

Danbury Vigil Observed

by Jim Daly

Approximately twenty-five Marist students joined the nearly three thousand people who congregated at Danbury Prison, Danbury, Connecticut. The purpose of the gathering was to hold a vigil for penal reform.

The events of Saturday October 2 began with a rally in a state park near the prison of the one thousand people who attended this early event there were notably many Catholic priests and members of various religious orders. Several speakers addressed this crowd including Dave Dellinger and Neil McLoughlin, a defendant in the Harrisburg case. Early in the afternoon these people moved their activities to the Danbury



Federal Prison, made famous by having had as inmates at one time Dan and Phil Berrigan. During the afternoon these one thousand were joined by approximately two thousand more people who had come to join the vigil.

Although no publicity had been evident concerning the Danbury demonstration, excepting an announcement by William Kunstler, quite a few members of the Marist Community found time to register their protests at Danbury.

This vigil was not an isolated incident. All across the nation there were similar events taking place. Most of these took on the same personality as Danbury, being relatively small and without incident of violence.



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Alternatives To Jail

by Bill Deucher

On Tuesday night at 8:30, the Marist Community sponsored a panel discussion on prison reform within Dutchess County. Present at this meeting to discuss the problem were Jean Murphy, a member of the Dutchess County Board of Representatives, Mr. Tallakson, the assistant district attorney for Dutchess County and Mr. Robert Kaiser, the Regional Director of Parole for the Mid-Hudson Area. The meeting was sparsely attended, but the few who did attend were made quite aware of the fact that there are many alternatives to jail.

Ms. Murphy stressed that since there is such over-crowding in the

jails, means must be employed that will ease the situation as well as provide positive rehabilitative measures. She proposed initiating a Summons Project for first offenders. This project would protect the unsentenced from being cruelly treated as well as save law officials time. Another alternative is designed to delay the prosecution of offenders by keeping them in supervised job training programs. Since jail is an unnatural situation it would be beneficial to release people where possible, in their own custody. People who have ties in the area such as jobs and families

will keep them in the area whereas monetary bail won't necessarily. Those who have been convicted of petty crimes could be given useful jobs within the community under a Work Release Program. The idea is to have the inmates work, receive regular wages and return to the prison at night. This should keep the prisoner from being unalienated and his family off welfare. Probation and local parole are old forms of taking people out of prison and should be encouraged from within the community.

Mr. Tallakson explained the new law being enacted for first offense misdemeanors. It is called an adjournment on contemplation of dismissal. It involves adjourning a case for an indefinite time; if the defendant has committed no other offense within 6 months the case is dismissed.

Summons are now given in many instances in place of the regular warrants for arrests in order to keep the jails less crowded. Bail is another aspect

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BOMB?

by J. Fred Eberlein

An anonymous phone call received at the main switch board at Donnelly Hall, Tuesday, declared that there was a bomb on campus. The caller, whose voice was apparently muffled, was alleged to have said, "there is a bomb on campus for all your freaks." Immediately security was informed and fire alarms and complete evacuation procedures were put into effect. At the same time the Sheriff's office and local police were notified.

Within minutes the police arrived and with the assistance of security, the bomb search began. For about an hour, trash barrels, lounges, bathrooms, etc., were searched. Fortunately, no bomb was found.

As observed by some, the evacuation was poorly executed. For minutes after the alert had been announced many were still noticed throughout various buildings - dorms particularly. But even after being evacuated, large groups of people stood only feet from the buildings - in an area in which shattered glass or wallboard could and have been known to cause considerable injuries, if not death.

Take Tuesday's incident as a warning and consider that the next alert will be followed by an explosion. Be ready for the sick man who is about to destroy your

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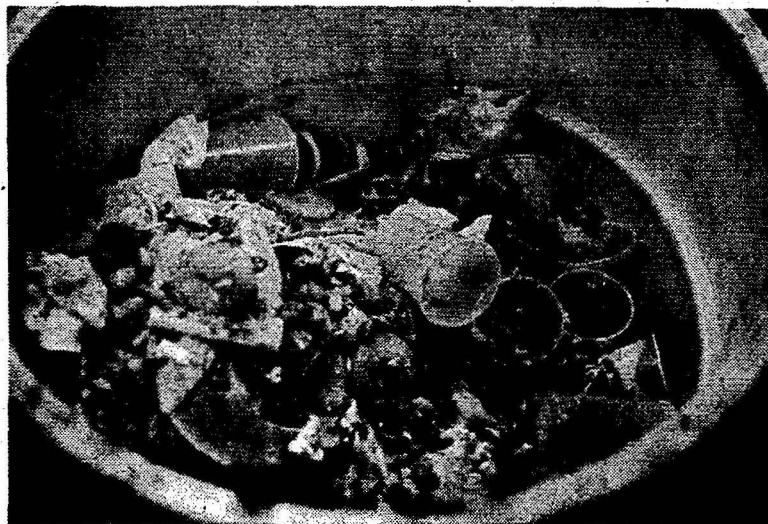
More Food For Thought

by J. Frea Eberlein

The abundance of waste as a result of partially eaten and sometimes untouched food has in recent weeks been a growing concern for Saga Food Service and students alike. The problem of food waste has been getting progressively worse, according to Ken Stahn, the Saga Food Service manager, Paul Zarogian, the food director, and

a number of other Saga employees.

In an effort to determine just how bad the problem is, the Circle staff asked Saga to save all the wasted food from breakfast, lunch and dinner. Monday, October 4, was the agreed upon date, and at this time the food usually discarded was temporarily stored. With the com-



pletion of dinner, the wasted food in all totaled 1,000 pounds. Of the 1,000 pounds, it is estimated that 50 percent was non-consumable waste, while the other half is consumable.

In all, figures show that an

average of 2,000 meals are served each day: 450 at breakfast, 750 at lunch, and 800 at dinner. Considering these statistics, it can be understood that each student on an average wastes one quarter pound of food each day.

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Student Government

by Ed Kissling

Last Wednesday night at 9:10 p.m., the Marist Student Government held a meeting in Housemaster Pat Forsythe of room 248 in the Campus Center, Champagnot.

The major proposal of the Deucher, with the apparent evening came from Attorney concurrence of President Cerulli, General Bill Deucher. He called discussed further, "that to get the for "the doing away of the House police off the campus, we would Council Judicial Process, in have to do our own order that all cases be handled by enforcement". The Attorney the Student Government General wondered aloud about Judiciary". what the students wanted,

Deucher went on to enumerate "police enforcement or student the four different cases, the enforcement". He showed a Student Government Judiciary special concern for the drug has been involved with: one problem at Marist. which involved threatened The judicial program which

Deucher proposed was claimed to be for the benefit of all, since it would speed the cases up.

The Student Academic Committee gave a report of their activities. The SAC plans to take a more independent approach towards their job this year.

Two of their upcoming plans are teacher evaluation and a study on education and dormitory living.

The Marist Cheerleaders were allotted \$400.00 after a tedious and often acrimonious debate among Treasurer Rich Freccia and

Vice-President George Balzar and representative Tony Dorenzo.

President Cerulli announced that the S.G. is purchasing a mimeograph machine. Any student would be able to use it.

The topics of community bookstore, bettering the book store, club monies and where they are to be kept were also discussed.

At about 10:00 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.

The new Student Government office is in the old barber shop.

Adopt A Child

by Althaca Seaver

Last spring the Marist College Community, under the auspices of "Save the Children Federation," adopted a 5 year old Pueblo Indian boy from New Mexico. His name is Stephen Lente and he comes from a family of ten. Stephen's father has a heart condition and therefore can only do the lightest of work, which does not allow for him to support his entire family.

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Don't Cop Out

I think there are two groups that are turned off by me: 1) the radical left wingers, not because of my views, but because I still belong to the institutional church; 2) the conservative right wingers because I can be so liberal and still belong to the institutional church. Both groups are definitely found on campus.

Every now and then one hears something and says: "I wish I could have said it that way." Well, Jimmy Breslin has answered both groups in an interview in St. Anthony Messenger, Sept. '71. I wish I could have said it as he did; but I'll do the next best thing: I'll

quote him. Breslin is an Irish Catholic, a newspaper columnist, the writer of the novel "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight." He ran with Norman Mailer in 1969 as a team for Mayor and city council president of N.Y. In the interview he says beautiful things about Viet Nam, politics, involvement, but I'll stay with what he says about the Church, with which I agree very much in substance:

"I'm a little amazed whenever I run into a combination of Catholicism and liberalism. It's a new wave, like the Fordham University crowd during the primary campaign, who were bright and open and eager.

"All the problems around here center in that one institution, the Roman Catholic Church, where all that conservatism came from. And I just can't see where a conservative philosophy has a role in a country that's falling apart from lack of change. The conservative philosophy around here is not a true conservative philosophy: it's a bigoted, selfish, narrow philosophy that they follow around here, and I don't expect the Church alone to change it. But, boy, they sure haven't gotten much guidance from the Church in regard to the race question and in regard to the war, which are the two most important issues of this time. And the people in the Catholic Church have been consistently the major stumbling block to progress or to an expression of hatred for the war. They got involved in the business of sex. Which is crazy. I think they belong in the game the Berrigans are in. That's the wave of the future in the Catholic Church.

"But, of any evil I've ever done in my life, probably the worst sin of all is to have walked away from the Church for a pretty good number of years. I mean, not gotten involved at all. Fallen-away Catholicism is very, very bad in the end. I mean people leave it because of their own arrogance. They thought they were too good for the stumbling, obviously backward organization which needed a tremendous amount of help. At a time when it was crying out for the most help, I guess most of us walked away from it. I think now, in the final analysis, that's awful.

