persistent tradition of two major parties, why do third political parties develop in the first place?

ANNCR: Dr. Joseph Menez is a nationally known authority on the workings of the American political system. Dr. Menez, who received his Ph.D. from Harvard, is a former chairman of the Department of Political Science at Loyola University in Chicago. He is currently professor of political science at Ball State University. Dr. Menez speculates on reasons for third party development.

INTRO: THIRD PARTIES DEVELOP I THINK...

TIME: 1:02

EXT: ...VERY MUCH ALIVE.

ANCHOR: Third parties have sprung up out of sectional difficulties such as the North versus the South; the commercial East versus the agrarian West; and the railroads versus the farmers. And they have grown out of social and economic conditions like the slavery question, the Jacksonian Revolution, and the Grange Movement. But third parties are generally founded because of one of three things. It may be founded on a political issue, around a charismatic personality, or in conjunction with a strong ideology.

ANCHOR: The Progressive Party in 1912 and 1924 is an example of a party being developed around a political issue. The much talked about conservative faction of
of the present Republican Party would also fall under this category should it ever get off the ground. Studio D contacted M. Stanton Evans in his Washington office. Mr. Evans is an advocate of such a party, and he tells just who is behind this new group.

INTRO: THERE IS AN ORGANIZATION...

TIME: :29

EXTRA: ...THUS: Rusher Operation.

ANNCR: While the proposed conservative split-off of the Republican Party serves as an illustration of a minor party forming around an issue, there are few, if any real examples of an American third party organizing around a personality. Although this is quite prevalent in Latin America and in Europe, probably the closest we can come is the extremely strong appeal of Franklin Roosevelt. Dr. Venez discusses why this never seems to happen in the United States.

INTRO: ON OF THE...

TIME: :37

EXTRA: ...CHARISMATIC CHARACTER.

ANNCR: Probably the nearest example of a personality-oriented party in recent years is the American Independent Party of George Wallace. Although Governor Wallace is seeking the the Democratic Presidential nomination for 1976, he remains the "founding father" of that group.

ANNCR: Fred Culo, Indiana State Chairman of the American Independent Party, cites reasons for the party's existence.

INTRO: WE HAVE COME TO THE...

TIME: 1:07

EXTRA: ...LITTLE THING WE GET.

ANNCR: There are several minority parties founded with an ideological base. These
include the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Communist Party, or more recently, the anti-war or poor people's parties of the 1960's.

ANNCR: But no matter what issue, personality or ideology a minor party is founded upon, it still will have little or no influence on the outcome of a national election. Once again, Dr. Menez.

INTRO: WITH THE EXCEPTION...

TIME: 1:21

EXPO: ...TH LOCAL ELECTION.

ANNCR: It is indeed a fact that the number of successful minor parties is minimal. Only the Populist and Bull Moose parties can really be listed as successful third parties.

INTRO: THAT KIND OF A MINOR...

TIME: 1:37

EXPO: ...A REAL SOCIAL NEED.

ANNCR: M. Stanton Evans believes chances are not much better for the new conservative republican party if it ever gets organized. In fact, Evans doesn't think "we're going to have a substantial third party effect in '76."

INTRO: EARLIER THIS YEAR...

TIME: 2:13

EXPO: ...IMPACT MIGHT BE.

ANNCR: A third party effort is usually a very emotionally-charged campaign. It lacks, in Dr. Menez's terms, a strong social base. Obviously an emotional appeal is not enough to get the people's vote.

INTRO: WELL THEY DON'T...

TIME: 3:30

EXPO: ...AND THEY UNDERSTAND IT.
M. Stanton Evans agrees, and says people tend to do what they've done before... Evans touches on other reasons why people don't vote for minor party candidates.

INTRO: WELL, Uh, lots of...

TIME: 1:50

EXTRO: ...FOR THE IN... IN '76.

ANNCR: In other words, "People want their parties to deliver, and they know minor parties can't deliver." But if the voter knows his ballot will have no impact if given to a minority party, why should he do so?

INTRO: NO INTELLIGENT POLITICIAN...

TIME: 1:28 (MONEY)

EXTRO: ...THE OTHER THINGS.

ANNCR: Yet another reason people don't vote for minor parties, is that the two major parties oftentimes "take over" the dominant social views of the minor party. The people now have no reason to vote for the third party. So it goes back to the third party being firmly entrenched socially to ward off a major party take-over.

INTRO: IF THE THIRD PARTY...

TIME: 1:14 (MONEY)

EXTRO: ...TEND TO ABSORB IT.

ANNCR: Some are speculating that this is just what will happen to the new conservative party in '76. It is expected that its major views will be absorbed by either one, or both major parties, in effect killing the minor party effort.

M. Stanton Evans sees this as a very real possibility.

INTRO: IN FACT OUR SYSTEM...

TIME: 1:06

EXTRO: ...THEIR PARTY STRUCTURE.
ANNCR: If a minor party does not survive through a Presidential election, regardless of its showing, it is an almost sure bet that the party will die out before too long.

INTRO: THIRD PARTY PEOPLE...

TIME: :49  (MONZI)

EXTRO: ...ONE TO TAKE OFF.

ANNCR: By the facts presented in this program, one would be likely to conclude politically, the United States was very much against a multi-party system. But Dr. Menez maintains that we do have a multi-party system in that we have several forms of the two major parties.

INTRO: FIRST OF ALL...

TIME: 2:49

EXTRO: ...YOU'D HAVE 50 CANDIDATES.

MUSIC: "GET OUT THE VOTE," SIDE TWO, CUT FOUR. TIME: :30

MUSIC: DISCOLOUISE FADE UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGonagle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOUISE FADE UP, FADE OUT. TIME: :40
ANCOR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

ANCOR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McConnell.

ANCOR: According to a recent Gallup survey, lack of discipline is the top problem in American schools. And some believe a current lack of moral education in public schools has caused this problem. Classroom instruction in ethics is becoming more and more popular. Why?

ANCOR: Educators sight a variety of reasons...but the one leading every list is the revelation of the Watergate tragedy. Sam Levenson, himself a former schoolteacher as well as being a famous comedian and author of the book, In One Era and Out the Other, says:

"With Watergate, we officially admitted the breakdown of morality in America. With President Ford's pardon of Nixon, we destroyed the ethic of equal justice. We are now advised, from the highest source, that if we are brilliant or rich, we are sacred...."

ANCOR: Levenson continues:

"What caused this tragedy? Bad education. All these men who have brought us down to the cellar have Phi Beta Kappa keys to clang at each other. Yes, sir, they're the product of an educational system that says achievement is based on brilliance, and the
only one who gets honors are those who get high grades."

"Well, 'conduct' as a gradeable factor went out of style
because it was 'corny.' Scholarship was the big thing.
'Conduct' was related to kindness and decency and civility
to one's superiors and peers, and maybe that's too close to
religion in people's minds...and religion, of course, must
be kept out of the schools."

