

JOHN TIMMERMAN

RABBI RICHARD L. RUBENSTEIN, who says the death of God does not mean an end to individual religion, says his personal religion comes close to that of the ancient Greeks.

Religion not dead for individuals Voegtly lecturer Rubensteinsays

Modern man can no longer believe in a personal God who affects the course of human history, Rabbi Richard L. Rubenstein said Sunday night, nor in life after death in another world. But the controversial Jewish theologian, who associates himself with the radical "Death of God" movement, also told the Ford Chapel audience that "even after the death of God, there is an alternative to radical atheism.

Rubenstein, professor of religion at Florida State University and a former Jewish chaplin at the University of Pittsburgh, has argued in a number of books, as well as on television and radio discussion programs and in Playboy magazine, for which he often writes, that the "God of the Bible" has "died" from modern man.

Sunday night, Rubenstein traced the development of his own theological views, from his boyhood acceptance of the traditional Bible notion of God and religion to his present radical stand.

In his Jewish upbringing, he said, he had been taught that "man was something alien to nature, outside of it, and that, if Adam had not fallen, no man would ever have died." This Biblical view of man's being outside natural processes, he added, resulted in the Christian doctrine of eventual resurrection after death.

Religion responds to people's basic needs, Rubenstein feels. In the winter of the year, humans feel a need for light and warmth. Christmas, therefore, celebrating the birth of Jesus, is a uniquely Christian way to satisfy this need, a moment of light and warmth. Easter and the idea of resurrection correspond similarly to the rebirth that occurs every spring. "Other religions do the same thing, though in a different way," Rubenstein said.

During graduate studies at Harvard, Rubenstein came to accept the ancient Greek perspective that "man could not change nature or bend it to his will without changing himself in the process, that man need not be estranged from the natural order, that man is not free from natural death."

The Greek gods Dionysus and Apollo provided Rubenstein with a comparison to which he particularly identifies. Dionysus represents the idea of letting one's self go, or "getting lost", while Apollo symbolizes discipline of the individual. "life is a compromise between these two extremes, a constant challenge of knowing when to 'get lost'."

"Religious ideas and religious symbolism can be at least partially explained within the contextual nature from which they originated," Rubenstein said. He considers it quite legitimate to

See RUBENSTEIN, p. 8

CAMPUS

Vol. 94 No. 33 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. Tuesday, January 19, 1971

ASG elects Cagle VP; Godshaw asks forsymposium

By DAVID GALLOP

The nomination of Tom Cagle as ASG Vice President was approved by a 29-0 vote Sunday night. A difference of three votes would have meant defeat, since approval by three-forths of the representatives present was required, and seven representatives abstained.

Before the election, Cagle told Council that he had "no future political aspirations" at Allegheny. Off-campus representative Paul Greenwald secured a signed statement from Cagle that read: " I will not run for ASG executive office in 1971." Cagle thus ruled himself out of any consideration for the offices of ASG President and Vice-President next year.

The question had arisen last week when several representatives had termed Cagle's appointment a means to gain political leverage. Greenwald later called for Cagle's impeachment; the motion will be considered next week.

Cagle, who resigned as Director of Community Relations to accept the Vice-Presidency, said that there would be "very few changes" in the format of ASG sessions. He added that meetings will continue to be "informal", and that Robert's Rules of Order will not be "strictly adhered to". President Steve Dale praised Cagle, saying that " there is much to be accomplished...Tom will get things done".

The off-campus representatives at the meeting still await second-term election. Letters were sent to all students living off-campus, but due to a printing mix-up, ballots were not included. The students were then instructed to sign a makeshift ballot and list their preferences. Dale later voided the election, because he felt that the signed papers were not secret ballots. Another election has been scheduled; ballots have been sent out and will be collected by members of the Elections Committee at Brooks Desk from 5:30-6:45 Friday.

"Student symposium"

A proposal by off-campus representative Bob Godshaw to dissolve ASG and form the "Allegheny Student Symposium", a body that would "allow all interested students to vote on all matters concerning students, student life, and other material which now presents itself before ASG," was sent to the Rules Committee following a lengthy discussion in which only Greenwald supported Godshaw's motion.

Representative Bill Davis and Ned Morse, Director of Residence Affairs, pointed out that channels are available to the student who desires a "participatory democracy". Both the ad hoc committee system and the dorm councils provide the individual with the opportunity to participate in the formulation of recommendations and policies in the areas mentioned by Godshaw.

Council was in general agreement with representatives Ted Fulton and Jerry Pepper who called for "serious considerations" on the subject. Godshaw, who sought to "increase the informational flow", said after the Council meeting that his proposal " was not meant to be flippant, but serious".

Morse reported that new policy concerning off-campus housing will go into effect this September. All juniors and seniors will be permitted to live off-campus if the dorms are filled. Freshmen and sophomores may reside off-campus subject to special permission of the Dean of Students Office. Morse also said that most positions on the dorm councils have been filled. At the meetings last night, a representative from each dorm council was elected to serve on the central Coordinating Council.

Kurzweil asked for the resignation of the Allegheny security force, claiming that they are available only "50 per cent of the time". Davis said he tried to contact one of the members of the force, but failed to reach him within a reasonable period of time. The motion was sent to the Student Life Committee.

Financial investigation

Godshaw later moved "that the financial holdings of Allegheny College be examined and that this institution no longer hold stocks or bonds or have money in any corporation which supports the white racist regime in the Union of South Africa." Godshaw expressed "a concern for the institutional racism in South Africa." The proposal was sent to the Finance Committee.

Rick Heineman, of the Educational Affairs Committee, re-

See ASG, p. 5

Post-Gazette writer lectures Sunday to conclude seminar

Ralph Z. Hallow, an editorial writer for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette who has also covered Eastern European countries for that newspaper, will be on campus this weekend to conduct a journalism seminar for the news and editorial staffs of the Campus.

Hallow will also deliver a lecture to which the entire college community is invited, Sunday at 4 p.m. in the North Lounge of the College Union.

Hallow will arrive on campus Friday evening and hold two news writing seminars on Saturday, one at 10 a.m., the other at 2 p.m.

A former general assignment reporter and night city editor for the Pittsburgh Press, Hallow joined the Post-Gazette as an editorial writer in 1969.

Last summer, he filed columns of political analysis for the Post-Gazette from Europe, including an evaluation of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, a report on the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Vienna, and commentaries on the political and economic situation in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Rumania.

Hallow is also a contributor to national magazines and journals of opinion. He is presently completing an evaluation of the administration of Pittsburgh Mayor Peter F. (Pete) Flaherty for the Nation magazine.

A 1960 graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, Hallow attended the University of Pittsburgh Law School and the University of Missouri Graduate School of Journalism. He also did graduate work in history at the University of Pittsburgh.

In announcing Hallow's appearance, Campus Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the paper's Editorial Board James Cowden, said, "One of the difficulties we have faced this year is the college's failure to provide instruction in news writing to our staff members. I'm sure that meeting such an able and experienced journalist as Mr. Hallow will help our writers to improve their own work in the coming term."

Ramsey Clark favored to be commencement speaker

Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. Attorney General, is being given priority consideration to be Allegheny's commencement speaker this June 14, according to a reliable source close to the faculty-student Honorary Degrees Committee.

Clark, attorney-general under President Lyndon Johnson, has recently been termed "the worst" attorney general by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Clark has spoken out frequently in the last two years against the hardline "law and order" approach to solving social problems.

According to the source, other leading candidates are Carl Stokes, mayor of Cleveland, O., Bill Russell, the former player-coach of the Boston Celtics, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The committee reportedly will not consider a "right-winger" and would prefer a black or well-known white liberal. Politicians are not being considered.

Others being given consideration are playwright Arthur Miller, Broadway producer David Merrick, Richard Brustein, dean of the Yale Drama School, Catherine Drinker Bowen, the noted author, and Edward Stainbrook, an Allegheny graduate who has done extensive research in genetics. There are reportedly two other people being considered.

The committee will meet this Friday to further discuss candidates. President Lawrence Pelletier, who also serves on the committee, was not available for comment.



RAMSEY CLARK

Women's permissions

Last year women's "permissions"—a 1984 doublethink term that refers to the social restrictions on women students here — became an important issue. Upperclass women were finally allowed to come and go without obtaining "permissions," and freshman women were granted some intervisitation rights. We believe it is time that the unfinished reforms made last year be completed.