"Catholics deserve old, conservative priests, if they stay away. You know, get in there and fight. The worst people are those who run out of the Church and stand on the side and sneer, like I did for awhile. I think that's crazy. Get up and talk and keep priests on their toes.

"I learned from politics that it's the only way to do it: get involved. And the difference between living a very good life as a Catholic and living a very good life as a politician is minute. All Christ was is a radical politician, that all it comes to, as I can read."

Thanks to Karen Katafiasz for interviewing Jimmy Breslin, thanks to Jimmy for saying things the way I'd like to say them. I still believe that institutional religion, with all its weaknesses and need of renewal, is the hope of world for those who would be Christians.

by Fr. Leo Gallant



Ward's Words

by Mike Ward

We are in our second month here at Disneyland, the outpatient annex for Mid-Hudson State. Or is it Strawberry fields, where nothing is real? This may be an extreme, but those of us who are living on campus are isolated from the real world. We are not forced to conform to the normal behavior of society. Half the time we are not aware of news events until they are in the past. We probably have the most amount of freedom during this stage of our life-time than we will ever have again. This is the freedom to form life-styles which are independent from paternal influence. This is the freedom to experience ideas which are contrary to social laws. But above all, this is the freedom to advance one's knowledge with an open mind and to build new values without condemning others. College is an awakening of the meaning of what the individual's life should be. Graduation is the destruction of the freedom because we do not nourish this freedom and we are too easily convinced that it is expendable.

Back on the home-front, freedom is restricted for the good of society. There is no establishment as an institution, there is the majority of people with established ideas. Even though these ideas are sometimes inhuman, they perpetuate a structure, (not people) which will not produce rapid change. Revolutions will not succeed unless they offer a pre-fabricated structure to replace the old. A poorly organized structure will mean change and this change will cause people to be reluctant to part with their present status, no matter how bad, for an unknown position. But idle governments do not reach maturity overnight; they must develop from the concept of total freedom into a society where this freedom is respected. It must be realized that all Utopias do not succeed and that it should be acknowledged when it fails and is abolished.

We sit here, not as Monday morning quarterbacks, but as Friday morning quarterbacks waiting for the outcome of the tragedy that has been worked out in our minds. Change will not come. Man will still profess inhumanity to man because all people are not free to take advantage of their right to be different. The American society happens to be ethnocentric and not only does it refuse to recognize other ideas, but it will squelch the ideas. Its perpetrators will be condemned as traitors for being "unpatriotic". Then by indicative logic, this society will make the generalization that all others with different mannerisms are violent revolutionaries.

So we stay hibernating in our fantasy world and let the rest of society fool us. The 18 year olds now have the right to vote, but what good is it when the candidates are chosen by the upper echelon which also controls the financial system. The elected officials are very sympathetic to all problems but they act in the direction which will get them elected again. This is the type of political system we live under and our whole social structure revolves around it. We knew the answer in 1776. Some opinions say we have greater grievances now.



Untitled 101

by Dennis Alwon

I guess I could start off this article by explaining what Marist College has been in the past. I could explain all the changes in laws that came about as well as the more liberal education policies that are arising. However, there is still one thing that puzzles me. That is the changes that NEVER did take place among the students. OK - so we all have long hair and are against the war in Vietnam. Big Deal. It's about time we realized the sickness of all wars not just the Vietnam War. Anyway, I'm not here to talk about the war. What I do mean to express is the apathy that surrounds this place. Not only are people apathetic, but they will sit down and complain about everything that doesn't go their way. The thing is they won't do a damn thing about it.

Take the dorm situation as an example. People who came here 8 years ago have the same mentality as today. The only difference between then and now is the long hair. I'm not even sure if the issue on the Vietnam War is much different. OK - I admit that there are more people now against the war than before but what are we doing to improve things. When voting times are here we don't vote, when rallies are given no one attends, letters are never written to government people, students aren't involved with working in the community. It seems that all we want to do is

get high and do nothing. That's really hip man. I got this outta sight grass - cut the shit and grow up. If you dig getting high, then do it but don't give any lip when someone tries to do something constructive and your not there.

Four years ago people zoned out all the time. Today, it is the same shit. It is about time the students here at Marist (The Bar ON The Hudson, BOTH) and other colleges wake up and realize that there is a world outside (a real one). Mom and Dad aren't going to hold your hand forever and when they let go we're going to fall - HARD. The college life, as it is now, is procrastinating this fall and perhaps even helping ma and pa too much. You dig. What I'm saying is simply this: We have to get off our asses that mom and dad keep feeding, and do something about the shit that is going on-especially in the dorms. You live here as well as I do. If you want to zoo out go home where your parents can see what the hell they raised. I'm also sick of the rap that this is your home and you can do what you want. Bullshit. 900 other people live here as well. When you go home and get high in front of your parents, break and steal their furniture, puke on their rugs, rob/flood their bathroom, throw garbage around the house, play records (full blast) at 3 in the

morning, then I'll say this is your house. But don't come here and play your games because your parents set you loose and can't see you.

This nonsense has to stop. We have to realize the need for us to get together. We have to learn to live together in peace and harmony. If we can't do it here we'll never be able to do it later.

I'm not picking on any individual aspects of dorm life but rather trying to display the unnecessary things that go on. We have to make our existence more meaningful for ourself as well as for others.

Tutors Needed

by Dennis Alwon

The Poughkeepsie School System has more students than it can handle. Many of the students are failing out, turned off, feel that school is irrelevant, or just aren't achieving their potential. The system needs a more humanistic approach towards education. It needs a more personal (one-to-one) level. A student will relate easier to a college student, who is hopefully more understanding than a teacher at the school.

It is the community of Marist College that must get involved with the community outside. When we get involved with the public and show that we are

Recycling

by Lenny Travaglione

Did you ever walk around on a Friday or Saturday night and notice just how many people there are who DON'T have a can or a bottle in their hand??? Over the past years, Marist has developed a reputation as an "A-1" drinking school; whether or not you approve of this reputation is not really important right now, because what this article concerns is not Friday or Saturday nights, but Sunday mornings and the rest of the week. Today I took a sought of walking tour of the campus and it made me pretty sad. I couldn't walk more than 100 ft. without running into an empty can or bottle. Now it wouldn't be too bad if the thing would decompose and turn into some kind of fertilizer or something like that. But it won't.

working for the betterment of the system then perhaps more voices of students will be heard for political reforms.

Mrs. Demerkoff of Poughkeepsie High School has set up a school within the school. People, like us, go there and tutor a child on a one-to-one basis in the field that he needs the most. The high school student gets his credits for the course that he would have otherwise failed. Mrs. Demerkoff will supervise to make sure that course material is being taught but also that it is related to contemporary times. A math-tutor obviously will not be able to do this but he is still needed. This is our chance to work with Mrs. Demerkoff on this alternate school system. Please help. Contact Mrs. Demerkoff at 454-9000 ext. 279 room 136 for scheduling yourself as a tutor.

It'll just lie there. Glass and aluminum have a longer life span than any of us. It'll sure as hell be here long after I graduate. Now you might say that's not true. Maybe you're thinkin' that some maintenance man will come along sooner or later and pick the thing up, and you may be right. Or maybe you threw your can or bottle into some waste basket along the way. But what happens to that can or bottle after it reaches the maintenance man's bag or the waste basket? It gets thrown on some truck and gets dragged to some dump or barge where it's brought out to sea and then the thing can sit THERE for whoever cares how long. At least that takes care of our problem as far as the Marist Campus is concerned, right???

Wrong. Wrong because some day we won't be on the Marist campus any more. Wrong because some day you might be living near some dump which will never have a chance of being turned into something that can benefit man. Wrong because this aluminum and glass is being put on cleared land where trees once grew - the same trees that once made the air you breathed. Wrong because fish are dying. Wrong because some day you'll have to go to some distributor with your own container to buy your beer because there won't be anything left to make the cans and bottles out of any more.

This is what recycling is all about. This is why there are boxes on every floor in the dorms and in the Rat to collect the aluminum and glass so it can be used again. Please use them...if not for me then for you.

Campus Living

THE OTHER COLLEGE

Frederick A. Lambert

There is in our midst another College. Too long it has been shrugged off as a "sub-culture," a "fringe element," a "passing fancy." We have labeled its members as "anti-intellectual," "non-academic," "lazy." But all scoffs and accusations have not squelched its spirit; it exists and deserves to be recognized and given its rightful place in the field of education, possibly even given the unenviable accolade and respect of precursor.

It is important to understand its members. They are, for the most part, searching; concerned; different and tired. But most of all, they are young and even the Scriptures bid us to allow the young to lead us. (Osee II).

There are also those members of this College who are not so young, at least chronologically—those in that sad and desperate age group which Margaret Meade called the "lost generation," those between 25-35. All of the young and not so young which comprise its membership are students; people open to learning from each other and above and beyond all, still dare to be dreamers—to capitalize on that most noble aspect of their humanity. They respect tradition but only to build on it to create a future—to garner from other men's dreams a sense of possibility so desperately needed by a human being who wants to create a future he can believe in. Tradition is seen by them as a creative process leading forward and not holding down or setting down external verities.

The younger of these students, furthermore, have become convinced of only one absolute in their life time: only one truth. Change. They are the generation that has been experimented with to the point where if they search for an identity it might only be



found in the tests they took; the systems we tried on them; the books their parents raised them by and the media which has informed and formed them and their attitudes.

The more experienced of these young are convinced also of change but also feel a deep personal sense of commitment to it. However, this commitment is tempered by two realities: a tinge of futility and a concrete realization that their only place in society and therefore in education is that of interpreter. And who listens to an interpreter or what service can he perform

when his interpretation is finished. Their position is precarious then, always in the middle between generations; between personal beliefs and contradictions, between the signs of the times and so-called "reality," between the optimists and the growing number of prophets of doom which have even infiltrated a dreamer's sanctuary—the educational institution.