ANNCR: Corporate bribery, rising crime rates, and the extensive usage of harmful
drugs are also explanations given for this new trend toward the teaching of moral
values. Howard Flieger, editor of U.S. News and World Report, insists that you
can't teach morals, you can only teach about them.

ANNCR: Which brings us to a critical question. Is the teaching of moral values
included in the purpose of public schools...And who determines that purpose?
Not all children fit into the same mold—they have diverse family backgrounds,
different educational aptitudes, and even a variety of physical capabilities that
all affect the learning process.

ANNCR: Over-all school policy is almost always determined by a local school board,
which in nine out of ten cases, is an elected body. But the public appears ignorant
that this school board is working directly for them, rather than for the teachers
and administrators. In a recent Gallup survey, it was discovered that only 42
per cent of the public realizes that the school board is there to act in the best
interests of the student.

ANNCR: Lately parents have not been as receptive as in the past to leaving the
education of their children entirely in the hands of professionals. Teachers and
administrators on the other hand, feel the layman has no business interfering in
the educational process.

ANNCR: Tradition is the strongest force at work in the American public school system. And tradition must directly affect the defined purposes of public education. Dr. James H. McElhinney is Professor of Curriculum and Director of Graduate Studies in Curriculum at Ball State University. His work in this area directly involves him in the planning process for public school courses. Dr. Thomas Spencer is an associate professor of secondary education, also at Ball State. While these two men are in the same profession, they have differing opinions as to the real purposes of public education. Dr. McElhinney begins.

INTRO: WELL THE PURPOSES OF PUBLIC...

TIME: 2:22

EXTRA:...TEACHING OF VALUES IS INEVITABLE.

ANNCR: But Dr. Spencer questions that if we are teaching values, why are youngsters following the paths they are. He offers this recommendation.

INTRO: IT WOULD SEEM TO ME...

TIME: 2:27

EXTRA:...NO PLACE FOR HONESTY.

ANNCR: It is disturbing to say the least to hear there is no place for honesty, loyalty or reverence in our society. But even at the college level, students are claiming there is no "joy in learning" anymore. Education has come to mean the acquiring of practical skills; skills that will make you money in the long run.

ANNCR: Dr. McElhinney believes educators still teach the values of honesty, loyalty and so on, while Dr. Spencer questions the effects.
INTRO: I SUSPECT THAT WE TEACH VALUES...

TIME: 1:52

EXTRO: ...GOING THE OTHER WAY, SEE.

ANSWER: But Dr. McElhinney adds that by combining intellectual experiences with social experiences, morals can be established.

INTRO: IN THAT VALUES, MORALS ARE...

TIME: 1:15

EXTRO: ...TO HAVE.

ANSWER: By the teaching of moral values, do we mean in a sense, merely the keeping of the status quo? Who then provides the push for social change and development? Dr. McElhinney insists people inside society make the change. Dr. Spencer sees it the other way, and says the teaching of traditional behavior can be dishonest.

INTRO: IF YOU WANT TO MAINTAIN THIS...

TIME: 2:28

EXTRO: ...HONEST WE OUGHT TO BE.

ANSWER: If we present alternatives to students instead of subjecting them to cut-and-dried statements, will they be able to determine for themselves what is right and wrong? Dr. Spencer says yes.

INTRO: BUT AS I COMPREHEND THIS...

TIME: 2:52

EXTRO: ...OF THE SALIENT VALUES IN IT.

ANSWER: About the only way we have of determining whose theory is correct, is by judging student response. And this is exactly how parochial schools measure their success. For a while it was feared that parochial schools were dying in America. But since Watergate, more parents seem to feel that parochial schools and their
value concept of education, now are very much needed.

ANCHOR: Mr. Marley Evans is headmaster at the Heritage Hall Christian School... a private school in Muncie. One of the four main objectives of the school as stated is "To instill pure moral values in the heart of the student." Mr. Evans discusses how successful the school has been in attaining this objective.

ENTRY: IN TEACHING VALUES...

TIME: :35

ENTRY: ...WE JUST CAN'T HAVE THEM.

ANCHOR: There has been a cry in America to "get back to the basics" in the schools. And in the same breath it is hoped that the instruction of readin', writin', and arithmatic will bring about the big "D," discipline.

ANCHOR: However, some educators do not agree with what they call this simplistic approach to teaching. A Minneapolis principal wrote in an April edition of the Christian Science Monitor: "The back-to-fundamentals view is so myopic that we are in danger of being driven to look backward for our educational models, rather than forward."

ANCHOR: Mr. Evans and his school place utmost importance upon the three R's, and, therefore, differ with the progressive theory of education.

IN: AH, WE BELIEVE WITH...

TIME: 2:21

ENTRY: ...PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.

ANCHOR: In the past, parochial schools have been around for the benefit of specific religious groups. If parents belonging to those groups wished, and if they were willing to pay the added tuition, they could send their children to a private, parochial school. But Mr. Evans does not see his school as competing with public schools for the student population.
INTRO: SO WE REALLY DON'T...

TIME: 1:33

EXTRO:...RESULTS SHOW THIS.

ANNOR: One very prevalent complaint of public school teachers is that they have little administrative backing when disciplinary action is needed. A common viewpoint is since a student is "entitled" to a public school education, suspensions and expulsions are oftentimes just idle threats. This situation, for the most part, does not exist in parochial schools. There are rules to be followed, and if a student does not obey these rules, he may be asked to leave.

INTRO: THERE IS A BIT OF REGIMENTATION...

TIME: 1:55

EXTRO:...SET HIS OWN RULES.

ANNOR: Dr. McIlhinney and Dr. Spencer touched briefly on the question of who determines the purpose of public schools...and we sighted the on-going conflict between parents and professionals as to the parents' rightful role. According to Mr. Evans, this is not a problem in his private school---parents are considered vital to the educational process.

INTRO: IN ANY SCHOOL...

TIME: 1:07

EXTRO:...HELPING THE KID LEARN.

ANNOR: Next week on Studio D, we will continue with our discussion on morality in the schools. We'll focus our attention specifically on public schools, and those involved directly with educating public school students.

MUSIC: DISCLODGE THEM UP, ESTABLISH, FANG UNDER

ANNOR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGonegle. Good evening from
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MUSIC: DISCOLOQUE THEME UC, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Televisioi on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOQUE THEME UP, FADE OUT TIME: 1:40

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McConerle.

ANNCR: On Studio D last week we began our discussion on the teaching of moral values in the schools. We heard from both professional educators, and from the head of a parochial school. During tonight's program we'll focus our attention on the public school system, and those persons involved within it.

ANNCR: The topic, morality in the schools, is a timely one. The reputed absence of a "value concept" in public education is being blamed for many of the ills in America, ranging from the Watergate scandal, to rising crime rates, to school violence. A number of school districts have already established "alternative education programs," which according to one school board, stress "discipline of mind and character through systematic instruction and training in concepts of facts, truth, justice, and virtue."

