

Colleges like Allegheny need alternate funds to raise salaries soon

CAMPUS

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Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Tuesday, November 17, 1970

By JAMES NUNEMAKER

"The ability to raise faculty salaries will be contingent on how much more we can raise tuition and how much more we can raise through foundation and alumni support," explained Dean of Instruction Jonathan Helmreich, commenting on future prospects for faculty salaries.

Helmreich said small liberal arts colleges like Allegheny will soon be forced to look to alternative funding as traditional sources of revenue are pushed past their limit. He pointed out that tuition has provided between 70 and 80 percent of the college's operating revenues, and said that costs are rising faster than students' ability to pay.

Helmreich said he and President Lawrence Pelletier regard faculty salaries as "very crucial" since they constitute the major portion of the college budget.

Helmreich added that it was ironic that increasing productivity of professors in return for increased salaries does not really maintain quality because small classes and personalized attention are the keys to a liberal arts education.

Allegheny offers professors a "pretty good salary and benefits package," Helmreich said. He added that an important asset of small colleges is the increasing disillusionment of professors at large, metropolitan universities threatened by campus unrest. Another "drawing card," he said, is the "flexibility of Allegheny's curriculum," and that the college institute a new course at a professor's request. Allegheny is a place, Helmreich concluded, for "people (who) are looking for places where they can teach and produce."

Professor John Miller, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Association of University Professors here, said, "We're competitive, but we are tending to slip.

But the job market is also slipping." In a report to be released November 23, Miller said, Allegheny is ranked three on a one to nine scale for professors at schools granting masters degrees but primarily offering bachelors degrees. But Allegheny ranked lower on the scale for other faculty ranks: five for associate and assistant professors and six for instructors. (A college may raise its rank by delaying promotions until after the AAUP information is submitted.)

An oversupply of candidates for faculty positions has kept salaries down, Miller said, especially in chemistry, physics, and English, and, to a lesser degree, in the languages. There is still a shortage of professors in the social sciences and the advanced levels of computer science. At Allegheny as at most colleges, several hundred candidates apply for each open faculty position.

Helmreich said high salaries are no guarantee of academic quality, but added that no college could hold on to a good faculty for long without increasing salaries.

Miller said cooperation among schools could be a solution to the problems of rising costs. Such cooperation would result in better utilization of facilities and a wider variety of course offerings. An example of such inter-school cooperation is the Japanese study program at Allegheny. Allegheny purchased language tapes and hired a teaching assistant, and once monthly a professor visits here to evaluate the students in the program.

Blair Hanson Chairman of the Modern Language Department, says Allegheny can recruit top faculty because it offers teachers the opportunity to teach advanced classes in their specialty their first year. Smaller class size and the calibre of the language program are other incentives, she said.

ASG approves Dorm Council; \$200 given to Kent Fund

By DAVID GALLOP

ASG voted 18-16 Sunday night to allocate \$200 to the Kent State Legal Defense Fund. This decision, which also calls for a fund drive to supplement the grant, was made despite a Finance Committee recommendation that only \$50 be allotted to the Defense Fund.

ASG Treasurer Gary Schopfer and Barry Connell of the Finance Committee said that the allocation would put a strain on the General fund. Connell termed the motion to grant the \$200 "not financially sound."

The Student Life Committee's dorm council proposal was overwhelmingly approved in a second roll call vote. The proposal must be accepted by Council in a second vote this Sunday before it goes into effect.

The Rules Committee recommended several changes in the makeup of the dorm council's coordinating committee, which is composed of representatives from each dorm, and the Resident Affairs Committee. These changes delete the sections of the proposal permitting a resident advisor or counselor to sit on the coordinating council as an ex-officio member and the two co-chairmen of Resident Advisors Board to sit on both the coordinating council and RAC. Bill Davis, chairman of the Rules Committee, said that because the "existence of RA's is absurd," he sought to exclude them from a functional role in the proposal.

RAC recommended to the standing Student Life Committee that all junior and senior men and women be permitted to reside off-campus. Present policy does not allow junior women to live off-campus. The proposal was approved by the Deans of Students Office, with the stipulation that all dorm space be filled and that those students living off-campus may be recalled to the dorms. RAC also proposed that sophomores be included in the proposal, subject to approval of the Dean of Students Office. RAC chairman Ned Morse reported that a subcommittee has been set up to investigate the "desirability and feasibility of coed dorms on campus."

At its Thursday meeting, RAC is scheduled to discuss additional suggestions to reform college living. The committee will consider the role of the receptionist in the women's dorms, freshmen women's late minutes, and integrating freshmen and upperclassmen in the same dorms.

The Academic Committee sent the student-faculty Instruction Committee a recommendation that called for a credit-non-credit evaluation instead of the present pass-fail system. The credit-non-credit system would assure that no "fail mark" would be entered on a student's record in the event of a failure and that the basis for receiving credit would be the same as is used for graded courses. The proposal would ensure uniform criteria for judging a student's performance. The committee also suggested that if the credit-non-credit evaluation were instituted for all courses that a maximum of 18 courses subject to such evaluation be taken. A third recommendation which set the number of pass-fail courses a student can count to his major at a minimum of two, was also included.

No further action was taken on Bob Godshaw's bail bond proposal. Schopfer reported that there is a bail fund in existence which is open to all Allegheny students. The college will supply the necessary funds immediately, arranging afterwards to secure repayment.

Under consideration by the Finance Committee are proposals to help underwrite the purchase of equipment for future concerts and a motion to end the grant of \$175 to the Arnold Air Society and Block A. Paul Greenwald, who introduced the proposal, said that these organizations do not have campus-wide support and a discontinuation of funds will be a "money saving operation." These organizations are funded by ASG, and therefore any recommendation can not be acted upon until next year's budget is considered.

A committee recommendation to loan John Watkins \$150 to publish a literary magazine also was approved by Council. The magazine will be sold to the student body; any profits will be sent to the Kent State Legal Defense Fund. In the event that the proceeds of the sales do not reach \$150, ASG will absorb the loss.



Bill Davis, chief proponent of Kent defense fund, listens to ASG debate.

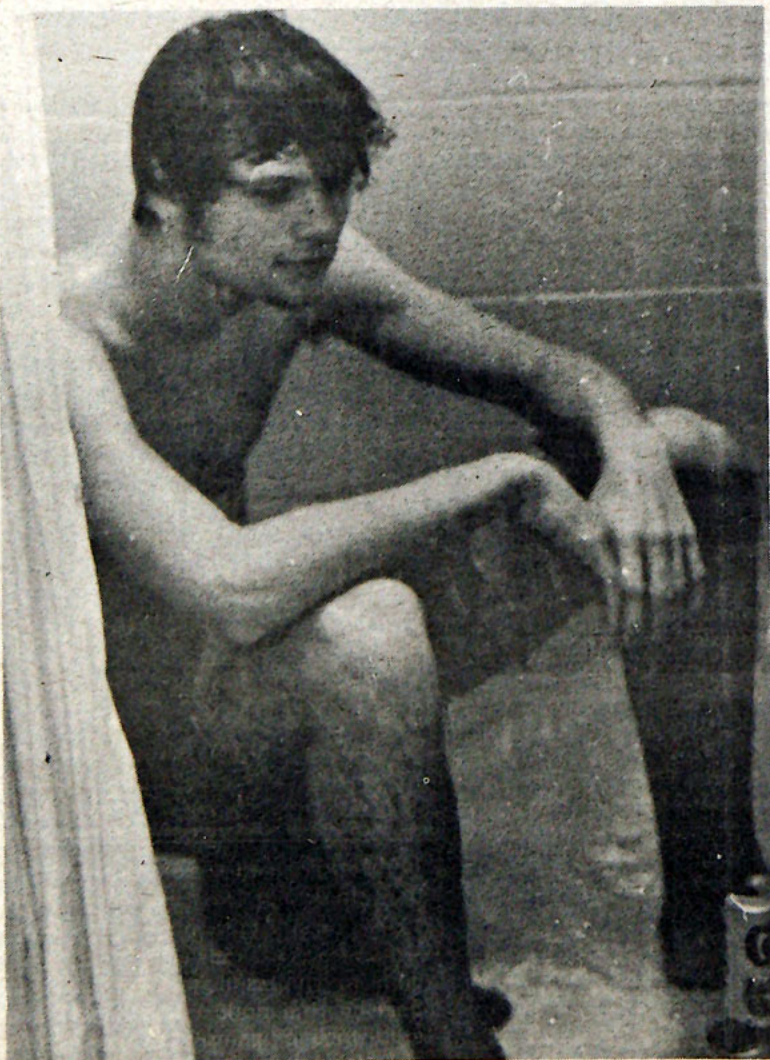
Schopfer's constitutional amendment permitting the ASG treasurer to sign contracts "which would constitute an expense beyond the amount budgeted" for all organizations on campus was passed for the second time. The amendment is now incorporated in the ASG bylaws.

