

Decision on third term freshmen permissions may be made soon

By CHRISTY BUXTON

A decision on freshmen women's permissions may be made soon. The final decisions rest with President Pelletier and the Dean's of Students Office.

There is a definite possibility that women of the class of '74 may still have permissions throughout third term.

During the most recent meeting of the College Student Life Committee, made up of students, faculty, trustees, administration representatives, and President Pelletier, the permissions issue dominated the discussion.

"Most people were in favor of abolishing them for third term," Calvin Massie, a student member, said. There were a lot of "what if" questions brought up, but, he said, "nobody said anything strongly negative except maybe about parents. It won't be done this year because some parents would feel the college screwed them in the back because of what the catalogue says."

Massie was referring to Pelletier's concern about contradicting the 1970-'71 catalogue. He

feels the catalogue is a contract made with parents and that it would be "unethical" and possibly legally treacherous to contradict anything printed there.

"Parents could sue," the President said, citing a recent court decision against New York University that awarded lost tuition to parents because of NYU's shut-down last spring.

The Allegheny catalogue says, "There are no curfew hours for men, upperclass women, and third term freshmen women who have received parental permission."

According to several student members of SLC, the "whole committee is only advisory (to Pelletier)." Reportedly, they do not vote on issues. Pelletier described SLC as "a way of testing thinking and opinions."

This description of SLC's function came as a surprise to Ed Morse, ASG director of Residence Affairs. The Resident Affairs Committee submitted a recommendation that second and third term permissions for freshmen women be thrown out, and Morse said he was under the impression that

that proposal awaited approval or rejection by the Committee.

Pelletier said that he decided the issue should be "left to the Dean's office level," because it is a "matter of details and they're better able to handle it."

Pelletier and Dean of Students Drew Ragan agreed that the main obstacle is the technical aspect of how a no-permissions situation would be implemented.

Ragan said that he sees it as a decision between hiring an all night receptionist and installing a machine that would unlock a main door after a special ID card had been inserted.

The idea of student volunteer receptionists will probably be rejected because it was tried a number of years ago and the volunteers did not handle the responsibility well.

Cost of the two solutions still have to be figured out and compared before any decision will be made.



Sarah Raymond

DREW RAGAN, Dean of Students, sees the problem in ending third term freshmen women's permissions only as a question of choice between security devices.

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Homosexuals at Allegheny face varied problems

By SCOTT FINLEY

Whatever your personal opinions about homosexuality are, gay students at Allegheny believe they are based on society's negative stereotypes. Society's taboo on homosexuals affects gay people everywhere, creating innumerable problems. These problems have created a unique situation for the homosexual at Allegheny. He wants to be liberated, but still has all too real fears of oppression.

The most important thing that must be gotten across to society is that homosexuals are people. Only their sexual preference is different. The importance of impressing this idea upon the "straight" society came out in every interview. "Why can't gay people be treated as regular people, and let it go at that," said one disgruntled homosexual. "I just want to be accepted for what I am and be able to satisfy myself for what I am—without fear of criticism or derision."

The gay community must be viewed as valid and it must be recognized that homosexuals can contribute as well as any other man to the good of society as a whole. The homosexual shares many attributes and actions with the straight world. "I'm simply a person, with no special gift or evilness," said a gay source who has adjusted to the overall situation quite well. "Happiness and a sense of social security and worth are just as possible for gay people as for straights. However, the gay person must view his life in the proper perspective. Sexual relationships are only a small component of complete human relations. My relations with other people, of both sexes, can be loving and deep. You can't allow a sexual preference to dictate an entire life style."

Another outspoken homosexual added, "You're everything that you are, and gay is just a part of it." It must be understood

by all that the gay world is just a microcosm of the whole world.

Society's stereotype of the "typical" homosexual is not very realistic. The effeminate, loose wisted lispng queen does exist, but is undesirable to most gay people. Not only does he give them a bad image, but is also unattractive sexually. As one homosexual put it, "I'm looking for another guy, not a man impersonating a woman." The female stereotype is more unfortunate for straights that are effeminate than anyone else. Frequently, they are the ones who are often wrongly rumored to be "queers."

"From the beginning, I'll say that being gay isn't the greatest thing," lamented an otherwise happy homosexual. "Society subjects you to unbelievable external pressures. I wouldn't wish it on anybody."

Society's cruelty is harsh. Nobody says, "Some of my best friends are homosexual." Instead, you hear such put-down words as "fairy," "dyke," "fag-got," or "queer." To a gay person, these words are as vicious as "kike" or "nigger." "I'll tell you this, though," said gay author Merle Miller, "It's not true, that saying about sticks and stones; it's words that break your bones."

Volumes could be written on the harassment homosexuals receive. Police vice squad raids are an everyday fact in a homosexual's life in a city. The fear of losing jobs and the question of military service are only a few of the dilemma.

The problems of a young homosexual at Allegheny College can be especially frustrating. "The major problem is not being able to be one's self," a source said. "There is a definite loneliness among homosexuals here." However, that is also due to Al-

See FINLEY, p.8

Unity Center bogged down in cold, lack of funds

By DAVID BORREBACH

The Unity Center is bogged down in the cold. Renovation of the racial unity-community center, which went very well up through November, has been stagnated since that time. An omnipresent lack of funds, coupled with the Meadville winter is the chief cause of the lack of progress.

The Unity Center was established by a group of Meadville residents led by Freddie Harris in the first week of October 1970. The plans for the center include the renovation of the hundred year-old house and the subsequent development of community action programs. The renovation of the physical house must be completed before any of the programs are initiated.

In an interview with the Campus last October, Harris called for

anyone with experience in plumbing, electrical work, or who can just swing a hammer to lend their help to the Center. About 50 people from the College helped at the Center on various occasions over the length of first term. Harris cited Wayne Frederick, a junior, as one student who was a great help.

Frederick said he got interested in the Center by "reading the article in the Campus and deciding to walk down and have a look for myself." "I did some summer work with an electrical contractor, and, since the house had to be completely rewired, I volunteered."

"As it turned out," Frederick said, "I ended up doing all the wiring myself, and even had to contact the electrical inspector before the power hook-up."

"Actually, I haven't completed the wiring, but it's too cold to do anything down there. The two

portable kerosine heaters we rented were taken back for lack of funds, and the gas line to our heaters isn't connected yet."

When asked how the renovation of the house in general was going, Frederick said, "The rooms are in various stages of completion. The college is giving us extra lumber from the new C.U. construction to brace the floor of some rooms, while other rooms are complete with wallpaper and acoustic ceiling tile."

"The financial situation is in flux," Frederick added. "We have to get that gas line and furnace hooked up. It's just too cold to work down there without heat."

The Unity Center, then is in limbo. The weather has to warm up, and money has to come from "somewhere" before renovation can be completed, and the Center opened with all of its ambitious programs.



James Nunemaker

COLD WEATHER and lack of money have halted progress toward completion of the Unity Center downtown. The start of programs has been held up until the building can be completed.

Narrow legalism

The failure of the Instruction Committee to make retroactive its recommendation that the language and laboratory science requirements be abolished is without justification. If, as the committee indicated, freshmen entering the college next year can be "liberally educated" without being forced to take either a foreign language or a lab science, then it would seem the same would be said for students who had the unhappy fortune to arrive on campus one to four years earlier. True, the college can take refuge in a narrow legalism and force present students to live up to their "contract," but we fail to see how such an action can accomplish anything but an alienation of students who have been told their education and not the employment of a certain number of language teachers is the college's most important goal.

We must reject the argument that if some freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors have taken required courses, then their classmates must be made to take the same "punishment." This is an argument that rests on the notion of the requirements as punishment, and serves well to uphold the committee's conclusion that the requirements have not made for better educated liberal arts graduates.

We urge the Instruction Committee to reconsider its decision, and we urge the full faculty to accept the abolition of the language requirement for all students - present and future.

Unnecessary secrecy

Despite the addition of students to faculty committees more than a year ago, the secrecy that has long surrounded these depositories of academic power remains virtually intact.

