

LARRY HERRING

AMDA in financial trouble

The Allegheny Men's Dining Association (AMDA) is in financial trouble due to the refusal of the administration to accept the list of ten new members, which AMDA turned in one day after the auditor's deadline.

Larry Herring, newly-elected AMDA president, said that the administration had in the past accepted the list of new members past the deadline "without too much fuss." But Dr. Allen Edwards, College Treasurer, said that it is college policy not to accept anything after the established deadline, and this policy has always been followed in the past. Speaking specifically about AMDA Edwards said, "We were working on this for thirty-five man-hours and then these people didn't operate on time."

Herring said Edwards explained to him that the school has made a contract with Saga to have a certain number of people eat at the college dining halls and that the ten people who wanted to eat at AMDA were already assigned to Brooks or South. Herring said, "I can see his point, but ten makes a lot of difference to us and not so much to them."

Heroin: can it happen here?

By MIKE TROMBLEY

Heroin, once the dreaded hard drug of the inner city, has come to the campus and it has come with a vengeance. The incidence of heroin addiction and death from the use of the narcotic has risen at a proportionately alarming rate at colleges all along the eastern seaboard. According to both medical and enforcement officials, Allegheny, isolated and physically idyllic as it may be, cannot expect to escape the dangerous phenomenon of hard drug experimentation.

'One minute of heaven'

Heroin, an opium derivative, is perhaps the most potent and hence most dangerous and unpredictable of narcotics. Expermentors are usually deeply involved in the drug culture – often having come the ladder from glue to grass to pills ("scare tactic" movies shown to high school students often make the progression seem inevitable, a gross misconception; yet the consensus of opinion among experienced addicts confirms that early reliance on marijuana and barbituates is unmistakeably a valid prototype of the heroin addict's demise.) First experience is most often that of sniffing, which progresses to skinpopping (inserting the whitish powder in liquid form under the skin) and finally to "mainlining" – injection of heroin directly into the bloodstream.

Hard core addicts, in an emergency, have been known to slit a minor vein and pour the powder directly into the wound.

The first effect of the drug is a minute of intense euphoria – the "rush" described variously by addicts from "one minute of heaven" to a state comparable to sexual orgasm. Following the rush is a lethargic, withdrawn state which lasts several hours. One young addict described the heroin high as having "all the advantages of death without its permanence."

Since users build a gradual tolerance to the narcotic, more and more heroin is needed to attain a high. For addicts the scramble for a new supply is costly, often as much as one hundred dollars per day. Habirual users turn to dealing, pimping or petty crime.

The question of dosage is crucial to the addict. If he takes too little of the drug there will be no kick. If he consumes too much heroin the result is coma or death. Street dealers are often unaware of the exact potency of the "stuff" they are selling.

Death and legislation

In July, 1970, a rash of unexplained heroin deaths struck New York City. Either a large quantity of heroin containing toxic substances had hit the street, or, due to a rare mistake, a deal of uncut heroin had been distributed. Usual street heroin has been cut, ciluted, to a minor ration of its raw potency, although bags of "pure stuff" are often dealt as a selling point to new buyers or used as a bonus for old addict/dealers to insure their loyalty.

Most heroin traffic in this country is ultimately controlled by organized crime, the "syndicate" or Mafia or whatever. For this reason, Dr. Mark Tarail of the Maimonides Mental Health Center in Brooklyn and numerous other physicians and psychologists have crusaded for legalization of narcotics. "We could take the syndicate out of the business and make it (addiction) a medical problem, giving doctors the right to use their medical judgement in prescribing heroin or substitutes in the treatment of addicts."

Although legalization of hard drugs is failing in Britain, where there has been an increase rather than a decrease in addiction, Dr. Tarail is, in essence, advocating the recent shift in perspective on narcotics addiction. Once seen as a problem of law enforcement, dependence is now being viewed as a social and medical problem.

Dr. Stanley Yolles of the National Institute of Mental Health, the nation's top drug authority, reflects this stance. He advises the removal of all mandatory minimum sentences in narcotics cases, even for pushers of hard drugs since most are addicts and hence potential patients. Yolles, who has worked to improve the

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ASG PRESIDENT TADLEY

Tadley proposes selection changes

A.S.G. President Frank Tadley is proposing a revision of the current selection procedure for students who will sit on faculty committees. The proposal, already passed by faculty council, awaits a full faculty decision at the end of this month.

Tadley cited several reasons why he felt a revision to be necessary. He feels that the present procedure which allots the same number of students from each department is inadequate because it does not consider the size of the department. Also, some students have complained to him that, "they weren't being listened to by faculty members and that their votes weren't being considered."

Tadley hopes to alleviate the difficulties of unequal distribution and lack of respect by picking the students himself, assisted by his cabinet. "If time permits, we will hold interviews," he said. Final approval of the selectees will rest with A.S.G. council.

Under the new proposal, any student who wishes to serve as a voting member of a faculty committee is eligible through self-nomination. He will fill out an application listing qualifications and committee preferences. Once chosen and assigned to a committee, the student will receive full voting privileges and will be expected to attend all meetings.

Tadley sees his new procedure as one which will "avoid personalities."

Also, it will avoid distinctions as to divisions - combining natural sciences with humanities and social sciences. Finally, since there will be a turnover in students each year, long-term problems of the committees will be exposed to fresh viewpoints.

Byers runs for School post
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CAMPUS

Vol. 95, No. 6 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. Friday, April 22, 1971

Thousands in D.C. protest

By JAMES COWDEN
Special to the Campus

Washington, D.C. –

Thousands of anti-war protestors are pouring into Washington, D.C., for the march scheduled Saturday to demonstrate to end the Vietnamese War. As the first major activity of a planned two weeks of protest, organizers expect up to 100 thousand people.

Last night more than one thousand anti-war Vietnamese veterans and their supporters marched from the U.S. capitol to the White House and back in a candlelight procession in memory of Vietnam war dead.

The march followed a day of protest during which 110 of about 800 veterans were arrested on the steps of the U.S. Supreme Court while demonstrating for an immediate ruling on the constitutionality of the Vietnam War. Those arrested were later released on ten dollars bail each.

The veterans, who are still camped in tents and trailers on the Mall in front of the Capitol, plan to turn in the medals they won for service in the war early this afternoon. The government has already refused to accept them.

Members of the National Peace Action Coalition have been working around the clock for two days in order to make final preparations for Saturday's march and to provide housing and services for the expected crowd.

NPAC, which is an association of several peace and social action groups, is planning for protestors to assemble Saturday at 11:00 a.m. on the Ellipse in front of the White House and begin marching down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol at noon. The names of speakers for the rally to be held at noon have not been released.



US SOLDIER
New protester

Following Saturday's march, almost two weeks of protest against the war and social conditions in the U.S. are planned, to be climaxed by a shutdown of the government of May 3, 4, and 5.

At that time protestors plan to sit in government buildings and block key roads and bridges with bodies and stalled cars. Organizers are emphasizing non-violence . They are pessimistic about the success of the proposed shutdown. They will begin blocking procedures at 6:00 a.m. and plan to "stay until taken to jail."

