CAMPUS

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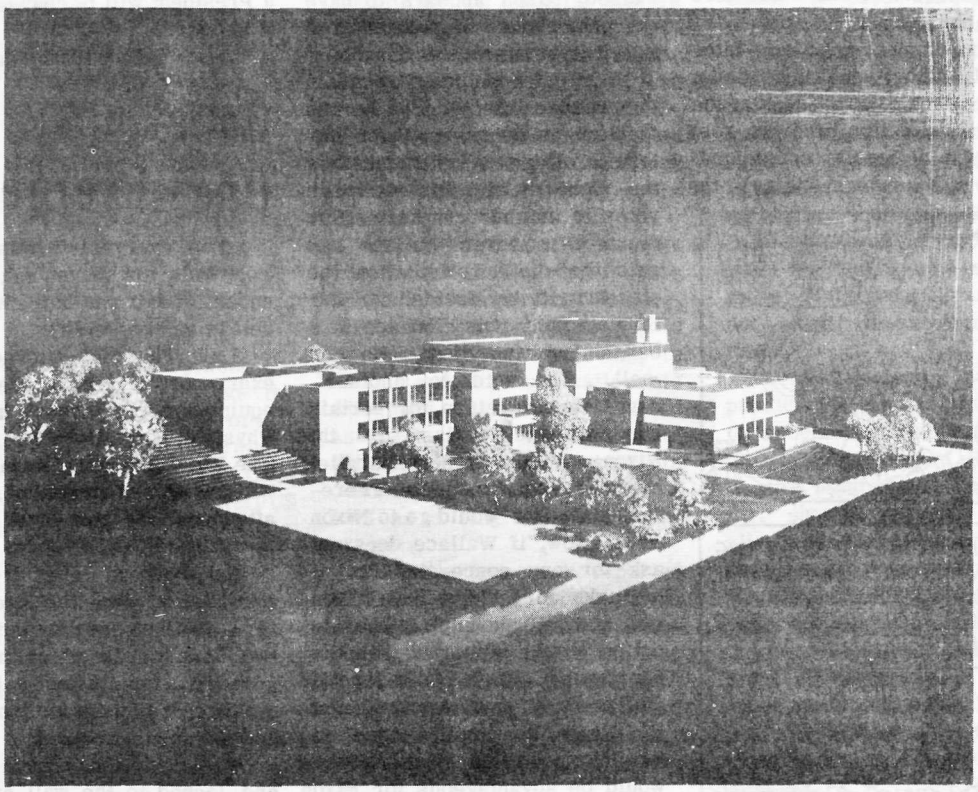

View from Tennis Courts

George St. Slated for Arts Center

Plans for a new fine arts center, to be located on George Street, are waiting approval by the Federal government.

The building will house an auditorium, an art wing, a music wing, offices for student government and CAMPUS, and a new Student Union. Also planned as part of the complex are a dining hall to accomodate 400, and a large hallway, which may be used for receptions and dances.

The complex is to be partially financed by a government loan and the expenditure must be approved before construction can start. Work may begin in January, weather permitting, but an April starting date is more probable. Proposed completion date is 1970. The estimated cost of the center is $4 million. Funds are to come from several sources – the $640,000 government loan, funds raised by the Design for Progress Campaign, and a new campaign to start soon. The remainder will be borrowed

The auditorium will hold approximately 1,750 persons. It is an all-purpose hall and will have a large stage and equipment for elaborate dramatic productions, concerts, lectures, and assemblies. An area two storeys high and an outdoor sculpture court are the highlights of the proposed art wing. The wing will also include several studios, an exhibition area, library, and lecture room. Contained in the music wing will be a large chorus room and separate practice rooms

CENTER
CONTINUED

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Last week The CAMPUS asked several students if they thought the election would be decided by the House of Representatives. The responses on the whole were disappointing.

Some showed a psuedo-intellectual apathy; several showed a definite lack of awareness of the political situation, and the rest displayed a hopeful conjecture. There are several things that can happen in this election.

One candidate could obtain the required 270 electoral votes, thus dispensing with the tangled web of alternatives that would be caused. Nixon appears to have the best chance of doing this at the present time.