Last term, the Resident Affairs Committee of ASG submitted a recommendation to the Deans of Students office suggesting that permissions be abolished for freshmen women; they agreed. The Student Life Committee has placed the abolition of women's permissions on its agenda for this term.

We believe that women students as well as men should be responsible for their own social lives. The "permissions" system in any form is an unnecessary infringement of the rights of women students, and so any reform of the present system is welcome.

Reportedly, the chief obstacle to total abolition of "permissions" is the cost of hiring a receptionist to let women in and out during the extra 49½ hours. If the administration would give women students here the opportunity to share the cost for their safety, then adequate security measures could be worked out.

We urge the Student Life Committee to meet soon to consider further reform of the outdated "permissions" system. In 1971, a woman student's social life is surely her own business.

A letter to Gov. Shapp

The Editorial Board of the Campus has sent the following letter to Governor Milton Shapp, who was inaugurated today:

Dear Governor Shapp:

We, the Editorial Board of the Campus, the student newspaper at Allegheny College, congratulate you on your inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania and recall that we editorially endorsed you in the general election campaign.

One of the things that most heartened us about your campaign was your invitation to young Pennsylvanians to take an active part in the political process. We believe that the American political system can only benefit from the participation of young people at all levels of government and political activity.

We would like to take this opportunity to suggest that an excellent way to encourage young Pennsylvanians to take part in government would be to appoint a Pennsylvanian under the age of 21 to be a cabinet-level counselor to the Governor, to be consulted on a broad range of executive decisions, but especially on those affecting the younger citizens of the Commonwealth.

We urge you to consider this suggestion seriously and we suggest that you would have no difficulty choosing a qualified candidate from among the state's younger citizens.

Crime and punishment



By MICHAEL McGOUGH

Over the summer, I covered a feud between the teenage "gangs" in a community near Pittsburgh and their local police, whom they did not support. The conflict - more amusing than disturbing even for the empathetic liberal like myself - was almost archetypal. The "kids" wore their hair long and hung out on public land in clear view of disgusted older residents, and the cops apparently made a habit of roughing them up. After interviewing the aggrieved self-styled "hippies" - who under their long hair, bell-bottoms, and flowered shirts seemed to retain much of the Greaser tradition - I hit the police station, where I saw what the kids had referred to, in hurt tones, as "the Sign." It read, "If You Don't Like the Police, Next Time You're In Trouble, Call A Hippie!"

That sign of the times is a good beginning for my second look at "Law and Order." In my last column, I recounted my Christmastime experiences as a substitute police reporter, and although I titled the piece "Law and Order," it was not an attempt to discuss the crime problem systematically, either from a polemical or scholarly stance, but an "impressionistic" account of what actually happens in police court, in a major city. Today, I would like to leave last issue's loud-mouthed turnkeys, shifty bondsmen, and confused magistrates to pontificate on the subject in broader terms, with a special look at the assumptions behind "law and order"–rhetoric on both the right and the left.

First, I would ask you to take the following brief "knee-jerk" test on "law and order":

1. What we whould strive for in law enforcement is (A) law and order (B) law and order with justice (C) liberation of oppressed Americans.

2. Preventive detention (A) is not an ideal practice but necessary (B) in attempting to fight criminals destroys basic American liberties (C) is the first step on the way to fascism.

If you answered (A) to the first question (in the context of present-day politics), you are a conservative, who probably deep down realizes that blacks commit most of urban crime and think it's time "They" were cracked down on. You may yourself be honest (but, of course, bigoted), but you have no genuine attachment to the basic Anglo-Saxon principles of innocent until proven guilty.

If (B) was your answer to the first question, you are a compassionate liberal who realizes that the average "criminal" is an indictment not of himself, but of "us", the great racist majority, who have allowed poverty and injustice to breed crime. You do not, of course, wish for actual retribution for your inherited liability for social problems, but would not feel victimized by a symbolic mugging by a deprived "victim of society" (whom you would never call a criminal,) e.g. a televised tongue-lashing by a black militant.

If (C) was your answer to the first question, you are an unfashionably radical sort, too extreme for the concerned liberals (despite their masochistic tendencies), and, of course, anathema to the conservatives. Your opinion on "law and order" is that all prisoners in American jails - robbers, rapists, muggers, car-thieves - are really "political prisoners" of the decadent American fascist state. (You may have recently purchased a "Free Angela" bumper sticker for your car.)

On the second question, (A) means you are(to most of us these days) a dangerous pragmatist with contempt for the sacred rights guaranteed by the Constitution, (B) you are a "respectable" liberal, who is long suffering in giving the "system" another chance, and if you marked (C), you are an idealist (for which we commend you), but a bit shrill to be effective.

This little test and the "right" answers to it ("right" in the context of the wishy-washy liberal rhetoric most of us accept as dogma) points up the usually undiscussed assumptions behind the "politicalization" of law enforcement in the past few "relevant" years. Let's enumerate them.

(1) The Code-Word Syndrome. When George Wallace demanded "law and order" in his campaign, we all knew he was talking about black "criminals" in the cities and urban riots . . . ergo . . . anyone who demands 'law and order" is making a veiled appeal to racism. The problem here is that this charge may or may not be "correct," in a very limited sense. Fred P. Graham, the New York Times's Supreme Court correspondent and an expert on criminal law, recently wrote an article pointing out that blacks in American cities are responsible for serious crime totally out of proportion to their numbers, and chastising both scholars and journalists for ignoring this fact. It is a fact, whatever its sociological origins, which you may be sure is known to police officers, who, though they may indeed be suburbanites who "occupy" the inner city only by day, probably have more day-to-day experience with blacks than do we "bleeding heart liberals." But, (as I can report from by brief police beat experience) many police are, simply, bigots. Does their greater experience justify their obnoxious attitudes? Naturally not, but because liberals have ignored the fact of the high black crime rate, I suggest that the police can comfortably rationalize their prejudices by telling themselves that the liberals are asking them, simply, to ignore the evidence of their own eyes.

The ultimate solution, of course, is the eradication of hopelessness, for it is hopelessness which no doubt accounts for the resort to crime. But, in the political meantime, candor about urban crime from politicians of all persuasions will help deprive racists like George Wallace of the "law and order" franchise. A more important realization for the liberal politician is that the so-called Middle American has a marvellous intuition for knowing when his legitimate (if exaggerated) fears about crime are being merely patronized. In their best-selling "political Bible," "The Real Majority," political strategists Ben Wattenberg and Richard Scammon warned liberal politicians never to follow their protestations about concern for law and order with a tagged-on equivocation about the social causes of crime.

Law and order is a real concern, by itself, without the rhetorical counterbalance of concern for the social causes of crime, which, when used in a campaign speech, usually serves to reduce both concerns to mere pet peeves of conservatives and liberals respectively. Political rhetoric should serve the needs of the nation's problems, not vice-versa. When a liberal on an issue like Ramsey Clark insists that it is necessary to add "but we must also stop the social causes of crime," to the phrase "The citi-

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Independent defends fraternity system

To the Editor,

Inasmuch as most of the reaction to Wes Boutchard's article ("Trustee committee, ASG cabinet discuss fraternities' future") will probably come from fraternity men, perhaps your readers might be interested in the comments of someone who never had any serious prospects of going Greek.

Pardon me for saying so, but it seems unusual that the very strain of people who are always plumping for a person's right to do as he chooses (without injuring others) can have opinions such as this one: "...fraternities do not seem to be in the interest of the campus as a whole." One naturally tends to ask, "Who says so?" The second comment would be, "So what?"

It is one common misconception around here that any student organization exists for all of us. Every one of us does not belong to ASG, every one of us does not manage the affairs of the CU, every one of us does not play on a varsity athletic team. Which brings me to another opinion reported by Mr. Boutchard ("They have little emphasis on campus or community service and channel manpower and talent away from the mainstream of the college.") I recall a game of touch football played between Caflisch and Alpha Chi Rho this fall. While getting ourselves muddy, maybe we didn't advance the state of the world or Allegheny College, but we certainly had fun. And most certainly if the fraternities didn't exist, the fraternity athletic league wouldn't exist. This doesn't serve the college?