It is difficult to describe the structures of this College for, to date, there are none. It is difficult to evaluate its performance because no one is watching. It is

even more difficult to statistically state how many members are part of this College because most have a schizophrenic educational life: one self fulfilling requirements for graduation and the other being educated.

One of the basic tenets of educational philosophy has always been to educate the "full man" and yet, today, in our sophisticated, technological age and under the guise of progressive education, we have produced mostly somewhat-informed people who can get better pay, when and if they find

a job; get into graduate schools for some more of the same and live one dimensional bored lives. We have missed them; we have told them nothing; we have not educated.

In the Other College, there is very little "teaching" going on but a tremendous amount of "learning." Tired facts can be gathered elsewhere and more attractively packaged than in a classroom. Maybe we should abandon our pursuit of "WHAT" and challenge both ourselves and the students to a discovery of "HOW." How to change a world; how to seek a world of peace and racial harmony; how to find oneself; how to direct one's life with a purpose; how to communicate meaningfully to others; how to be critical of what we read, write and hear; how to constantly live our lives in creative excitement; in short, HOW TO BE FULLY HUMAN. We must stop learning about the world and start learning from it.

This is happening in the Other College, in small measures, maybe, but happening, and there is an excitement about it and an intensity of pursuit and gratefully, we cannot give credit for it; cannot subject it to a marking system or get approval from a committee of Academicians—it just happened—like most of life's beauty.

While I exonerated the glories of the Other College, I would not presume to be so naive as to believe its survival is, by any means, secure. It should not be the Other College within a larger more structured institution. Both Colleges have much to give in terms of the HOW of education. Maybe that's what we must set our minds to before we all face empty classrooms or possibly

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How Has It Changed?

Little Jimmy had blond hair, and black and brown, and even red hair.

Little Jimmy was a little boy, he was a little girl.

Everyday he would be born. Everyday he would run out his tenement door into a suburban neighborhood in a Park Avenue setting.

Little Jimmy would talk with the birds and listen to the flowers singing.

He could hear the clouds scratching the blue sky's back. The sun would laugh because it was tickled by the wind.

It would laugh happy tears.

Little Jimmy liked the rain; he liked to kiss the raindrops and make them snowflakes.

Little Jimmy liked empty boxes and old shoes.

He treasured a tin can and an old carriage wheel.

Little Jimmy didn't worry about things. Little Jimmy just lived.

Little Jimmy went to school.

Little Jimmy died that day; he doesn't talk to birds anymore.

Not surprisingly enough, Jimmys are dying every day.

The cause of death for some is scholastic suicide brought about by an overdose of academic poison.

For others, the cause of death is murder by strangulation at the hands of an archaic educational system.

And all too many have been committed to campus cancer wards.

A ridiculous assumption? Possibly, but I believe it is a truth, a very sick and sorry truth.

I was asked to react to the evolution of Marist Residence Halls. How have they changed, I was asked. I don't want to an-

swer that question, because I think the real question is how has man changed. My question might be irrelevant to a discussion of residence halls, but I really don't care.

Man has been changing costumes for too long. Marist is just as involved in costume changes as the rest of the world. If you say this is inevitable, and that the course of man is fixed, then you are probably so established in your social security that you have forgotten how to live.

Everywhere and every age, man is asking to be free. But he seeks, not freedom, but security. Anyone who attempts to challenge this security is pressured to resign from the human race, forced to join the ranks of the lonely.

Marist has changed, but it hasn't grown enough. We are still infants afraid to take the first step. There is far too much hatred, misunderstanding and fear of oneself.

We are seeking ways of decorating our own hell. We have stood before a mirror for so long, that we think our reflection is really us. We have forgotten that our mirror image is distorted. It is time to break the mirrors. And the only way to do that is to challenge each other. And it is our job to set up new priorities. Education and intellectual pursuits mean very little if we have no care or love for the people living with us.

And, if Marist is only a short ride to keep us busy until the mortician comes, we are only fooling ourselves. Because it won't matter what changes we make in the residence halls, or what courses we offer.



Marist will only grow when each person admits to having intellect and passion; to have intellect is to have unselfish concern, to have passion is to have love for your brother. And it means to have understanding, an understanding that can only be attained by honesty. And honesty means tearing down our walls of security.

We must return to sincere and innocent days. We must begin to marvel at the world around us. We must be willing to suffer a little but not to be afraid.

I seek the impossible. I ask that we stop kidding ourselves. I believe we can do it. I hope we try.

Vinnie Begley

Resident Rhetoric Is No Solution

Br. Patrick Forsyth

There is a tremendous temptation to build a sand castle over anything that resembles a problem. Sand castles can take many shapes and forms such as committees, bureaucracies, offices, or magnificent verbal descriptions of problems that make them go away. But, when the tide of reality rolls in, the castles wash away, leaving the problems amidst even more turbulence.

It seems to me that the problems in residence living are simple problems with simple solutions. We become confused, only because the symptoms are so complex and varied. By describing the solutions as simple, I mean they are simply identified, not necessarily easily accomplished.

Happiness is something men have sought from the beginning and yet happiness is as evasive as the lover's kiss recorded on a Grecian urn. And, as we sit back and try to discover the causes and remedies for our aloneness, all we succeed in doing is inventing a new vocabulary doomed to clichedness. Whenever resident students or administrators think they have taken some giant steps on the road to utopia, loneliness raises its real and frightening head, proving our giant steps to be symptom solving and nothing more. We easily become entangled in talking about student abuses and excesses—drugs, alcohol, sexual abuse, and academic irresponsibility—symptoms that have been with us for centuries and symptoms we have no reason to suspect will disappear in the post industrial

age. Living in a day-to-day real world, it is very difficult not to become anxious about such abuses. Yet, I strongly suspect that much of our excess is a sincere, if futile, grasp for something better than the present lonely existence.

If indeed loneliness is THE problem whose symptoms we labor endlessly to defeat, what can we do to solve the problem? The symptoms at least do tell us of the seriousness of our problem. How does one speak of dealing with the problem of loneliness without becoming quixotic or dropping cliches?

Loneliness is a difficult thing to talk about. You don't just walk up to your roommate and say "I'm lonely; I'm really lonely and bored and need desperately a reason to go on living." So, you and your roommate might go on all year, both lonely, both proclaiming your loneliness in a thousand different non-verbal ways and no one reads your proclamation.

Perhaps all these symptoms, alcohol, drugs, etc., say that Marist students desperately want more from life than their present world offers. It would seem that such a desperate want could produce real results. It would seem too, that the strength of our want is sufficient to warrant optimism.

The results of a recent survey (136 randomly distributed questionnaires returned) show that 96 percent of the resident student body believes in the improbability of residence living. Almost 90 percent would recommend Marist residence:

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COLLEGE TREND TOWARDS CO-ED LIVING

JOHN BORGER, Junior, Michigan State University East Lansing; campus editor, State News, campus daily.

Tommy used to be a fine, moral boy when he was in high school and lived at home. (So his mother says, at any rate.) Then he went away to college and was forced to live in a co-ed dorm. Now he is totally depraved. Thus goes the recurring nightmare described by assorted critics of the many options for living usually lumped together as "co-ed housing."

Some critics of the system are vehement. In Florida, a member of the board of regents referred to dormitories in the state colleges as "taxpayers' whorehouses" because of liberal visitation privileges. (A recent decision of the board has somewhat limited visitation privileges throughout the state system.) And in Michigan, a candidate for the board of trustees at Michigan State University said liberal dormitory policies provide an "opportunity for total immorality."

Are these charges justified? Before an answer to that question can even be attempted, there must be some clarification of exactly what co-ed housing is. The label is applied to many varied types of housing options, but the immediate image it conjures up of boy-girl roommates is not one of them.

A survey of co-ed housing options must begin with what arrangements were made a century or so ago when women became students in previously all-male colleges or in newly established co-educational ones. At this stage, the two sexes would generally live not only in separate structures but sometimes on opposite sides of campus as well. Somewhat later, several men's colleges created affiliated women's colleges with separate campuses, although a few remained bastions of isolated male supremacy until recently.

The next step is the co-residential hall, usually separated into two wings. Men live in one wing; women, in the other. Both sexes meet and mingle through common dining and entertainment areas located in the area connecting the two wings. Doors in this connecting area can be closed and locked at night.

A modification of this plan places men and women in alternating floors of the same hall. Under the layering plan, doors to women's floors may have panic-bar locks, which are locked to outsiders during closed hours; only floor residents with keys may enter.

Barring the presently unacceptable boy-girl roommate arrangement, the alternating room or suite plan is the logical extreme in co-ed housing plans. With this option, men and women live in alternating rooms on the same floor. If the room structure is such that two rooms are connected through a bathroom to form a suite, men and women live in alternating suites.

At the University of Michigan, 7,350 of the 8,000 available spaces for unmarried undergraduates are in co-ed dorms (650 women live in single-sex buildings). Most of the spaces follow the layering plan, but 600 spaces alternate by sex on the same corridor. Co-ed corridors have separate communal toilet and bathing facilities for men and women. Students who are under 21 must have parental permission to live on floors with alternating rooms.

The only university-level restriction is a prohibition on cohabitation, according to John Feldkamp, director of housing. Any other rules are made by the students in each building.

Any additional unmarried student housing to be constructed will be apartment-style, Feldkamp says. Units with varying numbers of bedrooms will permit two to six students of the same sex to room together.

At Stanford University 98 percent of men living in dorms and 79 percent of women living in dorms are in some sort of co-ed housing this fall. Most (2,260) live in layered dorms; 494 live on floors with rooms alternating by sex and an additional 124 live in a co-ed high-rise apartment building. Each dorm sets its own rules.

