The CAMPUS

Of Allegheny College

Volume 112, Number 14 Meadville, PA Published Since 1876 Thursday, February 2, 1989

QUOTE of the WEEK:

"You must suffer the consequences of drunken driving."

-Hillsborough Circuit Judge Harry Lee Coe 3d to 1984 silver medal winning Olympic diver Bruce Kimball when sentencing him to 17 years in prison for driving under the influence and manslaughter

INSIDE

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Ruth Hubbard of Harvard University lectured on "Gender Ideology and Biology of Sex Differences.p.3.

"Illuminati" will represent Allegheny College at Regional College Bowl Trivia Tournament in Washington, DC. p.4.

Perspectives:

Ted Bundy died sitting on top of "Old Sparky" last week in Florida, but the death penalty is still at issue. Is it effective as a part of the criminal justice system?

"Exhibitionist" sex in college dorm rooms in front of "unwilling" roommates causes the President of Boston University to insist on protection of students' rights by imposing visitation restrictions. p. 9.

Simple Pleasures:

Trojan women opens. See review, p. 11.

This week in Film. TheMeadville area offers much in the genre of film. p. 11.

Sports:

The soccer team captured a tournament title last weekend, even though it was their first time competing in indoor soccer. p. 17.

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11.2% Increase Puts Tuition At 15,140 Dollars

by Katie West
Staff Writer

An 11.2 percent increase of tuition for next year was passed by the Board of Trustees in their meeting last weekend. The increase will help pay for increased faculty salaries and the addition of nine new faculty positions said Vice-President of Finance and Administration Delores Steffen.

According to Steffen, the increased salaries and new faculty additions "were the two priorities" expressed most strongly among all the members of the Finance Committee which recommends the budget to the trustees.

The plan is to increase salaries incrementally over a three-year time period which with the goal being to bring Allegheny into the fiftieth percentile for average salaries in the school's comparison group.

The average salary for a professor at Allegheny is currently in the 25th percentile of the comparison group average. This group includes colleges like Dickinson, Middlebury, Swarthmore, and Wake Forest.

"We want to bring the salaries up to the medium of the comparative," said Steffen. She added that the pay increase will "reward the faculty" and "attract new professors to Allegheny."

Vice-President for Planning and Information Ed Barboni said, "We want to keep the good people here. We don't want money to be the reason they leave." He also said that this proposal was met with "a remarkable degree of consensus" among the students who attended the meeting.

The purpose of adding new faculty positions is to "reduce the course load" of the professors allowing them to spend more time advising the students, said Steffen.

Some additional costs include expanding the library's resource materials and giving more money to the athletic department to meet the needs of the recent expansion in the conference.

To meet these new financial endeavors, several plans have been discussed about fundraising projects. Among these are the competing for grants from several governmental and private institutions.

Some examples include the Howard Hughes Grant and the Pew grant, both of which Allegheny has received recently. The Hughes Grant will be used to pay for two new faculty positions in the biology department.

Barboni explained that the competition for these grants is getting fiercer because it is no longer limited to private schools. Now, he said, public colleges and universities are entering the arena.

Charles Pollock, director of Public Affairs and secretary of the college added, however, that Allegheny is becoming "very sophisticated" in winning these grants.

The trustees have also approved the use of funds from the "operating reserves, explained Steffen.

A plan for the future called the Differential Tuition Charge will be activated for the 1990-91 school year. This plan will not affect any students presently enrolled at Allegheny , stressed both Steffen and Barboni. Starting with the freshmen of next year, all new students from then on will have an additional stipend of 1000 to 1500 dollars added to their tuition.

This stipend will help pay for the rising costs of the school said Steffen and Barboni, explaining that tuition only pays for about three-fourths of the total costs.

Barboni added, "We don't raise student fees to pay for things we should use other money for."

He also said that, while many may not realize it, student involvement in decisions such as these is very important.

Barboni continued to say that the trustee meeting this weekend was very productive because of the thought-provoking discussion, much of which he said was provided by students on the various committees. He exclaimed, "This was a damned good meeting."

For student commetnts on the tuition raise, see The CAMPUS *Asks on page 2.*

Rusk Services

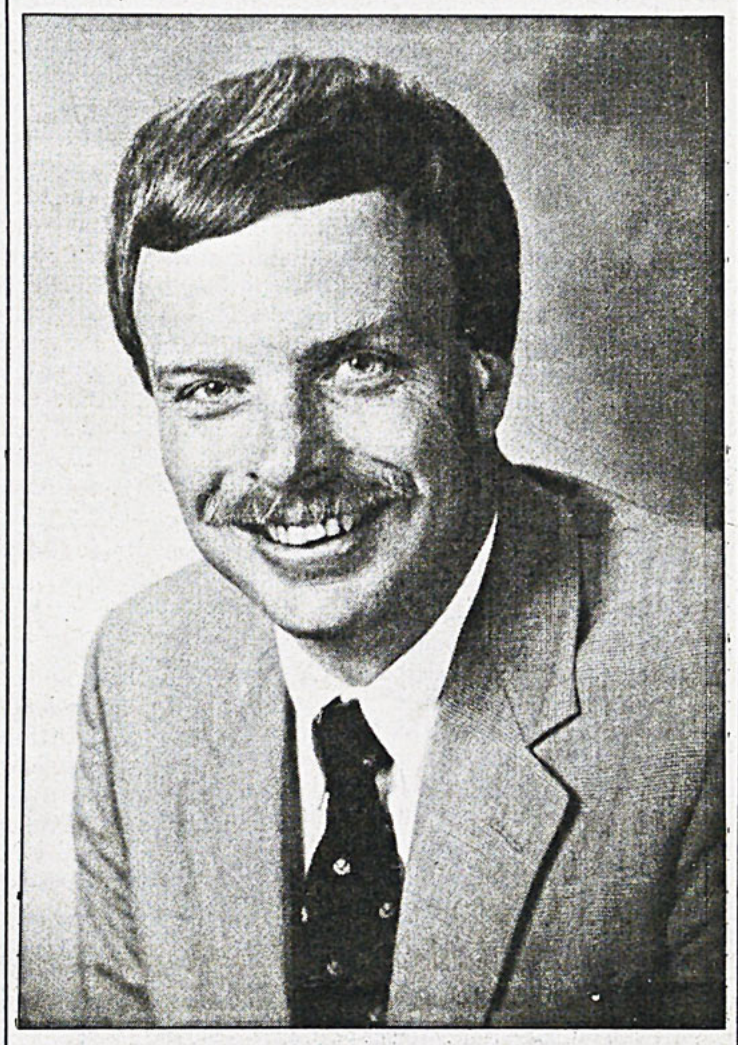
by Alex Steffen
Staff Writer

A memorial service was held for Jonathan Lee Rusk Tuesday, January 31st at 4:00 p.m. in Ford Memorial Chapel. The Reverend Doctor Don Covill Skinner, Chaplain of the College, presided, and many members of the college community crowded into the chapel to express their grief at his loss and their sympathy for his parents.

Jonathan, son of Allegheny Professor James R. and his wife Nancy Lee Rusk, died Tuesday, the 24th, after a short illness. He was not yet three years old.

The Rusks have asked that, in lieu of flowers, individuals wishing to express their condolences contribute to a fund being established at the College in Jonathan's name. Checks may be addressed to the fund, care of the development office.

Reynders Made Director Of EEP



Public Affairs Photo

by Shelley Brown
Sports Co-Editor

Provost Andrew Ford informed the campus that Men's Head Basketball Coach John Reynders had accepted the position of Director of the Educational Enhancement Program (EEP) in a letter to the Allegheny College Community on January 20th. Reynders will be taking over the position for Professor William DeLamarter.

Reynders' duties will also involve assisting the college's transition to the new curriculum and calendar. Reynders will continue as the director of the Golden Gator Club and may possibly have to teach a class in either the Math or Physical Education Department.

Reynders said that directing the EEP would open up some new avenues for him. He stated, "I based my decision upon career objectives and a need to expand professionally." He went on to add, "For my personal career goals I needed to gain administrative experience."

Somalian Prisoner May Soon Be Freed

Somali Prime Minister Mohammed Ali Samater announced Wednesday that his government is freeing "all political prisoners" and other human rights abuses in hopes of convincing Congress and the new administration to release $55 million in U.S. economic aid to Somalia.

The announcement may signal the release of former Allegheny student Suleiman Nuh Ali who was convicted of treason by a military court and sentenced to death by a firing squad on Feb. 7, 1988. Thanks in part to Allegheny students, alumni and faculty Ali's sentence was commuted to 24 years prison.

Presently, however Ali's condition and whereabouts is unknown, as reported in the Nov. 10 issue of the Campus.

Furthermore, Samater said between 200 and 250 prisoners will be released, a figure disputed by U.S. sources. Human Rights Watch in New York estimated that there are approximately 1,000 political prisoners being held while congressional sources estimate 500 or more.

One-hundred political prisoners were released by Somalia last November but none of them were prominent or well-known prisoners.