Certainly the fraternities are not service organizations in the same sense as the Lions Clubs or the International Order of the Odd Fellows, but they have done more for the community than many other college organizations.

As for the manpower obligation, isn't it time to recognize that fraternity people contribute proportionately more to other organizations? Otherwise, how does one explain the fact that so many fraternity men serve on ASG committees, on RAC, and in varsity sports? No, the person who's involved in a fraternity will tend to become involved in more outside activities, not less, because that's the kind of person he probably is.

Regarding the social role of the Greeks, if your idea of socializing is confined to hopping in bed with some delectable female, perhaps you can believe that intervisitation has done away with the need for fraternity functions. In addition, please count me among those who are skeptical that the new College Union will produce that Cinderella-like transformation in student attitude that so many opinion leaders (if I may use that term) are counting upon. More likely, the new building will serve as a stimulus to the creation of yet another human-ostructural octopus, itself only quasi-inclusive.

There remains the only honest issue: Are fraternities too expensive? Obviously, there is a heap of other wampum hereabouts which finances some questionable enterprises. But leaving that question aside, isn't it the truth that the most enthusiastic supporters of the college are those graduates who once belonged to fraternities? And given that, isn't it a little premature for any committee to consign the fraternities(to the trash can?

The halcyon days of fraternities may indeed be long past, but if they disappear, it is my contention that this should happen by the actions of their student members, and not by the fiat of any board, committee, or council.

Ben Brink
Nov. 21, 1970

Dropping requirement would be big mistake

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter not only for myself, but for the whole campus community. The Language Requirement is actually the most discussed problem of this college.

Many people are going to think I am the spy of the Modern Language Department trying to defend it in front of the college mass. I am not. I am going to speak on my own and give you the ideas of an alien about this problem.

For a European to take a language is something normal because everybody there tries to learn a foreign language, to travel in better conditions in a foreign country. I am this type of person and actually even if I know three languages, I will try to increase my knowledge to five or six.

But here is not the case. I think the majority of the students do not want to take a language because they think they are losing their time and because this does not seem to interest them at all. The reason is: Why have I to take a modern language if I KNOW English and everybody speaks English? And they are wrong! One hundred thirty million people speak Spanish, and even with that number I learned two more languages.

If the language requirement is dropped out, how many people will drop the languages? Fifty percent at least. Will the new freshmen coming next year be

See LETTER, p. 5

What is the good life?

Health of a nation

By MICHAEL MAZEPINK

The problem of health care cries of the outrages committed today. With insurance rates, hospital costs and doctors' fees as high, big business forces the common citizen to accept inadequate medical service and treatment. Needed for the immediate crisis are 50,000 more physicians, 150,000 more nurses, 9000 more dentists and 1,000,000 more para-medical personnel, says Roger Egeberg, Assistant Secretary of H.E.W.

While the American Medical Association, and a growing medical-industrial complex thwart plans for an increase in personnel and service, hundreds of thousands go without even basic health care needs. According to Fortune Magazine, there are fewer general practitioners now per 100,000 people than 50 years ago.

Higher standards (not necessarily related to grades), an increase in personnel, and decentralized systems of community-controlled hospitals and clinics should be cautiously developed to fulfill the need.

I mentioned last week that the American community is subservient to the automobile. In such a highly-specialized society as America, transportation and communication are logical necessities for system maintenance. In the field of communications, computerization has greatly advanced the speed and accuracy at which information is transmitted and received. Unfortunately such technology is only very slowly introduced to the development of needed mass transit systems. The mass systems of transportation, if properly coordinated, can move many times more people per passenger mile than individualized travel. Even when compared to buses, the auto wastes more resources, i.e. steel, oil, land for roads and parking lots, clean air, etc. The goal: centrally coordinated, safe, clean, and inexpensive rapid transit systems within and between large municipalities, and comparable systems of shuttle buses and trackless trolleys for travel between the smaller communities.

With less space needed for the new systems, the goal of bringing nature to the city and dwelling unit is greatly helped. By replacing car space with malls and park-like walkways, the hustling, bustling city streets will be avenues of interaction and real community activity.

In the transformation from the "affluent society" to one with a non-polluting humanistic economy, many present jobs will be eliminated. However, many new job opportunities will open in the areas of pollution control, environmental management and community services. It is a very difficult task to retrain men for an entirely new line of work, but this must be tried for as many workers and managers as possible. The change-over of manpower must be planned and be gradual but must begin very soon.

U.S. Corporations must be responsive to the

See MAZEPINK, p. 5

ERRATA

The front page story in the January 15 Campus on fraternities was written by Kip Bodi. The column entitled "Fraternities' future" was written by Michael Mize.

Wage and price controls

By BILL DOERNBERGER

Due to the present rate of inflation, there has been much discussion recently on the merits of wage and price controls. But there are five basic objections to these controls at this time:

First, wage and price controls only deal with the symptoms of inflation, and not the causes. The simplicity of this solution appeals to many people. Wage and price controls do not remove the excess-demand or cost-push CAUSES of inflation.

Second, there is good reason to think that invention or innovation of new products may be stymied. A new price for a product would be granted only if it was proven that the product in question was different from existing ones. If inventors are required to document each and every new invention to determine if the new product warrants a higher price inventors could very well become discouraged.

Third, implementation of wage and price controls requires a vast army of bureaucrats. This mammoth organization of bureaucrats numbered 250,000 during World War II.

PAST SUCCESS

Fourth, and perhaps most important, wage and price controls have never worked in the past. Limited success may have been achieved during World War II, but this was only a temporary success. Once the controls were removed, prices spiraled during the post-war years.

Fiscal and monetary policies prevented prices from reaching ceiling levels throughout the Korean War, but wages rose 20% in the years 1950-1953 in spite of controls.

AVOIDING CONTROLS

Fifth, there are too many ways to get around these controls. When prices cannot rise above a specific level, a black market may develop where goods are sold illegally at higher prices. Also, suppliers may reduce the quality of the product since they are not able to raise its price.

Wages are even more difficult to control and regulate. Employers will often find suddenly that "inequities" existed before the use of the controls, and they must increase wages to remove these inequities.

Employees may be advanced to a better position with better pay without just cause. These phony promotions are probably the easiest way of avoiding the controls.

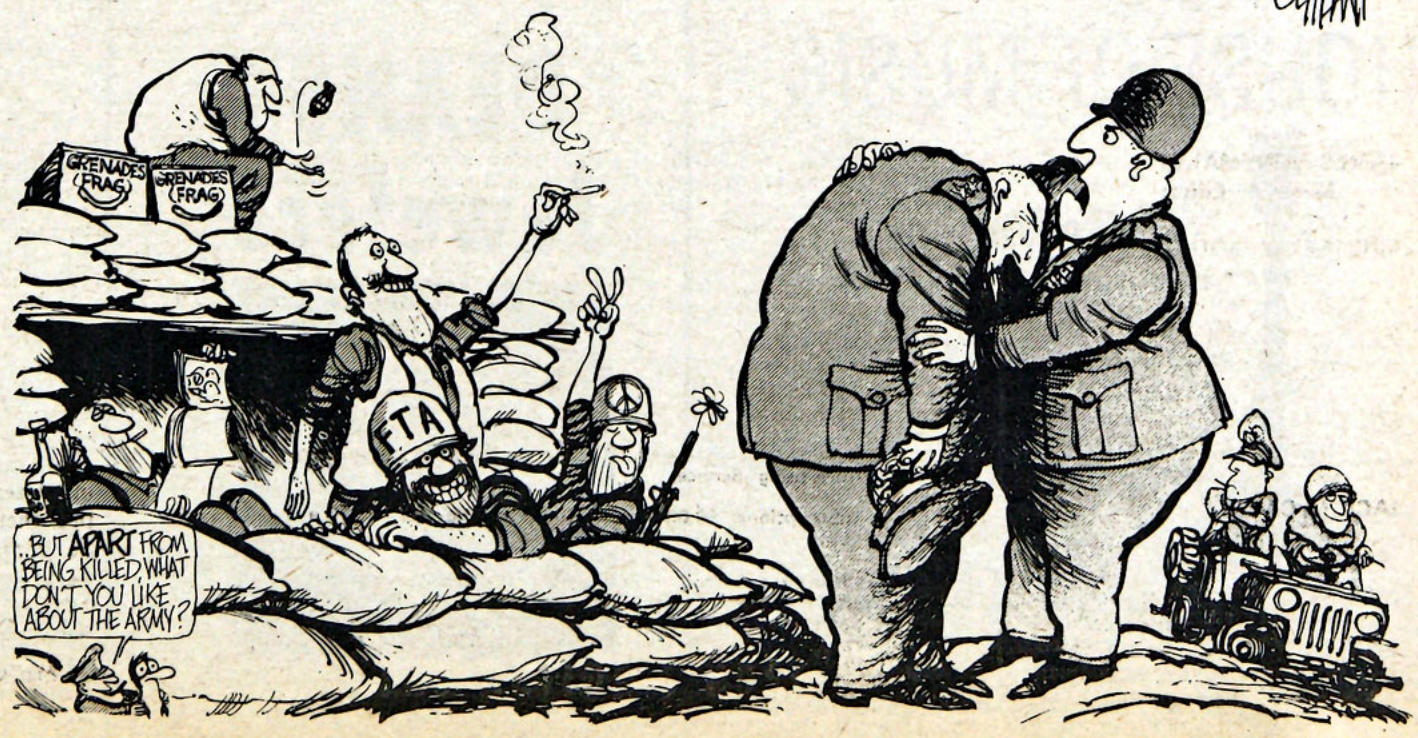
Another way to increase wages is to improve fringe benefits -- more vacation time, overtime pay guaranteed whether you work or not, improved working conditions, etc.