By May 1 marchers are due in D.C. from all over the East (there is a fellow action in San Francisco for Western Elements). These protestors, who will begin their separate marches at either Wall Street, Kent State or in the South, will carry copies of a peace treaty which NPAC hopes "the people" will adopt "with the North Vietnamese."

The treaty promises immediate total withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, a bi-lateral ceasefire, negotiations for the release of prisoners and a guarantee that the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia will be preserved. It pledges that Americans who adopt the treaty will take whatever action is necessary to implement it.

The treaty was supposedly written by representatives of "the people" of both North Vietnam and America and agreed to by the people of North Vietnam. According to the treaty, Americans further pledge to end the imposition of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime on the people of South Vietnam, to insure their right of self-determination, and to insure that all political prisoners are released.

In return the North Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional government to organize democratic elections in which all the South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of foreign troops, and to enter discussions of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of persons who cooperate with either side in the war.

Poor Policy

In a feature story on the Grunnagle marijuana case that appeared in this paper on April 9, Associate Editor James Cowden reported that the college drug policy had been criticized as vague since "it does not explicitly tell the student what could happen to him if he is caught. "What the policy does say is this: "Our (the administration's) response to violation of this policy will . . . be dependent upon the circumstances of the individual incident."

The administration is to be commended for this obvious attempt at situation ethics and individual attention. However, the very vagueness of the policy is bound to create anxiety on the part of the student who conceivably might run afoul of the policy by dealing or encouraging drug abuse. Taking into account the credibility gap between student and administrator it is likely that the average student will view the vagueness of the policy as a sort of Damocletian sword. The latitude of punitative action allowed the administration is a looming and perhaps dangerous uncertainty.

Grunnagle was offered three alternatives: voluntary or involuntary suspension or a hearing before the College Judicial Board. If these are the three alternatives to be offered offenders it is high time the college ought to explicitly define the possibilities. It is legal right of the student to know what action might be taken against him. Unfortunate as the case may be, such definitions are the sole safeguard of the offender in times when mutual goodwill cannot be depended upon. Uncodified jurisdiction leaves the student helpless to appeal a decision or to be certain his case has been justly handled.

In passing the administration is to be further commended for emphasizing counselling rather than discipline for the non-dealing drug user. Yet the fact remains that relatively few students have sought the services of the chaplain or counselors, and this evident lack of trust between student and college official is a further manifestation of the uncertainty which makes a more-explicitly defined drug policy a true "concern for the college."

Who's 'politicizing'?

In his generally commonsensical lecture Tuesday night, New York University philosopher Sidney Hook touched on one issue that is far more complex than his facile analysis allowed. That is the issue of "politicization" of the college or university, the attempt to, as Hook put it, "divert the university from its proper function" of rational speculation and debate and turn it into an instrument of one faction's notion of needed social change. Unfortunately, Mr. Hook – President Nixon's favorite expert on campus unrest – seemed to recognize as the only harmful "politicization" attempts by the radical left to use the university, and he brushed aside the question of whether the "apolitical" universities he praises aren't more subtly – but just as decisively – involved in political action in the forms of government-sponsored defense-related research, R.O.T.C. programs, and, perhaps most importantly, university large stock holdings in corporations whose actions are the subject of political debate.

We believe with Hook that colleges and universities should resist the temptation of "politicization"; scholars should not be forced to submit to any "relevant" Absolute Truth. But we would remind Hook and others that while politicization is indeed a threat from the New Left, it also exists in subtler, more institutional forms. And unless that politicization is seriously dealt with, the New Left will be able to say that its own politicizing is a form of ideological and political self-defense.

Admission: Impossible

By MICHAEL McGOUGH

In the cab on the way to Middletown from Hartford (where I had pulled in from Cambridge), I rehearsed for what had become the routine inquisition and despite the fact that I knew the questions well in advance and had had months for consultation, I was as usual painfully disappointed with my answers. "Tell me, uh, Mike, " they asked – all of them! – "What do you think you can contribute to this college?" Put that way, I never knew if the question was designed to flush out arrogance or to detect that coveted ingenuity that could finesse such an ego-shattering challenge without recourse to self-depracation. "What do you think of campus violence?" (This was 1969, Harvard Riot, first anniversary of Columbia.) Now what does he want, a Time magazine liberal who will certainly condemn extremism while pointing out the justice of the students' grievances, a precociously sophistical Buckley Jr., or, for this interview, would ah-gee sincere ignorance make the right points?

In the waiting room of the admissions office, I divided my time between thinking of questions to ask (I wonder if I could turn the tables on you, so to speak, Dean?) – questions that would, as if against my will, betray my intimate knowledge of this possible alma mater – and surveying the opposition. Narrow necktie and 4-H lapel pin? Good, good. Dog-eared copy of Hermann Hesse? Bad, bad. Long hair? Could go either way – alienation is a tough number to pull off.

As I wait for my interview, I map strategy. As always, I am for the best of all possible interviews – one that combines (on my part) maximum honesty with maximum calculation. I had early on seen the snares in the "Be Yourself" approach. For one thing, Mr. Dean of Admissions, "myself" cannot be the object of your twenty-minute attempt at amateur psychoanalysis. But, more important, it was obvious that my subtlest claims to consideration could not be packaged at all. So why not edit my adolescent opinions to emphasize the especially well-considered ones?

I am let in to meet my interviewer. He is wearing a scotch-plaid blazer, turtleneck, and slippers. This office is onviously his den, a hunch corroborated by the presence of Irish Setter on heels of interviewer.

Before my interviewer even opens his mouth to begin what I now know to be a Connecticut version of the "lay it on the line" approach, I have named him. He could not be anything but a Gordon (well, maybe an Oliver). My immediate dislike of him tempts me away from my agreed-upon modus opandi – be tactical, be pragmatic,

He begins by asking me what was wrong with my previous interviews. Now I have no honest answer to this question – unless ennui is an answer – because I think (as I thought so many times during these sessions), what can you say, really? Every one of the other interviews defied discrimination or evaluation, they were tautologies. But I lined up my possible answers anyway, and looked them over: "Well, Dr. Gordon, to put it a bit crudely, they never asked me – for God's sake – who I was!" "Well, I mean, like, well, I don't know, it just sort of seemed they were treating me like some kind of number, you know, a computer card, like." "It bothered my conscience. Here we were calmly discussing my college boards in our nice Wasp, middle class college, and meanwhile people are dying in Vietnam, rats are tearing people apart in the ghetto!"

But something funny happened. I told the truth in the interview. Consistently, as Dr. Gordon's politeness became menacing. It turned out that not surprisingly, he was a relevant admissions dean; he had made all the protest scenes ("I was at Selma!") Expressing my characteristic distrust of mass introspection, I tried to put the case for what I called "informed indifference" and told him compassion could lead to despair rather than simpleminded scnene-making.

The interview ended a disaster, with my actually beginning to relish playing the part of the indifferent, aloof uncompassionate youth – a false picture, I should add.