Although Ali's fate is presently unknown Rich Earley, a member of Alleghney's chapter of Amnesty International, commented on the situation. Early stated that "I'm very hopeful for the prospects of Suleiman's release. He's been a continuing concern for Allegheny's Amnesty International since we learned of his imprisonment about a year ago.

Ali attended Allegheny during the 1965-66 school year.

World & National News Update

Courtesy *New York Times*

Investigations End

SEOUL, South Korea, Jan. 31-Prosecutors today announced the end of their investigations into Government corruption and human-rights abuses of the last eight years.

The chief prosecutor, Park Chong Chol, said his office had arrested 47 people on charges of corruption or abuse of power, including 7 of former President Chun Doo Hwan's relatives, the former Mayor of Seoul, the former construction and transportation ministers and the former head of South Korea's intelligence agency.

But opposition leaders immediately criticized the prosecutors' report as a whitewash, saying they had failed to question and arrest some of the highest-level officials involved.

For almost a year now, South Korea has been consumed with its past-a wrenching and exhilarating process that more than anything else has convinced many Koreans that the days of torture and terror will not return. How to assuage public outrage over past wrongs and how to treat former President Chun remain the most pressing political issues confronting President Roh Tae Woo.

Rights Questioned

PANAMA-Anticipating a key human rights inspection by international observers, the Panamanian authorities are cleaning up jails and scrambling to eliminate what monitors here say are widespread abuses.

The inspection by a committee of the Organization of American States is considered a vital step in its decision whether to recognize the results of the presidential elections, scheduled for May 7.

In anticipation of the inspection, which is to take place in late February, the Government recently released 26 political prisoners, some of whom had been held for months, and is cleaning up what human rights monitors charge are "dreadful" conditions in Government jails.

Japan/US Talk

TOKYO, Jan. 31-Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left for Washington today to become the first foreign leader to meet with President Bush, amid concern in Japan about new strains in its alliance with the United States and Mr. Takeshita's loss of political support at home.

Outwardly, at least, Mr. Bush on Thursday comes at one of the most placid times in relations between the two countries. For the first time in many years, there is a lull in trade disputes between the two countries. And many American officials have said in recent months that Japan has made considerable progress in opening its markets, though its huge trade surplus with the United States has again begun to widen.

Afghan Talks Begin

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 31-An intense late round of diplomatic efforts to forge a political compromise among warring factions in Afganistan is expected to take place here over the next few days, culminating with a visit by the Soviet Foreign Minister on Saturday.

The diplomatic activity comes as Western embassies and officials here have begun predicting that the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan may be completed as early as Monday, nine days before the deadline under accords signed last year.

There were reports today of heavy Soviet of Afghan Government missle attacks on guerrilla positions along the Soviet withdrawal route, the Salang highway north of Kabul, the Afghan capital. Guerrillas in Peshawar, Pakistan, say at least 70 people were wounded as Soviet and Afghan troops tried to clear the area of guerrillas.

Tour Ship Sinking

An Argentine ship, adrift and apparently sinking after running aground off Antarctica, is in danger of spilling more than 250,000 gallons of diesel fuel and causing the continent's first major environmental crisis, officials of the National Science Foundation in Washington reported yesterday.

The 435-foot ship, the Bahia Paraiso, struck rocks on Saturday in the Bismarck Strait two miles from a scientific research station operated by the United States near the tip of the Antarctic peninsula. The ship's captain told American scientific officials that the double-hulled polar supply ship sustained a 30-foot gash and leaked some oil into the water.

The vessel was doubling as a tour ship at the time of the accident. All 316 people on board, including about 100 tourists, mostly from Europe and the United States, were evacuated from the ship, said Jack Renire, a spokesman for the National Science Foundation, the agency in charge of American scientific research in Antarctica.

GM Settles Lawsuit

DETROIT, Jan. 31-In a move to end a six-year legal battle with its black managers, professionals and clerical workers, the General Motors Corporation has agreed to settle a lawsuit covering 10,000 present and former black workers in the Midwest, it was announced today.

As part of the settlement of the suit, which charged that blacks were systematically denied promotions and pay increases, G.M. agreed to develop a computer model to monitor raises and promotions among its salaried workers for the next five years to assure that blacks are treated equitably. The model will statistically compare promotions and raises for white and black workers, taking into consideration factors such as length of service and educational background.

EPA Examines Rain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31-William K. Reilly, President Bush's choice to head the Environmental Protection Agency, signaled a sharp break with Reagan Administration policies today by saying he would propose legislation to reduce acid rain.

Answering questions at a hearing of the Sanate Environment and Public Works Committee on his nomination, Mr. Reilly said the first item on his agenda was legislation to strengthen the Clean Air Act. He said a major component of that legislation would be a program for reducing acid precipitation caused by pollution from coalburning power plants and other sources.

War Is Discussed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31-Senior Bush Administration officials have met here in the last few days with a leading representative of the Sudanese guerrilla forces as part of a new American effort to try to end the five-year-old civil war in the strategically situated African country.

American officials said the United States had offered to mediate between the Khartoum Government and rebels in the southern Sudan. And taking advantage of the Soviet interest in ending regional conflicts, Washington has approached Moscow about ending conflicts in northeastern Africa.

The CAMPUS Asks: What do you think of the 11.2% increase in tuition for next year?

The price increase is really going to affect those who require financial aid. There is not enough money to cover student's financial needs. On top of that, I feel I could attend another school for one half the price and still receive an excellent education.

--Jennifer Acker '91

It won't effect me, because now I'm transferring for sure.

--Joel Blair '91

Instead of putting more trees in the cafeteria, why don't they do something productive with the money.

--Matt Michalski '91

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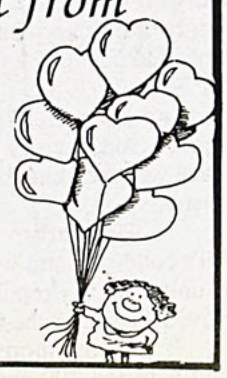
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Since I'm a senior this year, it really doesn't affect me but it seems that Allegheny is trying to increase the tuition in order to obtain some kind of ivy league status, but Allegheny is not an ivy-league school.

--Carla Sementelli '89

Does this mean I will get an 11.2% better education?

--George Geregach '91

I feel that if this school will utilize the profits to better student life and enhance the campus facilities, I agree with an increase. However, 11.2% is a bit too much.

--Lawrence J. Duke II '92

After a 9.? increase last year, is a 11.2% increase necessary? Will a $15,140 education be better than a $4,000 education from PITT-I guess I'll find out.

--George Tunder '91

Thanks for letting us know.

--Johnny (Zee) Zavocki '91

I'm transferring.

--Risette LeVan '92

Thank God I'm graduating! Otherwise, I think it's a little steep.

--Paul Beck '89

I think it will cause a lot of transfers.

--Kim Dalianis '92

The education obtained at Allegheny is not worth $15,000/yr. There are many learning institutions we could attend for 1/2 the price and receive the same level of quality that we do here.

--Kathleen DeNoma '91

All I have to say is that next year tuition will have reached 15,140, and they don't even give us books! Is it just me, or is there a problem here at Allegheny?

--Sean Dent '91

We think the tuition increase will have both advantages and disadvantages. The additional faculty will help increase Allegheny's standards, as will the increased faculty salaries. On the other hand, some of the other ideas (i.e. phone) should be optional. And if the Financial Aid Funds increase, it will ease the burden placed on those needing financial aid. Basically, we trust that the Board of Trustees and President Sullivan have our best interests in mind.

--Sally Holmes and Courtney Kellar '91

Tuition is going up everywhere, so I'm not too shocked about it--but it would be nice if they upped my financial aid 11.2% also.

--Luther Kibble '92

The increase in tuition to $15,140 is fine; if the financial aid available is $15,000. Do the ends justify the means?!!!

--Dale Shaw '91

The tuition increase will be good for the quality of education, especially for the few who still are here.

--Sam Rice '91

A tuition increase was expected, but such a substantial one was not. Many people are surely considering less expensive alternatives. If tuition is increased 11.2%, financial aid should be increased by the same amount.

--Sandy Garner '91

Gender And Sex Lecture Held

by Theresa Merrill
Staff Writer

Harvard Professor of Biology, Ruth Hubbard, challenged an Allegheny audience last Thursday to see how scientific theories have reflected Western, patriarchal value systems. The lecture, entitled "Gender Ideology and Biology of Sex Differences," held in Ford Chapel, also stressed the need for an active and educated public in addressing scientific theories and developments.

Hubbard pointed to the patriarchal bias in science that reinforces stereotypes such as females as "faithful homebodies" and men as "promiscuous swingers."

"We construct the very nature we choose to interpret," said Hubbard, "and we define what aspects of nature we will observe." While many people view science as unquestionably objective, Hubbard stressed that the way the way one approaches and sees science is partly subjective. Much is determined, she said, by the beliefs and value systems of a particular society.

Hubbard illustrated how science has regarded the male as the active, determining agent by giving an example based on Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection. Evolution, the professor said, operates in a competitive atmosphere, in a "context of scarcity," which makes for "survival of the fittest." In such a context, continued Hubbard, "the ever-passionate male competes with other males in pursuit of all available females."