ANNCR: But before such an alternative program is set up, there must be an expressed desire within the community for greater emphasis on values in education. In other words, the parent, the teacher, and the administrator must sit down together and vocalize their opinions on the teaching of values. And Studio D did just that. The initial question we asked each of the three was, "Can and should values be taught in public schools?" Mr. David Knisely, president of the Muncie Teachers Association,
answered that question for Studio D's Jack McQuate.

INTRO: JACK, I THINK VALUES ARE...

TIME: :21

RADIO: ...AND IN FACT TAUGHT.

ANNR: Representing a parent's eye view on the subject is Mrs. Linda Beard. Mrs. Beard is president of the Parent-Teachers Organization at Washington Carver Elementary School in Muncie. Mrs. Beard says yes, certainly morals should be taught; and she adds these comments.

INTRO: VALUES I SUPPOSE ARE TAUGHT...

TIME: :30

EXTRO: ...THIS IS MY OPINION.

ANNR: Is moral education one of the purposes of public schools?

INTRO: I THINK IT SHOULD BE...

TIME: :22 (BOARD)

EXTRO: ...ABLE TO APPREHEND IT.

ANNR: Dr. Sam Abrams, assistant superintendent of secondary education in Muncie, also believes values should be taught in public schools, and he has ideas as to how values can and are being incorporated into the curriculum.

INTRO: I'M NOT REAL SURE THAT...

TIME: 1:56

EXTRO: ...OR REACH THE WAY THEY DO.

ANNR: Dr. Abrams stated that the schools should attempt to expose the student to a variety of values. Mr. Knisely agrees, and points to a distinction in kinds of values.
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INTRO: MANY IDEAS...

TIME: 1:38

EXTRO: \dots EITHER GOOD OR BAD.

INTRO: I THINK THAT WE ARE...

TIME: 1:30 (READ)

EXTRO: \dots FOR THIS COUNTRY OF Ours.

ANNO: Mr. Harrisly does not refer to schools as devices for social change, but rather as "change agents." He defines that term as it applies to moral values.

INTRO: WELL I THINK ALL OF US...

TIME: 1:41

EXTRO: \dots UP WITH SOCIETY.

ANNO: Mr. Beard maintains that it is the role of the student to teach his child the difference between right and wrong. And if this is the case, it would seem unnecessary to specifically label right and wrong within the schools. Yet oftentimes it is imperative for schools to get involved in this "labelling" process.

INTRO: WE EXPECT THAT STUDENTS...

TIME: 1:42

EXTRO: \dots ARE ATTEMPTING AT THAT TIME.

ANNO: The public school parent, teacher, and administrator questioned for this program are in total agreement with each other that values should be taught in the public schools. We have heard examples of how values are being incorporated into the student's course work. But how do we evaluate the success in teaching values?

INTRO: ONE OF THE WORST THINGS...

TIME: 1:31

EXTRO: \dots HIS TOTAL LIFE BEHAVIOR.
ANON: Last week, in speaking with professional educators, we touched upon the controversy surrounding the degree of say parents should have in determining what the purpose of public schools is. It is difficult to determine what is an appropriate role for the parent in the area of policy-making.

INTRO: WELL, I THINK JUST AS ITS...

TIME: 1:09

INTRO: ...AND THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

INTRO: WE ARE GOING TO TRY...

TIME: 1:12 (BELL)

INTRO: ...TO YOU IN THE PENITENTIARY.

ANON: According to Dr. Abram, in the Muncie school system, there are provisions for parental input in regard to what values students should or should not be exposed to. In fact, Dr. Abram claims this sort of input is encouraged.

INTRO: ONE OF THE REASONS MORE...

TIME: 1:02

INTRO: ...ABOUT THE MATERIALS USED.

ANON: National polls, however, show parents have only a "sacred interest" in their schools. There are embarrassingly low turn-outs for such events as school board elections and school open houses. How, for example, do you get parents involved in the local parent-teacher organization?

INTRO: PERSONAL CONTACT IS TO...

TIME: 1:09 (BELL)

INTRO: ...THE PARENTS CANNOT.

ANON: Again, from an administrative angle, to what degree should a school be responsive to parental pressure?
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Intro: I think what we really...

Time: 9:47

Intro: ...as far as I'm concerned.

Anchor: A classic example of pressure brought to bear on a school administration by parents, is the 1974 uprising over textbooks in Kanawha County, West Virginia. This protest, which grew into violence, erupted over some of the books chosen by Kanawha County for use in the schools. If community values are so very important, should parents be the "limiting" factor if popular opinion says certain textbooks are contrary to these community values?

Intro: Again I think the...

Time: 9:46

Intro: ...they their job.

Anchor: At the outset of the program we alluded to the fact that some people are blaming the reported lack of moral education in the schools, for many of America's recent problems. It is difficult to correlate a relationship between events such as Watergate and this current revival of interest in the teaching of values.

Intro: We in Quincy for instance...

Time: 1:13

Intro: ...reflecting society's values.

Anchor: Included in this renewed expression of interest in the teaching of values, is a return to the basic three 's--'readin', 'writin' and 'rithmetic. In fact there have been a number of "new" schools established throughout the country to provide this alternative education. In a New York Times article entitled "The Newest Innovation: Back to Basics," Dr. Iver Peterson states; "School districts everywhere are busy rethinking and reshaping their elementary school structures.
and writing have fallen too low. Laxity in school discipline has left them impatient with school administrations..."

ANNCR: The editorial goes on to say that, "Unfortunately, it appears that some of the stress on educational fundamentalism may be itself an overreaction."

"Readin', writin' and 'rithmetic may have worked in the past, but are they good enough for the 21st century?"

INTRO: THERE ARE MANY OTHER THINGS...

TIME: 3:11 (REACTION)

EXTRO: ...HAVE BUILT FROM IT.

ANNCR: Equalling the current growth of alternative public schools, is a revitalized interest in parochial schools. Parochial schools were buried a few years ago because of massive rises in operating costs that its parents were not willing to meet. But the ranks are swelling once again, and many believe the reason for the increase in enrollment has to do with the way parochial schools deal with values.

INTRO: I WOULD SAY THAT I...

TIME: 1:32 (REACTION)

EXTRO: ...OPPORTUNITIES IN LIFE.

ANNCR: So we've heard the reasoning from all sides...and while nouns such as discipline, honesty and loyalty are abstract, and thought of as old-fashioned values—obviously many people feel they are values America shouldn't be without.

MUSIC: DISCLOSE TOPIC UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McConagie. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCLOSE TOPIC UP, FADE OUT TIME: :40
ANNCR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McConagle, as Studio D presents the "Sounds of Christmas."

ANNCR: One of the sounds of Christmas is always the sounds of children anticipating the arrival of Santa.