I tell this anecdote here today because last week was an important anniversary for those of us who still recall sweating out what, in America at least, comes closest to the Last Judgment: the "prestige" college admissions game, in which everything you are, are not, and may be or not be is negotiable ("Sorry, last year was our year for Chinese violinists – are you by any chance a Texan butterfly collector with a history of bedwetting?) and the stakes are really big.

In the next issue I hope to abandon this stream of consciousness on the subject of college admissions and discuss the phenomenon a bit more systematically.

Next issue: "Getting In"

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CAMPUS

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

MICHAEL McGOUGH, Editor

Mike - A fine job! Great insights!
But watch punctuation -- all
in all a good job!
Spelling - A+
Theme - B+
Margins - C
Final Grade - B+

given the radical nature of this proposal, it is indeed commendable to noge that the Instruction Committee is still giving it serious consideration and even id the pro-

By MIKE MIZE

There are very few of us who have not at one time or another complained about the institution known as "grades." This necessary evil, we are told, measures how much we learn, provides colleges and graduate schools with a means for more effective selection of candidates and motivates the individual to higher plateaus of learning through the spirit of competition. These arguments are pure bunk. All of us would like to see changes made in the present grading system, and it now appears that change is in the wind.

Colleges and universities throughout the country have developed many different kinds of systems which are all intended to make grades more equitable and less pressure-laden. Allegheny has traditionally waited three to five years after changes have been made in the realm of academics before deciding which system or method would be the most beneficial to its own situation. Not true anymore.

There is before the Instruction Committee a proposal which would present a major breakthrough in the area of grading and evaluating students. It is called the Twelve-point System. Instead of allotting a mere four points for an "A" the new system would assign that same grade a numerical value of eleven. An "A-" would be worth ten points, a "B plus" would be worth nine, a "B" would be eight and so on. This system even has provision at the top end of the spectrum for the person who has done extraordinary work. A professor could bestow a twelve-point "A plus" on such an exceptional student.

The benefits of such a system are immediately apparent. No longer will the person who receives an 89 in a course have cause to complain about a person in the same course who gets a "B" with an 81 average.

The only other grading innovations available at present are those that lean toward the pass-fail philosophy. That kind of system could never work here because of the undue pressures that it would force on the student. Inherent in a pass-fail system is the fact that the only motivation comes from the individual's desire to learn. There are no secondary rewards such as plusses, minuses, accumulative averages and the promise of a new car if you get a 4.0 next term.

Competition as we know it is eliminated; the student is totally responsible for setting and actualizing his own goals. Those opportunities are available to every Allegheny student at present, but the number of students who make use of those opportunities would not indicate the readiness of the student body as a whole to be forced into that great a responsibility. Those who would object to anything short of total pass-fail are those students who are already doing everything in their power to take their education into their own hands.

This writer realizes the difficulties which arise when a student attempts to individualize his or her curriculum. Some departments are almost impossible to deal with in such situations. They stifle originality and creativity and, indeed make efforts to break out of the mold a frustrating experience. But I am speaking of the majority of students on this campus: those who have never done an ICIS or a 49, those who have never made an attempt at taking responsibility for their own education, those who are willing to sit back and take notes and compete for grades rather than for knowledge, those who have made the attempt to break out and who have quit after the first "No!"

The majority of students at Allegheny would be content to either continue with the present grading system or would willingly accept the proposed twelve-point system. Those who would object to anything short of total pass-fail are those students who are already doing everything in their power to take their education into

See MIZE, p. 5

The unselling of the revolution

By JOHN KENNEDY

One of the major characters in Alban Berg's tragic opera, "Wozzeck," is a doctor who is constantly observing and checking the pulses of the other characters. Although not specifying his theories concerning these observations, the doctor at one point screeches in atonal ecstasy, "Oh, my hypothesis! Oh, my fame! I shall be immortal! Immortal! Immortal!" In a century of change, when the way to fame seems to come from being "forward looking," and immortality from being the first to accurately predict the trends of the future, American journalism is faced with the awkward paradox of disclaiming past predictions and, at the same time, maintaining a position as pulse taker for the nation.

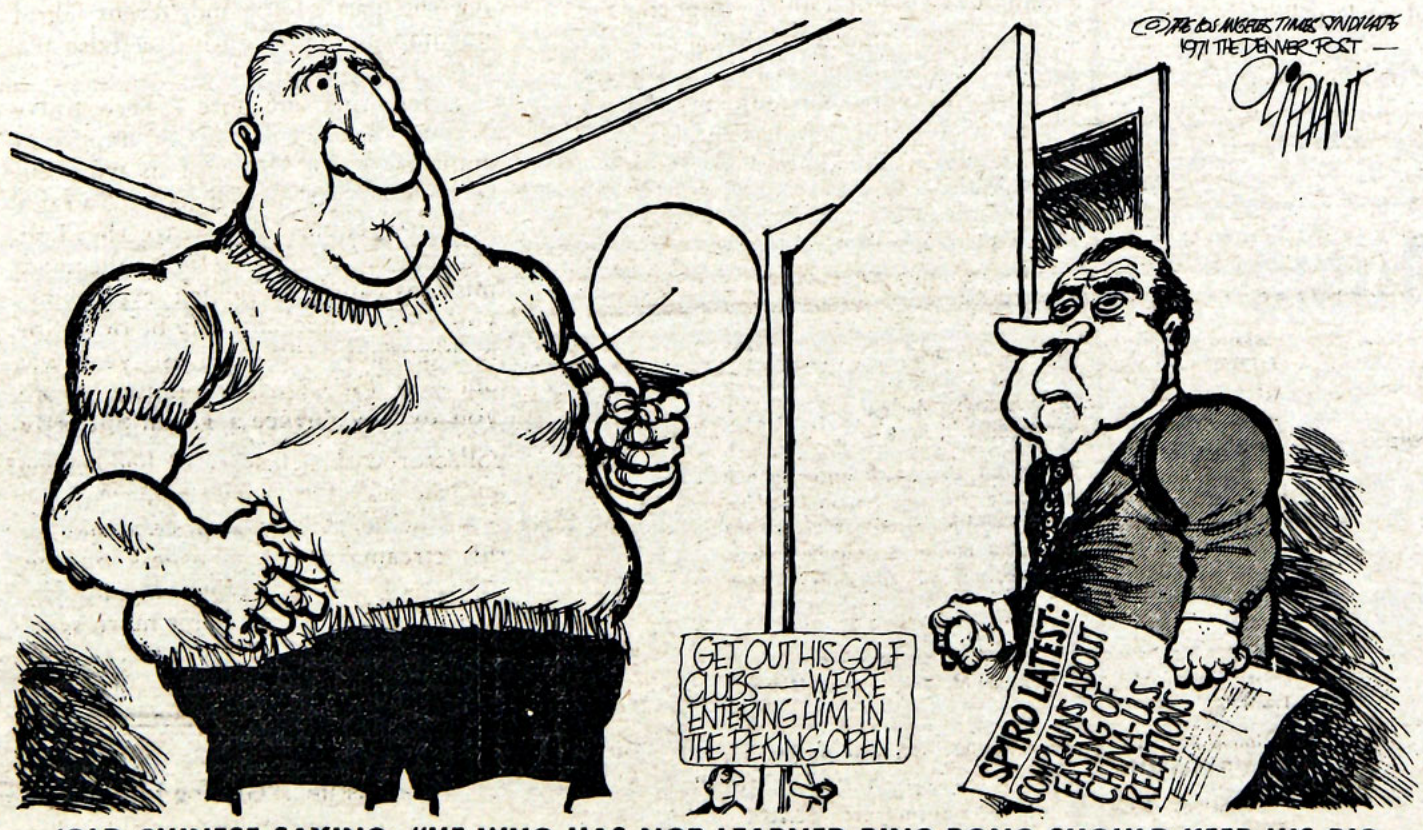
Such an attempt at equivocated retraction was made by the staff of "Time" magazine in its recent feature on "The Cooling of America." What took the form of a "deep" analysis into the change in the American temperment actually seemed more an attempt to explain away the biggest failure in advertising since the Edsel and the Nehru jacket. Admittedly, the writer of each Time - piece on the "Cooling" reviews the phenomena of increasing government repression and lowered expectations among this society's discontents, as well as the results of the current recession and the increased concern for "private welfare." But all of these writers are forced to equivocate, warning that the potential for revolution is still present , that discontent still smolders, and that the pace of social and political progress is no swifter than before. If the evils still exist, why is the "revolution" previously spoken of (in, at times, almost callous fashion) as an inevitability, dying?