If no one candidate receives the needed electoral vote the election is thrown to the Electoral College. A candidate has the right to give his electoral votes to another candidate. Furthermore, George Wallace has said that he will not allow the election to be decided by the House. This puts Wallace in a bargaining position. He can sell his votes to another candidate in return for certain concessions. He has said that Nixon s views closely parallel his in several respects. Therefore the offer would go to Nixon first. Now, if Wallace does not ask for any concessions or if he asks for things that Nixon was going to do anyway the election would be decided in the Electoral College. However, if Wallace s demands are too harsh for Nixon, he could allow it to be thrown to the House. This would be advantageous for Nixon since the Republicans are almost assured of a plurality in the House.

This would neutralize Wallace s bargaining position except for one thing. He could threaten or actually offer his votes to Humphrey. This could force Nixon into some concessions.

If Wallace did offer his votes to Humphrey it would be for a high price. Several people are worried that a desperate Humphrey would make heavy concessions to Wallace in return for the election. However, I do not feel that Humphrey would stoop so low, and if he did make the deal Nixon would step in with several concessions to lure Wallace away from Humphrey.

The election will be a complicated one if it goes past Nov. fifth. There are many alternatives open to the candidates. It will be a notable election, and perhaps the process of electing a President will be changed after it is over.

F. William Paddison



Gone-- One Exergenie!

The exergenie's missing.

"Well, for heaven sakes, look under. . .wait a minute. What the hell is an exergenie?

Last Thursday afternoon, an exergenie, a piece of exercising equipment was hoisted from the Physical Education department. The Field House and its facilities will be closed to students in the afternoon and evenings until it is returned.

Having been taken from the wrestling room, the exergenie is a six-inch long cylinder and two long cords which may be adjusted for different tension settings. It is used for isometric and isotonic exercises.

The device had been bolted and locked to the wall and was a recent addition to the athletic

EXERGENIE

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Where for Art Thou Bridge?

by Linda Sims

It is obvious to anyone walking near the lower ravine that the rustic bridge has disappeared. The bridge was taken down because of its unsafe condition and will be replaced by a similar structure in the near future. This will be the fourth bridge to span the ravine.

It is in an unpublished History of Allegheny College by biology and geology professor Chester Arthur Darling that the history of both the bridge and the ravine can be traced. 'When Ruter was built a path was graded to connect the building with Bentley, the ravine between the two being filled to make the passageway; as a result of this fill the water was dammed forming what was designated as Lake George. In 1878 THE CAMPUS spoke of it as a 'filthy little pool; in the spring of 1883 it was drained to become 'an unsightly mudhole'. A sizeable alligator in the lake did not survive the winter s chill...By the late 1880 s a drainage had been effected so that Lake George became only a memory...The wall of cut stone which marks the southern limits of the original campus was a gift of Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran in 1910. Mrs. Cochran was also responsible for the first rustic bridge which spanned the lower ravine - - this bridge and its successors have been the seats of romantic memories for many an Alleghenian. The first bridge was built in 1910 but had to be replaced after five years; again in 1938 it was rebuilt...

According to the maintenance department, the latest rustic bridge should be completed in the very near future.

Tryouts for leads in Mozart's 'Cosi fan Tutti' will be held this Saturday, November 2, at 1:30pm in the oratory.

Those interested should see Dr. North immediately—phone ext. 319; room 203 Music building.

ASG: Housing and Budget

The October 27 ASG meeting faced several vexing financial problems and held lively discussions about three conferences. Under committee reports President Steve Baker described the Committee on Judicial Review made up of three trustees, President Pelletier, Professors Seddig, Klions, and Crispin, and student members Steve Baker, Linda Beresik, and Paul Feltovich. This committee will look into revising Allegheny s court system.

Bob Mathews reported on his trip to the Washington conference on Student Cooperative Housing. He discussed the philosophy of student coop, the financing, the setup, and its applications to Allegheny. Discussion followed as to whether it would compete with the fraternity system, its connection to RAB, and its values as a long or short term project.

Bill Hyde, treasurer, reported the loss of about $1700 on the Electric Circus concert and discussion followed as to reasons for such a large deficit. Such reasons as the student interest, the publicity, and the Sunday night scheduling were brought up.

Steve read a letter from the auditor of the ASG books, Robert Powers, in which he told of the $7743 deficit of last year. He criticized especially the Campus, and the Social Events and Film committees for their large deficits and warned every organization to stay within its budget this year. The deficit was covered by the $7908 surplus from previous years, leaving only $265.