In contrast, the "coy, sexually passive female merely mates with the most successful male."

Hubbard described the theory as "a male-guided evolution of the species" which promotes the stereotypes of females as "faithful homebodies" and males as "promiscuous swingers."

Another example Hubbard used to illustrate male bias was that biologists have largely overlooked the female role in determining the sex and later development of an embryo. "Current research still ignores the role of the X(female) chromosome," Hubbard declared. She then went on to criticize the traditional view that "the Y male chromosome determines all."

Another traditional, male-centered theory of a sexual development criticized by Hubbard is the idea that a female develops because of a lack of male hormones. According to this idea, "There's nothing there to cause femaleness," claimed Hubbard.

In contrast to this theory, Hubbard noted that there is in fact a mixture of both male and female hormones in each person. The male hormone, testosterone, for example, is the precursor of estrogen, a female.

The professor stressed the need to look critically at our scientific vocabulary, pointing out the connection between patriarchal bias and the vocabulary of science. Standard, text-book definitions, Hubbard said, describe sperm as "lively and agile," being "ejaculated" into the passive, "cecile yoky egg."

"The structure that fertilizes is called male," Hubbard said, "while what is fertilized is called female." After pointing out the bias reflected in our vocabulary, Hubbard noted that the egg does, in fact, contribute more than previously assumed at conception.

After outlining these male models, Hubbard said that all of society must be involved in judging these theories, and that society as a whole should decide what our priorities should be. "It's just not true that scientists have all the authority," remarked Hubbard.

The professor put the argument into greater historical perspective by remarking on other Western biases in science.

continued on page 5



Allegheny Student Government members participate in a stand up vote to decide whether or not to approve WARC's request for a Compact Disc player, and if so, for how much money to alot them for its purchase.

Health Program Clarified

by Jonathan Watson
Staff Writer

The college's health program was clarified to council at Tuesday's ASG meeting. Associate Dean of Students Wallace Goode and Sue Plunket, the nurse practitioner at the Health Center, explained the different aspects of the medical services that the college provides to students at the request of ASG.

The college will provide transportation within the Meadville area for doctors appointments and other medical necessities according to Assistant Director of Stuedent Affairs David Price. The service is run through security and requires two hour notification, he said.

If a student needs transportation outside of the Meadville area, said Price, the service must be approved by the Health Center. He also said the service does extend to the college-sponsored ice skating if an injury occurs there.

Plunket outlined the services the Health Center now provides. According toe Plunket, the doctor is present from 9:00 am to 11:30 am and she is there from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. Plunket said as a nurse practi-ioner she is licensed to diagnose, prescribe anti-biotics, and other medicines. Plunket also said the Health Center will also phone prescriptions into Jack's pharmacy and they will be delivered to the Health Center.

Questions were raised on why the center is not open all night, as it was before. On that subject Goode said the college has made a decision to offer the best services possible and utilize the services that the hospital offers. He stressed that in order to provide twenty-four hour service the college would have to operate a "mini-hospital." The hospital in Meadville can better provide many services that the center would have to provide, according to Goode.

In his report, President Dan Maloy addressed the issue of the resignations that have occurred in ASG over the past two weeks. He said, "As far as that [the resignations] is concerned Jerry [Stubenhofer] and I are ready to move on." He continued by saying he and Stubenhofer were not going to let the resignations and other internal issues affect the performance of the government.

Maloy also reported on the Board of Trustees meeting over the weekend. He said that the tuition for students would increase by 11.2 percent to $15,140 per student for the next school year.

In addition, he reported the ASG budget was approved for next year. According to Maloy, the student government will receive $60 per student. This is an increase from the $56.50 per student that the government received this year.

In addition, at the meeting, council approved a budget request by WARC for $40 for a hard disk drive.

Council also considered a request by WARC for $1400 for a Compact Disk Player. Finance committee recommended they only be given $300 as they felt that the station could get a CD player for a lesser amount. WARC Business Manager Chris Haworth countered by saying that the $1400 would go to buy a heavy duty player that would last for about twenty years. Council passed a resolution allocating the $300 for the station.

In other business, Director of Student Voting Sue Lexor reported that Sophomore and Junior class officer elections will be held on the 13th and 14th of February. She said the response has not been great and that applications were due to the student government by Saturday.

Council also approved the constitutions of the Allegheny Cultural Escape Society and the Economics Society for the first and second times respectively. Council also approved the appointment of Deborah Momsen to the Committee on Racial Issues.

Curriculum Approves New Poli Sci Class

by Brian Sullivan
Staff Writer

The Curriculum Committee approved the official description of a course to be distributed soon at its weekly meeting Monday. Political Science 193--titled "Free Markets and Free States--will be a topical course in the Social Science division only offered third term this year. The course will examine the "relationship between the development of free market economies and the development of representational democracies." The instructor of the course will be Amanda Tillotson.

Andrea Coulter came before the committee to discuss plans for a new freshman seminar called "Global Education." The seminar will focus on current world events which have far reaching effects in the various fields of the social sciences.

The specific current event to be studied will be determined by the students, however. Professor Coulter said this unique feature was an essential part of the course. After the students decide on a topic, they must use various out of class sources to discover how the fields of social science related to the topic. Then they must determine how their topic is "interdependent" with the topics of other students.

The committee also discussed the possibility of a new daily class schedule. The plans are tentative at this point, but possible changes include: eliminating regularly scheduled Saturday classes, labs which are scheduled separately from their respective classes to allow flexibility, eliminating evening labs, lunch hour (noon-1:00) classes which are only offered when other sections of the same course are offered at different times, classes offered only during the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., and 50 and 75 minute classes which are scheduled simultaneously. A note will be attached to faculty that evening classes may be scheduled but are not required.

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Last weekend's College Bowl winners: Jay Thomas, Brian Messitt, Stuart Holland, and Clayton Millard.

Paul Glock Photo

Students Answer Trivia

by Amy Reed
Staff Writer

Several Allegheny students put their intellectual capabilities to the test during the College Bowl question and answer tournament last Saturday in the Campus Center.

College Bowl, "the Varsity Sport of the Mind," is a competitive intercollegiate game of knowledge and quick thinking which holds regional and national competitions each year.

About sixty-eight Allegheny students in teams of four competed in the Campus tournament of the national College Bowl, according to Cass Alberstadt, Assistant Director of the Campus Center.

Through single elimination, a group of four students out of sixteen teams demonstrated their broad knowledge and quick minds and went on to victory.

In a close final game of 105-110, "Illuminati", consisting of Jay Thomas, Brian Messitt, Stuart Holland, and Clayton Millard, defeated "The Old Peculiars," consisting of Steve McCabe. Mike Nicholson. Jerry Powers and Bernie Ksiazek.

"Illuminati" will represent Allegheny in the intercollegiate Regional Championship tournament which will be held in Washington D.C. February 24-26.

The team is really "psyched" about going to the regional competition, according to Alberstadt. She added that they are confident they will advance to the national competition.

The winners of the 15 Regional Championship Tournaments will then advance to the National Competition.

Senior and Freshman Officers Elected

by Megan Schneider
Staff Writer

Senior and freshman class officers were announced at the Allegheny Student Government (ASG) meeting January 21. The officers of the senior class are Tim Haas (President), Christien Colenbander (Vice-President), and Karen Dull (Secretary/ Treasurer).

Officers of the freshman class include Brian Sullivan (President), Ellen Dunham (Vice-President), and Angie Bruhn (Secretary/ Treasurer).

One of the principal functions of the senior class officers will be to plan and organize Senior Week with the help of their advisor Assistant Dean of the College Linda Palmiero.

The Senior Week Committee will hold weekly Tuesday meetings from 10:30a.m. to 2:30p.m. in McKinley's. The first meeting of the committee will be February 14.

Any seniors who would like input into the planning of Senior Week are welcome at these meetings, according to Haas. "The Senior Week Committee will need a chairperson for each activity. Information will be sent out soon asking for volunteers," said Haas.

In addition to Senior Week, the senior class officers are planning other activities. Possible activities include some sort of indoor activity for this term and a picnic third term. Haas stated, "These activities will only happen if interest is shown by the senior class."

The Senior President continued, "All the officers urge seniors to come to them with their ideas. If they want a voice in Senior Week's activities, now is the time to say something instead of complaining in late May."

has been an intercollegiate eve t for thirteen years. However, this is the first year Allegheny College has participated.

According to Alberstadt, the event was a success, and will continue at Allegheny.

"I think we should have a good turn out next year," said Alberstadt.

Alberstadt said that the tournament is unique in that it pulls together the academic and co-curricular lives of the students, thus giving College Bowl credibility. She added, "Students are able to apply something they learned in school to something fun and competitive."

J.S. Department of Health & Human Services

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Fewer Blacks Attend College

College Press Service

Despite intense recruiting efforts, there are fewer black men on American campuses in 1986 than there had been in 1976, a new census claimed.