FREEDOM

Our capitalistic system depends upon the freedom of the consumer and the freedom of the producer in determining wages and prices. We must not handcuff this system with wage and price controls.

Fiscal and monetary policies give us enough weapons with which to fight inflation. Let us use these weapons appropriately.

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'Washington County'

By RICH ARTHURS

Anybody remember Arlo? You know, Arlo Guthrie of "Alice's Restaurant" fame. Woody's boy. Yes, that's him. For those of you who haven't been following his progress, Arlo has done a lot since his first album, "Alice's Restaurant" (where the famous song first appeared), was released.

Since his first national exposure, Arlo has become a confirmed motorcycle freak, got himself married, starred in a smash hit movie, played at Woodstock, and released three more albums-"Arlo," "Running Down the Road," and "Washington County" (released about three weeks ago).

Musically, Arlo has changed a great deal since his first album. From his early political satire, talking blues things ("Alice's Restaurant," "Motorcycle Song", "A Pause for Mr. Claus"), and his folk songs, has evolved a type of country folk style, which clearly has been influenced by his father.

On "Washington County," he (like many other performers these days) is proclaiming the beauty of the simple country life. The album is much more piano based than his previous albums, and even contains a few banjo oriented cuts. With this change, a wide variety of styles opens up for Arlo to work with.

The songs on the album range from electric folk-rock to stomping, banjo pickin music to political satire to Dust Bowl ballads (Woody's "Lay Down Little Doggies") to a melancholy Dylan tune to Arlo's usual country-folk things, and even into a little gospel music. Arlo performs equally well in each of the various styles, adding his usual touch of wry, Guthrie wit.

Arlo opens the album by combining the first two cuts, "Introduction" and "Fence Post Blues," the first medley, as such, he's ever done. It starts with a quiet introduction on piano which sounds much like "Oh, I n the Morning" from "Running Down the Road," and then adds guitar, bass, and drums, finally evolving into "Fence Post Blues," a stomping, rag-time number which takes you back to the simple happiness of "Ring-Around-A-Rosy Rag," from the first album.

His one hip-movement political satire song, "I Could Be Singing," kicks off side two. Instead of talking blues like "Alice's Restaurant," this is a folk song similar to "Coming Into Los Angeles." The lyrics, aside from running down the government, suggest that we should all come together and help each other out as you can see from the following lines:

Spiro stepped out on the doorstep
He spoke like he had something to say.
He said "I don't want to hear anybody."
I guess it's gonna be that way.
Even the elephants hear you, Spiro,
Would you believe it at last?
Nobody wants to hear you
The new world is comin' and fast.

* * * *

They're beating on you in Chicago,
They're pickin' you up on the coast,
They're knockin' you off in Ohio,
They'd like sendin' you to war the most.
When will you get it together?
Everybody in this land,
Helping your brothers and sisters,
Everyone must understand.

Another especially good song is "Percy's Song," written by Bob Dylan. Arlo usually isn't the type to do a Dylan song, but he handles this particular song so well that it comes off as one of the best things on the album. Like many Dylan numbers, this one is long, sad, reflective-a social comment on justice. It should be noted that the guitar work on this cut is especially nice.

All in all, this is a great album-Arlo's best even though it tends to be overproduced in spots. The musicians, especially Clarence White and Chris Ethridge of Byrds-Flying Burrito Brothers fame, are excellent, and Arlo is as fresh and alive as he'll ever be.

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DEANS Jewelers



McGOUGH, from p. 2

zen must be free from crime," he is assuming, first, that his speech about the subject is somehow more important than the subject itself, and second, that there is a significant difference between the approach to crime of a man who asks only for "law and order" and the more "compassionate" speaker who quickly adds "but with justice," as if the law should be less strictly enforced where social change is slow. That implication, not appeals to racism, is what won points for Wallace and Agnew.

Conclusion: The "Code-Word" game can get both liberal and conservative in semantic as well as political trouble, as each ignores the other's positions to do political psychoanalysis and draw an unfair opposition between order and justice. Solution: If law enforcement is lax or even if citizens think it is, there is a problem, and its solution is more efficient law enforcement. Social justice, though related, does not diminish the right of all citizens to freedom from domestic violence.

(2) Prison Reform. This is perhaps the so-called "soft on criminals" liberals' strongest point in the law and order debate, but, ironically, they have mishandled it by cynically resorting in their rhetoric to an insincere "pragmatism," they think will appeal to conservative listeners. Ramsey Clark has persuasively pointed out to the conservatives that if control of actual crime is their goal, reform of prisons, which are usually "schools for criminals," must become imperative.

The flaw here is the patronizing attempt to characterize the fight against crime as a merely cosmetic or efficiency movement. This conservatives will never accept. The reason? They believe in a moral perspective to criminal justice. Partly founded on a religious-ethical assumption that a man can freely choose to do wrong, this view demands that American society hand down a moral censure on criminals as well as a prison term (regardless of whether the prison is "reformed").

Here the liberal apologist should make it clear that prison reform aims not only at ridding a criminal of whatever socio-economic-psychological problems that "led" him to crime, but at genuine "spiritual" rehabilitation as well.

(3) The Anglo-Saxon legal system and constitutional rights. Here my observations will lose me whatever support I have had thus far in this (haphazard) analysis. To many Middle-Americans, the traditional American system of justice with its "sacred" guarantees of the individual rights of criminal suspects is a cruel, ironic joke. Their disgust stems partly, no doubt, from seeing lawyers for suspects without any notion of the "sacred" calling, say, the adversary system, or the principle of innocent until proven guilty just that, "sacred," not bound by the facts of the case. True, this is the primitive conflict made a cliche in the Western movie about the lynch mob who knows the murderer is guilty and the jury which sets him free. But I suggest that the "sacred" Anglo-Saxon system of justice and its elaborate protections of the individual suspect, is no more sacred, than any other system of justice and is not sacred at all when its theoretical assumptions - innocent until proven guilty - begin too much to depart from reality. Recently, America has seen the presumption of innocence, originally designed more or less to guarantee, ultimately, that the truly guilty would be punished and the actually innocent set free, "perverted" and twisted into something with its own claim to loyalty outside of its usefulness in balancing the rights of society against those of the individual suspect. Sirhan Sirhan shot Robert Kennedy in full view of hundreds of people. Ruby's murder of Oswald was televised across the nation. Charles Manson was "obviously" guilty. Yet as lawyers maneuvered in behalf of the "alleged" criminals involved, many Americans began to wonder if the adversary system and other traditional forms actually served the comcom good, or whether they were outdated guarantees that no longer accomplished their original purpose. Ramsey Clark attacked Chief Justice Burger last year for not showing sufficient "compassion" in a speech asking for a streamlining of judicial procedures. Clark wanted empathy, not efficiency, because in the liberal mythology all is very often theater and "Efficiency" is too cold a word.