Under new business Steve Baker moved to send two delegates, himself and one underclassman, to the ASG (Associated Student Governments) Conference in Washington. Allegheny is a member of this national organization which is designed to improve the flow of communication and ideas between the student governments across the country

The four day conference will be held Thanksgiving weekend and will include forums, seminars, and lectures. The motion was amended to limit the allocation to $250 with any extra costs to be reimbursed.

Mr. Baker then turned the chair over to Vice President Jim Deiter so that he could express his opinion in a discussion of the value of sending delegates to various conferences that will come up during the year. Baker and Bill Hyde will be looking into ways to find a new source of money since the ASG budget cannot afford these extra allocations.

It was decided, however, to provide $75 to send Dave Squires to a conference at Notre Dame on 'Institutionalized Racism.' It was pointed out that as effort should be made to allow all students an opportunity to apply to go to these various conferences as they come up, if a source of income can be found.

The meeting was concluded when Steve Baker read a selection from Souls of the Black Folk, in his attempt to add an inspirational note at the end of each meeting.

CENTER, CONTINUED FROM PAGE1

The architects are Sodz, Hess and McLauchlan, the same company which designed the other recent additions to the campus. The three-storey complex will have 125,066 sq. feet of space. Originally it was to be a series of separate buildings, connected only by breezeways, but it was decided that the room could be used more efficiently if it were all included in one building.

The center, known as the George Street Complex, is part of the Design for Progress Campaign. The Campaign, started in 1965, also raised funds for the recreation building and swimming pool, Ravine Dorm, and the renovation of several older buildings.

Baker: American Panic

by Jim Dowden

In spite of a snow storm and Allegheny Airlines, New York TIMES humorist Russell Baker arrived only a few minutes late for a reception in the C.U. Tuesday afternoon. After commenting on his trip to Allegheny, he answered questions and spoke about politics, both academic and national.

Mr. Baker began the questioning by asking the students present if there is an SDS chapter here: 'You know, a group of students who want to kidnap the Dean. After being assured by one student that the Dean was not worth kidnapping, he gave his opinion of student protest. 'If it s revolutionary, I'm against it, but that's because I've a vested interest in the Establishment.' He said that he generally supported the Columbia protests, because there was much at that University that needed changed. 'The University was being run by the federal government, as a branch of the CIA.' The worst aspect of the large university is, he said, 'how you lose your identity.

As far as personal views of the election goes, Baker didn t say much, since, he conceded, he hasn t decided whom to vote for. He did comment, however, 'some of the New Left are working tacitly with the Black militants to try to destroy the middle and bring on a confrontation with the Right; a dangerous tactic, he admitted, because "the Right always has the guns and the muscle--that was the lesson of Chicago. When asked if the election of Nixon would stop the trend of liberalism, he responded, "New Deal liberalism is being destroyed' due to the present polarization. 'Who's the most hated man in the U.S. today? The liberal. The Blacks hate him, the New Left kicks him.'

In response to questions, Mr. Baker spoke briefly about the newspaper business. He remarked that many newspapers

BAKER
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Chamber Music Series

The Music Department of Allegheny College will present the first of a series of three programs, dedicated to the literature of chamber music, Sunday, November 3, at 8:15 p.m., in Ford Memorial Chapel. Admission is free.

The opening selection, Mozart s String Quartet in C major, often called the 'Dissonance' Quartet because of its unusual slow introduction, to th first movement, will be played by the newly organized 'Artists-in-Residence Quartet,' consisting of Ivan and Carmen Romanenko, violinists, Herbert Neurath, violist, and Lilly Neurath, cellist.

Mr. and Mrs. Romanenko are associated with Thiel College, and Mr. Romanenko is also the director of the Greenville Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Neurath is the chairman of the Music Department of Allegheny College, the director of the Allegheny

MUSIC
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DATELINE: Washington

by Sally Seanor

'Let's keep it cool,' was an expression uttered repeatedly by the Washington, D.C. Director of Public Safety Patrick Murphy at a meeting of the District mayor and city council with civil rights organization leaders last spring. 'Let's keep it cool!' whispered District whites with their fingers crossed. 'Let's keep it cool! Let's keep it cool!' But, the fires and rioting of April 5, 1968, destroyed all previous wishes for peace in the capital.