The real decline has been one more of perception than of reality. A revolution never existed, just the discontent that breeds dissent and gradual (though often slow) progress. How was this misconception created? In his article, Timothy Tyler explained a crucial factor, the commercialization of discontent. "Out of Tune and Lost in the Counterculture" demonstrates that the Lost Generation in the U.S. was packaged and sold to artificially swelled ranks of prepubic hippies and "plastic revolutionaries." Sloppy dress soon' oecame a matter of style and anyone could wear bells, while the Woodstock phenomenon became an expensive movie. This commercialization mixed odd combinations together and cheapened what would otherwise have been



sincere expressions of dissatisfaction over injustices. The result was such things as the "Super trials" bringing live courtroom drama to the average living room, and the Afro look and dashiki sales to advertise "blackness." Yet neither of these could do more than dilute the actual national discontent over Vietnam, and the spontaneous, but unstylish explosions in Watts and Detroit. What created and spoiled the "revolution" was that Botony 500 was mass producing hearted sleeves and advertising them in the New York Times.

Thus it seems that American journalism, for all of its thoughtful analyses of the youth culture and the "Woodstock nation," and all of its concern over whether or not "the system" could hold up, is experiencing a short-lived immortality. Now everyone can buy a revolution, and even Richard Nixon can call for "power to the people," a slogan filled with as much political genius in its use as meaninglessness in its legislative reality. Agnew could sport a dashiki and deal a critical blow to the black identity movement, but he would not decrease the real pressure or anger of the initial and continued force for action on the part of the electorate. The add campaign is over. The "revolution" didn't sell, partly because violence is little more than impotent and counter-productive, but also because real discontent is more than just a matter of style, and, after all, what fun is that?



'OLD CHINESE SAYING: "HE WHO HAS NOT LEARNED PING-PONG SHOULD KEEP HIS BIG MOUTH SHUT"!'



JANIS IAN

Faces Outface Ian

By MARK REITER

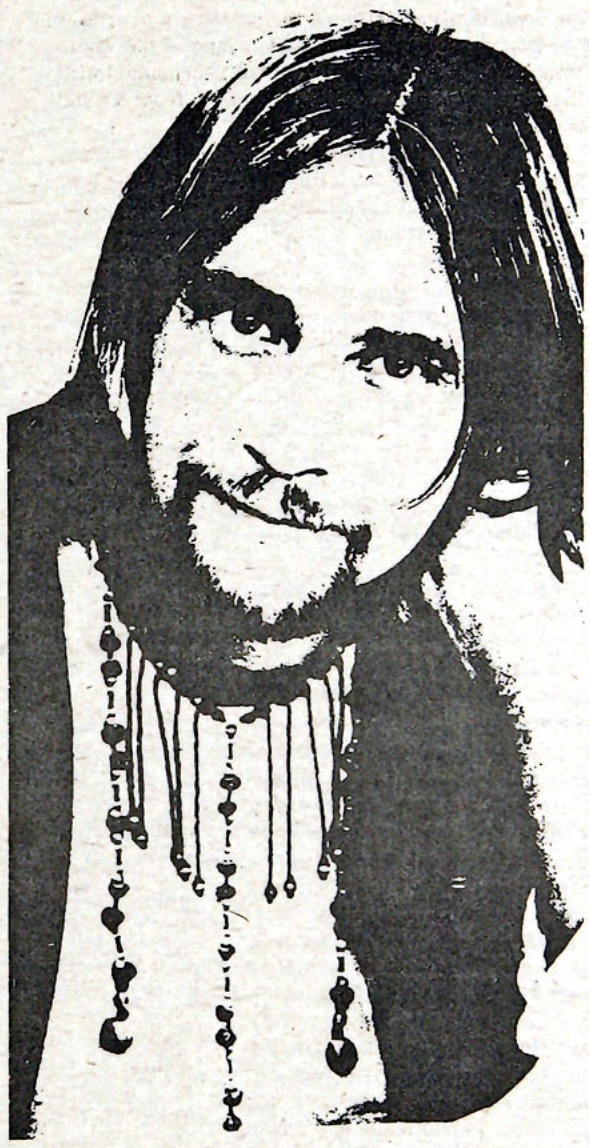
If I could work my way through the disturbing fact that "Present Company" by Janis Ian is one of those concept albums - it ends with the same melody with which it started out and has little redundant jingles here and there. And if I could ignore the debt that Janis Ian owes to Laura Nyro and Bobbi Gentry and perhaps Joplin and that her voice reminds me of a mellifluous grunt that got caught in her eustachion tube and engulfed by the phlegm and came out a second too late, sounding tainted, dull and smooth. And that the drumming irritatingly recalls a scratch on a record that goes kathunk kathunk all the time and forces you to lose confidence in picking out what is percussion and what is environmental wear and tear on the wax. And if I could ignore the pretense in the lyrics that tell me of all the injustice in America and cry out "no, no it just can't be" and come off sounding like one sly-grinning anachronism.. If I could ignore these and many more, I would praise producer Jerry Corbitt for his patient reserve in forming the mediocre material into an intelligible whole, for producing some nice, clean music out of a stained grab-bag. The title track is pleasant, but that's as far as I'd like to go in appraising the album. It is neither a revival of forgotten music nor is it a throwback to 1967; it is simply not worth ignoring. Hell, I wouldn't even steal it.

The Faces' "Long Player" is a much more welcome sound than Janis Ian. What "Present Company" lacks in enthusiasm and humility, "Long Player" makes up in heaping mouthfuls.