Some 470,000 black men were enrolled in colleges in 1976, the American Council on Education (ACE) reported Jan. 16, compared to 436,000 in 1986.

The ACE's David Merkowitz found the decline "alarming."

The enrollment of black women, by contrast, stayed about the same 5.2 percent of the total U.S. college student population it had been 10 years earlier.

To bring in more black men, the ACE's report said campuses must develop "comprehensive programs designed to recruit, retain and graduate a more culturally and racially diverse population."

Most colleges have been trying to do that for years.

But Marllyn Frahm, a spokeswoman for Michigan's Saginaw Valley State University, said pressure to increase academic standards may have sabotaged those goals.

"Secondary school systems are often not as strong in geographic areas high in minority populations," she said. "That puts those students at a disadvantage when they reach the college level. It's a case of conflicting goals: making academic standards more rigorous while making higher education more accessible."

And with the cost of tuition jumping steadily in recent years, many black men may opt ti join the military or get a job after high school, she added.

"We know historically that blacks and other low-income groups are much more reluctant to take out loans," said Deborah J. Carter, who co-authored the report with Reginald Wilson. As federal student aid programs have shifted in emphasis from grants to loans, she said, black men are "not willing to take out a $5,000 loan when their family income may be $10,000."

Both the ACE report and a separate study issued by the Joint Center for Political Studies maintain another reason for the decline might be attributed to a retreat in civil rights enforcement in higher education under the Reagan administration.

The Joint Center study by Gary Orfield, a University of Chicago professor, says black enrollment peaked in 1980 at 1.1 million as a result of the government's commitment to enforcing civil rights during the 1960s and 1970s.

under Reagan, Orfield said, staffing for the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights was cut by one fourth and its budget reduced by $2.8 million.

The administration was deliberately hostile to the enforcement agency's goals, he said, and "deliberately blocked the flow of information from enforcement agencies that would have demonstrated the true extent of the retreat of civil rights."

Duke U. To Be On Soap

College Press Service

Duke University will become Landview University for a few days in late January when the cast and staff from the "One Life To Live" ABC daytime drama visit to do some on-location production.

Duke "won" a nationwide location search conducted by the soap opera's producers, who will use the campus fraternity row to shoot an episode featuring "Fraternity Row," the program's "soap within a soap."

"Duke best met the need for a fraternity row location."

THE CRITICS' CHOICE SERIES

AU REVOIR LES ENFANTS



February 3, 4, 5

8:00 pm ACADEMY THEATER
$3.00 275 Chestnut St.

The sole responsibility of the News pages of The CAMPUS *is to inform the students, faculty and administration of Allegheny College of events happening on campus, locally, nationally and internationally. In determining whether or not an article will be run, only the importance of the event to the entire college community will be considered. Any article which is determined to be purely promotional to an organization will not be run. The editors of* The CAMPUS *are responsible for making these decisions.*

If your organization is holding an event, please contact The CAMPUS *at 332-5387 or Box 12.*

CORRECTION

Last week's article entitled "Tim Haas Elected Class President" had an error in it. Lee Petri's name was mistakenly spelled "Petrick"

Alcohol Law Amended

by Susan Renda
Staff Writer

Out of state students can now purchase alcohol in Pennsylvania, with the clarification of the liquour code section 495.

During the past year, there was some confusion over the enactment of the new Pennsylvania liquor code. The law was interpreted to mean that only persons with a Pennsylvania issued ID were allowed to purchase alcohol. This interpretation caused quite a stir among the public, especially out of state college students, traveling business workers and tourists.

In reaction to negative public opinion, House Bill No. 1125 was passed November 15, 1988.

In section 495 it states: Identification cards; licensees and state liquor store employees saved from prosecution.--(A) the photo driver's license or identification card issued by the department of transportation or by any other state, an armed forces identification card, a valid passport or a travel visa issued by a foreign country that contains the holder's photograph shall, for the purpose of this act, be accepted as an identification card." This amended act takes effect immediately.

Judicial Cases Increase

by Leslie Smith

This year, four weeks into Winter Term, the College Judicial Board (CJB) has tried eleven cases of violations of the Allegheny Honor Code.

That is the same number of cases as were tried during the whole of the 1987-88 school year, said Assistant Professor of Biology and Environmental Science Scott Wissinger, Chairman of the CJB.

Wissinger speculated about the reasons for the dramatic increase. "Maybe awareness is up," he suggested.

During freshman orientation new students were made aware of the Honor Code and were urged to enforce its principles. "In my opinion, students are more willing to report other students" than before, he said.

Junior Dan Mellon, chair of the Honor Committee explained that the Honor Committee refers possible infractions of the Honor Code to the CJB. The CJB also handles any cases on appeal from the Student Judicial Board.

The CJB then decides guilt or innocence and may determine sanctions against those found guilty of infractions.

Wissenger didn't discern any pattern in the types of cases tried. The outcome of each trial and the students involved remain confidential.

However, Wissinger said many cases involve blatant acts of plagiarism or paraphrasing without citing the source. When such cases are being judged, he warned, "Ignorance is no excuse."

A plea of ignorance in these cases is most frequently used, said Wissinger. Many students don't realize, either, that giving aid to another student is as illegal as receiving it.

Mellon added that this year there is an increase in the amount of cases involving students leaving the building during a test which is illegal according to the Honor Code.

Reporting cases of Honor Code violations should be a "moral responsibility," Wissinger said. Referring to the specific by-laws, he read, "...it is the moral obligation of each student to help maintain the integrity of the entire college community."

Reflecting on the past two years he's been associated with the CJB, Professor Wissinger is optimistic about the future. "I think the system's working well," he said.

Still, he stressed the Honor Code is "designed for students so that they don't have to constantly be badgered by [the] faculty."

He added, "Students must protect themselves from the few who try to beat the system."

Sex And Gender

continued from page 3

Since the time of Sir Francis Bacon, she said, the purpose of science has been to gain power over nature: "the Western assumption of science is that nature obeys regularities." We say for example, that falling bodies obey the laws of gravity.

One means of assessing scientific theories, said Hubbard, is to take into consideration all of a method's effects: "We wrongly try to separate the "effects" from the "side effects," the anticipated from the unanticipated. But all effects are equally effects,and all products have to be reckoned with."

In the discussion following Hubbard's talk, one student asked how non-experts could judge these effects, or could challenge scientific ideology. Hubbard responded that we have to focus on educating people, saying that "informed skepticism can be useful."

Hubbard, who received her Ph.D. in biology in 1950, has published various essays examining science as a social construction in relation to political power. She has also edited four books, including *Biological Woman: The Convenient Myth*, and *Women's Nature: Rationalizations of Inequality*.

This lecture, sponsored by The Women's Studies Committee, is one in a series exploring the ways that feminist scholarship challenges different facets of Western thought. The next event in the series is a film and discussion, "The Case of Dora: Freud's Psychoanalysis and the Feminist Critique," with Jane Weinstock, an independent filmmaker. The film will be shown February 3 at 6:30 in Pelletier Library; the discussion will be on Saturday from 10 until noon. All lectures are free of charge.

Faculty Happenings

Counseling Center: Rich Chafey has been appointed to a three-year term on the Crawford County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Advisory Board. He currently serves as a member of the MH/MR Planning Committee.

History: Paula Treckel's article, "'To Comfort the Heart:' English Women and Families in the Settlement of Colonial Virginia" has been accepted for inclusion in a collection edited by Winfred B. Moore and Joseph F. Tripp, *Looking South : Chapters in the Story of an American Region,* to be published this spring by Greenwood Press.

Mathematics: Anthony LoBello's article, "The Orbit Structure of a Transformation of Hajian, Ito and Kakutani" has been accepted for publication in *The Israel Journal of Mathematics*.

Tenure was approved for the following faculty members by the trustees in their meeting on Friday and Saturday:

Associate Professor Bruce Smith (Political Science)
Four assistant professors:
Stephen Bowser (Mathematics)
Linda DeMeritt (Modern Languages)
Amara Geffen (Art)
Sonya Jones (English).

Reappointments were approved for 31 additional faculty members, including five in the "multi-year" category:
assistant professors
Ahmad Afrasiabi (Economics)
Glenn Holland (Religious Studies)
Shafiqur Rahman (Physics)
Laurie Robbins (Biology)
Robert Ulin (Sociology/Anthropology).

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Editorial

A Responsibility Fallout

In all likelihood, as of next Wednesday, Congressmen and many other top government officials will receive hefty pay raises. The raise will increase basic Congressmen's salaries fifty percent from $89,500 to $135,000. And to top this off, no one has to take any of the political fallout from accepting this decision.

A law designed to be passed in tandem with the raise will require that members stop accepting fees and honoraria for speaking engagements. The justification for this raise is two-fold: Congress will be able to police the incomes received by members and people currently lost to the more lucrative world of private enterprise could be enticed to work for the government.

Unfortunately, because of the way the pay raise system works, the raise will automatically take affect February 8 unless both Houses vote it down. If they do not take a vote, it will still take effect.