One of the major advantages of the Washington Semester Program is the challenge it presents in the Washington Semester project. An independent research paper on a current government issue, the project necessitates initiative, creativity, perserverence, and clear rationale on the part of the student. In return, it rewards him with an enormous amount of self-satisfaction and a great deal of knowledge.

The project, similar to a senior project at Allegheny, must be at least forty-five pages in length. Personal interviews must serve as the primary source of information, since the purpose of the endeavor is to acquaint the student with government—not with a library! The topic must be original and the issue current. I did my project on the Urban League as a civil rights organization and its relevancy in the United States today.

In the last five years, since Martin Luther King led the historical March on Washington, civil rights has undergone a drastic transformation. Rather than working together, the numerous organizations are split and quarreling among themselves. In place of demonstrations for definite goals—such as in Selma, Alabama, we have uncontrolled protests and looting. Instead of minority pleas we have minority contempt and a polarizing society.

'In the midst of it all stands the Urban League, one of the oldest civil rights groups, and probably itself the most integrated civil rights organization. With eighty-three branches in major cities throughout the country, the Urban League is the only independent group with specific community and training programs. Its aims are directed toward equality in three major areas: housing, education, and employment.

yet, because it attempts to truly link whites and blacks, the Urban League often is criticized from both sides: Blacks accuse it of being 'Whitey's

DATELINE
CONTINUED PAGE 7

Film Review: "Green Berets"

by J. R. Covert

What we have here in the Green Berets, aside from rancid acting and a wandering plot, is not really the Americans versus the Viet Cong, but a universal WE versus a universal them; having, in truth, nothing to do with the Vietnam War.

The movie is so unreal, and the Americans so good, and the Enemy so bad, that even a Viet Cong would end up rooting for Our side.

It is John Wayne again who leads our gallant men into Hollywood s concept of war; with the addition, this time, of a left-wing, Commie-dupe reporter (David Janssen) who all the Green Berets sit around and laugh at because he is unable (believe it or not) to see the righteousness of our cause.

But don t worry; David goes over there to see for himself and ends up totally converted to Our side—even helping to exterminate some of them 'pes'y Congs' with a mortar.

In case anyone was wondering why we are over there, Green Beret Sgt. Aldo Ray tells you. Flinging down a captured Russian rifle and a box of Czech ammunition in front of Janssen (who had the temerity to ask why we are in Vietnam), he explains there can be NO doubting the International Communist Conspiracy (Ray, obviously, discerning no difference between the Russian and Czech Communist Parties).

And if anyone ever wondered why the Enemy casualty figures are so outrageously high each week, they explain that too. A lone American is attacked by four Cong and is able to knife three and impale the fourth on a broken tree branch before he succumbs to his own grievous wounds (saying, of course, that one of Us is worth four of Them any day).

From what little we learn of the Enemy, it seems they spend most of their time killing little kids' dogs; or, more often, killing little kids.

Our Vietnamese allies are played mostly by Japanese actors left over from second-rate WWII movies; and who, remembering other Wayne pictures, speak like American Indians. Quote: "Ugh. We build many camps. Clobber many Cong."

In case you want to know the plot, here s a summary: They overrun Our camp. We kill Them.

After this profound plot is completed (an hour and a half into the picture) another brief, totally unrelated, story of the capture of an Enemy general, using a seductive pro-Us agent, is pasted on; probably so they could fit in a little (and I mean a very little) sex action.

In other words, then, this is a movie geared to the 12-year-old mind, where Good (who is Us) fights Them. On top of this is slopped some faulty logic about our reasons for being there, a la Strom Thurmond (who spoke on the floor of the U.S. Senate to defend this picture), and how, after all, God is on our side.

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Liberalism and Labor

by Phil Langdon

Liberal leaders will soon have to confront the problem of how to push for social reforms without stirring up an angry reaction among blue collar workers.

If liberal goals are to stand any chance of realization, they must have more than the support of the intellectuals, minorities, and youth, for to function effectively, the liberal coalition must combine the ideas of intellectuals and the energy of youth with the millions of votes cast by workers and ethnic minorities.

Until recently the workers have comprised a vital segment of the liberal coalition which has elected presidents and sometimes dominated Congress. This year, as the Negro revolt has appeared more and more menacing to the laboring class, many workers have abandoned the liberal Democrats they traditionally support and have joined instead the bitter reaction symbolized by George Wallace.