The Faces are one of Britain's finest rock 'n roll bands. They make clean spare music with loads of energy and excitement, it is straight - shooting ass - shaking rock 'n roll. There is neither the cluttered sound of over-production and ambition nor is there the loss of unabashed movement due to technical necessities. It all invariably results in honest and direct and enthusiastic and... the type of music the Stones are so adept at producing. The songs are lean and the arrangements for them are so well chosen, perfectly attuned to the song. Three songs in particular represent some of the best music I've heard in months.

"Bad 'N Ruin" is a Faces original about a derelict son who is about to see his mother and family for the first time since he left home and he continuously frets whether or not they'll recognize him. Simple enough, right? But the Faces take it beyond just any rock 'n roll presentation. It comes on with a lot of drive and funk and steadily slows down, tones down till at the end we see a man who is so tired that the music just dies in his hand, the guitars collapse and the keyboards crack. Symphonic and simple. Nothing more, nothing less. "Sweet Lady Mary is another original song that is oddly reminiscent of something Dylan would have been proud to have on an album like "Highway 61 Revisited." Ian McLagan's organ is a tribute to Al Kooper. Ron Wood's guitar work, both electrical and accoustical, matches the vocalist's (Rod Stewart) singing note for note - a contrapuntally delightful extravagance worth noting - and it all blends in to make a faultless love song. The scene is Spanish so the band strays from the normal rock instrumentation and treats the song with a light nostalgic - lament flavor.

The third notable song is "Had Me A Real Good Time," a subtle work of genius in the mold of the Kinks and the Stones. It is that good. A gyrating narrative laced with one strong steady beat and a rhythm guitar and a piano is not that uncommon. But picture this: a dude is all flowered up and he's cruising along on his bicycle to a party to which some skinny girl has invited him. Through his head are going these ideas about how this is his big chance to break into some sort of elevated social sphere; remember, he's a working stiff. So he parks his cycle and goes into the house hoping to impress the hell out of everyone. No way! He gets drunk and makes an ass out of himself by jumping on a table and screaming his lungs out. And so he gets tossed out of the place. Got that? And here the music stops with a wretched final chord. All his dreams of making a big impression on this crowd go down the drain and he feels bad about the skinny girl who invited him. But in the background of the silence you can hear the raucous melody of "Auld Lang Syne", a reputable drinking dirge. And then the drums come in. And the guitars and piano gradually blend in as he picks himself up and the fun renews itself as he is no longer at the party. And then the dude lays the clincher on us: "the skinny girl made it clear that she only came here for the beer. That's a fact!" Now how can he get away with that? Well, he does indeed, for in three lines Stewart embodies the ironic idiocy that has gone before - the girl was where he was and neither was there after all. And that's the fact. So the horns come in and filter out the pain as the dude cycles on into the gutter, some machine shop probably. And there you have a modern saga in five minutes and what's more is that it is couched in fine music, good rock 'n roll.



There are two fine live cuts: "Feel So Good" and "Maybe I'm Amazed." And then there are four other dinky tunes that seem misplaced on an album as promising as this; they are as memorable as they are forgettable.

But what can you say? The music just bubbles with warmth and it's difficult to describe whether or not you feel that they enjoy the music but it comes out so perfect at times that you just can't help not thinking about it and what you forget is lost within the music and no words can describe ti and on and on and on.

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PELLETIER

WARC highlights



DUDICK

PRESIDENT LAWRENCE PELLETIER will be interviewed Tuesday at 7 pm on the WARC REPORT by regular host Joe Dudick and Michael McGough, Editor of the Campus . . . . . OTHER HIGHLIGHTS: CAMPUS RADIO VOICE, nightly at 8:30 . . . . "Deputy Dan Will Find Us No Matter What" this Saturday on Firesign Theater.

Thorpe and troupe to entertain high schools

Six Allegheny students are undertaking an unusual ICIS project, a repertory theater tour through three states for ten weeks on a total budget of $2,000. Troupe leader Bud Thorpe, who has been both encouraged and told, "You're nuts," "You'll starve," and "You should be committed to an institution," organized the project, which will give performances for high school audiences in at least 39 schools. Then, rather than packing up and leaving after the play, the troupe will spend the rest of the day in classrooms and workshops with the students.

Thorpe sees this interaction as the most important aspect of the project. The Allegheny Student Touring Company will "give performances, not present them," he said, "and it will be an opportunity for high school kids to see college kids doing something outside a four year structure. We want the students to actually participate in what we're doing, to really experience theater." He thinks it may create an incentive for some to get involved in acting or at least consider college as an opportunity "for more than getting a degree."

"Education, this is the background of the whole thing" Thorpe said. "We'll be in direct contact with the students. They'll learn directly from us and we'll learn directly from them."

To add to the thirty-nine tentative engagements, Thorpe is sending out letters to over four hundred high schools in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The main see

"The main selling point of the proposal is the workshop. High schools were completely amazed that we would sit down and talk with students," he said, "when all we're asking for are the royalties for the plays and a place to eat and sleep that day."

Thorpe also has a unique approach planned for the performances themselves. "Instead of going in completely cold, one of us will do a narrative explaining the play before we start." The plays aren't difficult to understand but this will be another way to help the students "get into" the play."

"We want to go in and have people watch us as actors, because none of the production, 'Portrait of Eugene Ianesco,' 'Review of Harold Pinter,' and Edward Albee's 'Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf,' requires lighting or elaborate costuming."

The reason one unenthusiastic acquaintance thought that Thorpe should be committed to an institution was that they doubted that six people could survive disillusionment or worse after traveling and living together for ten weeks under the tremendous pressure that will be unavoidable

Thorpe has rigorously chosen the troupe, Jim Murphy, Randy Mell, Sue Holiday, Loren Lamy, and Marge Meuller, with this and other qualifications in mind. Most of them have acted in many productions but that was the least important of the criteria.

"I wanted people who could express their opinions and were versatile actors, who had a little talent (if they have just a spark we'll make it flame) and could take direction and who had a good attitude toward the theater and could get along with others easily. I had to have people who could work as a unit."

All the group members have a strong interest in acting and some are drama majors. Thorpe thinks it will be a good test as to whether they can take acting as a profession. "This will prove to us if we want to go into drama. We'll find out if we can take it, because we'll be actually living it."

Thorpe also sees the entire project as "some sort of precedent" for other projects. "It could become an annual thing and involve more people." And the idea doesn't have to be confined to any department. "I'm trying to prove that something can be done by college students and be educational to them and others and that students can set up and manage something like this." Also Thorpe "wants to prove himself to himself by getting completely involved and seeing it through on his own."

The project goes in front of ICIS in two weeks. They expect to get either three academic credits or two and an independent study. Thorpe plans to finance it mostly from individual benefactors, "friends of the college", SET, and possibly ASG. "I've had a lot of enthusiasm and cooperation," Thorpe said. Some people's reactions have been "different" though. President Pelletier told him, "Human beings have strange appetites and yours is an incredible one."

Beyers candidate for School Board

Dr. Eugene Beyers of the Allegheny Psychology Delartment has announced his candidacy for a position on the Meadville School Board in the upcoming elections. He is running because of his professional interest in education and because of his parental interest for the education of his children.