A Davis-Greenwald move to censure the Finance Committee for incompetence this term was referred to the Rules Committee. Proposals to institute the dorm council system second term and to permit the individual scheduling of final exams during exam week were sent to the Student Life Committee and Academic Committee, respectively.

ROLL CALL VOTES

Representative	Dorm Council	Kent Fund
Dannie Wilkins	Yes	No
Libby Lamb	Yes	No
Debbie Watson	Yes	No
Ruth Stoner	Yes	No
Jane Whitty	Yes	Yes
Lorrie Rohlik	Yes	No
Trish McDonnell	Yes	No
Karen Kepner	Yes	No
Janet McFadden	Yes	Yes
Lynn Decker	Yes	No
Gay Milby	No	No
Ben Williams	Yes	Yes
Mike Klein	Yes	No
Tom Kosbob	Yes	Yes
Mark Crantz	Yes	No
Tom Roat	Yes	Yes
Rick Heineman	Yes	Yes
Dennis Blair	Yes	No
Steve Cook	Yes	Yes
Tom Mould	Yes	No
Dave Kettle	Yes	Yes
Charles Fischer	Yes	Yes
Jim Carlisle	Yes	No
Jerry Pepper	Yes	Yes
Barry Connell	Yes	No
Frank Tadley	Yes	Yes
Bob Godshaw	Yes	Yes
Ted Fulton	Yes	Yes
Al Kurzweil	Yes	Yes
Paul Greenwald	Yes	Yes
Arnie Greenfield	Yes	No
Colevia Carter	Yes	Yes
Bill Davis	Yes	Yes
Gerry Azzata	Yes	Yes

An ad hoc committee is being formed to raise additional money for the Kent State Legal Defense Fund to supplement ASG's appropriation of \$200, about 12 cents per Allegheny student. An organizational meeting will be held Thursday at 7:30pm in Henderson Auditorium. Anyone wishing to contribute time and effort who cannot attend this meeting may sign up on the sheet on the Grill bulletin board or see Robert Godshaw.



SHOWER POWER: "Crazy George" Klotzbaugh, attempted last Friday night to break the world shower endurance record of 72 hours under the water. But Roger returned to the dry life after 32 hours in the shower, body wet and hands and feet swollen.

Equal social rules

In her address last week, Women's Liberation spokeswoman Jo Ann Gardner observed that women at Allegheny are treated differently than men. She was referring to the restrictive permissions placed upon Allegheny women, especially freshmen.

Women are being blatantly discriminated against at Allegheny. We feel, as does Dr. Gardner, that "women should have the same opportunities as men." The administration does not have the right to impose regulations on one group of students and not another. Although Allegheny liberalized its intervisitation policy, it failed to treat all students equally.

If one is mature and responsible enough to attend a college, she certainly should also have responsibility for her own social life. Women's "permissions" are based on Victorian morals. As Dr. Gardner put it, these rules are enacted because "women might get pregnant—these laws are ridiculous, try to change them."

We feel that Allegheny women should have unlimited hours and freedom to come and go as they wish, in men's or women's dorms. Perhaps the Administration should consider changing its policies before the local Women's Liberationists take up the matter themselves.

Money for Kent

The vote on appropriating \$200 for the Kent State Legal Defense fund at the Sunday night ASG meeting was perilously close. One change of vote would have tied the move and probably would have assured its defeat.

The rights of students to peaceably protest are at test in the case of the "Kent 25." It is, in a large part, because of this that so many top lawyers have donated their services to the students on trial. All these lawyers are asking for is compensation for the expenses involved in handling the case—not for legal fees. Colleges and Universities throughout the nation have rallied to the support of the students, and we are proud that Allegheny may now be added to that list.

What amazed us, however, was the closeness of the vote and the rationalizations given by some representatives and officers and especially the Finance Committee. To think that some students could be so callously indifferent to the fate of their fellow students is disgusting. We congratulate the 18 representatives for standing up to be counted, even when it might cost some of them the support of their naive and complacent constituencies. These representatives have realized that their job is to lead, not to follow.

Correction

In an editorial entitled "Free speech" in the November 13, 1970 issue of the Campus, we stated that "Unfortunately, one faculty member at Allegheny, Dr. Evan Zuesse of the Religion department, decided earlier this year that because Dr. Lilienthal held a position different from his own, Dr. Lilienthal should not come to Allegheny." We received the information upon which the editorial was based from a usually reliable student source. We have now received information that our statement was false not only from Professor Zuesse, but from a more reliable source. We retract that statement made in the editorial and apologize to Professor Zuesse.

We affirm, however, our belief also stated in the editorial that it is of utmost importance to this college that all views, no matter how unpopular, be given a hearing.

In the middle 1964!

By MICHAEL MCGOUGH

In arguing for the superiority of the past over the present, nostalgia always presents a flawed case because it magnifies the probably few golden days of "back then," while editing out an equal (or likely, greater) number of gloriously forgettable ones. And yet, some times in history must be such hell to live through that any antecedent grass looks infinitely greener. I don't think many observers of the current scene (and one of the horrors of 1970 is that everybody is an observer, from hardhats to high school students to grandmothers) would disagree that now in America is such an incredibly unattractive time. Perhaps as an exercise in group masochism, I suggest we look back to better days, and, to help us focus our reminiscence, I nominate a candidate for "It was a very good year" honors. The year is 1964, six century-long years ago.

Six years ago, Lyndon Johnson was President (and still popular with liberals, students, and blacks), the Vietnam war was only on the verge of escalation, the "civil rights" movement (remember that term?) seemed to look forward to slow but sure progress, and it was still possible to get through a conversation without even mentioning politics, war, or - shudder - "revolution."

Life was better for everyone. Everything seemed in harmony, because the American system seemed to embrace and somehow respond to every sort of desire. Technocracy, not an obscene word then, promised better living through chemistry and construction. The American government, far from seeming "imperialist," was unimpeachably liberal and humane - pursuing a war on poverty at home and a Kennedyesque enlightened internationalism abroad, helping small countries with foreign aid and CARE packages. The cold war seemed well past the sabre-rattling stages, and though De Gaulle was making unkind noises about NATO, the world scene was tranquil and certainly not worth discussing.

In its edition published six years ago this week, Newsweek led off its "Nation" section with an appraisal of the American mood after the 1964 election (Goldwater, the Agnew of his day, lost, remember). Although the following is a description only of the post-election mood, it conveys the calm optimism and "normalcy" of 1964, and its final sentence is prophetic of our 1970 longings for the past:

"The Indian summer went on, the November moon would soon wane. Almost everywhere, the newspaper headlines were smaller and less shrill, and voices that had been strident or even angry a few weeks ago or a few months ago, were quieter. They talked of lesser things, football tickets, guests at Thanksgiving dinner, Christmas shopping, and also, of course, of the weather. Altogether it was



LBJ: When he was good.

a most curious interval, rare in a jet-paced, turbulent world. Perhaps it was that historical will o' the wisp that men seem to see only in retrospect, a time when things were normal."