ANNCR: Another of the sounds of Christmas is the sound of bells. Church bells...

ANNCR: And sleigh bells...

ANNCR: One of the most familiar sounds is that of the bell ringer...

ANNCR: "Hi! How long have you..."

ANNCR: Since Christmas is mainly for kids, we asked several kids from the Fairlawn
Headstart Center and Anthony School in Muncie, Indiana, to relate the story of the first Christmas.

INTRO: CAN YOU TELL ME...

TIME: 1:43

EXTRO: ...I DON'T KNOW.

MUSIC: "THE SNOW FALLS QUIETLY," UP FOR 14 SECONDS, FADE UNDER (DL-8809/DECCA, SIDE ONE, CUT FIVE)

ANVOR: But Christmas is also for adults and grown-ups. Sometimes the best part of Christmas is in remembering.

MUSIC: "THE SNOW FALLS QUIETLY," A FEW LAST STRAINS UNDER DOUG'S INTRO

INTRO: WITH ALL THE FLURRY...

TIME: 19:00  (McGugnle)

EXTRO: ...AND YOU KNOW...I WAS.

MUSIC: "THE SNOW FALLS QUIETLY," UP, FADE OUT

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGugnle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADE OUT  TIME: 2:40
ANNCR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

"Let us speak less of the duties of children and more of their rights." This statement was made in the 18th century by Jean Jacques Rousseau. The subject of this quote is the topic of tonight's program—child abuse.

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGrege. 

ANNCR: An ancient Roman guideline for fathers, endowed the father with the privilege to sell, abandon, offer in sacrifice, devour, kill, or otherwise dispose of his offspring. Physical torture was used for more than two thousand years to discipline that child at home and in school. Although there have been many critics of these practices, such as Plato and John Locke, it is only in the last 125 years that child abuse has been popularly viewed as a problem, and not as a parental right.

ANNCR: Today, cases of child battering involve an estimated 60 to 70 thousand children in the United States yearly, with many experts believing that the incidence may run three to four times as high. Last year in New York state alone there were over 29,000 reports of child abuse. Typically, between 75 to 90 per cent of these reported cases involved children below the age of three. In a recent study done by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, one out of every four children who is admitted to a hospital as an abused child, is dead within
six months.

ANNCR: But what constitutes child abuse? There are six designated forms of child abuse...physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, verbal abuse, emotional abuse, and emotional neglect. Key Whittington, a doctoral fellow in the field of counseling psychology, explains these forms.

IN: PHYSICAL ABUSE HAS BEEN...

TIME: 1:32

OUT: ...THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CHILD.

ANNCR: Often physical neglect and abuse are confused with the issue of child discipline. Dr. John Barber, an assistant professor at Ball State and an expert on the subject of violence in society, discusses this issue.

INTRO: PARENTS WHO ABUSE USUALLY...

TIME: 1:09

EXTRO: ...ARE DISCIPLINING THE CHILD.

ANNCR: Abusive behavior becomes actual child abuse when this behavioral problem becomes an ongoing pattern. But what motivates a parent to strike out at his child. Dr. Barber believes that this motivation is not as simple as parental frustration.

IN: SOME SPECIALISTS...

TIME: 3:29

EXTRO: ...MIGHT BE VERY LOW.

ANNCR: Not only parental frustration, but social isolation and economic pressures enter the child abuse picture as well. Sue Biler, Delaware County social worker, expands on this aspect.

INTRO: I THINK THERE ARE SEVERAL...

TIME: 1:34

EXTRO: ...A LITTLE ONE.
INTRO: Oftentimes the physician is the first outsider to encounter a battered child. But how does the physician identify the child as a victim of child abuse?

Dr. Leland Wince, a Muncie, Indiana, pediatrician, hits the nail on the head.

INTRO: I'M SURE THERE ARE...

TIME: 2:24

INTRO: ...IT'S DIFFICULT.

ANNCR: Every state has child abuse reporting laws. These statutes either require or expressly permit the physician to report his suspicions in appropriate cases. A case in point are the Indiana laws regarding child abuse. Dr. Wince offers a first hand look at these laws.

INTRO: PROBABLY BACK ABOUT 1970...

TIME: 1:33

INTRO: ...LAW HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT.

ANNCR: The responsibility a physician holds in relation to a child's welfare follows a sequence of legal steps.

INTRO: THIS, EH, THIS VARIES...

TIME: 3:32 (Wince)

INTRO: ...THEY COME IN WITH.

ANNCR: But the responsibility of dealing with child abuse does not lie on the physician's shoulders alone. As mentioned before, lawmakers share this moral obligation. But how effective is their role?

INTRO: I THINK THE PRESENT...

TIME: 3:21 (Wince)

INTRO: ...VITAL CONCERN FOR BOTH OF US.

ANNCR: Another tool used to combat child abuse is group therapy and psychological counseling. One of the leading organizations in America concerned primarily with the
problem of child abuse, is Parents Anonymous. Parents Anonymous, founded by an
abusive parent in California, utilizes group therapy and counseling. Kay Whittington,
sponsor of Parents Anonymous in Delaware County, Indiana, explains the nature of the
organization.

INTRO: PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS AN...

INT: 36

EXTRO: ...OUR ANGRY FEELINGS.

ANWR: But not all programs like this are effective. Sue Siler talks about stumbling
blocks in rehabilitation.

INTRO: I THINK THAT BIGGEST ONE...

TIME: 1:48

EXTRO: ...IT TOWARD CHILD ABUSE.

ANWR: Many of those who deal with child abuse are in favor of extending constitutional
rights to children. Dr. Wince sees problems in bringing this about.

INTRO: NO, I DON'T THINK...

TIME: 1:45

EXTRO: ...YOU CAN'T OR THAT AT ALL.

ANWR: The confusion of the parent's role in discipline and child's rights, is
discussed by Dr. Barber.

INTRO: BECAUSE NOW YOU'RE ALSO...

TIME: 1:09

EXTRO: ...OVERALL FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS.

ANWR: Child abuse has always been a hidden controversy...everybody talks about it...
but nobody sees it. The abundance of laws, agencies, and rehabilitation centers will
not solve the problem. The concerned individual must come forth. If not, the victim
of child abuse loses...and the stakes are always too high.
MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THERE UP, FADE OUT  TIME: :40

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McPherson. Good evening from Studio D.
ANNCR: The program is Studio D, a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGonagle.

SOUND EFFECTS: HUMAN'S VOICE, UP FOR SEVEN SECONDS, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: In this the 30th year after the death of a man whose visions of becoming the world-saving messiah, led to World War II and all the evils that accompanied it; we perhaps should pause and reflect upon this man and why he continues to hold such an undying fascination for so many people.

SOUND EFFECTS: HITLER'S VOICE, FADE OUT

ANNCR: Biography after biography is written about him. There are countless movies, records, newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the Hitler era, introduced each year. It is perhaps difficult to comprehend why Adoloph Hitler, the man held responsible for the murders of six million Jews, commands the scholarly interest of so many.