Winning them back to liberalism will be difficult, for the sympathies of the working man are divided between a generally favorable attitude toward governmental activities and a fearful outrage toward threatening Negroes, rebellious students and violent anti-war demonstrators.

The movement toward the reactionary Grorge Wallace should come as no surprise, for the laborer can hardly be expected to ask for a govermnent which would aid the same groups he fears.

And the working man has much to fear today. Because he lives in a section of the city close to the Negro ghetto, he cannot enjoy the suburbanite's safety when rioting occurs. To promote racial integration he may see his children being bussed to decaying, overcrowded ghetto schools. At the factory where he works he must withstand increased competition from Negroes now being hired.

In short, he must pay the price for reforms advocated by students and intellectuals who enjoy the security of distance and confidence in a bright future.

Perhaps liberalism has already lost the worker; possibly the laborer will turn out to be a strong force for conservatism in American politics. Liberalism might be purified by the loss but it would also be rendered impotent.

This would be tragic, for what is needed now is a strong philosophy of constructive social change which takes into account the needs and fears of the working man, not an ideologically pure liberalism which must remain perpetually a minority viewpoint.

If the working man turns conservative or reactionary, the prospects for constructive change will be dealt a severe, if not fatal, blow. The Negro vote is becoming more important but it cannot offset the loss of blue collar people nor can the students and minority groups produce the large sums of money necessary to run political campaigns. Labor union funds keep liberal campaigns going and laborers votes keep liberals in office.

The blue collar worker, then, will be indispensable for a long time to the hopes of liberals and a strategy must be found to retain his support.

Liberal leaders, first of all, must make it clear that they deplore violence on the campus and in the slums; simultaneously they should point out the abuses that create a climate for violence. They must show that they approve of neither anarchy or the police state and that the only lasting alternative to either evil lies in the improvement of conditions for everyone.

Second, they must join to their concern for unfairly treated minorities a guarantee that the working class will not suffer disproportionately from social

LIBERALISM
CONTINUED PAGE 7

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The Young Republicans will hold a pre-election meeting Wednesday, October 30, at 7 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge of Quigley Hall.

DATELINE CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

organization. Whites are becoming wary of civil rights organizations in general, since many of them have become radical.

Not only must the Urban League defend itself against harassing, it must constantly reevaluate its position to determine whether it is relevant in out changing America. It faces problems of definition: What is militancy? Is it warfare or merely "aggressive activity?" What degree of militancy will best achieve desirable results?

The Urban League faces problems of finance.

It faces failure: In the last twenty years, the status of the Negro has declined compared to the status of the white--regardless of Urban League efforts.

Focusing on these questions, I examined the Urban Leagu and did case studies of the 1963 March on Washington and the 1968 Poor people s Campaign. I had twenty-two interviews with government officials, Urban League personnel, Negro citizens and civil rights leaders, and Poor People. I worked in the Urban League Rumor Clinic, established during the Campaign to stop rumors in the city. I attended Urban League meetings and returned to the dorm at American University to find my project topic on the news on television!

When I handed in my sixty-four pages at the end of the semester, I sighed with relief. But the people I met, the insight I gained, and the interest I had in the work made precious every hour I spent....

Only a couple of juniors applied for the Washington Semester Program this year. It is a wonderful opportunity. Don t blow your chance next vear, sophomores!!

LIBERALISM CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

reform. If bussing of students is used to end de facto school segregation, then new resources must st the same time be made available for improving the entire urban school system.

The desire for social reform must be stated as a general strategy for upgrading the whole city, not just the ghetto and its inhabitants.

Third, liberals must convince the laborer that in the long run reform will bring about stability and that inaction or repression will only make conditions worse than they are now.

The struggle to keep the laboring man in the liberal column will be difficult and probably cannot be entirely successful. But if liberalism is to remain productive, its appeal must stay broadly based and the fears of the working man must be dislodged.

MUSIC CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Sinfonietta and the first violist of the Erie Philharmonic Orchestra, in which Mrs. Neurath serves as a cellist.

Samuel Barber s deeply moving song 'Dover Beach, set to the words of Matthew Arnold s poem will be sung by Dr. W.S. Wright North, associate professor of music, accompanied by the 'Artists-in-Residence Quartet.' It is one of the very few songs which requires a string quartet as a medium of accompaniment rather than the customary piano or orchestra.