Was 1964 really better? Is nostalgia's case in this comparison any less faulty than usual? I think so, and though I admit the following comparisons are based solely on my own haphazard intuition of "things," then and now, and therefore devoid of any scholarly argument, I also think they will find a kind of existential validity among even the with-it "Age of Aquarius" college community.

Many of us talk about dangers to free speech and dissent from the government (or the "Nixon-Agnew-Mitchell combine," if you're in on the current radical vocabulary) - and rightly; there are real threats of repression. But if a look back to 1964 helps us understand anything, it is this: that many of us in warning of growing repression forget that it is only in the past few "relevant" years that free speech has been exercised so often, so loudly, and (in the sentiments of "Middle Americans," a disgusting term) so dangerously, so obscenely. What all of us in 1964 would have called anti-Americanism is vying for equal time on virtually every platform, and while the new context of the "revolutionary" seventies makes it necessary to grant it that time, still we should remember that the new repression is in response to a new concept of free speech.

We should remember that even while acknowledging that most of the free speeches we hear are as tiresome as they are relevant.

In 1964, there were slums, and racism, and militarism, of course, but I am unconvinced that conditions for minority groups and poor people were appreciably worse for a lack of relevant "national masochism" (to use a Spiro term), and if the economic conditions were worse the spiritual climate could not have been worse than it is now. The civil rights movement in 1964 had none of the depressing, confusing ambiguity of what even we moderates have been taught to call "The Black Revolution." The aim, inspiring as it was simplistic, was to integrate blacks ("Negroes," then) into the mainstream of American life. Black ad executives, black insurance men, black Generals, black symphony musicians: these were the goals, part of the Great Goal of the same treatment "regardless of race, color, or creed." Present-day cultural revolutionaries will claim, no doubt, that such an attempt at an American homogeneity would have created a black Middle America, but, all things considered, could that be worse than the real crisis in 1970? The optimism on race that we all (perhaps deceptively) subscribed to in 1964 is gone. Since 1964 there have been Panthers and cultural nationalists among the blacks, Dr. Arthur Jensen among the whites, the "failure" of integration down South, intensified racial antagonism in the Northern cities, all developments that have not only polarized blacks and whites but have destroyed the goal of true inter-racial cooperation: one can easily be a bigot today and earn the praise of black "nationalists" who insist that blacks want no part of "white" America and prefer to celebrate short-order African culture of dubious origin (an African head of state visiting America recently said the first time he had seen an Afro haircut was in New York.)

See McGough, Page 5

CAMPUS

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Mrs. Lotze opposes 'Requirements'

To the Editor:

I would like to take issue with your editorial on requirements in last Tuesday's Campus. (Nov. 10). My objection to the position taken by you is two-fold: I resent the misrepresentation of Dr. Hanson's views and the unwarranted generalization, but I resent perhaps even more the general attitude towards education as expressed in your editorial.

First, as to the specifics: Dr. Hanson did say that some students do not reach the proficiency needed to meet the ideals set up by the faculty, and she rightly went on to say that this situation is largely due to an unwillingness on the part of the student to fulfill his part of the educational contract. This is quite different from your two assertions that a) fulfillment of the language requirement is "far from proof of a command of a foreign language" and b) that many students who complete fifth or sixth level courses in a foreign language "will readily admit that they are virtual illiterates in the language they studied here." Certainly no department at Allegheny will claim to be able to make experts out of undergraduates in four ten-week courses, but from my acquaintance with at least one of the language programs here, I would say that no student who has managed to read in the original language writings by Kafka, Brecht, and Thomas Mann, or Freud, Einstein, and Roentgen, will admit to illiteracy in that language. What the Language Department can justly claim is that they provide the student with a sufficiently solid foundation in the foreign language to enable him to build up on it on his own if he so desires. This, I feel, is one of the goals we try to reach in our teaching. Again, I have personal knowledge of a number of students who found their basic language courses here quite adequate as a preparation for travel and communication abroad, or for research in their particular field of interest. I have in the past on various occasions taught advanced physics courses entirely in a foreign language to students who had fulfilled the requirements and wanted to maintain the skills thus acquired. So I do feel that I have some idea as to what a student can accomplish on four terms of a foreign language. Of course it is entirely possible to forget much of the knowledge and the skills which any course provides if the student is disinterested and does not make any attempt at retention. This is his choice, and the Language Department can no more force a student to put to work what he learned than can the Physics Department. To use this argument against any course or any requirement seems absurd to me.

But unfortunately this line of reasoning is widespread, and this worries me even more than the specific question of the language requirement. You state in your editorial that "the present course requirement system at Allegheny

has managed to alienate and anger many students without really accomplishing its purpose..." Certainly I would not claim that the present distribution system is the ideal system - there is no such thing - but I think that your statement would apply to most curricula that contain any definite requirements, and I seriously question its validity as a criterion of education. Educating a person means changing his habits and thought patterns, and this process is usually painful and is apt to cause some anger and alienation. So what? In our pleasure-oriented society the philosophy seems to be spreading that education should be a nice and pleasant procedure in which the student is fed only what he in any given moment feels he wants. Everything should be presented in such a way that the student does not have to contribute much of himself, that friction is avoided, and that maximum results are immediately available with minimum effort. This one-sided view to me represents a parody of real education which does require a willingness on the part of the learner to accept a share of the responsibility for its success. The cry for relevance of courses, so frequently heard, does imply that students want a presentation of material with all the references obvious, and all the applications nicely listed. This, I feel, is just a disguise for intellectual laziness on the part of the learner, or a failure to realize that it is also his job in the educational process to make things relevant.

I am appalled by the anti-intellectual climate that is permeating this country today and that is so skillfully used by certain politicians. I feel that this climate is affecting the academic community. The position that every educational experience should be avoided that is not entirely pleasant or that does not yield immediate results is thoroughly anti-intellectual, and in this respect I am afraid that your editorial is an expression of a dangerous attitude. I hope that it is not shared by the majority, of our students, and even though I hate to plagiarize from a well-known public figure, I hope that the silent majority - if it exists - will speak up.

Barbara Lotze
Department of Physics

The Campus welcomes letters and guest columns from its readers. They must be typed and should be triple spaced. Deadlines are Sunday and Wednesday noon for the Tuesday and Friday issues, respectively. Due to space limitations, however, no guarantees can be made for immediate publication.

The Middle East

By KEN ANDREWS

Last Tuesday, Dr. Alfred Lilienthal roundly condemned United States foreign policy for its short sighted emphasis on Israel. Unfortunately, he made the equally serious mistake of calling for an Arab-centered foreign policy in the Middle East. Any policy toward this area which concentrates exclusively on either the Israelis or on the Arabs will break down under the strain of personalities and issues.

The Arab world at present is united by only two things: their religion and their animosity toward Israel. On other matters they are deeply divided. For example, Syria and Iraq frequently clash in their foreign policy; and Saudi Arabia and Egypt have been engaged in a proxy war in the Yemen for most of the past decade. If Israel should be removed from the Middle East, either by an Arab victory or by some such plan as Dr. Lilienthal's, peace will not suddenly break out.

Dr. Lilienthal's plan for a binational Palestine may have been a viable alternative before the Six Day War. However, the hardening of attitudes on both sides since then have made his plan a pipe dream. To ask the Israelis to accept the refugee Palestinian Arabs, who form the fanatic cadres of the various liberation groups, as equals in their state is very much like asking a mongoose and a snake to live together in peace. The Israelis, having been driven out of east and central Europe by the persecution and pogroms of Hitler and Stalin, are not about to be forced out of their new homeland. The Israelis, like the South Afri-

cans, will stand alone if they must.

United States policy in this area should have two basic objectives: (a) it should try to protect the lives and interests of American citizens in the area; (b) it should try to prevent the increase of Soviet influence and power in the area. The Arab-Israeli conflict will probably make this unattainable in the foreseeable future.

In the interim, then, the United States Government should try to make use of rivalries within the Arab bloc to form an anti-Soviet, but not necessarily pro-Israel, coalition on the southern littoral of the Mediterranean. The creation of such a group would provide a third pillar on which to base Western superiority in the Mediterranean. (The other two, of course, are NATO and Israel.)