Conclusion: I was disgusted by the "If You Don't Like The Police, Call a Hippie" sign I saw in the police station. The police are as guilty as anyone else of dangerous polarization in America (they are paid to protect us, not to wave the flag.)

But the manipulation by politicians and special interests of right and left of "law and order" - a necessary concern of any really compassionate and humane society - has probably confused the policeman as much as the rest of us, making him feel that to do his job he must follow the Agnews of the nation. If the war is too important to be left to the generals (and peace too important to be left to the politicians), then "law and order" a debased term that originally referred to something quite noble, is too important to be left to the conservatives.

ASG, from p. 1

leased the results of a survey on the language requirement, in which 82 per cent of the students polled were in favor of abolishing the requirement. The survey also showed that there is no correlation between a higher cumulative average and a pro-requirement response. Heineman called the results "a good sign that a student cross-section of the campus is against" the requirement.

Policy on dissent

The student-faculty committee on campus dissent has divided into two working groups. They are trying to formulate a policy on dissent. Dr. James Sheridan heads the subcommittee that will "devise negative sanctions." The group seeking to draw up "positive" aspects of the policy is chaired by Dr. Charles Ketcham. The latter subcommittee hopes to "set up channels" for dissent on the campus.

Off-campus representative Frank Tadley moved that ASG adopt a resolution demanding veto power for its members on the committee formulating a policy on student disorders over the report of the whole committee. If this is not granted, Tadley asked ASG to "call for the resignations of our mem bers." The proposal will be considered next week.

LETTER, from p. 3

interested in a language? I would say, NO! Why? Because a foreign languages asks you for a lot of work and many students prefer to do something not so hard. For example, Latin or Greek. Why? Because there is no "lab" and they have not to speak at all. Are they going to speak one of these languages?

In any case, what I find stupid with this problem is that the new freshmen try to take the language requirement immediately to forget what they learned as quickly as possible. At this point it will be better to take Latin or Greek, because it is going to be more difficult to forget it.

I am not against any Latin or Greek course. Personally I took a lot of both courses. But if you learn a modern language is not to forget it but to increase your knowledge, i.e., take more courses than two, three or four to speak it fairly well.

Many people who are not interested in the modern languages and who have not decided their major yet, taking a language find it good and become language majors.

If next year, there is no more language requirement there will be less students, less majors, and this department which is the largest on the campus will be reduced to nothing.

What is the solution I propose? Personally, I am against any requirement, but I think that a modern language is something you need and that everybody would agree to take without a requirement but because it is logical to do that thing. But here, I know many people are not going to take any language.

So, we have to maintain the language requirement, because, I repeat, a language is something that everybody has to know, and when you know it, do not forget it!

If the language requirement is dropped out I will be sorry about that because it is the biggest mistake somebody can make and I predict that after a while the language requirement will come back to Allegheny College.

Jose Maria Naharro
Student Assistant
Spanish Department
Jan. 17, 1971

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MAZEPINK, from p. 3

real needs of the people if they are going to survive. Based on the incentive system which regards the dollar over the individual, the large conglomerates propagandize the public with outlandish claims of superior products through clever advertising.

The concept and practice of consumer protection should be increased in the style of Nader's Raiders as oppossed to that of many of the special interest-dominated government agencies in this area. This decentralized, grass-roots approach often guarantees a great amount of honesty when dealing with the monied, economic interests.

As today's crome rates soar, many cry for "law and order". All too often, however, people mistake symptoms for causes. Complicated with this, decent citizens couple crime with their hatred for those of society who deviated from the standards of the "good citizen". I cannot propose a specific way to eliminate crime, but I believe that a healthy environment, social and natural, is a beginning. Otherwise, Chief Justice Burger seems to have the best idea so far in speeding up the processes of adjudication. Also, the development of police departments which use positive force as opposed to violence in enforcing the law will return respect and prestige to that necessary function of government. Today, police officers are burdened with all aspects of law enforcement, including traffic control, which accounts for much of an officer's time.

A specific suggestion would be to differentiate between crime prevention and traffic control. Of course, hopefully, in the future, there will be considerably less traffic to control.

One basic component of the good life which I have not specifically mentioned is spirituality. Americans are overwhelmed with material goods. The search for one's self in relation to others is a quest in which most of us have failed. Bombarded with information media, noise, and crowds of people, most of us experience a basic loneliness. I do not espouse any particular religion, but without some appreciation of the beauty of life in a spiritual sense, we are less than human.

The problem is one of balance. Striking the mean between material enjoyments and aesthetic appreciation is a dilemma we must resolve as individuals and a society.

STUDENT COUNSELORS

Those sophomore and junior men interested in becoming student counselors for the 1971-1972 school year may now obtain application forms at the Counseling Center in Bentley Hall.

These applications are to be returned not later than February 3, 1971. Applications will be reviewed and the most likely candidates interviewed by the present counselors. Final selections will then be made by the counselors and the confirmation of the selections will be made by Dr. Wharton.

In the past years there has always been double or triple the number of applicants for the positions available. It is hopeful that this year great interest will be shown again.

Training for those selected will begin third term and will deal with the various emotional, study, vocational, and disciplinary problems concerning freshman men.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUNIOR YEAR ABROAD applications for the American Study in Africa Program due Jan. 15. See Miss Alderson, Bentley.

HELP CENTER 463 Park Ave. open Wed. and Fri. nights 7:30-12:00; Sat. night 7:30-3:00am; Sun. 2:00 pm-5:00 pm. Phone: 724-4369. Info on drugs, birth control, pregnancy, homosexuality, anxiety, suicide, and depression. Referral service to professionals on request.

CU RECREATION TOURNAMENT next week. Ping pong Mon. and Wed. 7:30 pm in South Lounge; chess Tues., maybe Thurs.; pool all week; bowling Fri 3:30 pm ($1); no bridge. Sign up by 5 pm Mon., Jan. 18.

LAW SCHOOL conference for juniors and seniors will be held at Case-Western Reserve Law School on Mar. 6 from 9am—1pm. Sign up with Dr. Ainsworth, 206 Quigley.

JUNIOR YEAR STUDY in the Cooperative Undergraduate Program for Critical Languages at Princeton. Offers Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Russian and Turkish. Financial aid available. Students need not be foreign language majors to qualify. See Miss Hanson, Murray 108. Deadline for completing applications is Feb. 15.

PRE-LAW STUDENTS may obtain list of law schools to which Allegheny students have applied and been accepted. Lists range of law board scores and QPAs needed for admission. See Dr. Ainsworth, 206 Quigley.

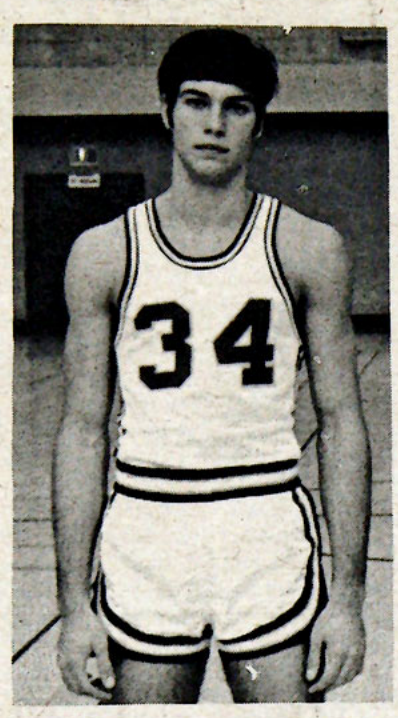
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Gators bounce Bethany, meet Oberlin tonight

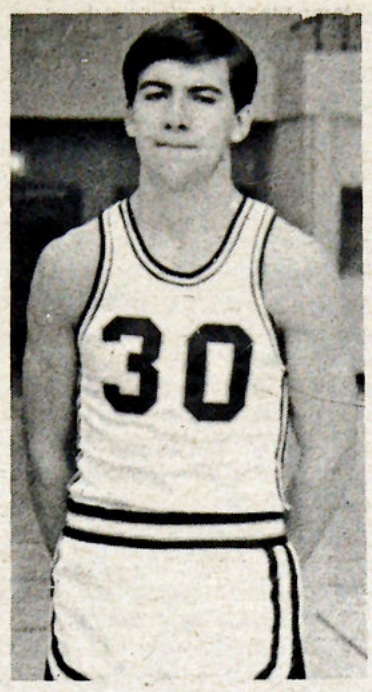
By JACK McCAIN

Saturday's 92-76 victory over Bethany indicated that Gator Coach Norm Sundstrom has put together a well-balanced team, instead of just an assemblege of individuals who can play basketball. Bethany, probably as a consequence of having scouted the W&J–Allegheny game in which Chuck Rosenthal scored 27 points, started defensively with a box-and-one on Rosenthal. But while the Bison defense did hold Rosenthal to 11 points, eight under his previous 19 point average, Derek Doeffinger and company picked up the slack. Doeffinger hit on 10 of his shots from the field and seven of nine from the line for 27 points, his high as a Gator.