The result is that the mass of students still have no voice in the decisions being made that will affect their future years at Allegheny. The method of selection of students to the committees was drawn up by the faculty in such a way that it eliminates any possibility that students might represent a definite constituency.

The most common method of selection is for the majors in a particular department to meet and select their department's nominees to the pool from which students are chosen to serve on individual committees. In some departments, however, professors select students for the pool without even consulting with the majors. The students in the pool are permitted to request assignment to a certain committee, but no assurance is given that they will get their choice. We know one student now serving on a committee who didn't even realize he was being considered for service until he saw himself listed as member of a committee he had never heard of in the college catalogue.

The result has been that, since students are rather awkwardly selected and assigned to committees, they do not participate as equal to the faculty in most cases. Since the students have no constituencies, they report to no one -- not even ASG -- on the committee's actions.

'Who's to Say?'

By MICHAEL MCGOUGH

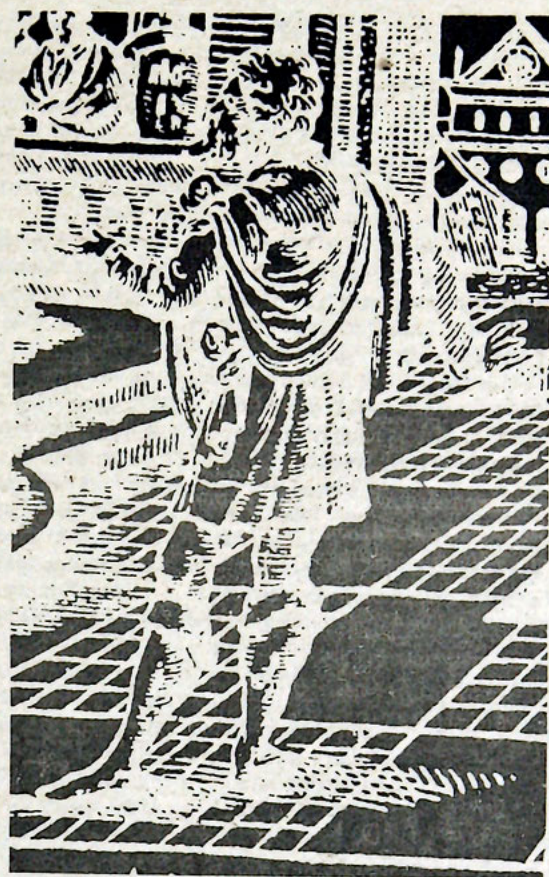
If one had to find a motto for the "counter-culture" that developed in the last part of the 1960s -- meaning the revolutionary changes in political and social thought as well as in "life-style," and encompassing everything from the peace movement to the "new morality" to Women's Liberation -- none better could be found than "Who's to Say?" Who's to Say that the United States is any more humane and democratic than Cuba or China or North Vietnam? Who's to Say that living (physically and spiritually) drugged in a commune is an evasion of personal responsibility? Who's to Say that the Black Panthers are inarticulate hoodlums? Who's to Say that "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" contains some nonsense? Who's to Say that children should be raised at home by their mother? And Who's to Say that there is anything immoral about abortion or heroin addiction or homosexuality?

Admittedly, I am painting this picture of relevant relativism with wide, wide strokes, and it is obvious that the facile analysis allowed by this space won't do justice to the dynamics of any of the social and political movements mentioned here. But it is possible to do with the recent past what historians manage to do with the distant past -- sketch basic changes of attitude that underlie diverse developments.

I choose "Who's to Say?" because the one attitude common to the drug culture, the revolution or "Movement," and the "New Morality" is a dulling of all critical faculties and a resistance to making judgments of any kind. For a variety of reasons, the traditional notion of "free speech" has been perverted and the once-clear distinction between the right to express any opinion and the "right" not to be criticized for it has all but disappeared for many people in these relevant times. (In one sense, the two do go together, because of polarization. Of ten college students at a pot party, there will be none who really disagree with the others on basic issues, and the same is true of an Elks Club poker party.)

The chief cause of political relativism is no doubt the Vietnam war. The young people who found the "My Country Right or Wrong", jingoism of the war repugnant in their disgust lost all perspective on the world situation. "Who's to Say?" that the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia was any more to be condemned than American actions in Vietnam, or indeed, that Russia is any less free than the U.S.? (Stupidities like the government's prosecution of the Chicago 8 only made it easier for relevant relativists to blur important distinctions.)

If Vietnam and the protest movement it sparked made for relativism, so did the drug-oriented "counter-culture" (or if you borrow from Charles Reich's frothy tribute to youth culture, "Consciousness III"). From "Do Your



Own Thing" and "If it Feels Good, Do It" it is not a long trip to "Anything Goes." But "hippie" relativism didn't really flower until members of the counter culture became paranoid and insisted, not only that they not be shot for their looks (as in Easy Rider), but that no one dare comment on them or draw inferences from them. "Who's to Say" that "freaking out" is an evasion?

The third broad force that pushed us all towards relativism was the revolutionary "Movement" and particularly the black "revolution." Here, oddly enough, the relativism so much in vogue among some blacks and Leonard Bernstein-type living room liberals is radically inconsistent with the most important assumptions of the early civil rights movement. Martin Luther King and other integrationists campaigned against inferior segregated schools partly because black students received infinitely poorer educations than did whites, thus losing skills important for economic advancement. Now, one dare not make the absolutely necessary logical connection between any charge of white racism or oppression and the result of that oppression--many poorly educated and backwards blacks. When blacks who have been victimized by poor schools do poorly on examinations, it is now fashionable to insist that the tests are "culturally biased" or designed to measure only "middle class, white" skills. "Who's to Say" that we should even correct the grammar of students in ghetto schools? It is far easier to evade difficult problems by calling them something else, and so "Who's to Say" that their dialect isn't another language deserving of no more "correction" than French or Chinese?

Much more disturbing to me than the vogue of relativism in politics or education is the "Who's to Say" mentality when applied to what psychologists somewhat coldly call "interpersonal relations." I'm sorry, but in encountering people, I must make judgments of them, as I must make judgments of myself; all of us daily choose between facing and overcoming limitations or rationalizing them, between passing a needed judgment on our goals and evading the self-examination and self-discipline that is required of reflective individuals. But "Who's to Say" that I should make every attempt to be fair in my perceptions of the world? "Who's to Say" that I should be distressed if someone with potential finds "freaking out" (or dumbly accepting an assembly-line job) the path of least introspective resistance? "Who's to Say?" Ultimately, I am, at the risk of self-righteousness, and faulty judgment, to be sure, but a judgment wrongly made is preferable to an attitude that regards something as no better or no worse, no truer or no more false than anything else.

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'Vegetable' future for ASG Council

To the Editor:

The ASG Council meeting last Sunday night was finally adjourned at 11:10, making it one of the longest, if not the longest, meeting of the year. Even by that time, all business had not been completed and the adjournment had to come as a motion from the floor. Previous to the adjournment, discussion had been gavelled closed a couple of times because "it was getting late."

One member of Council estimated 50 minutes of his time "wasted" by parliamentary embroilments and irrelevant debate. Other members of Council obviously resented the same thing, considering the issues insignificant and the technical horseplay stupid. In a fit of weariness, they voted to adjourn the meeting even before the completion of the usual "Comments and Criticisms" and "Announcements."

Much of the blame was laid on Paul Greenwald and Bob Godshaw for wasting everyone's time with their "ego trips." Personally, I would like to commend Mr. Greenwald and Mr. Godshaw for their honest desire to see what they consider to be important issues, relevant to the campus, discussed and given the attention they deserve. Such issues as the validity of ASG as a representative body, and the ethicality of holding stock in companies that support the apartheid policy of South Africa were brought up in the form of proposals but were cheated of their due discussion by parliamentary jockeying and curtailment in the interest of expediency. The impatience of Council as a whole to tolerate full discussion of these matters can be attributed mainly to boredom--the boredom of passivity.

Of the 50 members of Council, only a handful ever participate in any of the discussions on any of the issues. (This, by the way, is

one of the best arguments for or against an Allegheny Student Symposium. If elected representatives, who have volunteered for the job, don't participate in Council by voicing their opinions, can the student body as a whole be expected to?)