ANNCR: Dr. Richard Wires, professor of history and chairman of the Department of History at Ball State, speaks about the "willingness of older Germans to re-assess" Hitler and the Nazi era.

INTRO: THERE ARE PROBABLY A NUMBER OF...

TIME: 1:03

INTRO: ...PARTICULARLY AFFECTED BY IT.
ANNCR: The overwhelming influence of Hitler as leader of the German people, has triggered many questions about his intelligence and character. He has been labelled a psychopath, a genius and a maniac all in the same breath. In order to have commanded so much loyalty, followers of Hitler today maintain he must have been--brilliant--surely the greatest public relations mind in this century. Jeff Palmer, National Corresponding Secretary for the National Socialist White People's Party---formerly called the American Nazi Party---airs the views of that group.

INTRO: WE BELIEVE THAT ADOLPH...
TIME: 1:10
INTRO:....DEFINITION OF THAT ADOLPH.
ANNCR: Palmer goes on to add that today we receive a very negative and biased view of Hitler, and that he should be treated with more objectivity.
INTRO: MOST PEOPLE GET A VERY...
TIME: 1:30
INTRO:....HITLER'S ROLE IN HISTORY.
ANNCR: But there are those who believe that Hitler's power had nothing at all to do with intellectual brilliance. They contend that the undying loyalty given Hitler by the Germans was in response instead to a very powerful personality.
ANNCR: Dr. Howard Trivers, a professor of political science at Ball State University, lived in Germany in 1932 and 1933 when Hitler rose to power and became German chancellor. Dr. Trivers is one who sees Adolph Hitler as a charismatic character.
INTRO: WELL, I DON'T THINK HE WAS...
TIME: 1:50
INTRO:....FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL.
ANNCR: Today the only Hitler for us to see and hear tend to be films or recordings of the massive rallies of the Nazi Party. It was at these rallies that the mesmerizing
effects of Hitler, the speaker, took hold. Crowds cheered wildly and proclaimed Germany in joyous song.

MUSIC: DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES UP, FADE UNDER. AFTER EIGHT SECONDS

INTRO: I CAN RECALL FOR INSTANCE...

TIME: 1:52 (TRIVERS) MUSIC: DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES FADE OUT AFTER 26 SECONDS

EXTRO: ...AND WHAT NOT.

ANNCR: Looking back on the 1930's with a 1975 frame of reference, makes the situation in Germany back then nearly impossible to comprehend. Some historians, like Dr. Wiseg, claim world leaders mishandled Hitler between the two world wars, and that this was the fatal mistake leading to World War II.

INTRO: I THINK THEY GREATLY...

TIME: 1:31 (V.283)

EXTRO: ...30's TO OPPOSE HIM.

ANNCR: But Dr. Trivers faults the German conservatives of the early 30's for even allowing Hitler to gain power. Trivers says they grossly miscalculated Hitler's cunning, and their ability to control it.

INTRO: I MENTIONED EARLIER...

TIME: 2:08

EXTRO: ...PUSHED THEM ASIDE.

ANNCR: A recently published biography entitled Hitler: The Fuehrer and the People, by Professor J.P. Stern, investigates why the German nation accepted and obeyed without a question, everything Hitler threw at them. Professor Stern explains it as a longing among the intellectuals and the common man alike---a longing for freedom from responsibility and for a greater meaning out of life. Dr. Wiseg sees it in a similar light.
INT.: THER: I'D LIKE TO PREFACE...
TIME: 2:40

EX.: ...HAD NO REAL SOLUTION.

ANN: Dr. Gert Voss, now a Muncie, Indiana pediatrician, was just an eight-yearen- old German youngster when Hitler was named chancellor. In a conversation with Studio D's Jack McQuade, Dr. Voss remembers what it was like in Germany during Hitler's 12-year reign.

INT.: WHAT DO YOU THINK...
TIME: 10:00

EX.: ...PROTOTYPE OF AN EVIL PERSON.

ANN: The National Socialist White People's Party would disagree with Dr. Voss' assessment of Hitler as an evil man. They believe that one day Hitler will be recognized as a great world leader. Jeff Palmer remarks.

INT.: WE FINALLY BELIEVE THAT...
TIME: 1:32

EX.: ...IN THEIR EARLY DAYS.

ANN: Yet the majority of the world cannot forget Auschwitz, Dachau, Buchenwald, and Treblinka...they cannot forget the march into Poland or the bombing of Britain. Hopefully the new books, movies and articles turned out each year about Adolph Hitler are not nostalgic and perpetuating the myth of a great man. But rather they are to serve as a constant reminder of what once was--so that it may never happen again.

INT.: PERHAPS ONE OF THE BEST...
TIME: 1:15 (WEEE)

EX.: ...SOMETHING OF A FOLK HERO.

MUSIC: DISCOLOQUE THEM UP, FADE UNDER
ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Donna Menis is the producer and writer of the series; Claudia Rayl is the technical director. This is Don McGonegle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, PAGE CUT TIME: 4:40
ANNCR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

ANNCR: Good evening, I'm your host, Don McGonegle.

ANNCR: There has been a revolution going on for more than 20 years. It has no need of guns or bombs...It has no specific leader in the spotlight...And it carries no particular point of view. The battlefields are many, and for some the fight has been a long one. The object of this revolution is the institution of the church. The battle is over the question of a woman's role within the church. In recent years one of the most hated controversies has been the dispute over ordination of women into the ministry. It has touched both Protestant and Catholic traditions.

ANNCR: In the Protestant church it is more of a sociological query, than a doctrinal or theological problem. Because of this non-doctrinal position, Protestant churches do admit women to the clergy. In order to become a pastor in most Protestant communities, one needs the approval of the individual parish. Training is customary, but not always a requirement to becoming a pastor. In fact, 80-85 per cent of the women who are pastors in the Protestant religions, do not have intensified religious instruction. The admittance of women into the Protestant clergy was a practice long before the current women's movement took
hold. For instance, in the United Church of Christ, women have been practicing for over 100 years. The Reverend Mrs. Murial Olson is a minister in the United Church of Christ, and an eminent American theologian. Reverend Olson comments on the women's movement, and whether it has affected the role of women in her church.

INTRO: WELL AT LEAST IN OUR CHURCH...

TIME: :38

EXTR: ...THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT AT ALL.

ANNCR: The Reverend Olson was graduated from Xenia Theological Seminary, now the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. She sees no sense in distinguishing the difference between men and women where the question of ordination is concerned.

Reverend Olson believes one is ordained as a human being, not as a man.

INTRO: WE EITHER RECOGNIZE...

TIME: 1:37

EXTR: ...FOUNDING OF THE CHURCH.

ANNCR: But the Reverend Olson does not deny that controversy does exist within the Protestant circle.