It seems that some time ago, an ingenious system was designed to remove any of the responsibility for committing such a politically hazardous deed. A commission is set up by the President to review the salaries of Congressmen, federal judges, and top-level Executive Branch employees. The recommendation made by this commission is then sent to Congress. In order for their findings not to take effect, both House and Senate must vote down the raises.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-ME) has promised to schedule a vote on the proposal and force Senators to go on the record on the raise issue. On the other side of the Capitol, House Speaker Jim Wright (D-TX) and House Republican Leader Robert Michel (R-IL) do not want a vote and, because of strict procedural rules, will not allow one to be called. Speaker Wright reportedly has sent the proposal to the Postal Committee where it will never see the light of day.

The ban on honoraria, however, does not necessarily have to take effect. Each house would have to take a separate vote for the regulation to become binding. This means that members could receive a pay raise and still be able to collect the estimated $40,000 to $55,000 they receive annually from speaking engagements.

Two years ago, a situation similar to this year's occurred. A recommendation was given to Congress authorizing a $12,000 pay raise for Congressmen. The Congress turned it down...the day after it took effect and got to keep the raise.

What is at issue here is not the propriety of such pay raises but the very way the Congress is going about it. As was mentioned earlier, the pay raise scheme was designed so as to save Congress members from going on the record advocating a raise.

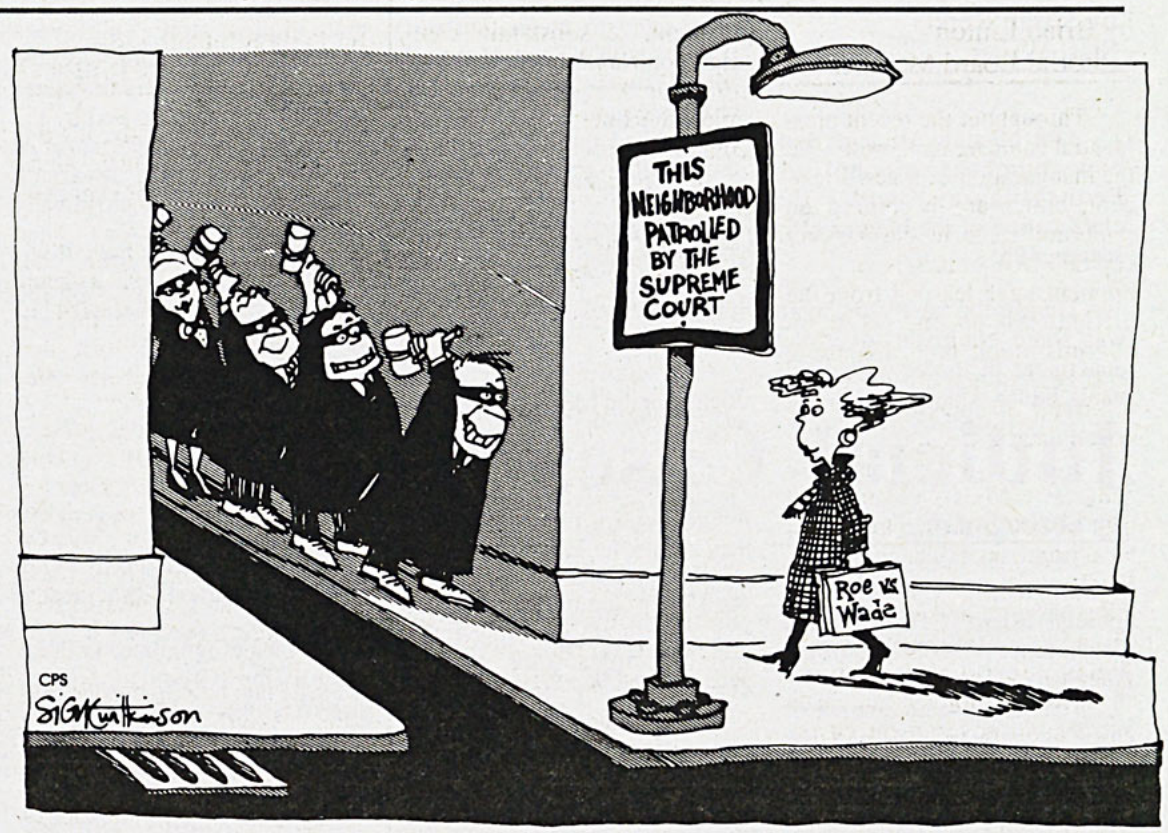
The proposed pay raise is a logical and necessary thing. Government employees should be paid more for several reasons. One of the major reasons is the attractiveness of the private sector in relation to government service. Positions in industry are much more lucrative that their public service counterparts. A raise might halt the flow of talent from government into the private sphere.

Secondly, forbidding the acceptance of speaking fees or honorariums isn't the way to go. Fees motivate Senators and Representatives to get out of their own districts. Without them, no doubt, the number of speeches given by Congressmen would fall off radically.

If Congressmen are serious about curtailing dubious practices, there are many worse than taking speaking fees. Paid "fact-finding" missions abroad (i.e. vacations) for family members are provided by companies. Lobbyists wine and dine Congressmen to secure their votes. PAC contributions to election campaigns run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Surely these practices are more onerous than accepting honoraria.

In this era of budget cuts and fiscal reform Senators and Representatives should go on the record either voting for or against the raise and face the political fallout. To do less would undermine belief in the political system we operate under...openness and responsibility, something sorely lacking in the 101st Congress.

Members of The CAMPUS Editorial Board:
Pat Bywater, Richard Earley, Kirk Henderson, Charles Jacques, Christina McKaveney, Brian Linton, Rebecca Roolf



Allegheny's Risky Business

by Richard Earley
Editorial Board Member

For a quiet campus, Allegheny has some serious questions to ask itself. Some of the issues above might be so obvious that students never thought to take action on them, or a few might be considered "too risky" to be openly confronted, but neither reason is justification for inaction. I would be amazed if students didn't actually have many feelings about all of these issues, but if we don't begin acting on our concerns soon, our decisions may be made for us. So as food for thought, I'll toss out these bits of controversy in hopes that they might promote discussion.

• ASG: Why do our student government representatives lose interest in council meetings after first term, and why doesn't anyone ever cast a dissenting vote? There's never been such a large body of people who so consistently agree with each other.

• Tuition: What is the story with the tuition increases? Do any students care that the cost to go to Allegheny will probably keep increasing for several years? Does anyone know where all of their money goes?

• Administration: How are students benefiting from Allegheny's recent deluge of new administrators? Does anyone know who they are or what they do?

• Minority students: The fact is that minorities have an attrition rate almost three times higher than non-minorities. Why is this the case, and what should students do to mend it?

• Fraternities: Students have whispered about it for years, but no one has frankly addressed the common belief that fraternities encourage racist and sexist behavior. There is also a national movement among fraternities to end pledging, should a similar action be considered here?

Letters To The Editor

Death To Arms

The population of the U.S.A. was reduced slightly last week when one Theodore Bundy died in Florida. According to the New York Times, his death was granted, not with mourning, but with cheers, with applause. I condemn this attitude, as much as I condemn the murders Bundy committed. But, unlike the state of Florida, I do not condemn Theodore Bundy.

I would like to make it clear at this point that this is not an attempt to blame "society" for Bundy's crimes. It was he who murdered, and not "society." But the reaction of the country raises the question, "What state of mind must the States be in?"

There can be no doubt that this is a violent nation. Look at the facts- the right to bear (fire) arms is a constitutional right; the police force is armed as a matter of course; this college offers courses in Military Science; and the death of a (admittedly disturbed) citizen is treated as a matter for celebration. And of course it was not enough that he was (legally) killed for (illegally) killing- a most hazy distinction- no, he was kept alive, teased, tormented, never totally sure he was going to die. If he wasn't sick in th mind when he was convicted, he surely was when he died.

And so we must assume, now, that Florida is that little bit safer a place to live. After all, there's one less mass murderer on the streets of Tallahassee. But is this a fare assessment of the situation? Florida was one of the first states to reintroduce capital punishment in the 1970's, with the particularly inhumane method of the electric chair. Before abolition, the murder rate had been steadily, but slowly, increasing. (In other words, d^2m/dt^2 increased.) Clearly, the restoration of this form of punishment has failed to have its desired effect as a deterrent, and so the phrase "department of correction" sometimes sounds inappropriate.

Having said this, let us consider a country which has no death penalty. The United Kingdom is as good as example as any, hanging remaining only for the crimes of arson in a naval dockyard, high treason, and piracy with violence. Needless to say, these are not widely-violated statutes.

And since the death penalty was revoked in the 1960's, there has been no marked increase in the rate of what were capital crimes. (This does not, of course, take into account the atrocities performed by the IRA, allegedly in the name of freedom.)

The climate in Britain is different- the police are not, officially, armed, although many patrol cars in the Nottingham force carry rifles.

Firearms are not generally available items of hardware, except to members of gun clubs, which are stringently monitored since the Hungerford Massacre of August 1987, when Michael Ryan, a gun enthusiast and psychopath, killed a dozen people in a quiet Berkshire town before shooting himself. And this incident was an isolated episode.