Three people on Council easily account for more than 50 per cent of the legislative action brought before it. Few, if any, recommendations for improvement or change have come out of the Standing Committees, but this, according to the By-Laws of the Constitution, is one of their functions. Half-baked proposals and half-hearted research are presented at meetings because no one wanted to do the work involved in a complete job.

This leads to a situation we could call the ASG Syndrome: due to feelings of inferiority and (let's face it) apathy, the representative must adopt a defense mechanism. He will tend to retreat behind the fence of irritation and hide behind the shield of annoyance to avoid speaking his mind on any issue or taking it upon himself to initiate any legislative action.

This, then, is the cancer of ASG. Not the shenanigans of the radicals on the one side of the room nor the "iron fist" of the man in the middle nor the trivial intricacies of Robert's Rules of Order shooting back and forth between the two. The real cancer is the one that paralyzes the voices of those people who should be representing themselves and their constituents by exploring the issues instead of trying to dispose of them in the most expedient manner possible. This is the one thing that can destroy ASG as an effective student body and student voice.

Silence, the silence of apathy, the silence of boredom, the silence of LETTER, p.5

Help center workers 'willing and able'

To the Editor;

I am writing this letter to encourage the student body to turn to the Help Center when confronted by a problem they are unable to solve alone.

I found out that I was pregnant about the eighth week of last term and that I had no one to turn to. I had decided that an abortion was in my case the best solution, but I was undecided as to which path to choose in getting help.

I did not go to the Park House to talk with anyone about my problems because I, as many students, was unnecessarily hassled by the religious connotation connected with the place. I did however talk to a student on the Help Center staff who, through her knowledge, was able to supply me with excellent professional references. This gave me a definite direction to follow that eventually led to a legal abortion in New York State over vacation.

Since returning to school I have made an effort to go to the Park House and familiarize myself with the information and services which these interested and helpful students offer.

I hope that students confronting problems like mine, or any sort, will take advantage of the Help Center and realize that these people are genuinely interested and concerned. From my exper-

ience I found that the Help Center people are willing and able to help with anything from birth control to bummers. All it takes is a simple phone call or a short walk to the Park House. Name withheld Jan. 26, 1971

Off the ducks

By KEN ANDREWS

The decision of the Instruction Committee to recommend the abolition of the foreign language requirement and the rather drastic change in the nature of the science distribution requirement raises the question of just what it is that a liberal arts college should do.

No one can reasonably deny that a broad span of knowledge is possessed by liberally educated men. They have knowledge of such diverse fields as history, geography, politics, theology and philosophy, sociology, psychology, the fine arts, the sciences. Alleghenians must now ask whether the Instruction Committee's recommendation is in the interest of producing liberally educated persons.

Speaking solely for myself, I do not believe it is. If I had not been required to enroll in lab science courses, I never would have done so. As it was, I took Geology I and Physics I---both courses which many Alleghenians have taken to satisfy this requirement. As these two courses are presently constituted, any student can more or less glide through them and receive a respectable grade (i.e., a "C") without even reading the texts. I did.

As far as the foreign language requirement is concerned, I exempted it with my college board achievement test score in Latin. Today, I could probably not even decipher the first paragraph of Caesar's "Gaullic Wars" without a Latin-English dictionary.

In short, neither the language nor the science distribution requirements as they have been constituted have helped me at all. But this is not a good reason to do away with them--one might as well say that since the present welfare system is not helping the poor, we should

abolish all welfare programs.

Instead, the Instruction Committee ought to consider ways of motivating people to learn a foreign language fluently or to really learn something in laboratory science courses. Perhaps if the College were to adopt the rule that all literature must be read in its original language, instead of using English translations, more students would learn a second language. Perhaps the use of English in dormitories should be abolished, with each dorm then speaking a different language. Perhaps the Campus and WARC should use different foreign languages, but never English. In short, instead of making the learning of a foreign language merely a requirement to be suffered through, it should be made a way of life.

The problem of laboratory sciences is more difficult to deal with. Basically, however, the courses generally taken by non-science majors for distribution should be made as tough as possible. Further, everyone should be required to take four of five laboratory courses rather than none or two.

As a basic rule of thumb then, the Instruction Committee should toughen those courses generally taken mainly for distribution, add more courses to the number required for distribution and, of necessity, reduce the number of electives to make this possible. The Instruction Committee should endeavor to make sure that no course at Allegheny will be regarded as a "duck" by students and that students learn something in each course. This may seem a harsh proposal, but it should be remembered that it is dearth (difficulty of achievement) alone that gives a thing its value.

The State of the Union

By MIKE MIZE

One week ago today President Nixon delivered the most revolutionary State of the Union message ever received by Congress and the American public. The thrust of his speech was a call for a new American Revolution, a revolution in which both Congress and the Executive branches would provide for the reallocation of some of their authority in deference to State and local governments, and to provide in Mr. Nixon's words, "power to the people". This revolution is necessary, says Mr. Nixon, because, "We have gone through a long dark night of the American spirit" and the time has come for us to rise up once again, borne up by the "lift of a driving dream."

Although the President failed to define this "dream" in any precise definitional context, he did announce six major goals, upon which he pleaded the 92nd Congress to act. They were: 1) Completion of the business left unfinished by the 91st Congress. 2) "A return to prosperity" (curbing of inflation and a halt to rising unemployment) utilizing an expansionary (deficit) budget. 3) "Restoration of our national environment". 4) Improvement of health care (limited guaranteed medical care). 5) "Strengthening and renewal of our state and local governments" (revenue sharing). 6) "Sweeping reorganization of the Executive Branch." This reorganization would consist of

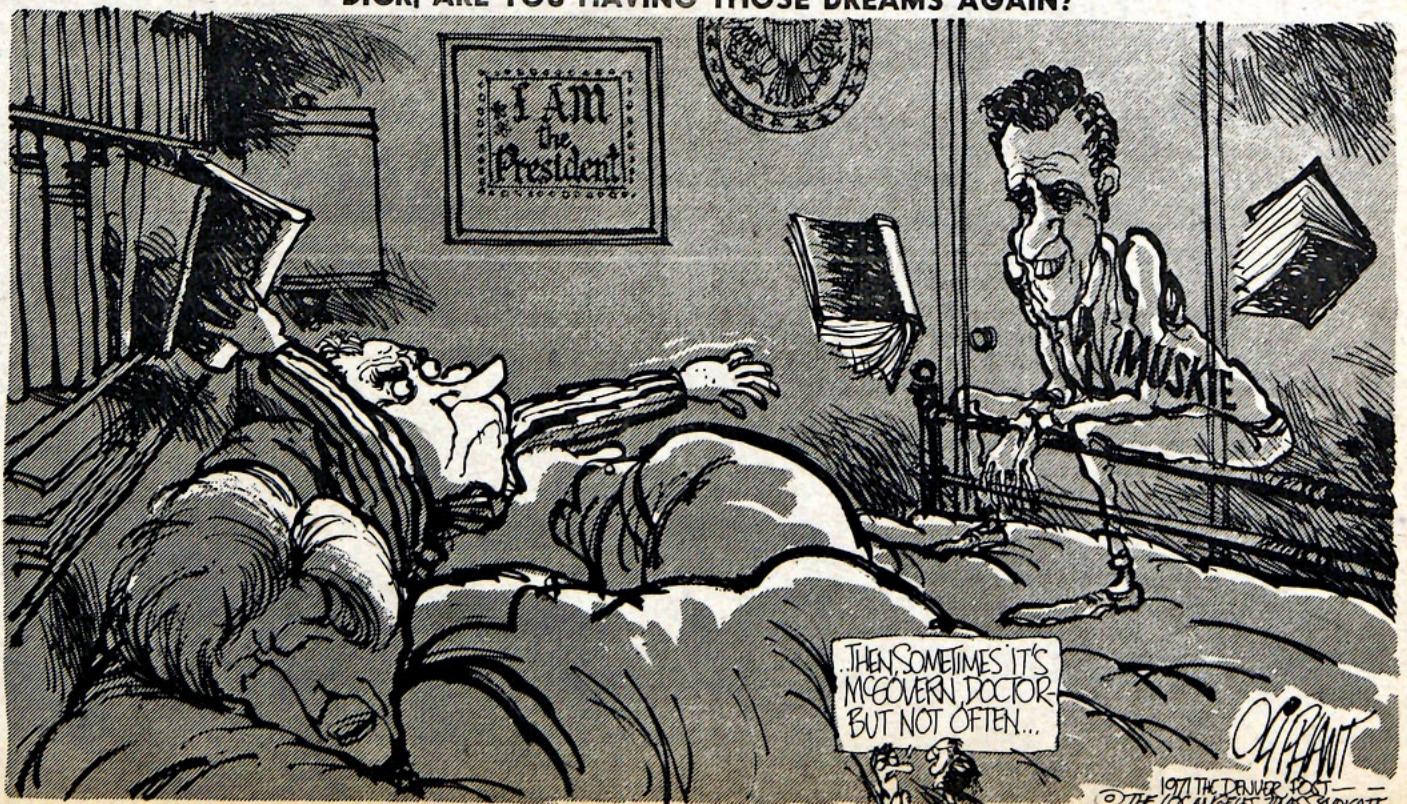
condensing the present twelve cabinet positions into eight. The Departments of State, Justice, Defense and the Treasury would remain intact while the remaining eight would be divided and regrouped into four new departments.