INTRO: MY PARTICULAR PART...

TIME: 2:01

OUT: ...DISCUSSION OF THE MINISTRY.

ANNCR: The faith in which this fire of controversy over the ordination of women is burning brightest and hottest, is the American Episcopal Church. In recent months in two instances, some Episcopal bishops have taken it upon themselves to ordain women priests without the approval of the customary church machinery. Presently the Episcopal Church has 14 unauthorized women priests.

ANNCR: The man who must deal directly with this situation in Indiana is the Right
Reverend John Pares Craine, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Indianapolis.

Bishop Craine says the ordination of women priests is basically a question of authorization; whether the Bible or tradition commands it. He adds that many Episcopalians believe that "God is free to call anyone whom He chooses. And if God gives a woman the sense that she is receiving His call to be a priest, I don't think we have a right not to treat her as a candidate."

ANNCR: But then, why should the controversy surface now?

INTRO: ACTUALLY THE DOOR WAS OPEN IN...

TIME: :27

EXTRO: ...OF COURSE THE RESULT.

ANNCR: The Episcopal Church is the only Protestant denomination which keeps both Protestant and Catholic traditions. One of these traditions is the three-fold clergy; that being bishop, priest and deacon. But there are important differences between the Catholic priest and the Protestant minister. The Reverend Olson describes these differences.

INTRO: BUT BASICALLY THE CATHOLIC...

TIME: :53

EXTRO: ...GREAT EMPHASIS ON PREACHING.

ANNCR: For Episcopalians, the decision to ordain women to the priesthood can only be made by General Convention, the top policy-making and decision-making body in that church. It is comprised of the members of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies. The House of Deputies includes four laypersons and four priests from every diocese. Convention decisions must pass both Houses. And for an important issue such as this, to pass the House of Deputies will require what Episcopalians call a "vote by order." This means that laymen will vote separately from priests, and a majority from each "order" is needed for passage. General Convention meets
every three years. In 1973, the House of Bishops approved the ordination of women to the priesthood, but the House of Deputies rejected it. When the 1976 General Convention convenes next fall, this question of ordination will no doubt head the agenda. Should it pass this time around, making women eligible to become candidates to the Episcopal ministry, it would automatically imply that a woman could also be ordained a bishop. This would be expected to offend the Catholic Church which has consistently maintained a firm stance against women in the priesthood. A no vote, however, would alienate the liberals within the Episcopal Church itself, as well as those Protestant religions that already permit the ordination of women. Bishop Craine admits the decision will be very tough.

INTRO: HOWEVER I WILL SAY...

TIME: 2:17

EXTRO: ...FEEL THREATENED.

ANNCR: Regarding the present situation in the Episcopal Church on the issue of ordination, is it based on theological or on social grounds?

INTRO: WE ARE FINALLY LISTENING...

TIME: 1:23

EXTRO: ...I CALL THAT THE HOLY SPIRIT.

ANNCR: Since women at this time may not be ordained into the Episcopal clergy in America, any bishop who does ordain a woman is clearly doing so against Canon Law. The fact that provinces of the Anglican Communion in Canada, Hong Kong, Burma, New Zealand and Polynesia have approved the ordination of women, plus the current sympathy and support in the American province, has made disciplinary action in this matter extremely complicated. The House of Bishops this fall voted to censure three of its retired or resigned members for ordaining women priests in violation of church canons. Although it has been over nine years since a measure like this
was last used, censure was the most, and at the same time, the least that could be done. The action does not affect the rights of the former bishops to preside over ceremonies, but at the same time it does not demonstrate how strongly opposed the bishops are to the defiance of Canon Law. Recently, the resigned bishop of Rochester became the fourth prelate to have action taken against him. The Episcopal Church has also found itself in what has been deemed a sensational ecclesiastical trial, involving Father William Wendt of Washington, D.C. Father Wendt invited several women priests to celebrate the church's most sacred rite, the Sacrament of Penance, against the firm admonition of his bishop. And Father Peter Beebe, an Oberlin, Ohio, priest, did the same, and was likewise tried by an ecclesiastical court. Both priests were convicted, reprimanded and warned not to repeat the offense. Both have disregarded these warnings.

ANNCR: What effects have the actions of Fathers Wendt and Beebe had on the ordination issue?

INTRO: I THINK THEY ARE...

TIME: :22

EXTRO: ...WHO STAND BY THEM.

ANNCR: Some women seeking ordination who are not satisfied with the speed of the Episcopal Church machinery, have suggested filing suit against the church on the charge of sex discrimination. The most obvious legal question in a suit such as this would be the Constitutional stance of freedom of religion, and the doctrine of the separation of church and state. Bishop Craine explains the possibilities of these suits.

INTRO: OH, I THINK THAT WILL COME TO...

TIME: :28

EXTRO: ...MALE OR FEMALE.
ANNCR: But more importantly, how does the ordination of women affect the total outlook of the priesthood?

INTRO: WHEN YOU LOOK AT HISTORY...

TIME: 1:18

EXTRO: THEY GENUFLECT.

ANNCR: In the Catholic Church, the issue of ordination of women has met a very firm stance. The Catholic hierarchy has consistently denied women the privilege of the priesthood from a scriptural standpoint. The main source of their theological tradition comes from the writings of St. Paul in the First Epistle to Timothy...chapter two, verses 11 through 14. He says:

"Let the women learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression."

ANNCR: Since according to St. Paul, women are not to have authority or teach in the church, the Catholic Church has only allowed men into the priesthood to carry on the work of Christ. There are non-doctrinal arguments in favor of an all-male priesthood which are presented by the church. For instance, both sexes should compliment each other with respect to the individuality of their roles. In a recent report by Group W religious correspondent, Alfred P. Clausler, the views of the Catholic Church regarding the ordination of women are brought up to date.

INTRO: WHEN ARCHBISHOP...

TIME: 1:20

EXTRO: THIS IS ALFRED P. CLAUSLER.
ANNCR: The controversy concerning women in the church and the role they should play, is reflective of the changing role of the institution of the church. With cries for embracement of social problems, political goals, and relevancy to society, even the very foundation of the church...the *Bible*...is coming under question. Taking into light the upheaval which has shaken the church, one can only ask if the church, as an institution, will survive the change.

MUSIC: *DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER*

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGonegle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: *DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADE OUT TIME: 14:00*
ANNCR: The program is Studio D; a public affairs presentation of the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. Studio D is a place where people come to identify, define and evaluate topics of interest and concern to the public. It has a pleasant atmosphere, but the results are highly unpredictable. Anything can happen in Studio D.

ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGonagle.

SOUND EFFECTS: FIVE SECONDS OF NOISES FROM A POLITICAL RALLY

ANNCR: Author James Harvey Robinson remarked in his book, The Human Comedy;

"Political campaigns are designedly made into emotional orgies which endeavor to distract attention from the real issues involved, and they actually paralyze what slight powers of cerebration man can normally muster."