Various combinations of visitation privileges further complicate the multioption nature of co-ed housing. These range from permitting members of the opposite sex only in a central lounge area and only during certain hours to permitting guests of the opposite sex in one's room "if the door is kept open the width of a wastebasket and the couple's feet are on the floor at all times" (as an old regulation at many colleges required) to 24-hour open house with an escort to 24-hour open house without an escort.

The unescorted 24-hour open house option is generally limited to men's floors; women's floors with 24-hour visitation require an escort. Enforcement of the regulations, a critical factor in considering them, is also a variable factor. At Michigan State, enforcement is left largely to residents and student resident assistants, who tend to err on the side of leniency.

These arrangements can undoubtedly cause some problems. Physical security of the rooms and residents is a problem when almost anyone has a right to wander through the halls. Women resident assistants complain about the occasional male visitor who becomes obnoxiously loud and refuses to leave; calling the police in such instances may seem a harsh answer, but it is sometimes the only one. Security locks and doors are of little value when the residents themselves leave them open.

Roommate rights and privacy may also become sticky questions. Conflicts easily arise when one person wants to entertain and one wants to study. And only a very understanding roommate is willing to look for another place to sleep when he returns home late at night to find his room already occupied.

Co-ed housing has its good points, too. Maintenance staffs in halls with the alternate floor arrangement at MSU report that the male students' rooms have fewer "girlie posters" and are better decorated and noticeably cleaner than before. And with the informal contacts which the system allows and encourages, men and women learn that the opposite sex is human after all.

Such informal contacts do not have to come from an actual co-ed residential system, of course. At the University of West Florida, for example, men and women are housed separately in small houses which are grouped in co-ed clusters of three houses. Each house has a courtyard, and the interior foyer walls around the courtyard are of glass. Because of this wide use of glass, living on a co-ed basis in alternating foyers might be impractical.

Furthermore, Bernard Dougherty, the assistant director of housing, says actual co-ed living would make no difference: The 476 men and women residents at the university share a common dining hall and game room, and liberal visitation privileges allow a great deal of freedom.

The way the houses are situated, there is social accessibility even without co-ed housing, Dougherty says. "If we did put boys and girls in alternating foyers, they could mingle in the courtyard, but they can do that anyway with visitation."

Critics of the co-ed system seem to think that residents of co-ed dorms spend all their time making love. There is no denying that the opportunity for sex is present, but it is probably unfair to claim that co-ed housing promotes sexual promiscuity. Proponents of the system argue that the sex which does occur would happen elsewhere if the rooms were not readily available.

Undeniably, co-ed dorms provide an opportunity for boys to meet girls and girls to meet boys. That, indeed, is part of their function. But meeting does not always mean mating. In fact, there is evidence to suggest that the opposite is true.

A study of a layered floor hall by MSU psychology graduate student Javon Jackson indicates that the "family image" resulting from such an arrangement actually decreases the frequency of sexual relations and drug usage. The initial study (as yet unpublished) reports that while 60 percent of the university's co-eds have engaged in sexual relations, 52 percent of the co-ed hall residents (male and female) answering a survey denied having sexual relations and only 18 percent said they engaged in sexual relations frequently.

The hall's head adviser said the relative lack of sex was due to "the strong peer groups, the lack of privacy, jilted lovers, and activity programs." She added that "living in a small co-ed unit causes residents to develop nonsexual friendship relations mainly because of the social pressure of the hall." And an assistant professor of psychology who helped with the study noted: "Most of the girls perceived the guys not as friends or lovers but as surrogate big brothers who would not approve of sex or drugs."

Less statistical reports also emphasize this conclusion. Feldkamp says building directors at the University of Michigan have observed fewer problems of sexual promiscuity on the floors with alternating rooms than in the other co-ed arrangements, and attribute it to the "one big 'family atmosphere' present in the alternating room plan."

It would be just as foolish, of course, to generalize from such statements and suggest co-ed halls as a method of combating sex on campus as it is for critics of the system to generalize from specific sexual contacts of residents and condemn dorms as "taxpayers' whorehouses." Human relations are, after all, a little more complex than that sort of reasoning, suggests. But the studies do weaken the critics' arguments.

So long as apartment complexes in college towns offer essentially the same options anyway, there seems to be little reason for colleges not to offer the alternating room-suite option to their on-campus students. After all, colleges are not attempting to force students into co-ed housing against their will.

The co-ed arrangements appear to be popular. The number of students living on floors with alternating rooms at the University of Michigan in January 1969 was 38; when school opened this fall, the number had jumped to 600. The ratio between the sexes on these floors is about 50-50 (reflecting a considerable shift in the attitudes of women students and their parents since



pre-1969, when men were interested in co-ed floors but could never find women with whom to integrate).

Larry Horton, Stanford's assistant dean of students, says that in early August 391 students were waiting for co-ed housing, but only 10 for single-sex housing. If waiting lists are any index of popularity, the co-ed option seems to have won out at Stanford.

A co-ed housing system presents problems, to be sure. But the problems are individual ones, and must be met by individuals. Students must stand up for their own rights of privacy against inconsiderate roommates instead of having university staff do it for them. Parents who do not wish their son or daughter to live in a co-ed dorm must similarly tell them so themselves rather than passing the buck to college administrators.

Decisions will not always be easy for students and the consequences of co-ed housing may sometimes be discomforting. But the self-reliance gained from such an experience might well prove to be one of the most valuable parts of one's college education. For in the words of pop songwriter Graham Nash: "...And in the end remember it's with you you have to live."

BOMB cont. from pg. 1

life. Check the warning facilities on your floor and be sure to complain if they are not in proper working order. Prepare yourself for the next alert, even if security has not done it for you. It only takes one bomb for a tragedy.

CAMPUS LIVING cont. from pg. 3

even a worse fate, empty hearts and faces before us.

Let's all go back to College—the Other College. Let us make all out efforts to seek it out; to enhance it; to create of it a viable process worthy of that age-old now overprized, much misunderstood word: EDUCATION. Together and only that way, can we make sense out of anything we propose to do in this institution or any other.

Tomorrow is a dream I have that can be realized only in the sacrifice of today. In today's sweat is tomorrow's possibility and that's what I firmly am committed to as an educator, as a student in the OTHER COLLEGE.

JAIL cont. from pg. 1

of variance for the Dutchess County Prison System because the judge has the freedom to choose alternatives to a regular monetary bond. Mr. Tallakson blamed the defendants own lawyers for their long stays in jail. He said the lawyers take on too many cases, they need to be postponed and thus their defendant sits in jail.

Robert Kaiser has had 25 years experience as a parole officer, in various penal institutions. He explained the difference between parole and probation. Parole is given to a convicted man who has spent some time in jail. On the agreement to certain conditions, the rest of the time is spent in the community under the supervision of a parole officer. Probation is a pre-institutional procedure. Those receiving sentences, have them suspended and are put on probation. Of those put on probation 16.3 percent end up violating parole and are put back in jail. Only 1.8 percent are returned for new crimes while the rest are returned for technical reasons.

Prison reform needs more money to deal with the special problems of alcohol and drug abuse and to initiate programs of mental hygiene. Dutchess County has had the alternatives explained and made available, if they only want to use them.

ADOPT from page 1

The 180 dollars which the Marist student's contributed to adopting, the child are helping to supply him with clothing, shoes and supplies necessary for regular school attendance. Stephen has started in a local Headstart program and is quite enthusiastically starting on his education. The benefits of this sponsorship program are many and diverse, the most evident being the establishment of friendships outside of the child's own culture and the encouragement in gaining an education. Students who wish to write to Stephen may do so in care of his home address: Stephen Lente c-o Mr. Joe Lente, P.O. Box 241, Isleta, New Mexico 87022.

Once again the Marist Community is attempting to help sponsor another child's education. Collections are being taken up all around the school. The needed amount is short 55 dollars. The Marist adopt-a-child Committee will be very grateful for any donations that are made to the cause. If you can and are approached, please give. (All contributions are tax deductible.)

CIRCLE EDITORIALS

Residence Trends

There is the beginning of an exodus toward off-campus living that seems to be sanctioned by the institution, as evidenced by the more lenient attitude of the resident staff to let the students leave the dormitory. For those students who are now living off-campus, the dormitory life at Marist is analogous to a life style constantly subject to mob psychology. There are just too many people, too close, and at varying levels of maturity for the atmosphere to be conducive for a quiet, stable responsible atmosphere.

The trend to leave the dormitory and live with a smaller number of students in a more "home-like" atmosphere may well be the direction in which all residents are going. The use of the house system and perhaps the construction of three-bed suites is a move toward interaction and identification with smaller groups of students within the dorm. Suite life is the answer to more home-like atmosphere within the dormitory.

Of interesting note is the opinion of the landlady in Hyde Park. She complains that the habits of the students who rent houses from her are far noisier and disrupt just those qualities of off-campus living that they (the students) find most advantageous in the Hyde Park life style.

Adopt A Child

The members of the Marist Community are urged to donate what money they can to aid in a child's development. Just imagine what it would be like to really need clothing and to be actually hungry. Most of us wouldn't even be able to imagine that situation, not when 500 pounds of food are wasted in the cafeteria each day. It is no doubt hard for a child to attend school or a day care center when he is wanting in certain basic necessities (i.e. shoes, clothing, and food). When a child sees that someone is concerned enough about his welfare to offer assistance, encouragement grows from this act of friendship.

Now is the time to act as a true community, one that is sensitive to the needs of others. It is rather difficult to believe that students who can find money for nearly any social activity cannot manage to contribute anything, even a bit of loose change, to enable a child in New Mexico to have the things we take so much for granted.