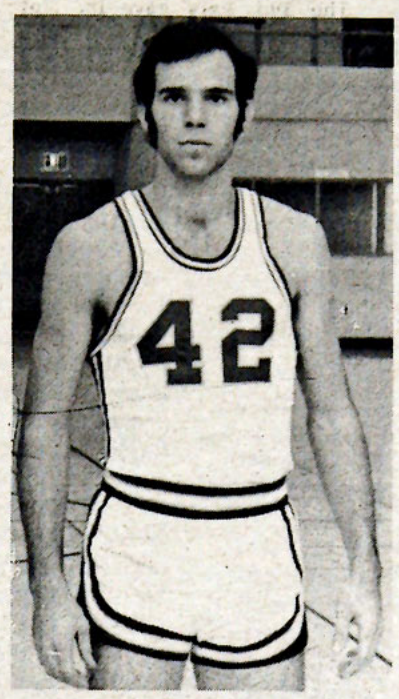
Joe Knap continued to show improvement at center, scoring 14 points and pulling down rebounds. Knap played good defensive ball against Bethany's 6-7 250 pound junior center, Dennis Peterson, who got into early trouble and spent more time on the bench than on the court, and scored only three points.



Derek Doeffinger led the Gators with 27 points and 12 rebounds.



Sophomore Jim Henyey performed admirably coming off the bench.



Doug Trenkle recorded 16 points and 8 bounds, second high in both.

Correction

The second paragraphy in Friday's article concerning PAC policy changes in football and basketball should have read:

"The purpose of these changes is to make the conference more appealing to outside teams with the hope of increasing the size of the conference, McElhaney said, not to make the conference into an athletic powerhouse. The changes are being made to establish reasonable limits and goals in both football and basketball."

We hope that the omission of "not" in the original article created no false impressions in readers' minds regarding the athletic philosophies of the Presidents Athletic Conference or Allegheny College. Far from attempting to make the conference into an athletic powerhouse, the main purpose of the PAC and Allegheny College varsity athletic programs is to provide as much participation for as many students as is possible in varsity sports.

Only Chuck Rosenthal got in serious foul trouble for Allegheny and had to leave the game with five personals with about 1:40 to play. Rosenthal picked up all of his five personals in the second half, four of them coming against Bethany's hot-shooting sophomore guard, Lee Eck, who led all scorers with 12 field goals and seven free throws for 31 points. Bethany's offense revolves mainly around its guards, who must be on for the Bisons to win. Eck's backcourt counterpart, Don Jackson, scored 11 points, giving the pair 42 points over half of Bethany's total point production. The rest of the Bethany unit failed to back them with a balanced attack, unlike Allegheny, for whom every starter scored in double figures.

Jim Henyey came off the bench to spell Doug Trenkle and scored eight points, six of them in the closing two minutes of the first half, to keep Bethany at a distance.

Allegheny never trailed, and was only tied twice, at two and at eight at the start of the game. Allegheny scored first, as Knap passed out to Tom Miller, who hit from the left of the lane. Sadler tied it from the right corner. Trenkle got the Gators back out in front as he drove the base line and drew the first foul on Peterson. Trenkle made the first free throw, but missed the second which Doeffinger rebounded and put back up and in. Sadler and Trenkle exchanged baskets from near the top of the lane, and Eck dumped in his first to draw within one at 7-6. Trenkle drew a foul on Wagner and made one of two, after which Eck tied it at eight on a fast break. Miller stole the ball and passed to Doeffinger, who took it in for a score and a foul. Allegheny led by five through most of the first half, but increased the lead to eight in the last two minutes on scoring of Henyey. Allegheny outscored Bethany 20 to 8 in the first seven minutes of the second half, to open up a 20 point lead. After Doeffinger stole the ball to open scoring in the final period, the Gators put on a display of the various defensive plays for the crowd. Trenkle showed the fans the proper method of dealing with the man to man defense with which Bethany opened the second half, as he drove the base line from the left and scored on a hook. Next the team demonstrated what to do when the defense double teams one of the guards. Eck and Jackson both converged on Rosenthal, who passed to Miller, who in turn fed Knap under the basket for a bunny. For their final act, the Gators showed how to open the back door as Miller passed to Knap cutting up to the high post, and Knap hit Trenkle moving in to the basket. Bethany, having learned enough, called a quick time out.

After the Gators built up a 20 point lead, they grew somewhat complacent and watched the lead dwindle to nine points, 79-70, with 3:27 to play. The only damage done was that it prevented the bench from getting in a little more playing time than it did.

Allegheny worked the freeze very well in the final minutes, but one facet of play that the Gators will have to work on in practice is an inbounds play against the full court press. Three times the Bisons caught Allegheny unawares with a press, and forced the Gators into turnovers which could have been costly in a closer contest.

Allegheny rests in second place in the PAC, half a game behind the W&J Presidents. Oberlin comes to Allegheny tomorrow night at 8:00 for a non-conference tilt. The Gators resume PAC action on Saturday in Cleveland against John Carroll, who will be out to avenge the defeat handed them by Allegheny in the season opener.

ALLEGHENY	FG	F	TP
Trenkle	7-13	2-4	16
Doeffinger	10-15	7-10	27
T. Miller	3-12	8-8	14
Bell	0-1	0-0	0
Henyey	2-3	4-5	8
Knap	7-12	0-2	14
B. Miller	1-1	0-0	2
Rosenthal	5-12	1-1	11
TOTALS	35-70	22-30	92

BETHANY	FG	F	TP
Eck	12	7	31
McKay	0	1	1
Jackson	4	3	11
Vitchner	2	0	4
Sanders	4	2	10
Wagner	1	0	2
Dailer	2	2	6
Matthews	1	0	2
Sadler	3	0	6
Peterson	1	1	3
TOTALS	30	16	76

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Matmen amass seven pins in 38-10 trouncing of CMU

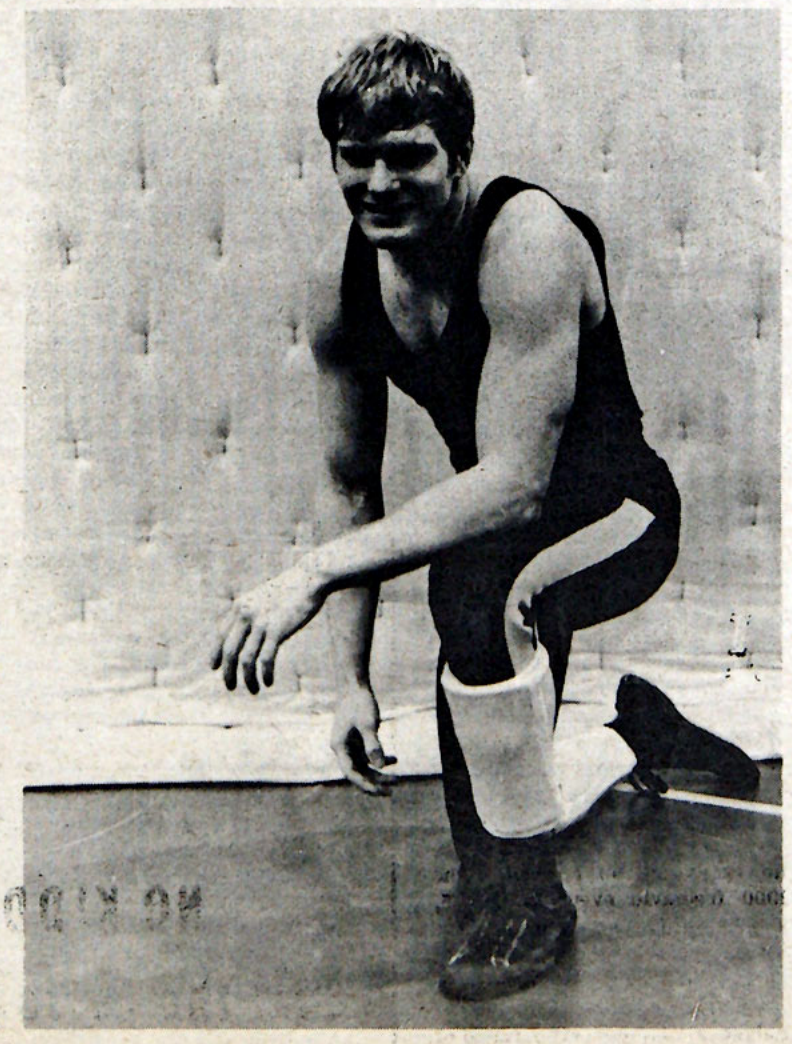
Seven pins and a decision enabled Allegheny to annihilate Carnegie-Mellon, 38-10, on the Tartans' mats Saturday. 118-pounder Andy Orochena got the Gators their first five points with a pin at 7:11. CMU tied the score at 5 by winning the 126 class by forfeit. Kevin Donlon, who normally wrestles at 126, earned three points for Allegheny in the 134 bracket with an 8-2 decision.