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The CAMPUS welcomes all reader response.
We reserve the right to reject all letters of a purely promotional nature or not meeting our standards of integrity, accuracy and decency and to edit pieces for space and grammar. Opinions expressed in letters to the editor are those of the author or authors. Neither letters to the editor nor editorial cartoons necessarily represent the viewpoint of The CAMPUS.
Deadline for letters is 5:00 pm the Monday before publication. The letters must be typewritten, double spaced, and signed, with a phone number included for verification.

Extra-Legal Ethics

by Brian Linton
Editorial Board Member

Throughout the recent presidential campaign and now with the inauguration of a new President, ethics are becoming an important topic in the nation's capital. All branches of government have learned from the difficulties of the Reagan administration that something must be done to curb the growing trend of corruption in our government.

It used to be seen in 1930's gangster movies-- government officials under the control of the local crime boss. The public official would do the bidding of the crime lord and in return receive a substantial payoff. Times, fortunately, have changed. No longer can those outside the government easily sway the actions of government officials. However despite all the laws to prevent it, illegalities can still occur. The payoffs today must be more discreet.

Several top Reagan appointees ran into trouble after they left government. A man with close contacts in government can be a valuable commodity, but it is unethical and illegal for these men to use their influence for a time after leaving public service. Even one of the most powerful men in the capitol, the Speaker of the House, third in line to the presidency, came up on accusations of wrongdoing involving extra-legal payoffs. A modern government official receives very little salary for his or her job but receives quite a bit more from speech giving, book writing and such outside activities. It is these forms of income that can affect a government official's judgment. A substantial campaign contribution can make an official think twice before taking action detrimental to the contributor.

The problems are not without solution. The outside incomes of congressmen must be curtailed. With the proposed authorized pay increases, this will not jeopardize the finances of any officials. This will reduce the likelihood of any of them being affected by subtle bribes. The laws that govern the interaction of ex-government officials now in private business with government must also be strengthened. An elected official must be trusted in order for them govern effectively. If an official misuses this trust then the penalty must be severe.

Another way of controlling the actions of Congress is by limiting the number of terms that a congressman can serve, much like the 22nd Amendment limits the service of the President. The United States government has become stagnant. Once someone is elected it becomes hard for anyone else to replace them since the incumbent receives campaign funds from many special interest groups. If an incumbent is required to step down after a certain period of time in office, the hold of special interest groups on Congress would diminish.

The wave of concern over ethics is warranted by recent problems. Money talks and, unfortunately, government officials listen. The laws must be concise and tough enough to deafen them. Our elected officials must have no ulterior motives to interfere with voicing their constituents' wishes.

Buckle Up, Bundy, It's The Law

by Deborah Cafazzo
Ass't Perspectives Editor

"Buckle up, Bundy, it's the law," read one of the many signs outside the Florida State Pennitentiary.

Inside, notorious mass-murderer Ted Bundy was put to death almost 15 years after he began his killing career.

Although Bundy had consistently claimed his innocence over the years, his last minute confession confirmed his guilt. For some this was the final endorsement for implementing the death penalty. What could be more satifactory than putting to death an admitted criminal? Indeed, a cheering section assembled as Bundy was led to the electric chair.

At one time in our history, criminals were commonly drawn and quartered. General procedure was to open up the offender's gut and burn the entrails which spilled out. Then each arm and each leg was tied to a horse. The horses were then made to gallop off, ripping the arms and legs off the torso of the individual being punished. At the time this was not considered cruel or unusual punishment.

Today, the killing of criminals still occurs; only the method has changed. The method of choice in many instances is the electric chair. Ted Bundy died after 2000 volts of electricity surged through his body. His eyes were blindfolded with heavy tape to prevent them from popping from his head. Blood spurted from every orifice and much of his skin was burned; the stench and mess must have been unbelievable.

These types of actions occur under the authority of the Eighth Amendment. The Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protects criminal s against cruel and unusual punishment. It obviously lends itself to various interpretations.

Now, assuming the death penalty is what we consider a humane way to deal with certain types of offenders, we still need to consider its effectiveness. Ideally, the death penalty should fall under one or more of the four common justifications of punishment: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation and incapacitation.

Retribution goes on the Biblical theory of "an eye for an eye. . . ." This assumes an individual culpability. At the moment of execution, very few of us ask ourselves what part the society we espouse and endorse plays in facilitating the violence that led to that end. What does that say about our view of human nature? It assumes that the criminal minds springs up spontaniously, transcendent of its society.

Ted Bundy died after 2000 volts of electricity surged through his body. His eyes were blindfolded with heavy tape to prevent them from popping from his head. Blood spurted from every orifice and much of his skin was burned; the stench and mess must have been unbelievable.

Rehabilitation works more directly with the problem. Even so, a rehabilitation of society is what is really needed. Short of that, however, we must recognise that all people grow and develop as a part of life and are hence capable of change. Even the most egregious criminal should be given the benefit of the rehabilitation system.

Now, assuming that even rehabilitation will not work and thus is not an acceptable alternative to capital punishment, can we at least say that the death penalty is a deterrent?

For a particular punishment to be a deterrent it must meet certain criteria. For it to work it must be certain, swift and just.

The death penalty is not used consistently enough to be called certain. Some murderers are rehabilitated and mainstreamed back into society; some are incarcerated for life; others are tried as mentally insane and put into institutions for the criminally insane. No one example is held up for those contemplating murder, thus capital punishment is not a deterrent.

The death penalty is quite obviously not swift by any definition of the word. Ted Bundy is a case in point. His years of appeals postponed his punishment to the point of being ridiculous. Death row is full of prisioners whose fate is hanging by the threads of the appeal system. The huge gaps of time between the point of sentencing and the point of execution by no means lends itself to the swiftness necessary and indicative of deterrence.

The death penalty meets few or none of the requirements of a punishment worthy to be part of a civilized criminal justice system. That it is still used today is a poor reflection of our society in general.

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Britain is a relatively peaceful nation, compared to the U.S.

So, where's the solution? If it were only that easy. One component of any solution, however, must inevitably involve amending Constitution to remove the right to firearms. This is not "unconstitutional"- the abuse of this right, however, is. One alternative, however, which I once heard, was to ban the bullet. Of course, neither of these suggestions will ever be taken seriously as long as there is such an influential gun lobby. If people would sooner vote for George Bush and Dan Quayle than for stricter gun control, then is there really any hope?

Steve McCabe

Dealing Racism A Non-Violent Blow

Dr. Martin Luther King has always been a personal hero. I consider him one of the three greatest non-violent civil rights leaders: Tolstoy, Mahatmus Gandhi, and Dr. Martin Luther King-- men who forced the powers that be to rectify social injustice without guns or bombs. I agree with Mr. Moore that to refer to a ceremony honoring such an influential man as "refreshing" is patronizing. St. Francis was simply kind and Stalin was mean.

Granted, the celebration was poorly planned. You do not ask people to sing a song like the Black National Anthem because the majority of people, especially non-blacks, simply don't know the words. It would be like asking Allegheny students to sing a spirited Internationale if Gorbachev came to visit. Knowledge, not bravery, allowed those to sing in praise of King and placed those who didn't know the lyrics in an awkward position. Would Allegheny schedule a pro-Reagan rally in the Economics Seminar room? Of course not, because for the majority of students here Reagan, Prophet of Peace and Economic Prosperity, is more important than King and his dreams of racial equality.

I was surprised at the number of students who attended the celebration, though it was the quietest that I've ever been at. Missing was the fiery rhetoric, the group participation, the feeling of comaradery which people who share a common goal and dream have. Additionally, the focus was more religious, less secular, and all-encompassing than other celebrations. The entire celebration smelled as if it was a second thought or an act of appeasement for Allegheny's black student population. The student body, if questioned, would deny any charge of racism. Despite a veneer of racial harmony, Allegheny College is still a school of covert prejudice.

In my four years at Allegheny, I have seen fights start because of interracial dating-- because some drunk red-neck wanted to go "nigger stomping."

In my four years at Allegheny, I have seen fights start becuase of interracial dating-- because some drunk red-neck wanted to go "nigger stomping." The red-neck was floored with one punch, which was "refreshing."

The red-neck was floored with one punch, which was "refreshing." A day doesn't go by where I don't hear someone refer to rap music as "nigger music" or hear a reference to some "stupid nigger." Coming from a high school where black muslims protested to have pork removed from the cafeteria's board of fare, I thought such anathemas died with the Reconstruction. What pains me the most is that these comments are made unconsciously. Prejudice is so engrained in these people that they don't realize how false, painful, and atavistic these statements are.