The next time you are debating in the Rat as to whether you should buy a hamburger or a Marist burger or kicking in for a party, why not stop a minute and reevaluate your values. Which is more important - your immediate desire or making the impossible possible?

Letters To The Editors

On Urban Campus More Sex?

The Editor
The Circle
Marist College
Poughkeepsie, New York

Dear Editor:

The Poughkeepsie College Center is an innovative approach to education on a collegiate level, one which should be a source of pride to all of us at Marist. I was very pleased, therefore, to see the Circle give it front page coverage in its last issue.

At the risk of being somewhat picayune, however (which I assure you is not my intent) may I suggest one correction in an otherwise factual report. It was stated correctly that the idea of an urban campus was developed at Marist two years ago, but incorrectly that "there was no move to put it into effect." The facts of the matter are that the idea originated with the Marist King Committee in the spring of 1970, a formal proposal was drafted, and the proposal submitted to the Model City Agency in Poughkeepsie for financial support. A number of obstacles prevented the plan from being considered for immediate approval, but it was to be studied as a possible second year action program. In the course of this delay, a somewhat revised version of the proposal was funded by the federal government under the Title I Community Leadership Program.

I mention these rather fine points in order that the many students, faculty, administrators and staff who were involved in the original work of the King Committee can be properly recognized. In particular, the student body can take justifiable pride in the fact that several of its members labored arduously on the initial plan, as well as on its implementation. Their work of a year and a half ago has been brought to fruition in the Poughkeepsie College Center. The passage of time in no way diminishes the significance of their efforts, and hopefully this letter, although somewhat belated, officially recognizes their contribution and that of other members of the committee.

Sincerely,
Edward J. O'Keefe
Chairman, King Committee
1969-70

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment briefly on Mr. Worden's letter appearing in the Sept. 30 issue of The Circle entitled "More Sex." It was in essence a refutation of my article "Where Would You Go If ...?"

I feel Mr. Worden has formulated incorrect views as to what it was explaining. He writes that it is "abundantly clear that he (myself) thinks the reality of the Marist community is extensive and intensive pre-marital sex ...!" This is not "abundantly clear" because I never wrote it. My actual viewpoint is that the administration is using their personal ideals to form the philosophy of Marist, thus making the "College experience" an empty and limited one. Their naivete is also exemplified in the many other social and emotional problems of Marist (i.e. drugs) which they have also blocked from their minds in their quest to make Marist a problemless or sterile Utopia.

Mr. Worden also seems to think that there is no pre-marital sex on campus ... To this I can only say that he is pathetically naive. On another point, he states that I put all the responsibility on the administration. It is the responsibility of the students to make his needs known to the administration. They, having the financial power are responsible to fulfill the needs of the students.

He also feels that there is no need for a birth control clinic on campus. I would advise him to talk to some students on the subject. I talked to quite a number and everyone disagrees with our moralist friend. I would also point to the overwhelming interest to the representatives from Planned Parenthood who spoke here. Were you there Mr. Worden? If you were you'd be aware of the unanimous opinion of the need for a birth control program.

Mr. Worden concluded that a birth control center would encourage sexual activity. I would point out that the desire for sexual intercourse is an emotional one and would neither be encouraged or discouraged by such a center. He uses an analogy stating that gun-control laws discourage crime just as a birth control center encourages sex. People are murdered every day despite gun-control laws. Thus

your analogy is also weak.

It would conclude with three points of advice to Mr. Worden. First, before summarily deciding on the need of a birth control center on campus you should talk to your fellow students who may disagree with your views. Secondly, before deciding on what my comments meant, you should have talked to the writer and found out what was meant by the statements. Finally, stop using a thesaurus in writing letters.

Sincerely yours,
Richard Fox

On Abortion

Editors
The Circle
Marist College

In view of your rather complete coverage on abortion information and services in the September 23rd issue of The Circle and in all fairness to those young women who would prefer to seek advice and help in going through with an unwanted pregnancy, may I request that you print the entire article enclosed. It contains a brief explanation of the purpose of Birthright and how this organization may be contacted for help.

Your recent choice of articles on abortion serve only to encourage such action. I hope that such seeming prejudice was an oversight on your part. Responsible journalism would have sought out and printed both sides of the picture.

I would regard a refusal to print this article, not so much a confirmation of prejudicial journalism, but rather a blow to the family of man whose dignity as a human person is being violated in this open encouragement of the taking of innocent human life.

Sincerely,
Kathleen R. Desilets

STUDENTS VIEW cont. from pg. 6

C: Do you recommend off campus living for everyone?

Reply: Well I'm not sure. I feel everyone should spend a year on the campus because there are some good points. But I feel, the responsibility you receive from living in your own home is a complete maturing process. I wish I had done it sooner.

Announcement

Dr. Paul Pfuetze
Democratic candidate for Supervisor of Poughkeepsie, Prof. of Theology, Vassar College, will speak in the Fireside Lounge, October 14, 4 p.m.

Birthright

submitted by Mrs. Desilets

You are going to have a baby. Maybe you're married and have other children; maybe not. Maybe you're single, and you've been afraid to tell anyone about your pregnancy.

Maybe you're ill, and you're afraid of what will happen to you if your pregnancy continues. Maybe you fear your child will be born handicapped.

And you think there's nothing for you to do but to have an abortion. There is something else you can do: BIRTHRIGHT.

What is Birthright?

Birthright is a special service set up by the Archdiocese of New York. It brings together professional agencies, facilities and people needed to help you give birth to your child. The sole purpose for the existence of Birthright is to give practical, loving help to any worried pregnant woman or girl - regardless of color or creed. Birthright's belief is simple: "It is the right of every pregnant woman to give birth, and the right of every child to be born."

How Birthright will help you.

Birthright can help you from the moment you know you're pregnant until well after the birth of your child.

First, we'll sit down and talk, answer your questions and explain in detail just how we can be of aid to you. Through the years, there have been thousands of women and girls in situations like yours. We know just what you're going through. We understand your problem. And we can help.

One of your first concerns will be for medical care for yourself and your unborn child. Here, we can be of great assistance by arranging for help from existing services designed for the expectant mother, married or unmarried.

What happens after your baby is born?

After your delivery, we can continue to be of service to you and your baby. If you choose not to keep your child, we can take care of the adoption for you. If you choose to keep your baby, we can help arrange for the necessary medical services and will continue to offer whatever advice and counsel you require. The choice of whether you keep your baby or put him up for adoption is yours.

These are some of the things you can expect from Birthright. One of the things you won't get and don't need is a sermon. We want to help you and your child. Not to lecture you.

What do you do now?

Getting our help is as easy as making a phone call. Just call (212)260-2700. One of our counselors will talk to you and set up an appointment. Birthright starts helping right away.

Why would Birthright help you?

At Birthright we believe in the right to life. We believe that no God-given human life is to be discarded. We want very much for you and your baby to live healthy, happy lives.

In the words of Terence Cardinal Cooke, "We cannot fail to wonder at the glory of new life. For every child is fashioned in God's image, and as Christians we believe that he is destined to be a son of God. We urge all people of good will not to be deceived because a civil law permits abortion. Once innocent life at any stage is placed at the mercy of others, a vicious principle has been legalized. Thereafter, it may be decided that life is to be denied the defective, the aged, the incorrigible, and granted only to the strong, the beautiful and the intelligent.

"It is our prayer and hope that, with God's help, the people of our day will come to a true understanding of the sacredness of each human life."

RESIDENTS cont. from pg. 3

nalls to a friend about to enter Marist. These are not just facts, they are commitments to the future. Resident students believe in and want to create a living situation that is expansive and wholesome. Like people everywhere, they want desperately to find happiness.

I have no great plan to accomplish solving the problem of loneliness. And, I suppose we cannot allow destructive symp-

toms to go unchecked. We can, however, reach out to those around us and show them in many different ways that we care for them. Just as the symptoms of loneliness have undermined our happiness, so can the signs of hopeful concern and mutual confidence destroy loneliness. You must be part of the solution.

Circle Interview Landlords View

With the large number of students living off campus, many fail to realize that there are people who make their living from the renting of homes. Here is a landlord's view of renting to college students.

Reply: Well thank God, we've been very lucky renting to Marist students. I dare say we can't say

there is a problem with drugs and oftentimes a great deal of noise. I rented to one group of students who were so destructive, they must have been on something. The noise was so great that my neighbors were forced to call and complain.

C: Do you prefer renting to students rather than to a family?

why they misuse the property. Land Lady's Son in Law: You know, I was married ten years ago when I was in college, and I remember what the dormitories were like. Shaving cream fights and water fights, and I don't imagine it's changed much.

C: Do you set down any rules for those who rent from you?



the same about another school in the area. I had rented previously to other schools, but I have become very selective in my choosing of occupants.

C: What were the problems you incurred?

Reply: I would say without question the largest problem is vandalism. What students fail to realize is that for a landlord, this is my livelihood. They many times feel this isn't my home, so why take care of it. They destroy property, and don't understand that it will have to be repaired, many times at great costs. This is definitely a great problem.

C: Do you see any other problems?

Reply: I imagine secondly,

Reply: Well, that's a difficult question. Financially it is better to rent to students because there is a greater income. But the destruction that sometimes occurs almost doesn't make it worth it. I would much rather rent to men than women however. I had a group of girls whom I rented to and they were "absolute pigs," and you can quote me on that.

C: Why do you think students desire to live off campus?

Reply: Well basically, I feel they like the home atmosphere. I know it is much cheaper for them to live off campus. I know that my rent is very reasonable and should be attractive to many students. I just can't understand

Reply: Well, we really don't have a curfew, but a large problem is the overnight visitors. Renters sometimes feel they can share their house with a whole group of people. They don't understand that all those utilities have to be paid for. I know there are certain rules to be obeyed in the dormitories, I can't see why they don't obey rules here.