Beyers was convinced to seek the position by friends who suggested that he should become active in the school system before his children entered it. He is one of a slate of three Democratic candidates for the board. Three incumbent Republicans are up for reelection. There will be no primary contest in either party.

Last summer Beyers was a member of school superintendent's ad hoc committee on race relations. That and other dealings with the Administration and School Board convinced him that some change was necessary. He said, "In meetings I found very little emphasis on education philosophy or meaningful educational issues. Most of the time the board was concerned with budgetary considerations." Beyers claimed financial integrity was all well and good, but most of the questions considered by the board seemed far removed from those concerned with quality education.

Beyers rates one member of the seven-man Meadville board as doing a good job. He dismissed the others as budget experts, but not responsive to the Meadville people.

In speaking with Meadville residents with children in the school system, Dr. Beyers said he has noted frustration with the board and a feeling that the people had very little input or feedback to the school board. However, Beyers does not feel that this is the present board's total responsibility. "I am not willing to attribute it to the quality of the members, but to traditional communication patterns."

In running for the board, Beyers hopes to open up the board to the community and promote a dialogue between the two groups. At present much of the work of the board is done in private executive sessions. Dr. Beyers is interested in investigating the contents of these sessions and to open up issues to the entire community.

Another aspect of the board Beyers questioned is the board's seeming acceptance of every plan of the school superintendent without any challenge, defense or pattern of educational philosophy. He said "One possible reason for this might be the desire to present a 'solid type group' to the public, but there seems to be no give and take between the board, the public, and the superintendent."

Dr. Beyers noted that most innovative educational systems in the country are located in college communities. The proximity of qualified people in education and interested in education should make for a good system. However, this situation does not exist in Meadville. He feels Allegheny faculty members should become involved in the Meadville school system. Beyers feels people from all walks of life should be able to use their resources to further the educational system. He feels that the school board should foster this type of openness.

Dr. Beyers received a B.A. from Rutgers in 1959, his M.A. from the New School for Social Research in 1963. He received a Ph.D. in psychology in 1968. In his last position he taught students who were prospective teachers and graduate students in education. Among his other qualifications he lists his membership on the ad hoc race relations committee for the Meadville board.

Dr. Beyers welcomes he support and interest of all Allegheny students who feel they have something to say about what a school system should be like. He presents to them an opportunity to become involved and perhaps to become involved and perhaps to make some meaningful changes.

MIZE, from p. 3

This proposed system could really put Allegheny on the map. The educational eyes of the nation will be focused on Allegheny. The letters of inquiry will probably be too numerous for our college Post Office to handle. Time magazine will make us the feature article in their education section and Louise Day Hicks will hail the proposal as the most important single advance since the school building itself.

Given the radical nature of this proposal it is indeed commendable to note that the Instruction Committee is still giving it such serious consideration, and even if the proposal is defeated I think the Committee deserves recognition for its efforts, and I hereby offer my salute to the Instruction Committee and all its members.

Right on!

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Netters nearly upset CMU, but drop close match, 5 - 4

By JACK McCAIN

The Allegheny tennis team nearly pulled off what would have been a highlight of the 1971 season yesterday had it defeated CMU, but the Gator netters dropped a 5-4 decision to the Tartans. Carnegie-Mellon University, which has won over twenty matches in a row and has gone undefeated for the past two years, received quite a scare from Coach Gary Wilcox's team yesterday.

Scheduled to get underway at 1:00, the match did not begin until 2:30 because the team's car developed mechanical troubles on the way to Pittsburgh. Play was further hindered because only three courts were available for use.

Khan, CMU's number one player, defeated Joe Ball 6-3, 9-7, but sophomore Pete Moss remained undefeated in singles competition, defeating Gordon, 6-3, 6-4. Moss had to cope not only with the normal problems that one encounters in a tennis match, but also with the verbal attacks from his opponent, an extremely rare and ill-mannered occurrence in tennis matches. Allegheny players reported that one of Gordon's own teammates threatened him with bodily harm if he didn't stop harassing his opponent.

CMU's Myers, who is undefeated in singles play in his college career, defeated Dave Tomlinson at number three, 6-1, 6-1, and Forman beat Mike Reed at number four , 6-3, 6-3.

Sophomore Bob Miller earned the Gator's other singles victory in defeating Schuller, 6-3, 6-2. Smith beat Mike Corey in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, for Carnegie-Mellon's fourth victory in singles play.

Allegheny nearly pulled out the match in doubles play, winning two of the three matches and almost sweeping all three. Ball and Tomlinson defeated CMU's number one doubles team of Khan and Myers, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6. Khan and Myers had been undefeated as a doubles team. An indication of the intensity with which the match was played is that Myers smashed his metal racket on a pole following the loss.

CMU secured its victory in the match with a win by its number two doubles team of Gordon and Forman over Moss and Kidder, 9-7, 4-6, 10-8. Miller and Reed picked up Allegheny's second doubles victory with a 6-4, 6-3 victory over Schuller and Smith.

Allegheny's racket squad's record now stands at 3-1. With CMU, reportedly the toughest opponent on the Gator schedule out of the way, Allegheny has an excellent chance of finishing the rest of the season without a loss in regular season play, as well as placing high in the PAC finals. On Monday, Allegheny plays John Carroll in Cleveland.

Bethany, Carroll hand golfers initial defeat

The Gator golfers bowed to John Carroll and Bethany yesterday in the first links competition of the season for Coach Norm Sundstrom's crew. Carroll downed Allegheny 17-8, while Bethany handled AC, 15 1/2- 9 1/2. John Carroll won the match with Bethany , 13-11 1/2.

Allegheny will have a chance to revenge the loss to Carroll when the Gators meet Thiel and Carrol at Thiel on Tuesday. After yesterday's results, Carroll owns a season mark of 2-3, Bethany is 3-5-1, and Allegheny 0-2.

Sundstrom said, "I was naturally disappointed that we lost, but in all fairness, the golfers haven't had a chance to prove themselves. They'll do better after they get in a few more rounds."

Senior Mick Dolittle shot a 43-39-82 at the first position for the Gators' low card. Top point getters were Dennis Sheehan with seven and Ben Williams with a 6 1/2. Sheehan playing at the fourth spot shot a 42-41-83 and Williams at five carded a 41-42-83.

Allegheny's number two man, junior Bob Miller, had a rough match, three-putting eight greens, for a 40-50-90 card. Sundstrom reported that Miller is capable of shooting much better, noting that he has seen Miller turn in a 36 for the back nine at the country club.

Freshman Mike Klein, playing in the first competitive match in his life, had to battle both the course and his nerves, and consequently suffered a 53 on the front nine. Klein settled down somewhat on the back nine and turned in a 53-43-96 total at the number three position.

The third freshman in the lineup, Jeff Leimbacher, had a 44-45-89 in his initial outing.

Bethany's Dick Schwinn turned in the best score of the day, a one over par 38-35-73, quite a feat, considering the cold and windy conditions under which the players competed.

The six men on the Allegheny team earned their positions by playing in a 54 hole qualifying round. Sundstrom had 22 candidates turn out this spring, but noted that there were two members of last year's squad who for some reason didn't report.