Some will object that it is not needful for the United States to maintain Western supremacy in the Mediterranean. The plain truth is that this is necessary, unless the United States is to withdraw to a neo-isolationism that can only lead to disaster. Should the Arab states, armed and abetted by the Soviet Union, conquer Israel, it would not be long before the Soviets would have established their hegemony over most Arab states, strategically outflanked Turkey and Iran, and indeed the NATO powers of West Europe. Europe would then be indefensible and over a course of years, the presently pro-West countries (France, Italy, Germany, Spain, etc.) would undergo a process of "Finlandization."

American Viscose

By MICHAEL MIRON MAZEPINK

Last week, a group of Crawford County teachers, joined by a few Allegheny students and professors, toured the facilities of American Viscose Division, F.M.C., Inc. The fifty visitors separated into small groups. Mr. James Spainhour, Technical Superintendent, guided the Allegheny people.

Air pollution is the biggest problem for American Viscose. On a single day, the power facilities of the plant consume about five hundred tons of coal. In 1953, Viscose installed fly-ash collectors to remove dangerous solids at 85% efficiency. However, when tested within the past year, the efficiency had dropped to 65%. To comply with state regulations, the Meadville plant has agreed to install four "electrostatic precipitators," which will essentially eliminate all pollution except for heat. The cost for the six story high precipitators will be \$500,000 apiece.

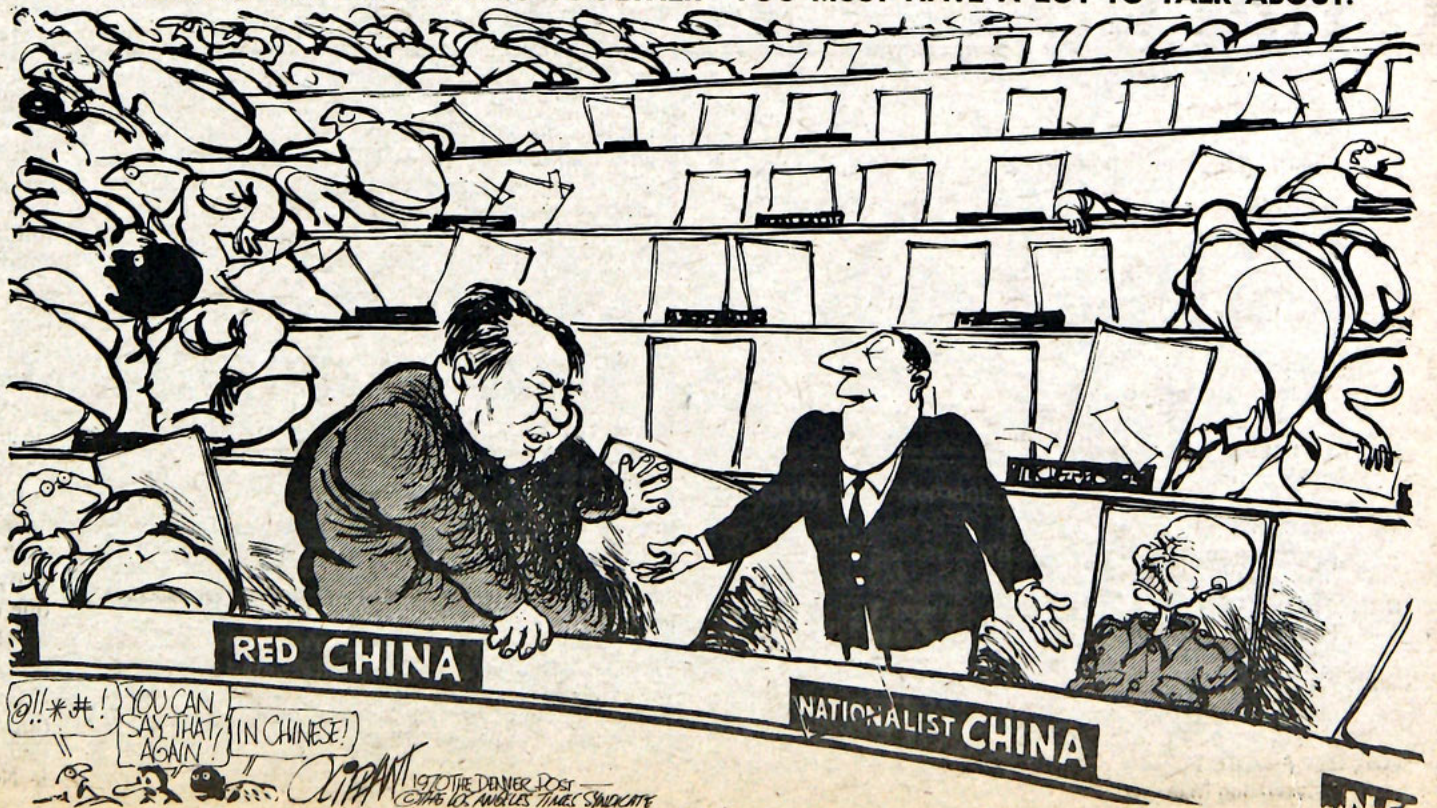
Because of high costs and the possibility that the custom-made precipitators may not function properly at the Meadville facility, Viscose has asked the Health Department for a one-year's extension of the compliance deadline. Viscose wants to buy one precipitator for complete testing before the other

three are installed. This appeal to an administrative review board asks for a deadline of November 1, 1973.

Because air pollution in Meadville is not so serious as to warrant the unemployment of 2,000 in this area, and because anti-pollution devices are not always what they are cracked up to be, Viscose should be given the extension, in my opinion. However, if this deadline is not met, or if the efficiency level of the present fly-ash collection falls far below the present level of 65%, the Viscose plant should be closed. The state must make clear that while Viscose should be given some extra time, stiff regulations will be upheld.

At least one top official believes that since Meadville's air pollution is not that bad, Viscose should not purchase new precipitators with the two million dollars, and instead should donate that sum to a program of environmental education in the community. Although such a program is badly needed, Viscose and all other industries are obliged to clean up to a great extent all effluents. Viscose cannot be made an exception, especially since the city expects a great influx of industry into Crawford County.

'WE'LL SEAT YOU TWO CHAPS TOGETHER—YOU MUST HAVE A LOT TO TALK ABOUT!'



Allegheny-Edinboro orchestra to debut

The Northwest Pennsylvania Symphony Orchestra debuts Friday evening, Nov. 20, at 8:15 in Meadville Senior High School auditorium. The orchestra, made up of Allegheny and Edinboro State College students, is conducted by Allegheny's Dr. Jerome Landsman and Edinboro's Clifford L. Cox.

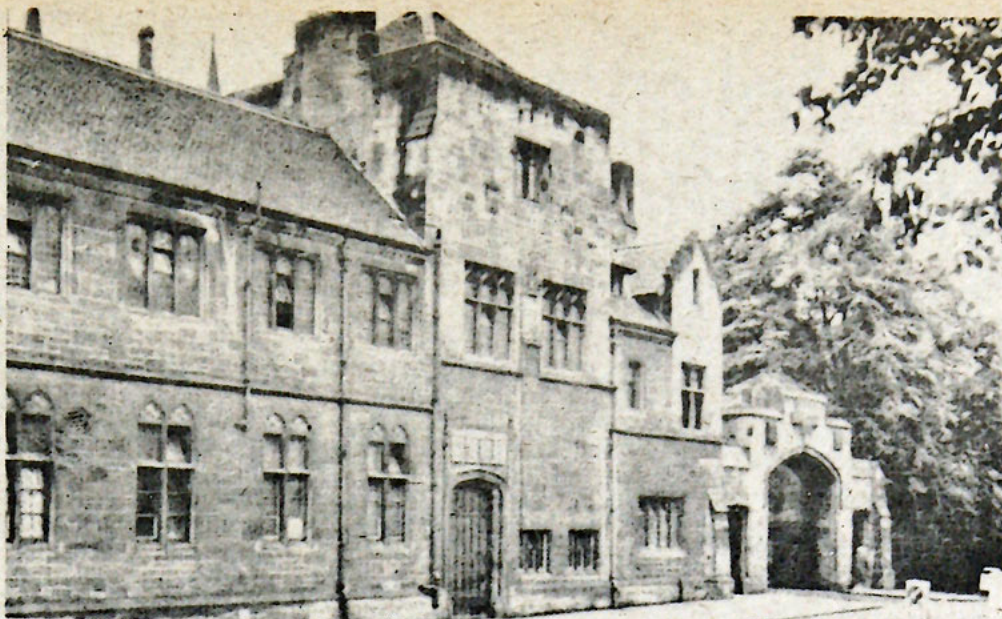
The orchestra will open with the Bach-Abert Prelude, Choral and Fugue. The first half of the program also includes Gordon Jacob's Passacaglia on A Well Known Theme and Adagio for Strings, Opus 11, by Samuel Barber.