C: Would you know how other landlords feel about renting to college students?

Reply: Many of them are disgusted. Some of my friends no longer rent to students. If the vandalism doesn't stop, students are going to find they won't have a place to live off campus.

No Place To Be Somebody

Frederick A. Lambert

While traditionally classified at Marist as a rather quixotic figure, my idealism is often tempered by reality. This article is one of these moments.

I have seen the Marist residence halls evolve in my 2 years here and if I may be so bold to state, I have also been somewhat instrumental in some of the changes. There are, however, moments for all of us when we must evaluate objectively what has occurred. The following is a product of some of my objective moments of soul searching.

I feel that most structures have been legislated away from the Marist residence halls. Most of these structures were needless appendages of an older system and had to go, but they went so quickly and often without adequate preparation and re-education of the residents. For this the residence staff and the respective House Councils bear partial fault. My purpose, however, is not to blame but extol and encourage, so enough about the past.

Men are strangely beautiful but peculiar creatures at times. We all react poorly to structure imposed from above, a structure we didn't create and yet when structures are removed we seek new ones sometimes in a desperate frenzy to feel secure, but nonetheless men react often in fear to the lack of structure.

I feel this is the present status of the residence halls. A good number of people are wandering in a structureless vacuum. Man

creates structures to answer basic needs he has to safeguard himself and also to insure his value system. Good structure is merely an outgrowth of a community's value system.

Granted it might not be so simple as stated above and also that it might be a "chicken and the egg" argumentation nonetheless what are our values? Why are we residents at a college? How do we want to live in these residence halls? What are my rights and what rights do



I give to the governing structures? "Heavy" questions indeed, ready pat answers impossible but thought and dialog a beginning to mutual discovery.

There are symptoms within our community that give indication that the above may be true. Too long I feel we have treated the symptoms as problems and have resolved nothing. We have

reacted to excessive noise, the irresponsible use of alcohol and drugs, the immature expression of human sexuality, and vandalism as the problems. They are only the symptoms. They presage a deeper reality, a more basic need not being fulfilled in our residence halls - let's call it a sense of belonging. Instead, alienation, loneliness and boredom become the everyday reality.

In one sense we are "normal" for we are microcosms of our society today which also grapples with the same existential tensions, but maybe we are different in the fact that we have the time to analyze the situation and the opportunities to arrive at possible solutions. We can overcome it before it overwhelms us.

We must see with merciful and humane eyes that so much that is undesirable in the life-style of the residents is a cry of pain. We must look beyond the unpleasant incidents to a deeper, stronger motive, a motive that probably isn't even obvious to the person crying.

Our society has labeled crying as a sign of weakness so we must release our pain in other ways. We have no places to cry and no one to cry with and the pain grows and demands an outlet or a dissolving solution.

In many small ways I have seen a start this year by some to address the need but there has to be more. We cannot allow ourselves the comfort of isolation surrounded by our refrigerator, our stereo and our own TV while

OFF CAMPUS LIVING Student's View

The following is an interview with five Marist students who are currently living off campus. Four of the students are Sophomores and one is a Senior.

C: What was the basic reason for your wanting to live off campus?

Reply: I imagine the most basic reason was monetary. Each of us will save about \$500.00 a year living off campus, rather than living in the dormitories.

C: How is this possible?

Reply: Well in the dormitories you pay about \$100.00 a month for the one small room you live in. Here we each pay \$60.00 for the entire house. We also save a great deal of money on food.

C: Do you find yourself eating a well balanced meal?

Reply: I feel we eat much better than at SAGA. We usually only eat two meals a day, but that's all you eat at school anyway. We have chicken, steak, or stews during the week, and sandwiches are always plentiful.

dorm as going home. Now I find myself saying, "I'm going home now."

C: Couldn't you consider the resident house as your home?

Reply: On the whole the dormitory is merely a place for the students to have fun. There is no real place in the dormitory for one to study. I think after awhile, you just get tired of the water and shaving cream fights. I'm not sure if the dormitory breeds immaturity, but it was almost impossible to get to bed before one or two in the morning.

C: Are you making all of your classes?

Reply: Yes - We've only missed one class all semester. We seem to be in a better routine than last year. Last year, I would have missed three or four classes a week.

C: What do you think the reason for that is?

Reply: Well when you have your own home, you seem to be more responsible. You take



We don't have to be running down to the Rat for something to eat.

C: Were there any other reasons for your desire to live off campus?

Reply: I guess I didn't really enjoy the dormitory atmosphere. First of all, I didn't consider it a true community. When you're dealing with twenty or thirty people, who have completely different and unique personalities, it's kind of difficult to really get to know one another. (It might be interesting to note that the student was a Resident Advisor last year.) Here, I live with four other students whose company I really enjoy, and I find it to be more of a homey atmosphere. I didn't consider going back to my room in the

better care of it, and are more aware of your responsibilities. I must admit it's a little more difficult than rolling out of bed and into Donnelly, but I enjoy the responsibility.

C: Is transportation to campus a difficulty?

Reply: Yes, that is a small problem. At present we really don't have enough cars, but we hope to have that solved in the near future.

C: Do you see any other problems in off campus living?

Reply: No I don't. I think we all feel much freer living off campus. If we want to spend some time at campus, or see a lecture, we can enjoy the best of two worlds.

Con't on pg. 5, col 3

It's Not For Everyone

by Mark Mahoney

After living on campus at Marist for two years, I decided to move off campus for my junior and senior years. I'd been thinking about it for a year and the merits of living off-campus seemed to outweigh remaining in the dorm. Having a place to call home is important to me; it's not like living in a cubicle with someone else, with whom you may or may not get along. A dorm room is not yours; you are just staying for eight months in a room that lot of people have lived in and lots more will occupy. I guess everyone ought to have their own room just so that they can be themselves without getting in anybody else's way.

the people next door are nameless faces. Nor can we be so involved with those people as to lose our privacy or invade theirs unduly.

It is a delicate balance; it is the challenge offered to every 20th century man who wants to really live. Maybe together we can choose life and create a place to be ourselves, have a place to be somebody.

Having an apartment or a house of your own makes it easier to bring friends home without worrying about bothering a roommate or the people next door. Living off-campus is not all good, though. I don't know as many people or all the things that are going on, and I'm not really part of the Marist community. Even though I think I spend a lot of time here on campus, people still ask me where I've been. Another thing is that even though living in a house or an apartment is potentially better for studying, there is also a greater possibility for failing because you are away from the discipline of the dorm.

The food we have now is a lot better than the cafeteria food. My roommates and I get \$84.00 in food stamps per month, so we save \$60.00 in food costs.

I don't want to give the impression that living off campus is the ideal situation for everyone, because it isn't. I think it is important to live in the dorms freshman year and some people need the regulated life there more than others. It is the best solution for me, one which was given a lot of thought and a lot of work.

Commuter To Resident Stay On Campus

by Charles Van Norstrand

by Bob Sullivan

Now, as a resident, I can look back and see the years of ignorance that I spent at Marist a little more clearly. I have had an experience that two-thirds of Marist's population have not been introduced to.

Being a commuter at Marist College is to say the least, a very unfulfilling thing. The commuter student begins by first rising about an hour before classes and getting to school early. This is the only way he can get a decent parking spot. The idea of parking, however, is the least of the problems that concerns the commuter. The main problem seems to be in meeting and becoming friends with people. I had it somewhat better. I was involved with the undefeated Marist College Vikings of 1970. Through the players, I made many lasting friends. Still, there always seems to be something missing. Maybe the problem was having to spend my free time in the Rat, a friend's room, or the pain of driving back and forth to school. The commuter feels almost that he is imposing on the residents when he uses the cafeteria or other functions. The commuter continually feels like an outsider. I'm not sure if the fault lies with the apathetic commuter or the lack of communication between the resident and commuter. This year, however, I look at college from a different point of view.

Although I have to eat Saga food and sometimes I shower in the cold water of Champagnat, I find the resident experience quite fulfilling. To start, the student, when away from home, is forced to think for himself. This is something that one may have trouble doing while being under other influences at home. Secondly, the resident seems to have a wider scope of education at his hands. The resident does not have to be motivated strongly to take the elevator down to the first floor to hear a very interesting speaker. Whereas, the commuter may think it too much of a pain or an ordeal to get the

car to come to school. The final and most important point that I would like to make is that living on campus gives the student an opportunity to regard his fellow classmates as individual people, not merely someone else in the same class. Since the students live together, there is a greater need for friendship. The resident has to break away from many old relationships and form new ones. The idea of education is not whether you get an A in Eng. 324 or French 244, but to learn how to get along better with people and more important to understand people.

There are roughly 900 people living in the residence halls at Marist. Each of these people have their opinions on life in these dorms. What follows are my own ideas, feelings and reactions through four years of residence living at Marist College.

My basic reaction to living here is a positive one. I have had too many good experiences here to warrant moving off campus. Without sounding conceited, I can also say that I have changed and grown a great deal since I came here as a freshman. Of course, many of the prejudices, etc., that I have left have disappeared due to the fact of my not living at home for most of the year. But there is more to it than that. I am much more conscious and sensitive to the feelings of other people. Living in a house with 100 other people necessitates contact with many types of people. Some of these people become friends, others become the object of tolerance, but to foster the sense of community which I deeply believe is possible here, people must learn to respect them for who they are and what they believe.

No one who seriously wants to live in a residence hall could exist by only knowing his roommate. Please note that this is not a criticism of those who live off campus, but merely my feelings on how it would have affected me.