The Allegheny golfers weren't able to get onto the course until April 15 and will see their scores improve markedly with more play. Sundstrom reported that Ron Smith, who had qualified to play at number three in yesterday's match was unable to play because of classes, but will be able to play on Tuesday.

The Gator lineup could change considerably by the time for Tuesday's match comes, as several of the golfers will have to compete in additional intrasquad matches to requalify.

Girls rehearse weekend show



Two members of the Terrapin Club practice for the upcoming "Phantasmagoric Phantasy", which will be presented at the Richard K. Mellon Pool on Saturday and Sunday, April 24 and 25, at 8:30. The show is open to the public and there is no admission fee. The group of thirteen girls is under the supervision of Miss Marjorie Kirk.



Ravine pitcher Gerry Stupiansky makes an unsuccessful dive for the ball as a Sig runner makes his way around the bases during Wednesday's intramural softball game.

Caflisch, Phi Delts lead league after first week

By BILL KRZTON

After the first week of Intramural Softball, all teams have seen action in at least one game. So far, the Sigs, Theta Chis, Phi Delts, and Caflisch have come out winners. The Sigs rallied from a 6-1 deficit to polish off Ravine 21-9 for their lone victory. Theta Chi scored 5 runs early then held on to defeat the Crows 6-2 in a well played game. Henning lead Theta Chi with a fine pitching effort. In the other games, both the Phi Delts and Caflisch found themselves double winners.

The Phi Delts overcame a 6-1 Delt lead to eke out a 7-6 victory on Tuesday. The Delts scored two in the first and four in the third to gain their lead, but the Phi Delts pecked away and overtook them in the seventh for the win.

In their other game, the Phi Delts shocked Ravine with a 22-10 win. The game was highlighted by three Phi Delt double-plays to kill possible Ravine rallies. For the first two games, the Phi Delts have been paced by the big bats of left-fielder John Pinter and second baseman Chick Knight, and a clutch defense.

Caflisch has also come out on top twice with wins over the Phi Psis 19-2 and the Fijis 9-3. Against the Phi Psis, Caflisch used long ball power and a porous Phi Psi defense to push over 13 runs in the last three innings.

In the Fiji game, Caflisch broke out on top 3-1 and kept that lead until the sixth when Dan Keil tripled home two runs with one man out. After a pop fly out, Rick Miller made a game-saving, driving one hand catch of a sinking line drive to end the frame with the score knotted 3-3. In the Caflisch seventh, Kurzweil and Miller walked, then Crock hit a clutch double to right to put the Indies on top. The next four batters singled and before the inning was over Caflisch had scored six times to put the game out of reach and retain their unblemished record.

After the first week, Caflisch and the Phi Delts are tied for the league lead with 2-0 records. Next week, Caflisch must meet both the Crows and Delts, while the Phi Delts tangle with Theta Chi, another unbeaten team. In other games, the Delts meet Ravine on Wednesday while the Phi Psis play the Sigs; and on Thursday the Phi Gams meet the Crows.

Lack of depth hurts Allegheny in loss to Westminster cindermen

By JIM JOYCE

In a meet held in cold, clear weather in New Wilmington, the Allegheny track team lost to the Westminster College Trojans 91-54. The meet wasn't as discouraging for the thinclads as the score would first indicate. Gators took a total of seven firsts out of the seventeen events. Lack of depth which looks to be a problem for Allegheny all season, allowed the Trojans to run up their wide margin.

Freshman Chris Cowie ran extremely well for the Gator cause. With a brisk wind at his back, he finished first in both the 220 yard dash and 120 yard dash. Normally, the 100 yard dash is the event run, but this day, to the surprise of everyone (especially the runners), the distance, by accident, was lengthened by 20 yards. Cowie's time was an excellent 11.2 seconds; with the wind blowing the way it was, he might have broken the 10 second barrier in the straight 100. Bill Roediger, another freshman runner, finished 2nd in the 120 in 11.3 and 3rd in the 220 with 21.6.

Miler Chris Space took first in his specialty with a time of 4.39. Chris also ran the half-mile, finishing second at 2.10. Space has chalked up two victories so far in the miles of the first two meets of this very young season.

Gator hurdlers Dave Kadeg and Tim Nichols took firsts in their respective races. The 120 yard high hurdle event saw Kadeg break the string at 15.7, a full two seconds ahead of his closest rival. Tim Nichols won the 440 intermediates with a strong burst of speed in the last 120 yards.

Allegheny's two veteran weight men, Don Olsen and Wayne Watts, continued to be reliable point getters by placing 1-2 in the shot and second in the discus. Watts had a shot of 46' 2 1/8" followed by Olsen's heave of 42' 4 3/4". Olsen took second in the discus, with a distance of 130' 8". Jim Crawford took a third for Allegheny in the javelin throw.

Freshman Rich Haver, breaker of the Allegheny high jump record last week, equaled his record-setting leap of 6' 2" for first place. Bruce McKinney placed third in the broad jump with a leap of 19' 0" and fourth in the triple jump. Allegheny's two pole vaulters, Ed Nelson and Tom Shumaker, grabbed 2nd and 3rd places with vaults of 10' 3" and 10' 1".

Allegheny was shut out of scoring in the 440 yard dash, the two mile, the triple jump, and both the mile and 440 yard relays. Hopefully, this will not happen again this season. Saturday, on the track at Robinson Field, the Gators will take on a team that will probably be their toughest PAC opponent, Case. Western Reserve, which was its own team this year, will also be on hand. Activities are scheduled to begin at 1 pm.

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HEROIN, from p. 1

federal government's major drug rehabilitation centers at Lexington and Fort Worth and sees a desperate need for psychiatric "out-patient" care for addicts – 75 to 90 percent of whom relapse into addiction after release, believes such penalties "detract from rehabilitation.

"The addict who has decided he needs help is desperate," said Yolles, "but he has nowhere to turn." Yolles feels that old penal rehabilitation forms are "brutalizing and dehumanizing. The public abhorrence of drug addiction resembles the mental illness revulsion. We need to change attitudes."

Part of this need for a change in attitude is the fact that heroin, once a ghetto problem, has come into respectability. Now a part of the larger drug scene, heroin is no longer shunned as the resort of the down-and-out. Time magazine reports a "wave of heroin use from New York to the west coast." In 1969, 224 teenagers in New York died of heroin overdoses. In San Francisco heroin is reputed to be the "most readily available drug on the street." Most important and frightening of all indexes of the invisible spread of smack or horse, as heroin is variously termed, is the fact that from 1968 to 1969 heroin addiction below the age of 25 jumped 40%.

In the youth drug culture heroin experimentation has become a means to prestige within the peer group. Dr. Eugene Schoenfield, a San Francisco doctor who treats young addicts, says, It's a kind of machismo thing. Heroin is the most dangerous drug and kids respect those with the guts to shoot up smack."