Yes, Mr. Moore, things are going to heat up. We've witnessed the most successful campaign by a black man for the Presidency only to discover that skin color is still a factor. Studies show that for people with a college degree, race is not a factor in starting salary but fewer blacks are going to college. America's negro colleges have been forced to allow non-blacks to attend or shut their doors. Black against black violence has escalated t the point of contained anarchy in cities like D.C., Chicago, and L.A. To a generation of young black Americans who weren't alive for Segregation and the Civil Rights Movement, Martin Luther King is becoming and Uncle Tom of the status quo. He is a figurehead, that Presidents and government representatives can laud and pay lip service to in January 16, then turn around and wipe out minority hiring regulations, the granting of a certain percentage of government contracts to minority firms, and social programs designed to allow the disadvantaged to compete at par. For this generation, it is increasingly Malcolm X's policy of No Sell-out to combat the recent "flim-flams and skullduggery,"

Recently I bought a Malcolm X poster in a small shop run by black militants. The picture is of Malcom X holding an AK-47, looking out a window. At the top of the barrel it crosses a curtain rod to form a cross. The man behind the counter looked at me as if I was going to burn in effigy at a Neo-Nazi rally. It was the last one he had, he told me. His next shipment was on back order. It seems that they are a pretty popular item these days. I pray that the next charismatic black leader has the strength and courage to carry out the work of Dr. Martin Luther King and not the militancy of Malcolm X.

Louis Petrucci

Writing A Letter To The Editor?
Deadline is 5:00 Monday.

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Letters To The Editor don't have to be painful.

Talk Sounds Like A Duck

Mike Royko
Syndicated Columnist



I find it hard to believe that President Bush, who is a devoted outdoorsman, isn't sure what a duck looks like.

Even a city boy like me can recognize a duck. I know that if it walks like a duck and quacks like a duck and looks like a duck, it is a duck.

The reason I mention ducks is that this bird has quickly become an important symbol in the Bush administration.

It came into prominence when Bush's new budget director was talking to Congress about taxes, and Bush's bold campaign promise not to dream up any new ones.

The budget director said he would apply the "if it looks like a duck" test to any new federal fund-raising measures.

In other words, if it looks like a tax to most people, then it will be considered a tax. And, under the "if it looks like a duck" test, it will end up as a dead duck.

But now it appears that there may be some confusion in the White House over what's a duck and what isn't a duck.

This came out when Bush granted an interview to a couple of reporters. One of them asked him about some ideas that are floating around the Treasury Department.

The ideas concern the nation's many "ailing" savings and loan associations. (I put quotation marks around "ailing," because I have never viewed incompetence, greed and dishonesty as being something like a migraine headache or an arthritic hip.)

One of the ideas is to require that we pay a fee for the privilege of putting our savings in an S&L. Another idea is to slap a new fee on home mortgages.

This money would be used to insure the savings of savings in S&Ls. The money is needed because a large number of "thrift institutions" (another funny phrase) have been run into the ground by bunglers and crooks.

Anyway, the reporters asked Bush about these possible new "fees." The exchange went this way:

Reporter: "What about this new...option we're hearing about on S&Ls. The idea of charging for insurance for depositors."

Bush: "That's one option. It hasn't come to me in a formal recommendation, as a formal recommendation. And so I'm not going to say what I'm going to do. But that is one option."

Reporter: "Would that not be a tax?"

Bush: "Is the...I will answer the question with a question. Is it a tax when the person pays the fee to go to Yosemite Park? There will be a lively debate on this, but I would simply leave that rhetorical question out as one way of answering your question."

And Bush was right. There has already been a lively debate on it. Congressmen are jumping up and yelling: "It's a duck, it's a duck."

I have to agree. If the federal government tells me I have to pay the government a fee if I want to stash some money in a CD, that fee looks suspiciously like a tax.

In fact, when any government--the feds, the state, or the city--takes my money, I consider it a tax.

True, I don't have to put my money into a S&L or a bank, just as I don't have to go to Yosemite Park. So I could avoid this tax by not saving. And I don't have to have a drink (liquor tax), or buy a car (sales tax and licenses), or own a house (real estate taxes).

And I could make sure I die broke so my survivors wouldn't pay inheritance tax. Of course, if they decide to splurge on a coffin, they'll have to pay a sales tax.

So maybe they could just drop me in the Chicago River. But if they get caught, they'll pay a fine, which is just another form of taxation.

But all the economists agree that it is prudent and patriotic to save. Savings stimulate growth, provide capital, goose the economy, and help the United States avoid becoming a foreign-owned subsidiary of Sony.

If the economists are right, why should we pay a tax just for doing what is best for the nation?

Ah, but as Bush points out, if the government takes your money, it isn't necessarily a tax. Not if you call it a "fee."

That could be the answer to Bush's problem--how to raise taxes or creates new taxes, without raising or creating them.

We will have "fees." We can all pay a "defense fee" for new Pentagon toys. We can pay a "budget fee" to reduce the Reagan deficit. We can pay a "pothole and bridge fee" to rebuild the crumbling travel routes.

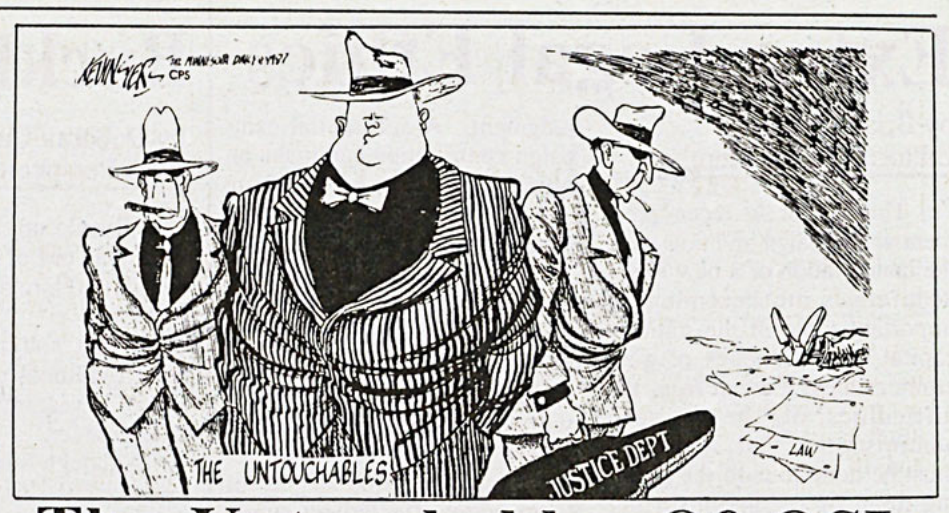
So if it looks like a duck, walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, don't worry. It's a parakeet.

I suspect fowl play.

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But now it appears that there may be some confusion in the White House over what's a duck and what isn't a duck.



The Untouchables Of OSI

Patrick Buchanan
Syndicated Columnist



Unless Israel's Supreme Court overturns his death sentence, John Demjanjuk will hang in 1989, entering history as "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka, the greatest mass murder of World War II.

In December, Demjanjuk got a reprieve. Seems his attorney, Dov Eitan, full of high spirits a day before he was to argue the appeal, secretly made his way to the 15th floor of a Jerusalem hotel and jumped to his death, without leaving a suicide note. At his funeral, co-counsel Yoram Sheftel had acid thrown into his eyes. The court graciously consented to postpone Demjanjuk's appeal until May 4.

What has given Demjanjuk's family new hope is that a Phoenix lawyer, William Wolf, has unearthed what the Arizona Republic's Richard Lessner calls "a disturbing pattern of witness intimidation, obstruction of justice and concealment of evidence," and, perhaps, "criminal conduct on the part of the Israeli prosecutors."

Case in point. Mr. Wolf contacted in Switzerland one Richard Glazer, Treblinka survivor, and recorded the conversation During it, Glazer conceded he had been pressed by Israeli officials to keep his mouth shut until Demjanjuk's trial was over. Asked by Wolf if he had known Demjanjuk at Treblinka, Glazer hedged: "Listen, maybe, maybe, maybe, you know, maybe he didn't murder in Treblinka, he murdered in Sobibor, maybe maybe."

What makes Glazer's comment critical is that there is powerful evidence the Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice itself questioned Glazer, in 1979. Asked to produce notes of that 1979 conversation, OSI has thus far stonewalled.

What is going on here? Material lately extracted from OSI through the Freedom of Information Act also shows that the Soviets took testimony, years ago, from one Ignat Danilchenko, who said Demjanjuk was a member of his guard platoon at Sobibor camp from March of 1943 until well into 1944. Yet, at Demjanjuk's trial, the witnesses against him all testified he was at Treblinka until September of 1943. Can a man be two places at once?

According to Demjanjuk's son-in-law, Edward Nishnic, OSI is also withholding from the defense 1979 statements by Kurt Franz and Franz Suchomel, both of whom served at Treblinka, both of whom are said to have stated specifically that John Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible." A newly uncovered March '78 letter from Suchomel (he was a SS sergeant at Treblinka) says "Ivan the Terrible was sent to Trieste and was "probably shot."

There would seem to be only three reasons why the defense is being denied these documents. A) No such material exists or has ever existed in OSI files, in which case OSI should so state. B) The Demjanjuk file has been purged. C) OSI is withholding exculpatory materials. If B or C is true Demjanjuk may be the victim of a greater miscarriage of justice than Alfred Dreyfus.

The central point here is for OSI to stop playing games, and for Attorney General Thornburgh to insist that it stop playing games.