ANNCR: The 435 members of the U.S. House of Representatives might beg to differ with Robinson, as they face a political campaign every two years. The only requirements concerning who may become a Congressman are found in Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution. And it states if you're at least 25 years-old, have been a United States citizen for seven years, and finally are a resident of the state in which you're trying for election...you may throw your hat into the ring. Yet only a select few take the initiative to participate in this manner in our political system.

ANNCR: Indiana's 10th Congressional District includes all of Wells, Blackford, Jay, Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Hancock, Rush, and Wayne counties, as well as parts of Miami, Union and Madison counties. It was the creation of Republican redistricting in 1968. Until 1975, only one man had served as Congressman from this newly-formed...
district...a conservative Republican...David W. Dennis of Richmond.

ANNCR: Muncie is the largest city in the 10th District, with a population in excess of 70,000 people, and tendencies to lean to the Democrats. Also in Muncie is Ball State University, and it was there that Dr. Phil Sharp taught as an associate professor of political science from 1969 to 1971.

ANNCR: As the Democratic challenger, Sharp campaigned three times for this Congressional seat. He began his public political career at age 28 in the 1970 Indiana primary.

INTRO: WELL I GUESS THERE'S FIRST SORT OF A...

TIME: 2:13 (SHARP)

EXTRO: ...AND WONDER IF YOU CAN HANDLE THE JOB.

ANNCR: The 1970 election results gave David Dennis 51 per cent of the vote, to Sharp's 49 per cent. Sharp's near upset was attributed to strong backing by organized labor, and a timely strike by the United Auto Workers. Then a second redistricting removed the city of Anderson, population 80,000, which normally goes to the Democrats, from the 10th District. With this redistricting, and with a helpful Nixon landslide in 1972, the outcome was not so close for Sharp the second time around. Dennis won again, but by a much more comfortable margin of over 27,000 votes. In 1974 Phil Sharp had to choose if he wished to risk the possibility of a third defeat.

INTRO: WHEN I HAD TO MAKE THE DECISION...

TIME: :45 (SHARP)

EXTRO: ...WE'LL TRY IT AND TAKE OUR CHANCES.

ANNCR: With an established voter identification and also the experience of two campaigns, Sharp entered the 1974 Congressional race. And when the votes were tabulated on November fifth, he finally was headed for Washington.
ANNCR: Congressman Sharp maintains that one of the two biggest headaches facing a political challenger is the personnel problem...how do you get people to work for you? The other problem Sharp cites is money.

INTRO: WHEN I Ran IN L(&) IN THE PRIMARY...

TIME: 1:23

EXTRC: IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $70,000.

ANNCR: Will Rogers once said, "Politics has got so expensive that it takes lots of money to even get beat with." Congressional campaign budgets between 35,000 and 70,000 dollars in the 10th District, can only be termed "shoestring" when compared with the $200,000 budgets of larger metropolitan areas.

ANNCR: But whether the campaign costs are 35,000 or 200,000 dollars, there still is the question of financing. Recently, because of the startling revelations about fund-raising tactics by Richard Nixon's Committee to Re-elect the President, more attention is being paid to the means used by candidates to pay for their campaigns for federal office. However, it is a fact of political life that the narrower the scope of interest, the harder it is to raise money. And because county and district organizations are often unable to raise enough money, it is necessary that the individual candidate form his own finance committee. In this instance, "The Friends of Phil Sharp."

INTRO: IN THE THREE CAMPAIGNS THAT I Ran...

TIME: 39

EXTRC: LACK OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTIES.

ANNCR: A logical question might be, what help can a candidate expect from his national and state parties? Help in campaign organization?...Yes...But financial aid seems to be minimal at best. According to Sharp, in 1970 and 1974, there were
state party contributions to his campaign, but none more than $1,000. At the national level, the Democratic House Campaign Committee allocated about $2,000 to his 1974 effort.

ANNCR: Jack Riggs worked as a Sharp volunteer in 1972. He became campaign manager for the 1974 contest, and is currently serving as administrative assistant to Congressman Sharp in Washington. Riggs outlines how the Sharp campaign was funded.

INTRO: WE SAID AT THE START...

TIME: 1:03

EXTR: ...DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP.

INTRO: I MIGHT ADD...

TIME: 1:06 (SHARP)

EXTR: ...CONTRIBUTIONS AND THAT KIND OF THING.

ANNCR: O.K. then, money...sometimes lots of it... is a vital ingredient to a successful campaign. But it is only one ingredient, and is without value unless put to efficient use. This brings us to the conduct of the campaign, and to the candidate's conception of how to get elected. In Sharp's case, it was to meet the people.

ANNCR: Phil Sharp knocked on over 10,000 doors in his campaign effort. His press releases capitalized on this by stressing that Sharp cared enough to go out and meet the people.

INTRO: THAT THING YOU HAVE TO RECOGNIZE...

TIME: :45 (SHARP)

EXTR: ...SOME KIND OF IMPRESSION.

ANNCR: This grass-roots campaign philosophy was to hopefully influence through press coverage, even those precincts the candidate couldn't go into. Presently there is no accurate measure of the success of Sharp's door-to-door campaign. But Jack Riggs feels positive towards its effects.
INTRO: WE THINK IT MADE A DIFFERENCE...

TIME: 035

EXTRO: ...THAT HE WALKED IN.

ANNCR: Much has been written and said about the Kennedy "mystique"...the undefinable charisma that family has in America, and in American political life. The relatively short period of time John Kennedy was President has been dubbed the "American Camelot." But one needs only to open a history book to point out countless other leaders who possessed virtually the same qualities...Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United States...Winston Churchill in Great Britain...or in a perverse way, even Hitler in the early days of Nazi Germany.

ANNCR: This tends to pose a problem for the political candidate. Should you campaign on the issues, or on the candidate's personality?

INTRO: YOU HAVE TO SOMEHOW COME TO A...

TIME: 1:19

EXTRO: ...TO FIND THAT HAPPY MEDIUM.

ANNCR: This whole area of issues raises another thorny problem for the candidate. As Dr. Sharp has pointed out, when a candidate discusses any issue over and over, there is a tendency on his part to feel that the people have heard and absorbed it. But in reality, few have. It then becomes necessary to grab the attention of the voter in brief spurs. In that short period that you have the attention of the voter with a newspaper release, radio spot, or billboard ad, you must attract him with an issue that is short, to the point, and personally relevant. Selection of campaign issues then requires an insight into what are the subjects of concern within the district.

INTRO: IN A SENSE WE SELECTED OUR...

TIME: 1:54

EXTRO: ...WHO ASK QUESTIONS.
INTRO: I THINK EVERY CANDIDATE...

TIME: 1:23

EXTRO:...TO THE TWO MAJOR AREAS.

ANNCR: Much of the door-to-door campaign focused on the swing vote, and the Democrats with irregular voting records in the 10th District. The Sharp campaign staff felt these people were the key.