The concluding selection will consist of the Quintet for Piano and Strings in C minor by the Hungarian composer Erno von Dohnanyi. This is a vigorous and brilliant composition, an astonishing op. 1 by the late Romantic musician who was also active until his old age as a concert pianist and conductor.

Here, the string quartet will be joined by Priscilla Fullerton, instructor of music, who will make her debut as a chamber music player.

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INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR

Is democracy failing in Asia and Africa? Distinguished Indonesian diplomat and veteran of the internationalsceneLambertus N. Palar says, ·Certainly not. What is failing in most of the newly free countires is the Western form of democratic government. Mr. Palar should know. He has represented Indonesia throughout the world: as its first representative to the U.N. and most recently as ambassador to the United States.

On Friday, November 1, at 3:15 in Henderson Auditorium he will speak on the role of democracy in Asia and Africa. He will also address Dr. Merrick's International Politics class at 9:20 the following morning.

Former AmbassadorPalarparticipated intensely in U.N. activities. It was on his initiative that Asian and African members started to meet regularly. They later formed a permanent committee, known as the influential Afro-Asian Group. Mr. Palar chaired the first seven months of the committee. During this time the group sponsored the first of three decolonization resolutions.

Lambertus Palar is a staunch believer in the importance of the United Nations. When challenged with the seeming inability of the U.N. to solve international conflicts, Mr. Palar points out that the U.N. charter clearly prohibits action if there is no unanimity among the Security Council members, the U.S., the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and Nationalist China.

This unanimity could not be reached in the conflicts in Korea, Kashmir, Cyprus and the Middle East. Therefore he states, ·to criticize the U.N. for being unable to solve these international conflicts is asking the U.N. to do what its charter clearly prohibits. On the other hand, Mr. Palar cites the U.N. s ability to arrange armistice agreements in those areas.

Lambertus Palar firstappeared before the U.N. in 1947 to defend his country s position on ·the Indonesian Question . Before fighting broke out between the Netherlands and Indonesia he was a member of the Dutch parliament. After independence was achieved he headed a mission to the Soviet Union which threatened to block Indonesia s entrance to the U.N. His mission was successful and he became Indonesia's first Permanent Representative.

Three years later he left his U.N. post to become ambassador to India and Afghanistan. In 1955 the first Afro-Asian regional conference, the Bandung conference, met in Indonesia. Ambassador Palar returned home to assist the prime minister in preparing and leading the conference. At its close he was appointed ambassador to Bonn, and later Moscow.

In 1957, his government sent him to Canada where he remained for six years. At the same time he was an acting member of the Indonesian delegation to the U.N.

When Indonesia withdrew from the peace keeping organization in 1965 he was posted as ambassador to the United State. Mr. Palar retired from this post two years ago. Before his retirement as he puts it, 'I was given the pleasant task of bringing Indonesia back to the U.N.'

Mr. Palar has a working knowledge of the basic problems facing the 'emerging' nations. Since he owes no allegiance to either power block he can offer a fresh perspective of what democracy is and can be.

EXERGENIE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

equipment, costing around $30.

Mr. William Hanson, head of the department, has not revealed how long the gym will be closed if the equipment is not returned.

With missing bridges and missing exergenies,the CAMPUS asks ·what next?

BAKER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

are dying. People don't have as much time to devote to newspapers as they used to have... there s a lot competing for your attention. And the first thing many people do in the evening is slop up three martinis, and they re too stoned to read anything.

On political columns he said, "A lot of people read political columns the same way they read movie reviews, to find out what someone else thinks after they ve made their own opinion.' He [illegible] the columns have [illegible] effect on public opinion. [illegible] conservative col- [illegible]

example, he said: ·He s entertaining reading, but he has no influence. He's not even respected in the right wing of the Republican party, who's trumpet he professes to be.'

Speaking on his own column specifically, Mr. Baker said that he s almost completely independent of editorial supervision. As a personal philosophy he cited the senatorial response, ·the record will speak for itself . . .I didn't want the kind of column in which you tell people what they ought to be thinking."

The Department of Philosophy and Religion announces the first in a series of colloquia in philosophy. October 30 (Wednesday) Professor Martin Greenman, Chairman of the Philosophy and Religious Studies Department at Youngstown State University, will present a paper: ·What It Is To Make A Mistake In Philosophy' in the North Lounge of the C.U. at 7:30P.M.