Of the six goals, the last three are destined to be the most controversial. There are very few who will argue with the need for better and increased medical care in this country, but many will argue that the President's specific plan is not enough. If Mr. Nixon's preliminary plans are to be carried out, they will provide for federal aid to medical schools, disaster insurance for middle class Americans and guaranteed medical care for those people who fall in the poverty range. The Democrats have long contended that nothing short of guaranteed medical care for all Americans will satisfy them. There have already been rumors to the effect that such a plan will be introduced in the Senate either this week or next by Senator Kennedy. Compromise on this point between Nixon and the Senate is a possibility but the Dems claim that compromise, so near an election, is doubtful.

The fifth goal, strengthening and renewing of State and local government, is entirely contingent upon the idea of revenue sharing. When this concept was being discussed several weeks

See MIZE, p. 5

'DICK, ARE YOU HAVING THOSE DREAMS AGAIN?'



In the Playshop

'Empire Builders': a two hour fiasco

By ROB SHEPHERD

When Donald Cairns' production of "The Empire Builders" opens at the Playshop tonight, the audience will be presented with a naturalistic interpretation of an absurdist play, meaning that it is one of the least successful of recent Playshop productions.

Glimmers of life

Nevertheless, there are glimmers of life in the two-hour fiasco. Boris Vian's plot is a powerful parable of modern society, as a family retreats ceaselessly from the unknown fear which lies behind the Noise (a sound which combines the worst of sirens and factory machinery), accompanied by the Schmurz, "the who suffers", whom they beat whenever angry, uncomfortable or embarrassed. A hulking ruin, gray-bandaged and several times mortally wounded, as played by Jim Murphy the Schmurz absorbs an enormous quantity of kicking, pounding and whipping, most convincingly. He is both the core and the best part of the play. However, since he is silent throughout and initiates action rarely, the burden of the play must be carried by someone else.

So much for the acting

Here is the crux of the problem. No one else does carry the plot forward. Steve McConnell is good as the harsh, asinine, domineering Father yet his English accent is incongruous and his comic talent, so well displayed in "Pantagloize", keeps breaking out to destroy the tension. As the mother, Sandy Tompkins is a dumb ass who assents servilely to the father's every wish while resenting it immensely and taking it out on her daughter Zenobia (Cedie Lawry) and the Schmurz.

Miss Lawry does well as a bitter, petulant adolescent, and the only one who admits to seeing the Schmurz huddles in his little corner. Her face is not particularly expressive, but her voice is excellent. She does not seem thirteen, but yet her own age, 19, is not too unbelievable for the character. As for Miss Tompkins, her affected way of moving

and acting is often too much for credibility.

Gail Humphries as the family's bitter, lust-loving maid is both inadequate and incongruous. One wonders why she was necessary at all.

Tom Powell as the Neighbor who comes on the family's who comes in to the family's second retreat in Act II is pathetically vapid, and does nothing with the part.

The total therefore is: Murphy very good, McConnell creditable, Miss Lawry rather good, Miss Tompkins mediocre, Miss Humphries and Powell abominable. No one seems to be the age he is supposed to be.

So much for the acting. Its flaws must be blamed on the shortness of the rehearsal time (15 days); the lack of active direction from Mr. Cairns, who had a lingering illness during those two weeks; miscasting; and the style of directing, which would have been fine for "Death of a Salesman" but made Murphy-Schmurz a glaring inconsistency.

Partial redemption

Though the last scene, which should have been horrifying, left me wondering what was missing, Playshop veterans McConnell and Murphy do partially redeem the show in Act III.

Mrs. Graham Bird's set is excellent. Both realistic and very adaptable, it changes during the two intermissions from a fairly comfortable living room to a bare and smaller room to an attic which would make the claustrophobic shudder. The window in this attic is also well done.

Mr. Richard Overmyer's and Scott Choffel's lighting begins dim and darkens with each act. Although more spots would be helpful, the effect is generally good.

About the play itself: it bears a distinct resemblance to "And Things That Go Bump in the Night", projecting the same dull depression and nameless fear. Because of the difficulty of sustaining this, it would require work like that which went into "Things That Go Bump" to make this absurdist tragedy succeed. Such an effort was not forthcoming, and the responsibility must be laid primarily on Cairns.



MIKE TROMBLEY

FATHER (Steve McConnell), seated, and the Schmurz (Jim Murphy) in the Playshop's production of Boris Vian's absurdist play, "The Empire Builders."

'Palox': a slim volume that's still too thick

By BETTY PORRAZZI

"All things are part of one thing," but it would be better if this weren't part of anything, which it obviously isn't. Theoretically, this slim, but still too thick at 54 pages, volume of pseudo-poetry presents parallel developments of three individuals. Apparently it was obvious to the three authors that their unusual experiences were related. Somehow I can't see the connection. Furthermore, I find myself wishing that they had never gotten together to compare notes.

At the Junior High School level it would have been acclaimed as the work of three geniuses. At the college level it should be thrown out. In general, the poets (?) tried too hard to be symbolic. The pages are filled with metaphors that are just beyond the scope of the human imagination: "someone had left an ironing board all over the room/I sensed it with my chest hairs."

But even if we ignore these few faults and examine the general impression, the book still leaves much to be desired. The themes, if you can find them, are elusive, bordering on incoherent. Granted, a poem is a personal creation, but if it's so personal as to be unintelligible to anyone else, I beg you--keep it to yourself!

The books are being sold by some brave students at dinner in all dining halls and fraternities. The price is 50 cents, but believe me, it would be better if you just gave them the money.



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W.D. Snodgrass visits Allegheny, reads poetry in chapel

By LOREN LAMY

On Wednesday evening in Ford Chapel, poet W. D. Snodgrass gave a reading of nine of his more famous poems from his published books, "After Experience" and "Heart's Needle" (which won the Pulitzer Prize in Poetry in 1960.)

Mr. Snodgrass began with, what he termed, "warming up pieces," "The Lovers Go Fly a Kite" and "Leaving the Motel." Both poems were inspired by his students at Wayne State University.

He read "The Examination," which was written specifically for a Phi Beta Kappa ceremony at Columbia University. "You have to get even with people somehow," Mr. Snodgrass (who was not a member of Phi Beta Kappa) said. "I write poems." The poet expressed his jealousy of scholars but admitted that he did not read as extensively as he could have. "I'd have done anything to be a scholar," he said, "except read those books."

"April Inventory," one of Mr. Snodgrass' more recent and well-known poems, emphasized the poet's sensitivity to the non-academic world around him and his disillusionment with the scholars who got "the jobs, the dollars."