INTRO: WE HAD DONE A LOT OF...

TIME: :27 (SHARP)

EXTRO:...TURNED OUT THAT WAY.

ANNCR: When the final vote was tallied on November fifth, Phil Sharp had defeated David Dennis---85,418 votes to 71,701 votes---nearly a 14,000 vote plurality. The incumbent was a prominent man in Congress; a member of the House Judiciary Committee which was highly publicized during the summer of 1974 in the Watergate hearings. He was also a strong supporter of a faltering President, and many say this factor alone may have cause his defeat. Jack Riggs assesses the reasons for the Sharp victory the third time around.

INTRO: THIS IS A LITTLE BIT LIKE...

TIME: 1:09

EXTRO:...AN OCCASIONAL NEWS ARTICLE.

ANNCR: Is a political victory merely a culmination of time and circumstances? Would the formula which worked for Sharp in 1974 win again for him in the future?

INT: THE THING THAT IS HARD...

TIME: :43

EXTRO:...THAT'S THE CRITICAL QUESTION.

ANNCR: Ashould Congressman Sharp choose to run again in 1976, he will be in the unfamiliar role of the incumbent. Although that role was not especially kind to many
Republicans in the last general election, it is still the more advantageous position.

INTRO: THE MAJOR ADVANTAGE OF COURSE...

TIME: 1:00

EXTRO: MORE PARTISAN POLITICAL WAY.

ANNCR: One might question whether the time and effort of three political campaigns was worth it just to serve in the House of Representatives. Some may say though there is such a thing as the romance of politics. For Phil Sharp, it is a fulfillment.

INTRO: WELL I THINK IT'S A MIXTURE...

TIME: :55

EXTRO: AS A RESULT OF THAT.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. We'd like to thank Congressman Phil Sharp and his campaign staff for their cooperation in putting together this program.

ANNCR: This is Don McGonegle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE OUT TIME: :40
ANNCR: Good evening. I'm your host, Don McGonegle.

ANNCR: It took 52 years of suffrage demonstrations to get the vote for women. It took 141 years to get a woman into Congress. And it even took 36 years for girls just to bat their way into Little League. Women have been striving for equal rights and opportunities with men in every field...from Rosie the Riveter to 70's tennis star, Billie Jean King. According to historian, Anne Firor Scott;

"The resurgance of feminism was signaled by Betty Friedan's book, The Feminine Mystique, written in 1963, and a number of other developments such as the appointment by President Kennedy of a Commission on the Status of Women. By the end of the decade there were signs of a new radicalism, especially among young women. The ancient discontent over job and wage discrimination linked to a protest against the psychology of inferiority, soarked a large number of spontaneous groups collectively described as the Women's Liberation Movement."

Consciousness raising groups soon replaced the Wednesday afternoon tea party in many communities. New meanings to once-tired words and phrases became household words and occasionally snide phrases. If a man tried to cross a feminist he
became an MCP—a male chauvenist pig. NOW no longer meant immediately, but the National Organization for Women. And Ms. definitely no longer means manuscript; it's a term for the liberated woman won't rely on her marital status for social position. Meanwhile the other 50% of the population was groping for its status in this changing society. And finally, no one became more confused than the American male. What effect does women's liberation have on men? Will it release them from traditional social graces such as opening doors for ladies; walking on the outside of the curb; and tipping their hats to gentlewomen. Are men able to converse intelligently about the merits of one dishwashing liquid over another?

Dr. Carson Bennett, professor of educational psychology at Ball State University, has some very definite ideas on what men stand to gain if women become totally liberated. In a paper entitled, "Men's Stake in Women's Liberation," Dr. Bennett deals with changing sexual stereotypes, area gains for men, and the current attitudes of both sexes toward women's liberation. In an interview with Studio D's Julie Seymour, Dr. Bennett explained how he formulated his ideas, and what changes society may undergo.

INTRO: WHAT MOTIVATED YOU...
TIME: 13:03
EXTRO:...KINDA BRING THE THINK TO LIGHT.
ANNCR: Dr. Bennett's theories are intriguing, but how many people actually live them? "The Changing Role of Men in the Changing World of Women," is the topic of Gerald H.F. Gardner's study. He says, "The honest man who sees the logical consequences of equality to be a disruption of a pleasant life is...the most dangerous adversary." But men are so swamped with these "logical consequences" that they're not ready to explore alternatives. Two people working to promote equality in their marriage are Ms. Louise "Weeze" Baker, and Dr. Ralph Baker. Ms Baker, in
her 30's, is a second-year law student, while Dr. Baker teaches political science at a university. Ms. Baker maintains that it is often women who most fear change in lifestyles.

INTRO: MEN ARE MUCH MORE WILLING...

TIME: :45

EXTRD: ...NOTHING JUST A SLAVE.

ANNCR: The Bakers have unique lifestyles in that they are simultaneously pursuing professional careers. Does this cause any special problems?

INTRO: AT FIRST WE HAD...

TIME: 1:26

EXTRD: ...BEST JOB I THINK.

ANNCR: One of the landmark decisions for equality was the Congressional passage in 1972 of what may become the 27th Constitutional amendment...the Equal Rights Amendment. The ERA hit rocky waters across the country with many states failing to ratify it. And the state of Indiana falls into that category. Dr. Bennett comments on the reasons behind the ERA failure in Indiana.

INTRO: APPARENTLY IT SEEMS TO ME IT'S...

TIME: 1:54

EXTRD: ...TEND TO MINORITIES OF PEOPLE.

ANNCR: Concerned feminists still say there is a chance for ratification of the ERA despite these setbacks. Dr. Bennett offers this prognosis.

INTRO: I'D LIKE TO BE OPTIMISTIC...

TIME: :44

EXTRD: ...I HOPE SO.

ANNCR: What will this entire feminist movement do for equality? Law student Weeze Baker talks about the possibilities.
INTRO: I SEE THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT...

TIME: :23

EXTRAS... NO PUTTING DOWN OF ANYBODY.

ANNCR: The woman's movement is not something you can turn your back on whether you believe in it or not...it envelopes everyone...it's no longer just "cocktail party" conversation. Dr. Bennett says, "Men should stop standing in the back of the crowd and take their rightful place in working with women for human liberation."

INTRO: I JUST THINK IT'S THE SAME...

TIME: 2:08

EXTRAS... IT'S SLOW, IT'S SLOWER THAN IT OUGHT TO BE.

MUSIC: THE GIRL THAT I MARRY, SIDE ONE, BAND FOUR TIME- 1:11

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, ESTABLISH, FADE UNDER

ANNCR: Studio D is produced in the Center for Radio and Television on the Ball State University campus in Muncie, Indiana. This is Don McGonegle. Good evening from Studio D.

MUSIC: DISCOLOGUE THEME UP, FADES OUT TOTAL THM3 TIME- :40