The second half of the program will be Aaron Copland's An Out-

door Overture and the Fourth Movement-Finale and Allegro Moderato from Sibelius' Symphony No. 2 in D Major, Opus 43.

The Northwest Pennsylvania Symphony Orchestra was formed this past September with the primary objective of giving musicians of all rank and occupation to perform together.

The same concert will be performed Sunday, Nov. 22, at the Edinboro Memorial Auditorium. Buses will be provided for Allegheny students at 25¢ round trip to Meadville High School, leaving at 7:20 and 7:45 pm. Those interested should sign up at Brooks desk.



Glasgow University's refectory

British students show a frightening lack of concern

By JOHN TAYLOR

Special to the Campus

GLASGOW, Scotland—It doesn't take long for one to realize one difference between American students and their counterparts in Britain.

If the University of Glasgow can be considered representative, and I have been told that it may, then British students are extremely apolitical and demonstrate a frightening lack of concern about how their academic life is run. To anyone even mildly infected by the great energy generated by last spring's nation-wide strike in the United States, the attitude here is a bit distressing.

In last year's student government election, only 8% of the students bothered to vote. That figure may be tough to top this year.

The student paper, printed only once every two weeks, is ironically called "The Guardian." It abstains from all political comment, bequeathing this responsibility to the "various Labour and Conservative political clubs."

Faculty, or "staff", committees, opened to students three years ago, have several student vacancies as the students quickly became apathetic or mere "yes men" and quit, thereby ignoring the committee as a valuable channel of reform.

Ross McKay, a fourth year Arts student, is outgoing President of SRC, the Student Representative Council. "SRC," he's telling me, "is concerned with the student as a student. That is, in the interactions the matriculated student has with the staff and administration of the University." He does not feel that it should be involved in outside politics, even though the "outside" may be as near to the University as the city of Glasgow. He expresses a fairly narrow conception of the responsibility of a body representing all students. No wonder only 8% vote, it hardly seems worth it.

Actually, the University was mildly aroused last year. The issue—to open the Union to women, which, as one student quickly conceded, is hardly a pressing social issue. At present, Glasgow has two segregated Unions, with members of the opposite sex allowed only on special occasions.

A demonstration third term against apartheid at a South Africa-Scotland rugby match, jointly organized by the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee, I have been told was "quite good." However only 4000 showed up, not too creditable, considering the size of the Universities involved and their cities.

Still, this may prove to be the high point of activism. So far this year, there has been no outburst of outrage over the Prime Minister's decision to sell arms to South Africa's apartheid government, which presently has troops in Rhodesia. Nor has there been any demonstrations against the government's refusal to increase wages

for workers, causing many workers to go on strike and creating a serious threat to public health.

To be fair, Glasgow does have its Socialist Society, Soc Soc, a rag-tag collection of people who keep busy by squabbling over political tactics and ignoring their immediate academic environment. Occasionally they plaster the windows of the refectory with signs screaming "Up Against the Wall, Motherfucker," "One is a Revolution" and other uninspiring cliches. During the first month of classes, Soc Soc did have one constructive program - dishing out free soup in front of the refectory in protest of the quality and price of food served inside - but it failed after a week or so because no would-be engineer or self-respecting chemistry student will take soup from a long-haired, bearded freak who keeps singing Dylan and telling him the time for revolution is now. Besides, food is dirt cheap.

Of course, Britain doesn't have a war. Vietnam is the force which shocked many Americans into political awareness and opened their eyes to other injustices within the system. This spirit of activism aroused by opposition to the war has been easily rechannelled to promote other reforms.

The universities are in dire need of academic reform. The plight of the narrow, confining system is amazing; the lack of concern by the students is pathetic. President McKay claims that he knows of no attempt to sponsor any major academic reform in the past years. This looks like the time and place to start.

British Universities are made up of several virtually independent faculties. Once a 17 year old freshman acknowledges the faculty's acceptance, he has sold his soul to that faculty. He takes only three courses for the whole year, each lasting the whole three terms. He takes only subjects in his faculty: Science students take all science courses and Arts students take all arts courses.

Even worse, the student's major program is set-up for him before he even matriculates. Since each faculty establishes its own course program, the courses in different universities are different. It may be impossible to take the required third year courses at another school; therefore a student cannot travel abroad or transfer to another university unless he is willing to either give up one year, or, possibly start all over.

These restrictions narrow the opportunities and reduce the options normally open to a student. They cut down on his chances to obtain a broadly based foundation and force the student to specialize.

Still, nothing is done. Students either are not aware of what is happening to them or they have quietly resigned themselves to accept it.

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Zippers for astronauts, astroturf are manufactured at Talon

By BRIAN BAXTER

At Talon, Inc., Meadville's zipper works, seven different sizes of zippers in several hundred colors of metal and fabric are produced. The Meadville plant specializes in producing unusual orders; zippers like those used on the Astroturf in the Houston Astrodome, on astronauts' suits and on carpets. The Meadville plant also designs and produces 95% of the machinery used by Talon.

All zippers produced by Talon are required to meet exacting standards of quality. The average zipper can be opened and closed 10,000 times, can withstand 300 pounds of pressure along the length of the zipper, and can withstand 90 pounds of lateral pressure. Because of this rigorous testing scheme, only 1% of the 186,000 zippers produced daily by Talon are returned because of defects.

Approximately 60% of Talon's employees are unskilled. They are paid an hourly wage plus incentive pay, and start at \$4,500 per year. Rapid work and a high output per hour are required to reach the top wage of \$6,800 per year.

These unskilled workers perform mechanical, repetitive chores such as putting metal strips on pieces of cloth, checking small zipper samples for defects, and joining two pieces of cloth together

in a machine.

Mr. Fred Magruder, of the Talon employment office, said, "To be honest with you, I couldn't last a week doing the kind of work these people do."

However, Magruder believes that Talon employees take a great deal of pride in their work and are happy with their jobs. Moreover, the company is having no trouble attracting new, younger employees.

Despite the mechanical jobs performed by most of the employees, the turnover rate at Talon is very low—about 4% per year. Almost 35% of Talon's employees have been with the company for over ten years. Some have even held the same job for thirty years.

The Hooker Fastener Company began to produce zippers in Meadville in 1913. In 1937 Talon assumed its present name and in 1968 became affiliated with the Textron Corporation.

Talon has consistently been a prosperous and expanding business in Meadville. Magruder points out that "every time there has been a recession or depression we have done well." Talon was even a prosperous business during the Great Depression of the 1930's.

'Allegheny is admitting better qualified students'

By JOHN LATCHAW

"Applications for admission to Allegheny have plateaued during the last five years," said Victor R. Zack, head of Allegheny's admissions. "Though Allegheny is receiving the same number of applications, it is admitting better qualified students each year." "Some schools are having a tough time with decreasing enrollment and some slackening of standards matriculating less qualified students," commented Zack.

"Admissions must be honest," the director asserted. "I try to reflect as accurately as possible Allegheny College," said a well groomed, neatly dressed Zack. "I feel, assuming student activities are not considered, Allegheny is an educational institution which is only as strong as its faculty."