Mr. Snodgrass prefaced his reading of the title poem from his book "After Experience" by saying, "Tell me something about yourself and not what uniform of ideas you're trying to wear today."

"A Flat One" (hospital slang for a corpse) described the long-



MIKE TROMBLEY

W. D. SNODGRASS, a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, read nine of his poems here Wednesday night in Ford Chapel. He has been visiting Allegheny for three days.

awaited death of a patient dying of lung cancer in the veteran's hospital in which Snodgrass once worked.

Mr. Snodgrass closed his presentation with a reading of three humorous poems by the German poet Morgenstern, "The Knee," the story of a knee wandering alone without a body; "The Pike," concerning the struggle of a vicious fish trying to go straight by becoming a vegetarian; and "The Wallpaper Flower."

Before leaving the campus on Friday, Mr. Snodgrass spoke to several writing classes on "Finding the Poem" and "Tact and the Poet's Force," and to the Modern Art classes presented "Poems for Paintings." All sessions were open to the student body, as space permitted.

Mr. Snodgrass' visit to the Allegheny campus was sponsored by state funds from the Pennsylvania Poetry Series and by the William P. Beazell Memorial Fund.

MIZE, continued from page 3

ago, it seemed that Nixon would be able to garner the needed support from both parties. However, that optimism lasted only until the outline of the program was made available. Nixon has called for \$16 billion dollars to be turned back to State and local governments. Six of the \$16 billion would come from already existing programs such as Title I, which provides funds for education and the model cities program. The plan offers \$11 billion dollars per year to be used in six broad areas: urban development, rural development, education, transportation, job training and law enforcement. The other \$5 billion would be for the states to use as they see fit.

Revenue sharing, itself, has deep roots in the kind of socialist policies that have been professed by such leading socialists as Norman Thomas and F.D.R. It was originally felt that the philosophy behind the plan would, in and of itself, carry the weight necessary for the passage of such a proposal. But this past week members of both parties have contested, and rightly so, that they are unwilling to hand out such vast sums with little or no knowledge of how it was to be spent. They argue that time has shown local government to be more dishonest than even the Federal government and that any progress which has been made through programs like Title I will be for naught. Some Republicans will argue that this is "creeping socialism". Some Democrats will argue that the plan does not go far enough. They will all argue it to death.

The last major goal expressed in Mr. Nixon's State of the Union message was the reorganization of the Executive Branch, which will probably be the first to go down in defeat. If this reorganization program is to become an actuality, the President and his supporters will have to prove beforehand that it will allow those existing, successful programs to remain effective and that it will provide more innovation in upcoming programs. The success of any program, however, is contingent upon the funds available to implement it. The Revenue Sharing proposal, previously mentioned, will come into direct conflict with this organization, in that it takes \$16 billion away from areas which will be the responsibility of the four new cabinet positions.

More trouble on this issue will arise when those Senate and House committee members, charged with the allocation of funds, find themselves out of jobs.

Mr. Nixon's "divine dream" is dependent on the passage of all six goals outlined in his Union message. If attitudes in Washington continue in the present vein, nightmare would seem a more appropriate, yet not forceful enough word. But this time, as though he were already confident, this time, as though he were already confident of defeat, the President has made all the necessary preparations. In the end of his message, Mr. Nixon informed the Democratic Congress that the future of the United States was in their hands, represented by his six major goals. In this charge he has laid all the groundwork necessary for his re-election in 1972. If his goals are actualized, the minimal positive effects they might produce will certainly outweigh any progress made by the previous Democratic administration. Should the proposals die on the floors of a Democratic Congress it will only prove that the "other party" is unwilling to accept the responsibility of setting things straight in "this good and great country."

In his closing remarks Mr. Nixon made the following statement, "The truly revered people in history are those who gave power to the people, not those who took power away from the people." Shall we reverre thee, Dick?

LETTER, cont. from p. 3

lence of fear of ridicule, is a tumor destroying the meaning and purpose of ASG. We'd better cut it out, literally and figuratively. Both Mr. Greenwald and Mr. Godshaw are seniors this year. If this crucial operation isn't performed before they leave, ASG can look forward to shorter meetings and a vegetable existence.

Dannie Wilkins
ASG Representative
January 25, 1971

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS for N.Y. state jobs held in N.Y. state. Examinations now scheduled on Mar. 27. Feb. 6, Mar. 13, Apr. 4 and May 22 dates have been cancelled. Applications and test site listings in Placement Center, 208 Ruter. Must be in by Mar. 1.

FOREIGN OBJECTS wanted for display in library from Feb. 13-27. Contact Mrs. Bailliet, Miss Touati, Mr. Lotze, or the Murray Hall secretary. Please identify objects as to owner, name of object, country of origin and any pertinent data.

NOTHING Happened This Morning, by David Bienstock; Flesh of the Morning, and Destifilm, both by Stan Brakhage will be shown in Carr Hall on Sun., Feb. 1. Free admission. (an ASG Film Committee presentation.)

ASG FILM COMMITTEE Anyone interested in films can contact John Burke at 336-1461.

HELP CENTER 463 Park Ave. open Mon.-Thur. 9:00 pm-2:00 am; Fri. and Sat. 9:00 pm-4:00 am; Sun. 9:00 pm-2:00am. Phone: 724-4369. Info on drugs, birth control, pregnancy, homosexuality, anxiety, suicide, and depression. Referral service to professionals on request.

SUMMER JOB applications are now coming into the Placement Center. Several positions are open, especially for camps and resorts. 208 Ruter.

WARC and the College Union will present two original one hour Fire-sign Theater shows this weekend.

"Live at the Ash Grove" will be tonight at 12:15 am Saturday, January 30, at 11:30 pm., "Power Is Trouble and Trouble Is Not Funny" will be aired.