Was Glazer interviewed by OSI? If so, where are the notes? Why did the Israelis try to silence this Treblinka survivor? Did Franz and Suchomel say that Demjanjuk was not Ivan? If so, why was this exculpatory material not given to the defense, not to the Israelis, before they were pressured into prosecuting Demjanjuk--something former OSI employee Efriam Zuroff says, in "Occupation, Nazi Hunter," they never wanted to do.

Surely, it is time Congress summoned the moxie to take a hard public look at OSI; and Mr. Thornburgh took control of this office from people who have run it like a fiefdom for 10 years. Recent events would seem to make this imperative.

First is publication of "Red Horizons" by former Romanian spy chief, Ion Pacepa. Pacepa writes of how Ceausescu, the Stalin of Bucharest, put him "on the job of destroying the filthy reactionary," Archbishop Valerian Trifa, a militant anti-communist who had emigrated to the United States. When Pacepa found nothing in his files of Trifia indicating he had engaged in any programs against Jews (Trifia had been a young member of the fascist Iron Guard), the Romanian secret service fabricated a case against him, using Jewish agents in Europe and the U.S., a suborned Romanian rabbi and altered documents.

"The framing of Trifia as a war criminal," Pacepa writes, "was a long process that followed to the letter the guidelines *received from the KGB on how to go about such an operation.*" Now, if the KGB was framing anti-communists as Nazi war criminals 15 years ago, to what extent has OSI relied upon the Soviets since?

Congress should also look at OSI's role in the case of Arthur Rudolph, the German rocket scientist and collaborator of Von Braun, who built the Saturn, and was stripped of his citizenship and sent, stateless, to Germany as a Nazi criminal. In "An American in Exile," journalist Thomas Franklin claims that a thorough West German investigation has found OSI's charges baseless and exonerated Rudolph totally. His German citizenship has been restored. Further, writes Franklin, OSI, in bullying an innocent old man with a heart condition, behaved like "vigilantes riding hell-for-leather for a necktie party," threatening Rudolph with loss of pension, if he didn't surrender his citizenship, and claiming "to have evidence they didn't have, and to have witnesses they didn't have."

Critics of OSI are willing to make their case in a public forum, under oath; it's time OSI was brought out into the sunlight.

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The Professor's Corner

Netting The Campus

by Dr. Michael Squires
Guest Columnist

Computing at Allegheny has improved dramatically over the past few years. The small number of TRS-80 Model II and III computers was inundated by a wave of IBM PC's and a small group of Apple Macintoshes.

Today the IBM PC's are being replaced by IBM PS 2's and work stations like the SUN 3 and SUN 4. This change can be most easily seen by looking at the usage of the IBM 4341 "mainframe" by academic users that has declined dramatically as students and faculty moved their work to the more convenient PC's.

Are there any problems? Yes, and they are expensive problems. First, although some individuals and departments have obtained more modern computers, the vast majority of students have access to only a standard IBM PC without graphics. This system was more than adequate several years ago but is being rapidly outpaced by newer machines. Although some faculty and some departments have received more modern machines, the public cluster in the library has stayed essentially the same now for several years.

Another problem is that of communications. It is now standard at the "model" colleges that many of the computers and terminals on campus are linked to each other in some way so that mail and files can be passed from one system to another. This campus now has several different networks in operation, each with its own mail and file transfer system. These include the WATSTAR cluster in the library; the Carr Hall network of SUN, IBM, and Apple Macintosh systems; the Computer Science department network; and my own personal network.

None of these networks communicates with each other or with the IBM 4341 "mainframe" that is now connected to the BITNET national network. The only computer network that is currently connected in a way that is now common elsewhere is my own personal system, which uses a Tandy computer in my attic to communicate 24 hours per day with other systems around the country plus a second system in Quigley that links the two microcomputers I use to each other and to the system at home.

What advantage is there to using computer networks? First, much work is more easily done via electronic mail than by telephone, personal visits, or regular U.S. Mail. I recently received a manuscript for comments, returned the comments, received a revised copy of the manuscript, returned more comments, and then received the final copy with a note of thanks all in the space of a weekend - working with a colleague in Eugene, Oregon.

It is currently easier for me to get assistance with my computing needs from people in Cleveland or Dallas than it is to get the assistance from on campus. Telephones are of little use if the person desired is in a meeting or off consulting someone else.

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Secondly, there is a vast flow of information from research center to research center and without access to the "net" this information cannot be accessed and used. Some organizations now use electronic mail exclusively for disseminating information about professional meetings; many jobs in the area of computing are only advertised over the net. Much of the information may be irrelevant or trivial, but at other times it is vital. Much of the software that I use in my classes or for my research was first made known to be via the "net."

Why is this important to an Allegheny student? The reason is quite simple. The next few decades will see rapid technological change in many occupations; some occupations may vanish as they are automated. Much of this change will be driven by developments in computing, and those who leave Allegheny without a good understanding of computing may find the task of modernizing their skills a difficult one.

Editor's Note: Dr. Squires is an Assistant Professor of Political Science.

Please Note:

All Letters To The Editor must be signed and include a phone number for verification. Letters from organizations must include the name and title (if any) of the member or members to whom the article should be attributed.

Roommate's Sex Violates Rights

by John Silber
Collegiate Times

Earlier this year, Boston University proposed new regulations limiting overnight visiting in our dormitories and controlling alcohol use. These proposed regulations were greeted with strident objections by those who viewed them as an infringement on students' rights as "adults." Properly understood, however, these new regulations are a defense of fundamental rights, such as the right to privacy and the right to study. The problems at Boston University that lead to these regulations are not local; they are widespread and grounded in the recent history of the American university.

Thirty years ago, most colleges and universities unashamedly stood in the relation to their students known as *in loco parentis*-- a Latin phrase meaning "in the position of a parent." This relation was most obviously manifest in living arrangements. Dormitories were sexually segregated, and there were elaborate regulations regarding their use which came to be known as "parientals," another Latinism meaning "within the walls." Curfews ensured that female students at least were in for the night by a decorous hour -- perhaps 11:00 p.m. during the week and 1:00 a.m. on the weekend. And if they did not spend the night in the dormitory, they were required to sign themselves out to a specific and approved alternative location.

Beginning in the 1960's these regulations were swept away. Students were reclassified as adults, to be free of parental regulations whether literal or metaphorical. In the area ot sex, a so-called revolution attenuated even self-regulation. None of these changes would necessarily have affected the quality of life in college dormitories had college students universally or even predominantly conducted themselves with the sort of consideration for others that was once assumed the mark of maturity.

At the same time, the rise of rock music introduced a new vehicle for inconsiderate behavior. College students began arriving in dormitories with the electronic capability to destroy the peace and quiet that are essential to intellectual work. There could hardly be a better example of technology rapidly outrunning the ethics that ought to have guided its use.

Let us be clear about this: the student who uses his stereo to destroy peace and quiet is invading the privacy rights of other students. Bad as this noise pollution was, another, and more extraordinary, invasion was added: sex was gradually transformed from an intimate relation into a spectator sport, frequently imposed on unwilling roommates.

As president of a university, I began to receive complaints from students that their roommates were moving in "Significant Others" for occasional nights, or sometimes, for every night. I suspect the proportion of willing voyeurs is no greater among college students than among the general population. I do know many students were outraged at being made unwilling audiences of their roommates' sexual behavior.

The offending roommates insisted on their rights as adults, which they interpreted as broadly as needed to cover their escapades. It is clear that such behavior is not an expression of freedom but of license. Unfortunately, the English language lacks a term meaning "one who has reached the age of maturity while remaining and adolescent.: This term would not properly apply to all college students, most of whom fully merit the label of "adult." But it is clear that some do not.

At Boston University, we are committed to the proposition that the dormitories are an extension of our educational program. We do not require upperclassmen to live in dormitories, but we are determined that for those who live there, our dormitories offer an environment that is supportive of education rather than actively hostile to it. In furtherance of this commitment, we have developed regulations that will effectively limit noise pollution and drunkenness and remove involuntary voyeurism as an incident of college life.

One would have thought that few would object to these goals. Exhibitionists, perhaps, might find them threatening, but they must be no more numerous than the roommates they offend. Yet student after student argued that the proposed regulations violated their rights as adults. One student argued that anyone who was bothered by couplings in the bed across the room was simply too immature to be in college. Such a claim suggests that the adult rights are assumed to include the right to be as childish as possible. There was surprisingly little concern for the problems we were trying to address-- which, after all, are students' problems, caused by the inconsiderate behavior of other students.

We have learned from this experience that the Sexual Revolution has its own version of the Brezhnev Doctrine: no bit of sexual territory, once "liberated," must ever be lost to the enemy. That sexuality should be reduced to a public exhibition forced on an unwilling audience shows the fraudulent nature of the "liberation" that has been carried out in recent decades.

At Boston University, we are committed to restoring a modest level of decorum and concern for others to our dormitories. We make no apology for that.

Editor's Note: John Silber is the president of Boston University. Distributed by the Collegiate Network.

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