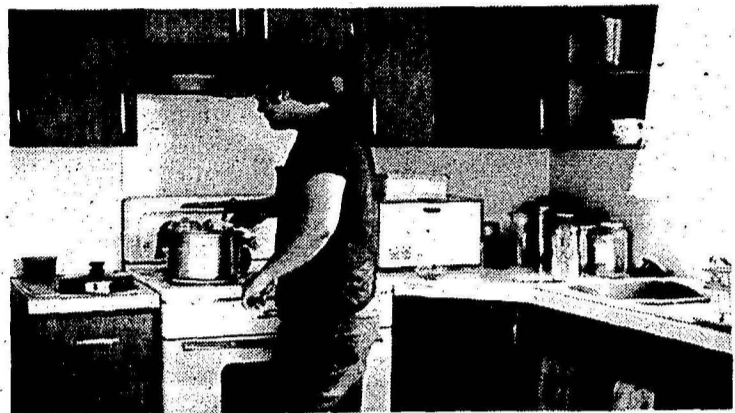
Thus residence living has helped me become more sensitive, more concerned and more aware.

Aside from this residence living has done a great deal for my education. With due respect to the faculty there are certain things that cannot be taught in a classroom. Many of the ideas and beliefs which I know hold are primarily the result of arguments and discussions that take place in the dorms. These ideas in some instances have caused serious problems for me and it was in this hall that these problems were solved.

I realize that dorm life is not perfect, but I think that these problems can be overcome if people care enough to solve them.

Loneliness and alienation exist here but far less than it did three years ago and I firmly believe that if those people who criticize these dorms worked at improving them it would be an even better place.

In the end, I can only stand on my belief that I am a better person for living here and being open to what is around me.



Become Aware

by MaryAnn Baiardi

Why are you wasting your money? Do you realize that every time you throw away napkins, rolls, meats and desserts, you are wasting yours or your parents hard-earned money? When eight hundred students start doing this, not only does it indirectly hurt your own pocket, but more specifically, it affects the quality and efficiency of food service. Daily, hundreds of dollars worth of food and such are discarded, leaving less money to spend on quality items.

Students need to be reeducated about Saga's procedures. Saga is not trying to control the amount of food eaten, but rather control the amount wasted. A good food service, through certain measures, utilizes money as effectively as possible. Students continually complain about the quantity of food served, and yet every day an overabundant amount of refuse is dumped. Students aren't aware that they are working against themselves, in obtaining better food and a better atmosphere in their dining area. Instinctively one will always grab or want more than is needed. Take note of this when you reach for ten napkins and pile on those rolls and desserts.

Lifting of serviceware is another area which is hurting Saga's budget. The program does not include supplying students with dishes, glasses, silverware, and salt and pepper shakers for their room. Everyday more plates, knives and forks are "borrowed". Replacing these cuts down on the money spent for food. A tight food service with rigid controls would actually benefit students. It puts the emphasis where the money

should be spent. No one likes checks, however, everyone wants their freedom and yet it is this freedom which is working against an effective dining area at Marist. Although it is not enjoyable to have your I.D. card checked at every meal, it is a measure for your own welfare. Recently, a non-resident student was found eating in the cafeteria since Saga has eased off in

checking the cards. This control is needed for the resident students.

Saga, so far, has been working diligently with the food committee in meeting the needs of the students, however, it cannot hope to achieve success without every individual's cooperation. Think! Think! Think! How would you like to see your money spent? Its up to you!

Sierra Club

The Sierra Club will have its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, October 12, at 8:00 p.m. at the Vanderbilt Historic Site Visitor's Center, located in Hyde Park, New York.

Speaker for this month's meeting will be Dave Sive, Executive Board member of the Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club, and past Chairman of the Atlantic Chapter. Also, Mr. Sive is the Sierra Club national attorney for the Storm King case, and was the national attorney for the Landmarks Hudson River Expressway case, which was won by the Sierra Club. He is on the Board of Directors of the Friends of Earth, a member of the Natural Resources Council, an attorney on the Grand Canyon case, and an attorney for the Newburgh group against land acquisition for the proposed airport at Stewart Air Force Base.

Mr. Sive's topic for the evening will be the Stewart Air Force Base problem, and other areas of concern to residents of the Hudson River Valley. Mr. Sive promises to be most informative in this area. All persons concerned with their home area environment are invited to attend, with area students being especially welcome.

On Religion

The noted Brazilian Protestant theologian Rubem A. Alves will speak in the Fireside Lounge on Thursday, October 14 at 12:30 p.m. (the "free period"). Everyone is cordially invited to come and hear what he has to say about "Religion, Oppression and Liberation".

This lecture, sponsored by the Department of Religion Studies

in the Faculty Lecture Series, is part of the program designed to bring significant contemporary religious thinkers to Marist. Last year Michael Novak, a Catholic theologian, visited the campus so it is fitting that this year's guest should bring a different point of view, that of a Protestant from Latin America for whom theology means the theology of revolution and a way of finding human hope.

Dr. Alves, who was educated both in Brazil and the United States, has had pastoral and teaching experience in Brazil. He is at present a visiting professor at Union Seminary in New York City. Young - thirty eight years old - married and the father of two sons, he is rapidly becoming the spokesman for the peoples of the Third World.

ANNOUNCEMENT

On Wednesday, October 13, at 1 p.m. Adrienne Rich will be here in Fireside Lounge holding a workshop on her poetry. Adrienne Rich's first book, *A Change of World*, was published in the Yale Series of Younger Poets in 1951. Her second book, *The Diamond Cutters*, won the Ridgely Torrence Memorial Award of the Poetry Society of America. *Necessities of Life*, published in 1966, was a National Book Award finalist. Miss Rich has held two Guggenheim Fellowships, a grant from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and an Amy Lowell Traveling Fellowship.

Miss Rich was born in Baltimore, Md. and grew up there. She graduated from Radcliffe College and in 1967 was awarded an honorary doctor of literature degree by Wheaton College. She lives in New York City with her three sons and is currently teaching basic writing in the Seek and Open Admission programs at City College.

Speak Out

by Stuart

This article is dedicated to introducing you to a basic tenet of the Bill of Rights, in particular, the FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Your opportunity to exercise that right has come to you at Marist College. Speak out, about anything and everything. Utilize the premise that you are entitled to an opinion, and voice it.

Why wait for "that" time to come. The importance is time, and it is here NOW. Take the marbles out of your mouth and the lead out of your ass. Make those ideas, attitudes and suggestions about what should or could BE. Speak up and speak out.

Speak out is: Dialogue between people, communication of thoughts (yours, theirs, ours), expressing what you think and feel. Speak - out: open to any subject or topic of your choice.

Bring your ears, bring your mouth, bring an issue, gripe, or topic. Bring yourselves and anyone you find on the way.

Speak-out is: YOU

Speak-out: Where voices will be heard. YOURS

Speak-out: WEEKLY

PLACE: Campus Center 249

Day: Starting Thursday, Oct. 14

Time: 12:30

Contact Stuart Box 613 for additional information.

MORE FOOD cont. from pg 1

According to Paul Zarogian, Saga wants to give each student his money's worth, but all too often the student's eyes are bigger than his stomach - consequently, full glasses of milk and soda, bread and rolls and food in general are needlessly wasted, thus lessening the possibilities for more extras i.e. unlimited fresh fruit, roast beef at Sunday Brunch, in the future. In addition to wasting food, it is also strongly suggested that food being taken out of the cafeteria be minimized, if not stopped.

As of Thursday, candy will also be available once or twice a week, but again if much is waste and taken, the candy will be limited to only one or two days a month, if any at all.

African Page

by Saint Gerry

Our AFRICAN PAGE by SAINT GERRY will start next week. "Remember TOUR EIFFEL" "SURVIVAL TACTICS".....

This semester, St. GERRY plans to give something more informative about his world and mentality. You are invited to read him and send him your comments, critics or agreements. Feel free to establish the communication through the CIRCLE or directly to ST. GERRY Box 407-C.

In this AFRICAN PAGE you will have

1) A NOVEL: SOUTH OF Mt NIMBA (the dramatic story of a black American who decided to establish in the traditional Africa. Is he accepted? does he accept?... (the mt Nimba is a 1854m clump at the borders of Ivory Coast, Guinea and Liberia that is particularly a rich vein of iron)

2) THE MYTH BEYOND THE SOUL. This column is a presentation of W-Africa out of all the myth that are surrounding the "dark Continent". It will present the side of the traditional Africa and the Modern one.

3) TOPICS ON CAMPUS is a point of view, opinions and thoughts of St GERRY as a citizen of an underdeveloped Country of Africa, on America and the Americans.

4) WORLD AND SECRETS OF A W-AFRICAN KID: The way of living and the soul of a West African kid back in the years 1949-1960.

DISCOVER ONE REAL FACE OF AFRICA!

READ THE AFRICAN PAGE AND SEND YOUR COMMENTS.

(as a foreigner, St. Gerry style is somewhat awkward. He asks you just to try to understand him.

TRACK cont. from pg. 8

Petraglia pulled to a halt with a hamstring injury. Drew then captured the next five places, before Bob Nelson and Pete Rock crossed the finish line.

When the scores were tallied, both teams had 28 points, resulting in the first tie in Marist X-Country history. The harriers season record now stand at 1-1-1. The traveling band next travels to King's College, of Briarcliff Manor on Tuesday and on Saturday is being hosted by Fairfield.