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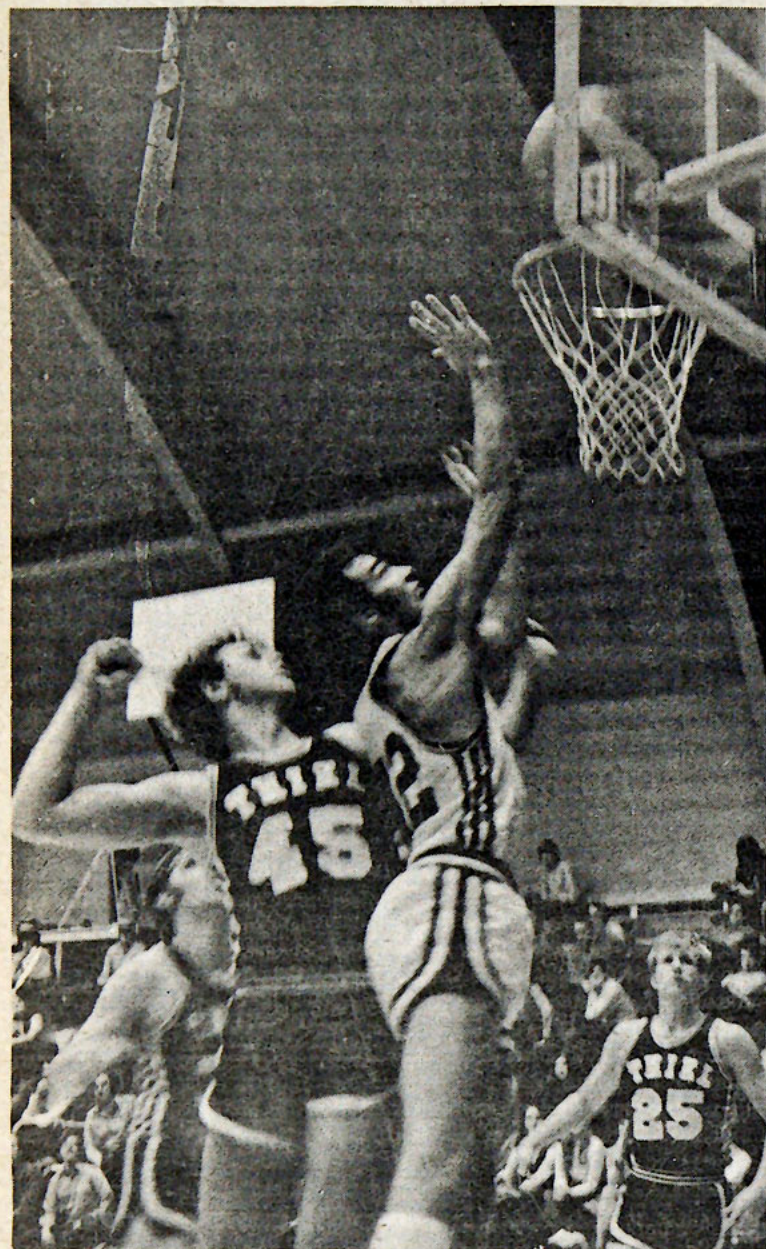
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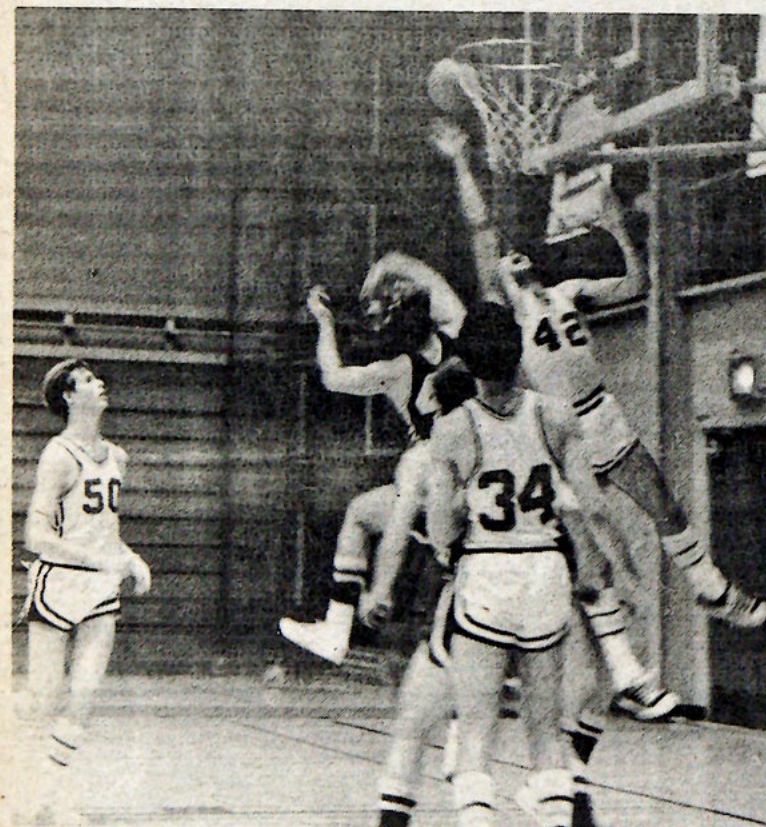
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Gators gain one game lead in conference play



MIKE TROMBLEY

Trenkle goes up for a score as Fleischer attempts to block the shot. Trenkle had a cold night from the field, making only 3 of 9 attempts.



MIKE TROMBLEY

Trenkle, battling Thiel's Yambrovich underneath the Allegheny goal, strains to gain possession of the ball.

By JACK MCCAIN

Allegheny holds a one game lead over W&J in the Presidents Athletic Conference race, thanks to Western Reserve's narrow 72-70 victory over the Presidents Wednesday night and the Gators' thrashing of the Thiel Tomcats on Tuesday. W&J's loss to Reserve drops their record to 4-2 while Allegheny's win moves the Gator record up to 5-1 in the conference, and 5-3 overall.

Although no one seriously doubted that Allegheny would beat Thiel, an attitude that usually makes the situation ripe for an upset, Thiel did lead the Gators for the first five minutes, but no more. Perhaps it was the Gators' self-confidence that kept them from running away with the game. A sure factor was the Gators' poor foul shooting. Allegheny made only 11 of 22 free throws, while Thiel converted 25 of 32 charity tosses to keep the score closer than it might have been.

Thiel opens scoring

Thiel took the opening jump and scored immediately, with Medica drawing a foul from Chuck Rosenthal in the process. Medica sank the free throw to complete the three point play. Joe Knap fouled Fleischer, who hit on his free throw to give Thiel a 4-0 lead. After two minutes had elapsed without an Allegheny score, Knap put the Gators on the board with a hook shot, his only score of the night.

The Gators passed Thiel, 11-10, at the 15:00 mark, as Rosenthal hit from the top of the lane. By the time five more minutes of play had gone by, the Gators owned a nine point lead, 21-12. The Tomcats closed the gap slightly in the last eight minutes of the half to trail by five, 34-29, going into the intermission.

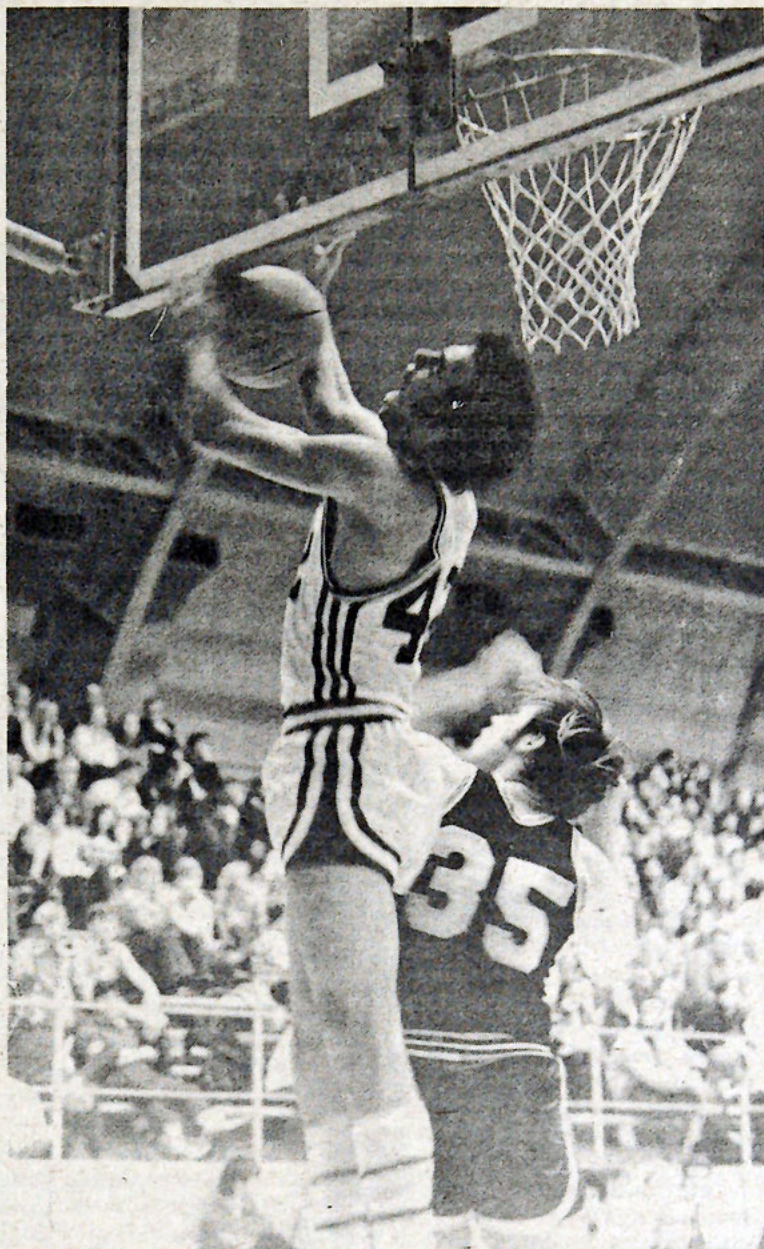
Matter of time

Doug Trenkle began the second half by hitting from the high post. Fletcher tried to throw a pass over or through Derek Doefferinger from about two feet away, but Doefferinger intercepted and took the ball the length of the court for two. Doefferinger then slithered along the left base line for another score, giving the Gators an 11 point lead, 40-29.