Tartan Gary Kelston put Carnegie-Mellon in front for the first and only time by pinning Gary Astles, but the roof then caved in on CMU as Allegheny won each of the last six matches by a pin.

Sophomore Joe Gebbia put his man to the mat after 3:33 in the 150 tangle. Keith Moyer beat his opponent in the 158 weight section in 5:25. Steve Warren at 167 pinned his man in 4:09.

Larry Albright at 177 took care of a Tartan in 4:12. John Wittenmyer, a late addition to the varsity grappling group, needed only 2:57 to down an opponent in the 190 class. Heavyweight Terry Giffen mopped things up for Allegheny with a pin in 4:57.

The team travels to Hiram tomorrow for a 4:00 match. Allegheny beat Hiram 25-14 last year. Thiel comes to Allegheny Saturday for a 2:00 match, the first PAC action of the winter for the Gators. Mike Reed and Tim Boomer, both of whom missed play against CMU, will be back in tomorrow's lineup.



Tim Boomer, above, will rejoin the Allegheny starting lineup tomorrow.

Indies edge Crows

Caflisch, Fijis lead intramurals

Caflisch, the Fijis, and the Phi Delts all established themselves as contenders for the intramural crown in the first week of intramural play. The Fijis ripped Ravine in the season opener, 56-42, behind the outside shooting of Dan Keil, who hit for 17, and the inside muscle under the boards from Gary Proden, whose 20 points represent the high single scoring effort so far in frat play. Pat Bobo led Ravin scorers with 14 points.

Caflisch annihilated Theta Chi and won by 60 points, 84-24, in a tune-up for more substantial opposition later. Caflisch captain Al Downer led scoring with 15. After Caflisch opened up a 19-4 lead in the first five minutes of the game, Downer cleared the bench. Caflisch led 42-12 at the half. John Henning was high for Theta Chi with 11.

Crows dump Delts

The Crows dumped the Delts 50-42 with the five Crow starters accounting for all Alpha Chi scoring. Doug Olsen's 12 points were tops in the game.

The Phi Psis gave the Phi Delts a good battle for the length of the 15 minute first half and held a 21-20 lead at intermission. But at the start of the second half the Phi Delts switched from a zone to a man-to-man defense which worked effectively and allowed them to break away to a 59-37 win. Chick Knight and Brad Elliott were high for the Phi Delts with 16 and 14 points each. The Phi Psi offense was hampered by having only four players produce points. Mark Chriss led the Phi Psis with 15 and Schowalter contributed 12.

Fijis maul Theta Chi

When the Fijis met Theta Chi, they handled them in much the same manner as did Caflisch. With a 30-10 halftime lead, the Fijis were able to give their entire second and third squads a good workout. Dick Greenbaum tossed in 11 points to win scoring honors.

The Crows nearly pulled an early upset, as Caflisch just squeezed by them, 33-30. Both teams played tough zone defenses that resulted in a tied score of 29 with 45 second left in the game, but Nipper Myers and Dave Tomlinson hit four pressure foul shots to secure the win for Caflisch.

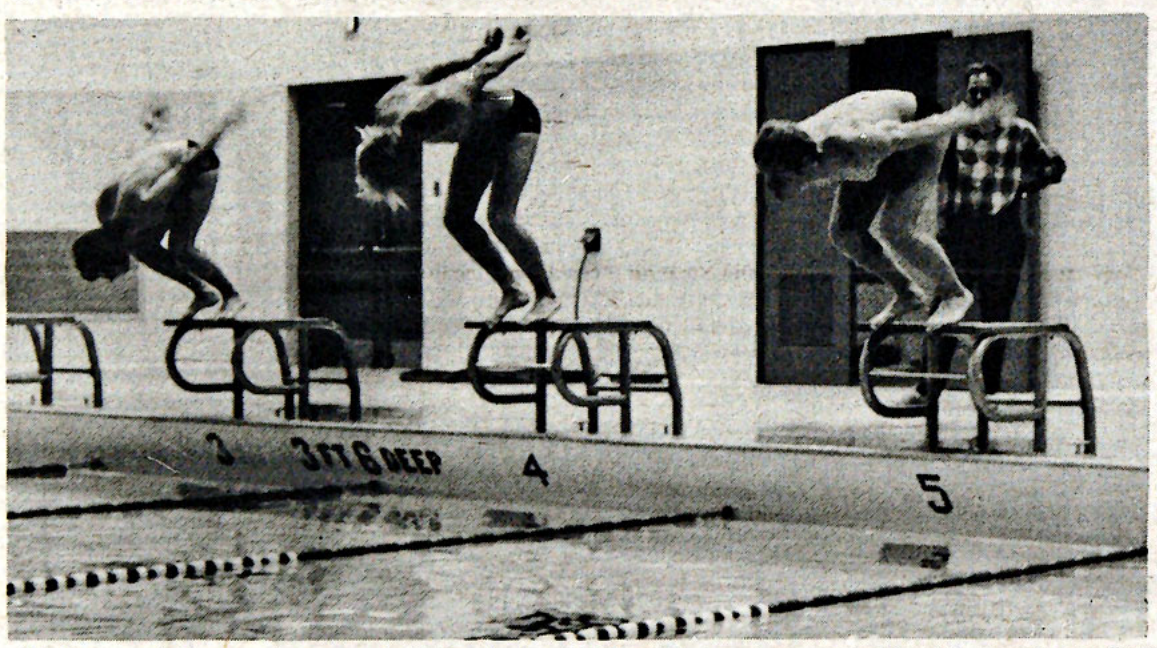
Ravine over Sigs

Ravine recorded a relatively easy win over the Sigs, 50-35, with a well-balanced attack in the last game of the first week of action.

The Delts meet the Phi Psis at 4:00 today. Tomorrow the Fijis encounter the Crows at 4:30 and the Theta Chis and Phi Psis play at 9:00.

	WON	LOST	Pct.
Caflisch	2	0	1.000
Fiji	2	0	1.000
Phi Delts	1	0	1.000
Ravine	1	1	.500
Crows	1	1	.500
Phi Psi	0	1	.000
Sigs	0	1	.000
Delts	0	1	.000
Theta Chi	0	2	.000

Akron drowns swim team, sets new mark in 1000 free



Allegheny and Akron swimmers get off the blocks. Bill Blank in lane 4 accounted for Allegheny's two firsts.

A record setting performance by Kevin Watson in the 1000 yard freestyle helped the University of Akron to a 77-35 win over Allegheny in Mellon Pool Saturday. The swimming abilities of the two schools were not as divergent as the score might indicate. AC had to forfeit the 500 yard freestyle event in which Gator swimmers finished second and third because Allegheny, the home team, had provided only four lap counters for the six contestants. (Allegheny did not have to forfeit the 1000 yard freestyle, the other event that uses lap counters, because there were only four swimmers in it.)