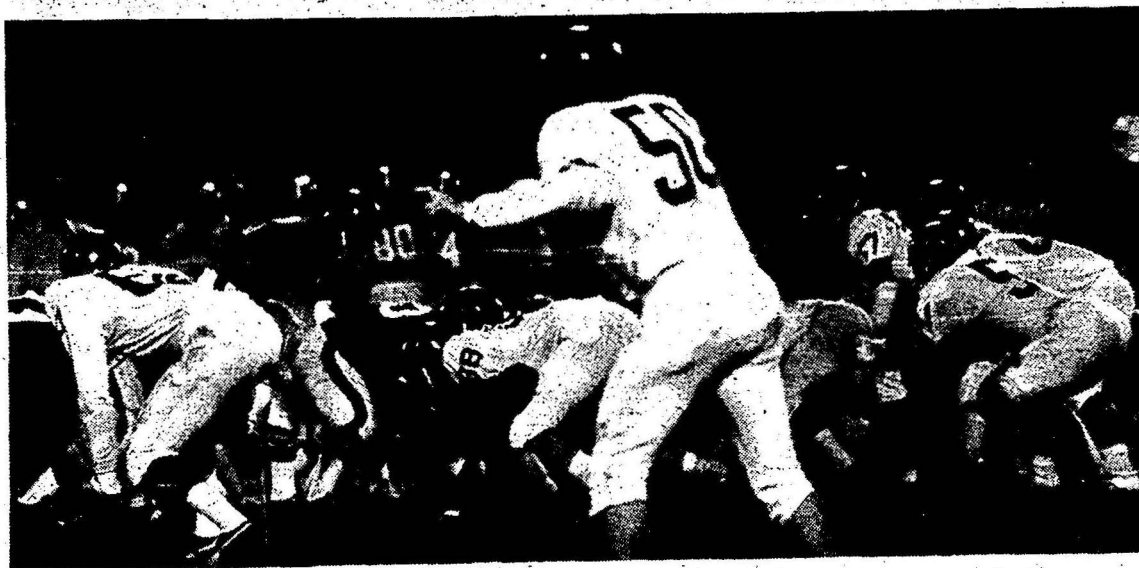
ANNOUNCEMENT

MARIST COLLEGE
GAELIC SOCIETY
Fall Weekend Dinner Dance
Saturday, Oct. 16, 1971
8:30 - 1:00
Dinner at 9:00
College Dining Hall
Donations \$7.00 per couple

Westchester Holds Vikings Manhattan Rivalry Resumes Saturday

The Vikings playing in what was termed as the biggest Club Football game on the east coast this year played Westchester Comm. College to a standstill last Saturday night, before two large and excited crowds. Coach Ron Levine's team well equalled the bigger, stronger and faster W.C.C. team with desire, determination and skill. After sixty minutes of some of the toughest football ever played by two club teams, the score stood at 7-7.

It was probably the first game in the last two years that the Vikings were statistically beaten, but yet still seemed to be in control of the game. The revamped defense sparkled throughout the night by stopping more big plays than it has ever stopped before. After Westchester received the opening kickoff, its superior weight on the offensive line showed its strength as it moved from their 26 to the Marist 30. On a second down play, linebacker Ken Vitale intercepted a Tony Polizzi pass and rambled 50 yards down the sideline to the Westchester 23, giving Marist a big opportunity. The Westchester defense stiffened and stopped a crucial fourth down play, and took the ball on their 15. Again a Westchester drive was stopped as



Vitale again intercepted a Polizzi pass on the Westchester 27.

Viking QB Jim Wilkens then went to work. After completing a short pass, successive ground gains by Nigel Davis and Murray Milligan netted a first down on the 12. Wilkens then found sophomore end Fred Krampe in the end zone for his second touchdown pass of the season. Krampe's extra point attempt was perfect, giving Marist a 7-0 lead with only a few minutes left in the quarter.

The second quarter was much like the first as the Viking defense was called on to make the "big play" at times when it looked like Westchester was about to mount a substantial drive. The offense looked like they were also about to move a few times but twice interceptions hurt them, once on the 40 and again later on the Westchester 35. Late in the first half Westchester mounted its only touchdown drive, and scored on a seven yard pass play from Polizzi to Toby

Parish with only 3 seconds remaining in the half, the extra point was good and the two teams went into the intermission tied at 7-7.

Besides giving up the late and tying touchdown, Marist also lost its fine freshman defensive end, Joe Johnson for a couple of games, with a badly damaged left knee. Johnson's injury came with less than a minute left in the half. Johnson was most instrumental in stopping Westchester drives, by twice sacking

the QB and knocking down a couple of enemy tosses. He was replaced by Jim Fantauzzi, who did a fine job coming off the bench.

It was a very busy evening for the Viking defense as they were in for almost 80 plays while the offense was in for 51 snaps. It would be foolish to name the outstanding defensive players, because they all were tremendous. The overmatched offense performed well enough to win, but were so overmatched that their mistakes were forced to happen.

Since it was such an important league game, if a winner had emerged the newly formed league could have seen a probable champion Saturday night. The Vikings hopes for a title bid are still alive with its next league game next Friday night (7:30) against New Haven on Leonidoff Field. This Saturday the Vikings travel to meet the always tough Manhattan Jaspers, in an afternoon game at Gaelic Park in N.Y.C. Kick-off time is 1:30. The Vikings will be trying for their second consecutive win over the Jaspers, they won 20-18 in 1967, the last time these two teams met.

Booters Garner League Opener



After seeing his team lose its first two games, both by wide margins, Doc Goldman decided it was about time to "talk" to his team, and his "talk" really inspired his booters to go out on Saturday and defeat perennially tough Bloomfield, 4-1. This victory marked the first triumph for the soccer team this season. But, despite their record, the booters are a much better team than the 1-2 record indicates. Goldman's speech came just in time, as the Bloomfield match was the first conference game of the young season.

Earlier in the week, the Red Foxes traveled to Danbury, Conn. to take on Western Conn. St. On a wet day and on an oblong field the booters lost, 8-3, the Foxes were definitely the better team, except on the scoreboard. After numerous drives, Marist scored and it appeared they were in command of the game. The offense was clicking but the defensive proved lacadasical. The defense's lack of hustle and desire proved to be the chief reason Marist fell behind at the end of the first half, 5-3. In the second half there was much of the same except that the offense couldn't cash in on numerous scoring opportunities. After this, the whole team had a general letdown and the Danbury team ran right over the middle of the

defense to score three more goals and then it was time for Goldman's speech.

Maybe Goldman should talk before every game because on Saturday, Marist completely dominated the rugged booters from New Jersey. Pat Parcells again was in top form as he made 15 saves; the offense was in the W.C.S. game and the defense was

in similar top form, together they showed what many people were waiting to see; on the field and on the "scoreboard". The final score was Marist 4-1 over Bloomfield, making it's first conference game a victorious one. Despite this, without a few controversial calls the score could have been up to 8-1 as there were at least 5 scores called back.

On Crew

by Bob Sneed

In two weeks the Marist College Crew Team will travel to Boston to defend its "head of the Charles", Regatta Championship. Aside from participating in the prestigious event it will also mark the first major college competition for freshman.

There are about thirty freshmen out for coach Bill Lenehan. Fifteen are experienced and are a result of both the fine reputation Marist has gained over the past few years and in the vastly improved recruiting program. The experienced oarman are from Atlantic City, N.J., St. Joseph Prep, LaSalle, and Bonner all from Philadelphia; Manhasset L.I., Buffalo, Nutly, N.J., and Hammond, Virginia.

During the pre-season

workouts, the frosh have been working on strength and durability drills, Coach Lenehan has been working hard to teach the fundamentals of rowing to the inexperienced rowers while coordinating the experienced into the Marist style of crew. Many freshmen pointed out that Lenehan's emphasis of academics is a major source of competition which will help form the nucleus of a strong Marist boat this spring.

Not all the frosh will be rowing on the Charles, but more frosh than ever before will be in Boston in two weeks, trying to capture the title regarded as the highest in fall crew. Lenehan will send two boys up to the Varsity Lightweight, along with two junior fours, a light-weight four and a junior eight.

Doyle Leads Harriers To First Victory

In totaling the scores of a cross country meet, the arithmetic is more on line with golf than football. First place is worth one point, second place is worth two, and so on. Low score wins. The ideal score is fifteen points, as only the first five finishers from each school can count in the scoring.

Last Thursday the cross country team almost achieved the fifteen point perfect score against Quinnipiac College of Cheshire Conn. The Running Red Foxes finished 1-2-3-6-7-8 with two Quinnipiac runners 4-5, no other Q man was able to break into the top ten scorers.

Leading the Marist mob was freshman Jay Doyle, who broke the course record by five seconds, with a 27:10 clocking. Over a minute behind him were Marty McGowan and John Petraglia, third. Two Quinnipiac runners were next, but from that moment on only red shirts crossed the line. Bob Salomone, Bob Nelson, Don Gillespie and Pete Rock finished within a minute of each other. Don Smith, still rounding into shape was the last Marist man to finish the difficult five mile course. The final score: Marist 19 - Quinnipiac 42.

Two days later, the first home meet of the season was held at Drew University from Madison, New Jersey traveled to Poughkeepsie for its third meet. Drew arrived with ten men, all of which were experienced and talented runners and had defeated the Traveling Band a year ago. This year was different, this year they ran into Jay Doyle or rather ran behind Jay all afternoon.

Doyle running the course for the first time, broke two school records and won his second straight race. Doyle broke Bob Mayerhoffer's 27:12 all time varsity record while also topping John Petraglia's freshman record of 28:00, with an unbelievable 26:47 showing on the five mile course.

Doyle took the lead after one mile, at the boathouse, and constantly increased it with every step. Ron Merrill of Drew was second, a minute behind the frosh flash. Marty McGowan (28:16) and Bob Salomone (28:53) took third and fourth respectively, and it appeared as an easy win for Len Olson's boys. But, first the heat of the day caused Don Gillespie to drop out of the race and then later John

Con't on pg. 7 col. 2