MIKE TROMBLEY

Doefferinger leaps toward the basket in a twisting scoring attempt.



MIKE TROMBLEY

Doug Trenkle surrounds one of his 20 rebounds as Thiel's Yambrovich looks on. Yambrovich had 14 rebounds for the Tomcats.

The biggest lead that Allegheny amassed was 14 points, midway through the second half, at 54-40. From that point on, it was just a matter of running out the clock, with Allegheny and Thiel more or less trading scores until the final buzzer sounded.

Tom Miller had his best night since the opening game, hitting 7 of 14 from the field and two free throws for 16 points. Derek Doefferinger made over 50% of his field goal attempts once more, scoring on 9 of 17 attempts. These points plus 4 foul shots gave him 22 points on the night, high for both teams. Doefferinger's 22 points also enabled him to

take over the overall scoring lead. Doefferinger has scored 139 points in eight games, an average of 17.4 points per game. He has made 53 of 98 attempts for a 54% field mark.

Trenkle snares 20 'bounds

Wagoner led thiel scorers with 18. Medica had 16, but made only 25% of his shots, shooting 24 times and sinking but 6.

Joe Knap continues to lead the team in rebounds, pulling down 12 to raise his total to 79, nearly 10 per game. Doefferinger follows close behind with 73. But Doug Trenkle climbed up among the three leading rebounders by gathering in 20, the high individual rebound total for one game this year, against Thiel.

Allegheny next sees action Monday night in the David Mead Fieldhouse at 8pm against Westminster in a non-conference game.

ALLEGHENY

	FG	FT	Reb.	Pts.
Trenkle	3-9	4-8	20	10
Miller, R.	0-0	0-0	1	0
Doefferinger	9-17	4-6	9	22
Henvey	0-0	0-0	1	0
Knap	1-5	0-0	12	2
Bell	2-4	0-0	4	4
Rosenthal	7-18	1-4	4	15
Stupiansky	0-2	0-0	0	0
Miller, T.	7-14	2-4	7	16
TOTALS	29-69	11-22	58	69

	FG	FT	Reb.	Pts.
Ricci	2-6	2-3	0	6
Jones	0-0	0-0	1	0
Wagoner	6-14	6-8	5	18
Medica	6-24	4-7	5	16
Quinn	0-0	0-0	3	0
Yambrovich	4-11	2-3	14	10
Fletcher	0-2	0-0	3	0
Fleischer	3-8	3-4	11	9
TOTALS	21-65	25-32	42	59

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Junior varsity downs Thiel

Allegheny's JV squad improved its season record to 3-1 with a 70-48 romp over the Thiel juniors prior to Tuesday's varsity game. Thiel neither led nor threatened the Gators throughout the entire game as Allegheny handled the Thiel JVs as easily as the varsity later dealt with their adversaries.

After a scoreless first minute of play, Gerry Shamberger slipped underneath to record the Gator's first bucket. Rick Haver blocked a shot and passed ahead to Dale Englehardt who scored on a fast break. Englehardt earned the Gator's next score by putting a good head fake to the right and moved to his left on the Tomcat between him and the basket.

Slow first half
Scoring in the first half was somewhat slow, with neither team having much of a shooting hand from the field. Allegheny scored

most of its first half points on fast breaks and drives by Shamberger, and held a 26-18 halftime lead.

Allegheny's offense picked up in the second half as the Gators nearly doubled their first half point production. Thiel stayed within 11 for about four minutes of the last period, but with the score at 36-25, the Gators went on a 16 point scoring splurge to blow Thiel's chances of winning back to Greenville.

Coach substitutes
In the first half the Thiel coach had substituted an entire new team when the situation started to look desperate, but he didn't try this maneuver in the second half because the game was out of hand, and the tactic hadn't done much the two times he had tried it, anyway.

Coach Larry Swick had a different set of six players working

for him against Thiel. Sophomore Bob Miller moved up to the varsity and freshman Rick Haver came back to the JVs in order to pick up some playing time and game experience. Haver responded well and showed the fans and Thiel that he has exceptional jumping abilities, blocking numerous shots and passes. He sunk seven field goals and a free throw for 15 points.

Shamberger high scorer
Gerry Shamberger led Gator scoring with 20 points, his season high. Both Larry Deskins and Joe Donley came to life in the second half, scoring 11 and 10 points respectively in the last period.

Caflisch maintains frat lead, thwarts Ravine slowdown

By BILL KRZTON

The IFC basketball race is in full swing with nine teams competing for the league title. At nearly the half-way point, the struggle has developed into a three team race, with Caflisch leading the field, closely followed by the Phi Deltas and Fijis.

Caflisch is the leader with a 4-0 mark amassed by virtue of victories over Theta Chi, the Sigs, the Crows, and Ravine. Theta Chi and the Sigs surrendered easily, 84-24 and 60-27, respectively. Al Downer was the scoring leader

in the former with 15 points and in the latter with 12. The first Caflisch test was the Crow game where clutch foul shooting by Tomlinson and Meyers highlighted an otherwise sloppy game on the part of both teams.

In action last week Caflisch spoiled a Ravine slowdown and went on to win a 32-25 decision after leading 16-12 at the half. Ravine played a stall offense for the majority of the game but in the end it was a Caflisch freeze in the final five minutes that locked up the game.

Nipper Meyers led Caflisch with only one field goal, but 12

for 14 from the charity stripe for 14 points. Jim Gallo topped the losers with seven.

Phi Delta Theta is the other undefeated team in the league with a perfect 2-0 mark. They waltzed past the Phi Psis, 59-37, and then pulled out a squeaker over the Crows, 50-42.

In the first game Chick Knight and Brad Elliot teamed for 30 points in the triumph, Knight leading the charge with 16. Against the hard-luck Crow five, the Deltas had to scrap to preserve a victory after the Crows closed the margin to 44-40 with 1:30 left to play, on a break by Stranahan. The Phi Deltas kept their cool and waited to be fouled by the losers, converting their last six points on foul shots. Jim Stranahan played an outstanding game for the losers and copped a game high 23 points.

The only other team in the race at present is Fiji with a 3-1 mark. They had easy games with Theta Chi and the Sigs, high scoring honors going to Dick Greenbaum in the former and PJ Proden in the latter. In their first season encounter they defeated Ravine, 56-40. Proden was high with 20 for the winners.

Their lone defeat was an upset at the hands of the Crows, 52-49. This was the first game the Fijis had lost in at least five years of IFC competition. The Fijis were plagued by poor outside shooting. The Crows, one of the league's better teams despite a 3-2 record, took advantage of breaks late in the game with some fine shooting by Bill Bowden and Chris McGary. They finished with 13 and 11 respectively while Proden paced the losers with 14.

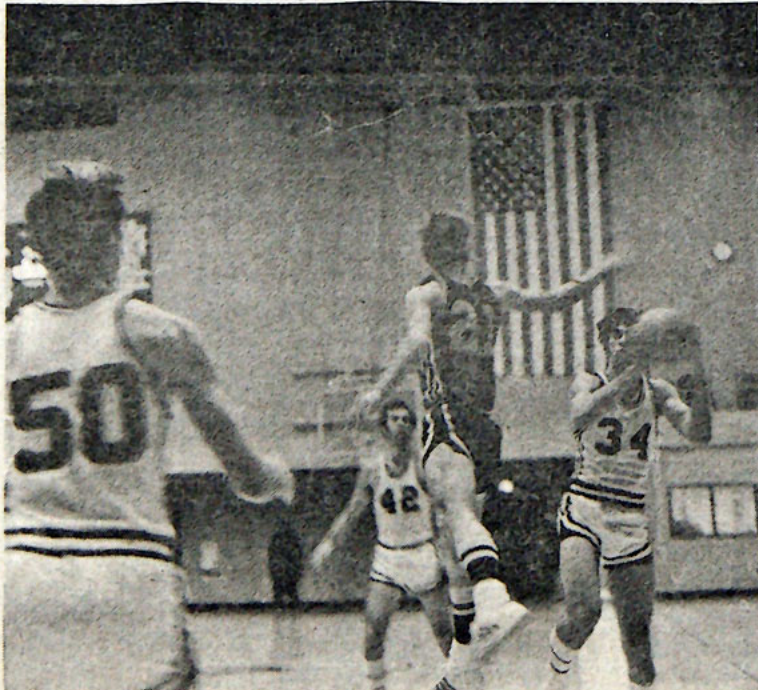
Ravine with a 2-2 mark may be the spoiler of the league, as they have the talent to defeat a top team as they proved with their near-miss against Caflisch. The Phi Psis feature two fine players in Mark Criss and Mark Schowalter, but their backup crew is lacking, and they will be lucky to improve a 1-2 record.