Zack said that Allegheny has the reputation of being a fine learning institution which causes some students who might be lacking in grades but may have the poten-

tial to drop out before giving themselves a chance. "This is too bad because there is no better group to make the decision whether the high school senior could cut it at Allegheny than the college students themselves," observed the admissions director. (The board of admissions in part consists of several students.

"We are continuing our efforts to admit more blacks again this year," Zack continued, "We are looking, of course, for students who possess the first potential for success."

The "distorted" "Madison Avenue" Allegheny poster that is distributed to college aspirants, Zack commented, "...is short in reflecting our educational program." The dated 'sick' jokes pictured on the poster Zack promised "will be phased out along with the current literature by 1972. The poster," the director mentioned, "was effective when placed on bulletin boards in high schools."

"The map that we now include in the admissions material is rather sterile. And the catalog runs short of student life; however, it does a good job in explaining the educational programs of each department along with the requirements for each major."

"However," Zack pointed out, "when you put all the literature together, it results in a fair and comprehensive view."

The director said that he was looking for and appreciated feedback from Freshmen and upperclassmen concerning admissions materials and procedures. New ideas, more inclined to interest more high school students are what the admissions head is actively seeking. He plans to call in a number of students to ex-catalogs from other colleges. He hopes they may offer suggestions for more attractive literature that better represents the college.

McGough . . .

The naive optimism of 1964, glorious while it lasted, applied to America's international role as conservatives alike, while disagreeing on foreign policy, never thought that an army wasn't necessary, or that pacifism would ever become widespread. Today, largely because of Vietnam (a war originally prosecuted by liberals), opposition to a particular conflict has created a deep contempt for any military establishment.

Perhaps the best thing about America in 1964 was that few people - politicians, a college professor here and there, Young Republicans - talked or cared about things political. I think I knew my father, who died when I was fourteen, very well, but if my life depended on it I could not say what his political views were. It never came up. Today, everything is politicized, and I wonder if normal human relations can stand that strain. Where in 1964 one needed some background information to discuss the world situation, today no information is required, only opinions. The 1970 "political" issues are well known: hippies vs.

straights, peaceniks vs. government, drugs vs. alcohol, long hair vs. short. (One can avoid a tiresome disagreement only by wearing a potato sack over his entire body and speaking a foreign language; otherwise your hair, clothes, or slang will incite either "political" agreement or attack. (The revolutionary, of course, would claim that since these are revolutionary times, things must be politicized through and through. I would reply that for all of its attendant confusion the revolution has accomplished precious few of its objectives, peace and freedom being two.)

Lesser differences between Now and Then abound, too many and too trivial to discuss here. In this piece of pop sociology I am not arguing for a return to the world or the America of 1964. Quite obviously, such a return is impossible. Like Lot's wife, we dare not look back as we move ahead. I only suggest here that there are some times that are better than others, and that 1964 was one of the better ones, and this is one of the others.

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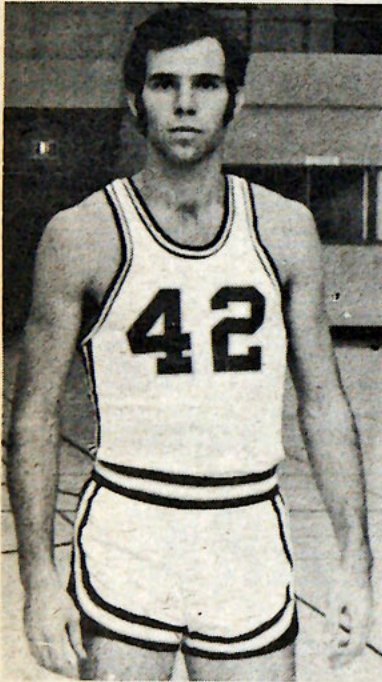
Roundball team emerging

By BILL KRZTON

Allegheny's "new-look" Gators open their 1970-71 season on Wednesday, December 2, against John Carroll University, co-holder of last year's PAC title. Though Coach Norman Sundstrom has not yet decided on a definite starting lineup, the following men will be good Gators to watch on opening night.

The forward position is very strong this season with senior Doug Trenkle and junior Derek Doefferinger being the most impressive at this stage of practice. Trenkle is a three-year letterman and has been a consistent scorer and rebounder throughout his career. His 7.9 rebounds per game led all Gators last year and it is Coach Sundstrom's hope that Doug can top his 1970 performance.

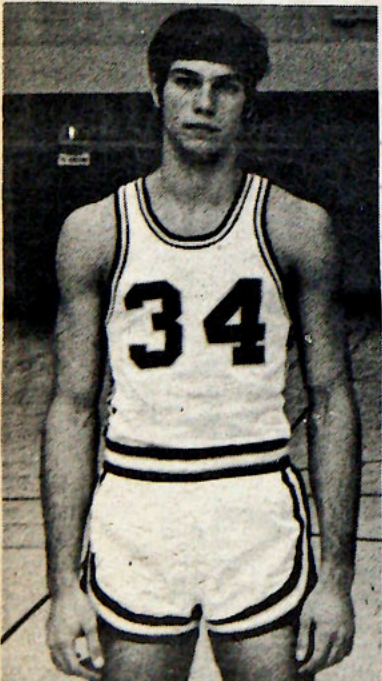
Doug has a great attitude and spurs others on with his aggressive play. His major problem last year was his tendency to commit fouls. Last year he was disqualified from seven games because of fouls. To have the great year expected of him he will have to drastically reduce the figure.



Doug Trenkle

At the other forward spot, junior Derek Doefferinger has been opening the eyes of players and coaches. He has fine one-on-one moves and is a good jump shooter, but his greatest asset is his tremendous leaping ability.

Though Derek did not play last year because of his status as a transfer student, he kept in fine shape and is expected to be a fixture at forward for Allegheny's next two seasons.



Derek Doefferinger

Pressing these two for playing time are Dan Dansro, a three letter winner who was converted from center because of his lack of height at 6-3. He is a fine rebounder, but his scoring from the corners is questionable.



Dan Dansro

Rapidly developing is 6-5 Chris Bell, up from last year's JV squad. He has an excellent shot, but his lack of rebounding aggressiveness has hampered him so far. Two other sophomores, Jim Henyey and Bob Miller, round out the Gator wing men.

Allegheny's major weakness has been in the pivot slot, but there seems to be a change in this of late. The tallest three men ever to wear the Blue and Gold are in fierce competition for the center position on opening day. The nod as of now goes to 6-7 Theodore Rohr. He has proven to be the quickest of the group so far and his shooting range is somewhat greater than his two competitors.

The tallest center candidate is 6-8 Mike Cale, a junior who was hampered by a leg injury and missed early practice. He has just recently started practice, but Coach Sundstrom is impressed with his willingness to work and learn.

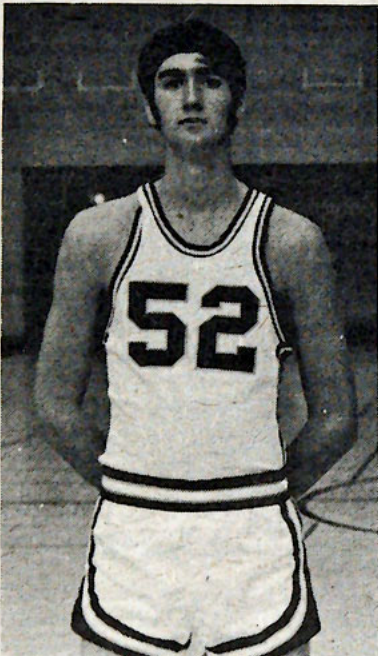
The other center, 6-7 Joe Knap, still has a chance to see lots of action for the Gators. Though he never played in high school, Joe has learned rapidly and has developed into a fine rebounder in spite of his thin 180 lb. frame.

Though all positions are hotly contested, the real horse race is for the starting back court assignment against John Carroll. Chuck Rosenthal, Gerry Stupiansky, and Tom Miller have been alternating from practice to practice and the

coach is still unsure of which two to use.