The fantastic increase in the number of reported addiction cases (there are statistically 180,000 addicts in the U.S. as of 1970), certainly a national problem as witnessed by the rapid increase in narcotics investigation and enforcement personnel in the FBI, has become so crucial as to affect U.S. foreign policy, Though the practice has been discontinued as ineffective, in 1968 the American government gave Turkey three million dollars in subsidies so that Turkish opium growers might cut production. With heroin valued at eight thousand dollars a pound however, the Corsican underworld in Marseilles, which funnels most American drug trade, found ways of circumventing Turkish government intervention.

Addiction up in Meadville

Police Chief John Holt says that he knows of "no registered addicts in Meadville," Holt admits however that his statistics are unreliable, having come from questionnaires. Said Holt, in a telephone interview yesterday, "You can't believe half what the people tell you."

Mr. Robert Berlin, the narcotics officer for the Regional Office of the Pennsylvania Health Department here in Meadville, on the basis of statistics compiled by his office asserts that there are heroin addicts in Meadville. However, Berlin feels that Chief Holt was acting in good faith, since none of their users have run afoul of Holt's enforcement officers.

According to Berlin there has been a comparatively substantial rise in the number of addiction cases hdre, reflecting the fantastic national increase.

Berlin says that Meadville addicts are supplied with heroin from nearby large cities like Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cleveland. The usual supply pattern runs something like this: a local addict going after a personal supply will gather as much capital as he can and whatever extra narcotics are bought, above his personal needs, is sold to fellow users. The pattern is typical of small town addiction.

Berlin personally knows of 300 heroin addicts in Erie, 40 miles north of Meadville, though he suspects the actual number of addicts there to be approximately fifteen hundred. Cost to support a full-fledged haroin habit in Erie runs about 75 to 100 dollars a day. High intellect users usually deal hard drugs to get the money; less intelligent addicts hustle or commit petty thievery. Perhpas twenty of these 1500 addicts, an undocumented number emphasized Berlin, have come to the attention of the Erie police.

Berlin says that Allegheny would be "an unusual campus if there were no heroin experimentation," and has few doubts that there are users here. However, he makes a careful distinction between users and addicts, claiming that any individual supporting a heroin habit could not long remain a student. The financial demands are too great, and the addict needs to be closer to a major supply, most likely in a large city.

Though Berlin defines himself as an "enforcement officer," he feels that his attitude is different from that of the police. The myth that officials such as himself are out to prosecute and not help addicts Berlin sees as damaging to his efficiency. He emphasized that his first responsibility is to try to acquire medical and rehabilitory care for addicts. Berlin will be on campus May 17th to talk to Allegheny RAs.

Users likely here

Berlin's suspicions about experimentation here at Allegheny are born out by an Allegheny health official.

Dr. Doris Benzenhoefer, Director of the Winslow Health Center here, reports that, although she cannot substantiate her suspicions, statistics strongly imply the existence of hard drug experimentation on campus. She, however, is more concerned about the widespread use of acid, a drug whose destrucitve potential she feels is drastically underrated by the student body.

Dr. Benzenhoefer has been interested in the addiction problem for many years, and treated a number of narcotics addicts in her nine years of practice in Southern California, where she visited Synanon Institute at Big Sur, long thought to be one of the first "effective" institutions for group therapy treatment of addicts. However, the Winslow Center has "no facilities for the care of addicts" and anyone seeking aid would be referred to the Mental Health Clinic in Meadville.

Although narcotics addicts are most often discovered after difficulty with the police, Dr. Benzenhoefer emphasized that any student who chose to seek her aid in "kicking the habit" would not be reported to the authorities "unless legally necessary."



MAINLINING SMACK in Spanish Harlem. Heroin addiction, which begins with sniffing of the fine white powder, eventually leads to direct injection into the user's bloodstream. Many addicts die of hepatitis infections caused by dirty needles. Narcotics agent Robert Berlin says Meadville definitely has an addict population that has increased significantly in recent years. Whether there are users among students at Allegheny, though indicated by general statistics, is debatable.

Administration: no threat

On-campus sources among the student body deny any knowledge of narcotics use beyond one case of cocaine-sniffing, a rumor which had come to Dr. Benzenhoefer's attention. However, reports of a million dollar stash of smack on campus last term are fairly well substantiated. At least one student claims to have seen "the stuff", evidently hidden in transit for dealing in a nearby large city, probably Pittsburgh. None of the heroin stayed on campus.

One student reported the Demerol capsules found in the search of Jerry Grunnagle's apartment were "left-overs" from a brief addiction, not by Grunnagle but by himself. The student had become hooked on the drug during a series of hospital operations and was "brought off" under medical supervision with Methadone.

Various students substantiated that an off-campus apartment at Terrace and Locust Streets was "bugged" by narcotics officers last summer, and that the bugging led to a subsequent bust.

The administration here at Allegheny appears to be oblivious to any threat of heroin on campus. Dean of Students, Drew Ragan said that he had never heard of any cases. However, Ragan explained that, although his office is responsible for investigations of non-academic offenses, he has no way of heading off violations.

"Any member of the student body or faculty may bring a charge against a student. If the violation is serious enough, the case goes to the college judicial system, composed of both students and faculty.

But largely offenders must submit voluntarily to the process, directed at counseling, not punishment. Ragan, like Berlin and Dr. Benzenhoefer, emphasized medical and psychological care for hypothetical drug offenders.

To Ragan's knowledge there have never been narcs on campus with the college's compliance. As to unsolicited "shiny black shoes" Ragan answered, "They wouldn't tell me if there were."

There is no differentiation in the college drug policy between hard and soft drug offenses. Though other colleges – Ragan cited. Oberlin as one – have made such a distinction, Ragan says he has "made no conclusion" in his own mind as to whether such revision of the drug policy is necessary. He feels that a more important distinction is between that of user and dealer, no matter what the drug in question.

Ragan, who was instrumental in drawing up Allegheny's stance on drugs, feels that the policy is clear, but that few took the time to read it, though reproductions were printed in last year's student handbook. Due to the confusion Ragan plans to bring together various elements on campus next fall for criticism and revision of the present drug policy. He feels that it is too late to begin such revision now.

Though there is an understood agreement between the Health Center, counselors and Ragan's office that information should be relayed between such campus elements, if one or another office can be of assistance, there is no formal information-sharing setup. Ragan seemed hopeful that a fruitful union could be made of the above-mentioned sources and the new student-run-and-oriented Help Center. Such an organization could be of paramount significance in the face of widespread "drug abuse."

'Playing with your life'

In summary, there is no factual evidence in the form of substantiated admissions of heroin use that the hard narcotic phenomenon has arrived at Allegheny. Yet all statistics, and the reasoned opinions of experts, reply that the threat is imminent, if it has not already manifested itself.

In the face of such a threat the warning of one 19 year old addict in Manhattan's Odyssey House, a communal rehabilitation center, ought to nag our collective conscience:

"Heroin is a death trip. I really enjoyed it. But once you get the habit, you're really in trouble. I got one good friend in the hospital with an 80-a-day- habit. Another is almost dead from hepatitis (a common infection among addicts, due to unsterile needles). Two others one a girl, died from overdoses. Every time you stick that needle in your arm, you're playing with your life."