Pete Brunson, swimming exhibition for Allegheny because of ineligibility, finished a good yard and a half ahead of the field in the 50 yard freestyle, which would have aided the Gator effort had it counted. Brunson also could have added speed to the free medley team wich lost by almost a lap in a race that normally has a close finish.

Watson was not contested by a competitor from either team as he raced the 40 lengths of the 1000 freestyle event in 11:04.5, a new pool record. Watson set off at a pace not often seen in such events in Mellon Pool, and maintained it throughout. He received a well-deserved round of applause from the sizeable crowd as he touched in following his final length.

Bill Blank was the afternoon's only first place finisher for Allegheny with firsts in the 200 yard individual medley and the 200 butterfly. The one event in which the Gators displayed a most pronounced weakness was the 200 yard backstroke in which Akron swept all three places.

Doug Tallamy put in a good afternoon's work for Coach David Allen. Tallamy took a second in the grueling 1000 freestyle and then participated in the event immediately following, the 200 freestyle in which he was third. Tallamy also finished for points in the 500 freestyle that Allegheny had to forfeit.

Tomorrow the swimmers visit Hiram, which beat Akron earlier this season. Last year Hiram beat Allegheny 53-51.



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New ASG VP Cagle plans 'very few changes'

By DAVID GALLOP

Tom Cagle, newly elected ASG Vice President, who assumed his duties Sunday following a unanimous Council vote, told the representatives that there would be "very few changes" as regards procedural matters, and added that meetings will continue to be "informal."

Cagle, who succeeds Bill Carlson, who withdrew from school, to the cabinet post, had said before the Council meeting "It will not be my purpose to express my own opinions at meetings, but to permit the expression of other opinions."

ASG President Steve Dale, who appointed Cagle to fill the vacant post, said he "chose Tom because I feel he can handle an ASG meeting fairly and do a good job. Tom won't slight people, and will give everyone a chance to speak."

At the Council meeting Sunday, Dale said that his decision to appoint Cagle to the vice presidency was also due to the "really good job" he had done as director of community relations. A Meadville resident, Cagle helped to create the cabinet post, a position he held until Sunday.

In this capacity, he sought "to promote better relations between the citizens of Meadville and the students of Allegheny College." Cagle added that he thought the establishment of such a position was necessary to better community-college relations that might have grown worse after the student strike last spring.

Surveying the results of the program, Cagle said that "much has been accomplished." His successor will inherit a system of "ground rules" from which to establish a "solid foundation."

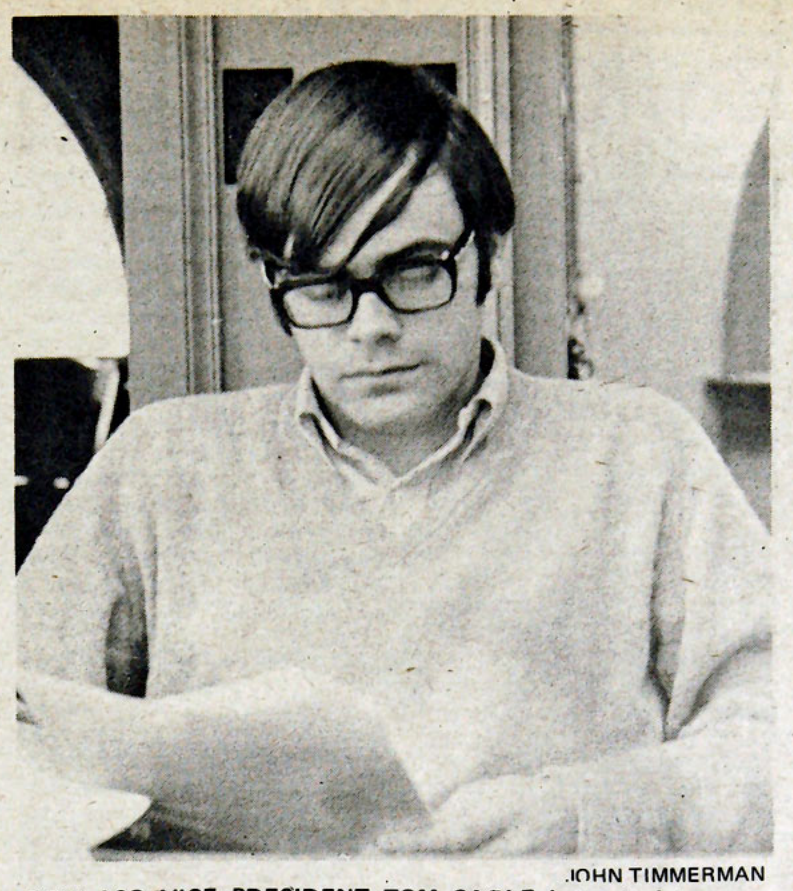
Both Dale and Cagle said that off-campus representative Arnold Greenfield, who is: "interested in this area (urban affairs)," is under consideration for the job.

As director of community relations, Cagle was instrumental in assisting the local Chamber of Commerce and the Meadville Citizens' Advisory Council. Allegheny students are now represented on seven committees of the Chamber of Commerce. The Advisory Council also has student members; its function is to advise cities on urban problems. The Advisory Council will be forming two new subcommittees, Cagle said, and is seeking student representation. The subcommittees will deal with the issues of education and student opinion.

Alma School, the "free school" established last term also received Cagle's attention. ASG Council appropriated $150 to purchase books, paper, and writing and art supplies. Cagle said that classes, which will be open to all Meadville school-children, will begin Feb. 1. Allegheny faculty members and students will staff the school.

The Meadville Master Antenna (cable) television station is seeking an Allegheny student to report on college news and activities. The college is presently unwilling to give ICIS credit for such a project, but Cagle said he hopes that by third term credit can be obtained.

The establishment of a speakers' bureau which will secure downtown speaking engagements for Allegheny professors and closer co-operation with the Meadville City Council are in the offing, Cagle said. He has begun work on these programs, and will work closely with his successor.



JOHN TIMMERMAN

NEW ASG VICE PRESIDENT TOM CAGLE hopes to let everyone have his say at Council meetings.

RUBENSTEIN, from p. 1

interpret religious symbols as part of the cultural system they belong to. "Not only did the art and Feudal system of the Middle Ages relate to the religion of that time, but American religion today is a direct result of the needs of the frontier man, who had nothing but his religion to give him comfort. That is why," Rubenstein explained, "people today are either completely Christian or else considered to be living in some shade of darkness."

When Rubenstein rejected the notion of human immortality, he said "the biblical world-view's perspective on man and human destiny became less binding on me. I came to believe fundamentally and in my guts that death is natural, inevidable, and permanent. The moment of birth is the moment when the processes that lead to death begin. Biological existence has a terminal end, in its annihilation and disappearance."

Acknowledging that such a view is "radically pessimistic," Rubenstein insisted that the "lucidity" with which man realizes his finitude in the measure of a meaningful life. But in such a life he also denied the possibility of a personal God or a divine providence.

He recounted an exchange with a German minister in Berlin during the 1961 Soviet-American confrotation. The clergyman told him that "Adolph Hitler was sent by God to punish the German people." "I told him that I would rather be an atheist than believe in a God that would allow six million Jews to die," Rubenstein said. "I told him the God of the Bible I had known had died at Auschwitz."

To charges that his "death of God theology is atheism, Rubenstein said he believes traditional religious forms should continue after men no longer believe in a personal deity. "Religion is not necessarily a matter of one's belief about God," he said. It is, rather, " the way we share crises and turning points in life in accordance with the patterns of our community and the rituals inherited through our families."

Rubenstein recalled, for an example, that he insisted on a traditional Jewish funeral for his father and was himself married by an orthodox rabbi, despite his belief in the "death" of a personal God.

The "Death of God" movement stein feels is attracting much attention through today's communication media. "But all my religious background, including theological school, could not perpare me for such things as interviews with Playboy or TV talk shows on which I appeared with such men as Timothy Leary," Rubenstein said.

Radical theology destroys the "dreams" of traditional religion, Rubenstein said, but he also insisted on a margin of hope: "The joy of exhausting the potentialities of our realistic possibilities," he said, "is far greater than the disappointment in looking for a new Jerusalem, a new heaven on earth."

When questioned about the "why to human existence," Rubenstein replied: "There is no why. It just is."

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