Rosenthal has tremendous scoring potential and is a threat from any spot on the floor. His 7.2 scoring average last year is not very representative of his true worth because he only saw limited action throughout last season. Chuck could be a 20-plus point scorer for Allegheny, but must improve his ball handling and defense to assure himself of a starting berth.

Gerry Stupiansky at 6-2 is tall for a guard and is a very good weak side rebounder, with six rebounds per game last year. He is a fine defensive player and a steady performer. So far his biggest obstacle is lack of the aggressive scoring punch so necessary for a guard. His 7.1 points per game last year must be improved if he is to play for the Gators. Possibly the best all around



Chris Bell

player of the three is junior Tom Miller, All-PAC last year. He has added experience plus a fantastic ability to be in the right place at the right time. A fine shooter, his picture-perfect jump shot clicked for 13.2 points per game last year. If Tom develops into a take-charge type ballplayer, he could be the player of the year for Coach Sundstrom's Gators.

The backcourt corps suffered a big loss when it learned that sophomore Dale Englehardt would be ineligible this year. He has fabulous defensive moves and will perform for the JV team this year.

All in all, there is great enthusiasm in the Gator camp and it is a possibility that last year's dismal 4-12 record might be reversed. The key is probably the development of a solid scorer and rebounder among the centers and the ability of the forwards to stay away from fouls while still playing good defense. The team is young and exciting and shows signs of becoming a PAC power for this year and the future.



JOHN TIMMERMAN

From the left are Gerry Stupiansky, Chuck Rosenthal, and Tom Miller, all of whom will see plenty of action in the Gator backcourt.

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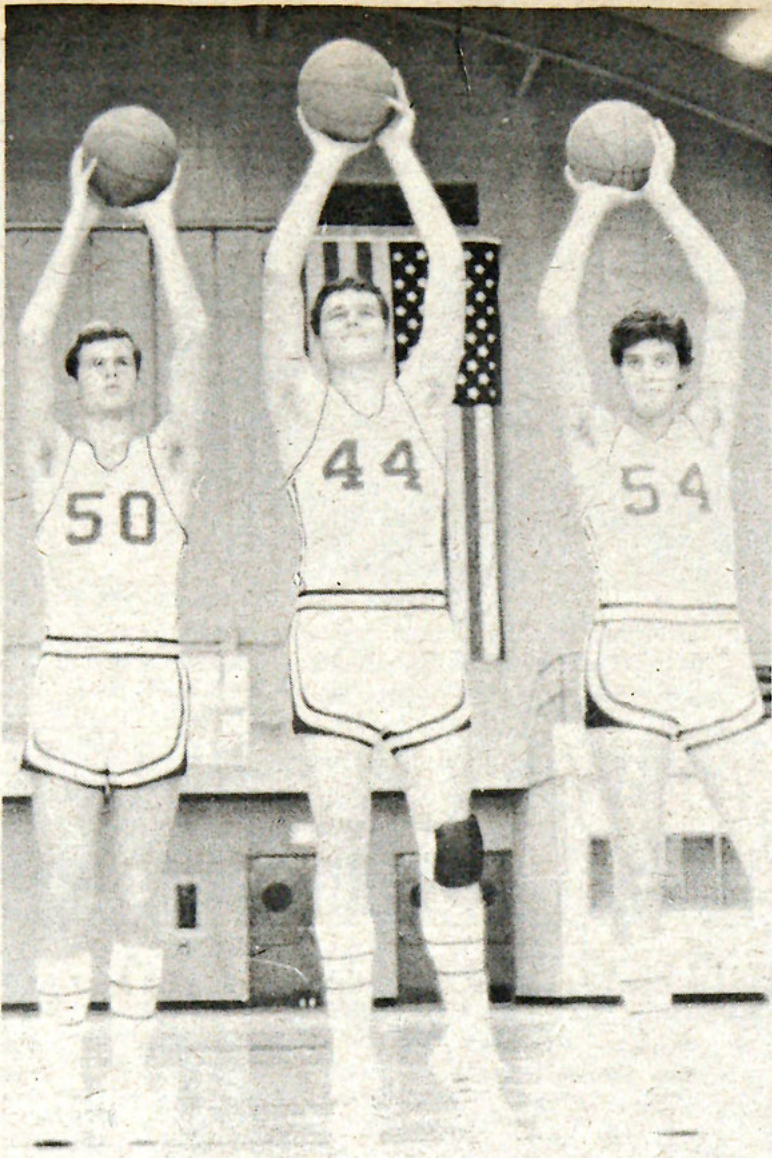
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JOHN TIMMERMAN

From the left, Joe Knap, Mike Cale, and Theodore Rohr, the candidates for the starting job at center, stretch to the full extent of their frames.

Sprague travels to national finals

By ANDY LUBIN

On Saturday, Chuck Sprague became the first runner from Allegheny College ever to run in the NCAA Small-College championship race. Running in a field of close to 400 is a rather unique experience, according to Sprague, especially since the top runners are of international caliber. Being the only runner from Allegheny to make the trip, although others were eligible, also made Chuck nervous, despite finding the team from Grove City to train with.

Sprague and Coach Gary Wilcox left early Friday morning to catch a flight from Youngstown to Chicago. The race was run at Wheaton, Illinois, at the Chicago Country Club. Prior to their departure, many interested students gathered to see them off. "Their well-wishes were much appreciated," Sprague said. "It made me feel a little less alone."

The day of the race was cold, windy and rainy, typical cross-country weather. Sprague was off well and was pleased with his time

over the five mile course, 27:30. He was not particularly pleased with his place, which was about 200 out of about 400. The exact results will be unobtainable for a week, as the computer broke down and all the tabulations have to be done by hand. As there were over 50 teams entered, there was quite a jam at the finish line because the runners tended to finish in groups. Some facts are available: the first mile was run in 4:25 and the

team winner was Eastern Michigan, with the University of California at Fullerton second. Both of these schools have over 10,000 students.

One item that bothered Sprague was that the race was run at five miles. The PAC is still years behind in running at four miles, while the rest of the country runs between five and six mile cross-country races. Fortunately, the PAC changed the rule and next year the Gators will be running five mile races. Sprague said that next year he hopes that the Gators will be able to send a full team, instead of one or two individuals.

Ground, air attacks even out, final football statistics show

Allegheny's passing attack ran well ahead of the running attack for most of the season, but the switching of John Lyth from wide receiver to tailback brought about some balance in the two offensive departments. Although Lyth played just three games in the field, he finished the season as the team's second leading rusher with 238 yards in 67 carries for a 316 average, the highest on the team. Lyth led the team in pass receiving with 25 catches for 367 yards, over twice as many receptions and yards gained as his nearest teammate.

Lyth also led the PAC in punting with an average of 34.9 yards per kick. His season average was 35.3.

Junior quarterback Dan Keil completed 41% of his passes and averaged about 12 yards for each of his 69 completions.

The opposition outscored Allegheny by only nine points, due to Allegheny's losing three games by one point margins.

Gator opponents led Allegheny in first downs, yards rushing, yards passing and total yardage, but Allegheny had more pass completions, more touchdowns passing, more yardage on kickoff returns than its adversaries. The opposition averaged 4.2 yards per offensive play, to Allegheny's 3.7 yards per play.