The Deltas have some fine guards, but no big man to help with the rebounding. They are 1-2 and destined to mediocrity. The Sigs and perennial doormat Theta Chi bring up the rear with 0-3 and 0-4 records respectively.

In yesterday's action the Crows stopped a late Phi Psi charge, 51-48, and the Deltas stomped Theta Chi 51-21. In that game Ron Smith had 26 for the winners.

Cumulative statistics

	Field Goals			Free Throws			Pts.	Avg.	Reb.
	Att.	M.	Pct.	Att.	M.	Pct.			
Rosenthal	123	56	46%	32	23	72%	135	16.9	36
Doeffinger	98	53	54%	44	33	75%	139	17.4	73
Trenkle	75	30	40%	41	28	68%	88	11.0	68
T. Miller	88	31	35%	32	24	75%	86	10.9	31
Knap	57	24	42%	37	25	68%	73	9.1	79
Henvey	19	7	37%	12	8	67%	22	2.8	15
Stupiansky	30	9	30%	9	2	22%	20	2.5	12
Bell	25	11	44%	3	0	0%	20	2.8	16
B. Miller	1	1	100%	0	0	-	2	1.0	1
Haver	2	0	0%	0	0	-	0	0.0	1
Shamberger	1	0	0%	0	0	-	0	0.0	1
Donley	1	0	0%	0	0	-	0	0.0	0
Deskins	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0.0	0
Jacobson	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0.0	0
TOTALS	528	224	42%	217	145	67%	595	74.5	336
OPPONENTS	553	216	39%	234	158	67%	582	72.9	345



MIKE TROMBLEY

Derek Doeffinger, 34, slips a pass behind Thiel's Wagoner into Joe Knap, 50.

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New assistant to deans of students assumes duties

By ALISON ADAMS

Miss Carol Flannery has been appointed Assistant to the Dean of Students succeeding Miss Susan Tuttle, who resigned early this month to pursue graduate work at the University of Indiana.

Miss Flannery is a 1968 graduate of Oberlin College, with a B.A. in Psychology. She took her Masters in Counseling at Ohio University in March, 1970.

Her past experience includes two months with the Head Start Program determining its relative effectiveness, as well as six weeks teaching a class for exceptional students in Athens, Ohio.

As her first permanent job, Miss Flannery will assume all of Miss Tuttle's former responsibilities. Her principle duty will be the supervision of student housing. In addition, she will be responsible for arranging President Lawrence Pelletier's dinners for seniors and Freshman Teas, editing the student handbook, and advising the Resident Advisory Board.

Miss Flannery will meet with RAB this week in hopes of getting herself oriented to the Allegheny situation. She plans to meet with RAB throughout Orientation Week next September, perhaps incorporating sensitivity training into the experience.

Miss Flannery came to Allegheny almost completely by accident. While visiting relatives,



Sarah Raymond

"Call me Carol"

Professor and Mrs. Donald Cairns, last Thanksgiving, she inquired about a job at the college and was accepted immediately.

In an interview this week, Miss Flannery said coed dorms are possible, although she agrees with Miss Tuttle that perhaps the climate is not entirely right at the moment. "But", she said, "coed dorms are a great thing and they are something the students should work for themselves. However, they will have to go slowly and realize that some giving and taking is going to be necessary.

We have to be realistic."

Miss Flannery said that probably only some of the dorms on campus should be converted into coed dorms so that "a student could request which type he or she preferred."

Miss Flannery said her one concern with open dorms is for freshmen. Her own situation and experience have caused her to feel that very often students directly out of high school and living on their own for the first time, need and actually appreciate a few "guidelines" to begin with.

For the remainder of the term Miss Flannery will be living in an apartment in South Hall. For personal reasons, however, she plans to look for her own apartment in town during spring term. She does feel, though, that living right in the midst of the students has enabled her to meet many that otherwise she would never have had a chance to meet.

"I don't want to be strictly an administrator up on the hill," she said. "I am interested in the students themselves. I hope everyone will feel free to just come in and talk to me." She hopes students will call her "Carol".

Miss Flannery's first impression of Allegheny is that it seems "very informal and very open -- probably because of its small size," and she considers it a much more "normal" school than one like Oberlin.

FINLEY, cont. from p. 1

Allegheny College itself. "Loneliness is very prevalent here, for straights too."

"I'm at a loss as far as social action. There is really no gay culture here (both Meadville and Allegheny), there can't be, Meadville is a small town. People are not receptive, people would get branded. Now, in New York City, nobody cares."

"It really racks you up for the first couple of weeks. All your friends are out dating girls and you aren't following along. At school I almost have to pull away from my homosexuality."

The sexual situation here is perhaps the most frustrating for campus homosexuals. Almost everyone interviewed knew of only "three or four other gay people here," but all of them also made it clear that "there are many more gay people on campus who are afraid to admit it to anyone or themselves." One local gay person put it quite bluntly, "I'm just plain horny."

However, the common image of the "pick-up" that straights are so afraid of just doesn't exist at Allegheny. The overriding fear of social repercussions is a deterrent in itself. "There are gay people here I could go to bed with," said another source, "but none of them turn me on." "It's more of a sibling relationship, and how can you go to bed with your brother?" Most homosexuals at Allegheny will go to Erie, Cleveland or Pittsburgh for any sexual relations they may wish to have, though, this isn't too common.

Once the prejudicial barrier that gay people are somehow "different" is broken down, the fact that they, too, have problems can be discussed. True, problems may be heightened by be-



ing homosexual, but they have the same reactions to problems as anybody else. Society only makes these problems worse by all the abuse that they have hurled at homosexuals.

A source close to the gay movement said, "I don't think homosexuality should be presented as a black sort of a life-it can be but it doesn't have to be." This doesn't take away from the fact that society's attitudes towards them have severely upset many homosexuals.

Some gay people at Allegheny have taken their problems to the Counseling Center. A source there said, "Almost everyone going through adolescence faces the problem of becoming a recognizable identity as a person." Adolescents are constantly questioning themselves. "Am I really not heterosexual? What will my fellow students think of me? Can or should I marry? and Can I esteem myself as fully as other people?" are examples of typical inner conflicts brought out in counseling sessions with homosexuals. Many and most problems of gay people are related to the individual and the individual's reactions to the situation in which he's placed. These are

normal reactions of anyone, gay or straight, who has problems.

Despite the picture of frustration, not all gay people are troubled. Most of those interviewed had "gotten their heads together" over their homosexuality. "The hardest thing is facing the fact that you really are gay-different. One day you just realize it." Being stable enough to openly admit and discuss homosexuality with a reporter is a sign of adjustment.

Although they are candid with a handful of individuals, most homosexuals at Allegheny are skeptical over the effects of a gay liberation organization here. "I think the movement is fine, but not at Allegheny," said one otherwise radical homosexual. "A gay organization here would only label people," another homosexual added, "and labels really don't help you deal with people too much. Allegheny and Meadville are too small and misunderstanding. That doesn't mean that the principles of gay lib shouldn't be adopted here, especially by the straight majority."

Those rights include unbiased laws, police protection, equal justice before the courts, the right to peaceful assembly in public places, sexual privacy for consenting adults, working without fear of discharge, the right to work for the government, to serve one's country honorably in the armed forces, and to live without fear.

"The best thing for Allegheny and society in general is for people to be accepted for what they are, whether they are gay, have long hair, are in ROTC, whatever," concluded a spokesman. "Gay really is good."

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