	AC	Opp.
First downs rushing	42	62
First downs passing	40	44
First downs penalty	11	6
Total first downs	93	112

Rushing plays	300	350
Touchdowns rushing	7	11
Net yards rushing	892	1130

Passes attempted	186	164
Passes completed	76	72
Touchdown passes	7	5
Yards gained passing	895	1025

Passes had intercepted	12	15
Yds. Int. returned	194	224

Punts	50	44
Total yards	1765	1481
Punting average	35.3	33.6

Punts returned	15	16
Yards returned	194	224

Kickoffs returned	22	22
Yards returned	465	379

Fumbles	13	16
Fumbles lost	5	10

Total plays	486	514
Total net gain	1787	2155
Avg. gain per play	3.7	4.2

Allegheny	20
Case Western Reserve	19
Washington and Jefferson	20
Oberlin	15
Carnegie-Mellon	14
John Carroll	6
Bethany	22
Thiel	116

PASSING

Keil	168
Walker	14
Greenbaum	2
Keister	1
Lyth	1
TOTAL	186

1970 SEASON RECORD

Opponent	Score
Case Western Reserve	3
Washington and Jefferson	20
Oberlin	21
Carnegie-Mellon	41
John Carroll	25
Bethany	7
Thiel	8
Won 2, Lost 5	125

Attempts	Comps.	Per Cent	Yards	TDs	Int.
Keil	69	41	839	6	8
Walker	5	36	35	0	4
Greenbaum	1	50	11	0	0
Keister	1	100	10	1	0
Lyth	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	76	40	895	7	12

SCORING

	TD.	1 pt. PAT	2 pt. PAT	FG	TOTAL
Lyth	6	0	0	0	36
Dawson	0	9-13	1	3	20
Hahn	3	0	0	0	18
Keil	2	0	0	0	12
Carroll	2	0	0	0	12
Van Yahres	1	0	0	0	6
Albright	1	0	0	0	6
Creanan	1	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	16	9-13	1	3	116

PUNTING

No.	Yds.	Lyth	No.	Avg.
Carroll	6	26	50	35.3
Greenbaum	4	28	TOTAL	50 35.3
Keister	2	15		

PUNT RETURNS

No.	Yds.	Lyth
Carroll	6	26
Greenbaum	4	28
Keister	2	15
Denning	1	8
Fitzsimmons	1	1
Hahn	1	0
TOTAL	15	78

KICKOFF RETURNS

No.	Yds.	Lyth
Hahn	7	153
Van Yahres	4	116
Fitzsimmons	4	77
Nelson	2	35
Emigh	2	33
Gratta	2	31
Keister	1	20
TOTAL	21	459

INTERCEPTIONS

No.	Yds.	Lyth
Proden	4	19
Greenbaum	3	58
Van Yahres	2	21
Denning	2	17
Wilson	1	33
Bobo	1	33
Gratta	1	8
Vogel	1	5
TOTAL	15	194

RECEIVING

No.	Yds.	Lyth
Lyth	25	367
Keister	10	126
Hahn	10	90
Wood	8	79
Creanan	6	73
Carroll	6	59
Pehel	5	67
Van Yahres	2	20
Emigh	2	14
Nelson	1	-3
Fitzsimmons	1	-7
TOTAL	76	895

RUSHING

Carries	Yards	Avg.	Lyth
80	225	3.2	67
67	238	3.6	65
65	185	2.8	30
30	77	2.6	24
24	67	2.8	22
22	33	1.5	12
12	22	1.8	4
4	11	2.8	6
6	3	0.5	TOTAL
300	892	2.9	

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Wexler, Hunter president and ex-nun, speaks tonight

Jacqueline Grennan Wexler, president of Hunter College of the City University of New York will speak tonight at 8:15 in Ford Chapel on the topic, "Sensitivity to Bigness: The Dilemma of the Human Faculty."

Mrs. Wexler, described in "Current Biography" as "a dynamic educational innovator," is completing her first year as president of Hunter. She had previously served as president of her alma mater, Webster College, a small, Roman Catholic liberal arts college in the St. Louis suburb of Webster Groves.

Following her graduation she took religious vows and was received into the Sisters of Loretto, the order which ran Webster College. For the next eight years she taught English and mathematics in high schools run by the Sisters of Loretto in El Paso, Texas, and in the St. Louis area. During summers she studied at Notre Dame University, where she received the master of arts degree in 1957.

In 1959 Sister Jacqueline, as she was then known, was called to Webster College as assistant to the president and the following year became vice president in

charge of development.

As vice president of Webster, Sister Jacqueline was able to raise substantial sums of money from corporations and wealthy individuals to rebuild the college campus. Among the donors was Conrad Hilton, for whom is named the College's Loretto-Hilton Center for the Performing Arts. With grants from the federal government and from foundations and with the help of visiting faculty members, she turned Webster's education department into what "Current Biography" calls "a pioneering teacher-training and curriculum-research center with a national influence far out of proportion to its size." She expanded the experimental elementary school at Webster and as a member of President Johnson's Education Advisory Council she helped to set up Project Head Start in the federal anti-poverty program.

In 1964, a Life Magazine writer said of Sister Jacqueline, then vice president of Webster, "She could easily run United States Steel. In four years she has turned her tiny school into one of the most exciting colleges in the Midwest."

Sister Jacqueline became pres-

ident of Webster College in 1965, and in 1967, after a lengthy period of self-examination and consideration, she petitioned ecclesiastical authorities for release from her vows. Simultaneously, the leaders of the Sisters of Loretto asked for permission to turn the college over to a board of lay trustees. Both petitions were granted by the Vatican.

Miss Grennan remained as president of Webster College until June, 1969, when she resigned and was married to Paul J. Wexler, the president of a Manhattan recording company. Following the marriage she became vice president and director of international university studies with the Academy for Educational Development in New York City.

In December of 1969 Mrs. Wexler was appointed to the presidency of Hunter College, a post she assumed in January of 1970. One of the most important tasks in her first year has been to implement the open enrollment policy adopted by the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York which permits any resident of New York City to enter Hunter regardless of educational qualifications.



CHANGE OF HABIT: Sister Jacqueline, left, former president of Webster College, who left the religious life in 1967, is now Mrs. Jacqueline Wexler, right, Hunter College head.

Women's Career Day to be held December 1

Miss Alice Gore King, Director of the Alumnae Advisory Center in New York will conduct an all day session on jobs and how to get them on Tuesday, December 1. Miss King knows the opportunities for women and the pitfalls of getting the first job. She has been a counselor for many years and is the author of many publications on the world of work for women. She says about this year's prospects: "The market for jobs is so bad that the undergraduates should have the facts. Chiefly, they should know what they can do about it. I plan to put my emphasis on how to proceed."

Miss King's schedule for Career Day at Allegheny is: 9:30-12noon, Beginning jobs and the duties involved, How to hunt for a job; 2pm, How to put your best foot forward; 3pm, Time for informal chats.

Junior and Senior women interested in Career Day should sign up before November 20 on a sheet outside the Placement Bureau, 206 Ruter Hall. Those who sign up will be notified as to time and place of meetings. Mrs. Virginia Fletcher, Director of Placement, said "This could be the most important day for you this year. Don't let anything interfere with you attending all the sessions."

The Placement Bureau has also announced that the Washington Post will conduct its annual summer intern program next summer. It is designed for students who will have completed at least three years of college and who are interested in making a career in newspaper journalism. Previous experience is desirable but not necessary. The salary for beginning reporters is \$156 for a 37 1/2 hour week. Interested students should send a letter of application, a brief resume and the names of three references to Robert E. L. Parker, Assistant to the Editor, The Washington Post, 1515 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, by December 1, 1970.

Other newspaper jobs are available through the Newspaper Fund, Inc. This program is only available to juniors, and preference is given to those who indicate or demonstrate an interest in journalism as a career. Students who have worked on newspapers are not eligible, if they have worked as professionals; past interns are eligible. A \$500 scholarship is awarded by the Newspaper Fund in addition to the intern's regular pay. For further information, interested people may write to Thomas Engleman, Executive Director, The Newspaper Fund P.O. Box 300, Princeton, N.J. 08540. The application deadline is December 1, 1970.

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FOR SALE: SPINET PIANO. Wanted, responsible party to take over a spinet piano. Easy terms available. Can be seen locally. Write Credit Manager, P.O. Box 35, Cortland, Ohio 44410.

WANTED: Keyponcher to tabulate survey. Would work either end of this term or beginning of next. Contact: Mr. Metzger or Bonnie Issac, 724-2798.

As a service to the College community, the Campus will publish any "found" ad without charge.

FOR SALE: Harmony guitar excellent condition. See Mrs. Mooney, Quigley 114 or call 724-3361.