

## Goodbye, Charlie

by Lee Nell

At the end of this term, Capitol Campus is going to lose one of its most well-liked faculty members, Professor Charlie Marsh, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering. We talked to him recently about his life and some of his views and plans. Professor Marsh, known as 'Charlie' on campus, is the product of an Illinois childhood, holds degrees in Secondary Education and Physics and has been at Capitol Campus for four years.

During the Depression he helped start a commune in New Mexico near the site of about a dozen communes now. When the war broke out, he joined the Army and was sent to Oregon where his future wife was attending college. They were married while Charlie was still in the Army and now are the parents of three sons and a daughter.

Of the commune Mr. Marsh remembered that since it was 35 years ago, "We were a bit more proper than nowadays, but some of the local people thought of us as communists anyway." The commune was a work camp and community school, "We took some rich Easterners as students to support the school, but most of the students were poor, Spanish-speaking kids." The war, marriages and divorces broke up the commune, and the property went to the bank. Charlie was delighted to see, on a recent trip, that but for 30 years and a few miles, the new communes are much like his.

Charlie remembers, too, about working on the Bomb, a memory which "...has caused pangs of conscience." Although now he is against war—especially the one we're in—he reminds us that, "The German threat was a very real thing." "At that time, there was a hope among some that the bomb wouldn't work, and then maybe no one else's would either."

While at PSU, Mr. Marsh has



CHARLES MARSH  
Assoc. Prof. Engr.

been a consultant to the New Jersey Turnpike. One of his pet projects has been to encourage the use of green taillights on automobiles. "People recoil in horror at the thought of green taillights, thinking 'green means go.' But the brake lights would still be red and the taillights would change to red when the car slows to 10 mph or less." He cites an experiment which was performed on a Detroit freeway at 3 a.m. using cars equipped with these taillights. "With all the green taillights ahead, you could really see that something was happening when someone put on the bright red brake lights."

Although the mounting highway deaths and injuries have motivated him in that field, the increasing number of ship collisions caused him to try to investigate that further, too. But the Maritime Board had no money for research; to the Navy, the collisions were personnel errors, and to the Coast Guard, the collisions could have been avoided if the radar had been placed correctly. The pay-off came though when Charlie inquired about it to the

insurance companies. "They told me," he states unbelievably, "If there weren't any collisions, we wouldn't be in business, now would we."

Charlie appreciates the relatively free exchange of ideas here at Capitol and likes Venderville and Meade Heights where people of all disciplines can get together. ("My wife thinks I do more work in Venderville than in class.") "But I am disappointed that engineering and liberal arts students do not interact much. They seem to have a natural suspicion of each other." Feeling that engineering students would benefit by taking Social Science courses, Charlie says, "Engineers are people of good will, nice, bright and know how to attack problems. But they haven't felt that these social problems are their responsibility." "Science courses could benefit social science students in areas of ecology for example, and in methods of problem solving."

Having taught engineering for 23 years now, Charlie feels that it's time to try something else. "I want to start something now while I have good health and the time to do it. My wife with a Ph.D. in Geography, until recently has been frustrated in trying to find a job. Now she will work while I spend some time sort of retreading my mind." Mrs. Marsh will be teaching at Richard Stockton State College near Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Reflecting on his career here at Capitol, Charlie says, "I've enjoyed meeting faculty in other disciplines and teaching here. I'm going to miss exchanging ideas and living with students. That's a real fringe benefit of this campus."

This campus and those of us who know him are going to miss Charlie Marsh and rapping with him in Venderville. Many of us think he has been a fringe benefit of attending here. Good luck, Charlie.

## CAPITOL HOSTS FAMED TENOR

by Gary Wetterhall  
and Ro Scanlon

Music lovers at Capitol Campus enjoyed a rare treat Monday night as world renowned tenor William Lewis enthralled a capacity crowd with a repertoire of art songs and operatic arias.

The music of such great composers as Handel, Liszt, and von Weber was very well-paired with the incredibly beautiful voice of Mr. Lewis. The program opened with a selection from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" followed by a moving series of Franz Liszt's art songs. An enthusiastic audience then thrilled to the "Durch die Wälder" from von Weber's "Der Freischütz". After a Poulenc song cycle, and selections by William Klenz, Mr. Lewis closed with "Lève-toi Soleil" from Romeo and Juliet by Gounod.

But the audience wouldn't let Mr. Lewis leave so easily. They applauded until he and Barbara Garges, his accomplished pianist, reappeared onstage for an encore.

Afterward, Mr. Lewis graciously met with students and friends at a coffee hour reception.

A favorite of opera fans around the world, Mr. Lewis has appeared with such greats as Leontyne Price, Anna Moffo and others. Although his repertoire is extensive and universal, Mr. Lewis's preference is Modern German, with a particular interest in Richard Strauss, who in his own words is "way out".

Mr. Lewis will be performing in four German operas: Parsifal, Fidelio, Der Freischütz, and Salome, during the next season. Special effort should be made to see Richard Wagner's last and most monumental work—Parsifal—which will be presented at the Met in April.

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Mr. Lewis summed up his other plans when he confided to members of the CAPITOLIST staff, "I'm doing Leonard Bernstein's revised "Candide" on Broadway next year!"

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### ECO-TIPS No. 2

#### 1971 Cars

1. Use 91-octane unleaded gas. Most 1971 American cars are being made to use 91-octane fuel. Consult your dealer or manufacturer if in doubt.

2. If unleaded gas is not available, use 91-octane low-lead gas. (½ gram lead per gallon).

#### Pre-1971 Cars

1. Some pre-1971 cars can use 91-octane unleaded fuel. Learn the octane and lead requirements of your car from your automobile dealer or by writing the manufacturer.

2. If your car does need some lead, use LOW LEAD GASOLINE of the LOWEST OCTANE LEVEL on which your car can run without knocking. Try 91-octane first.

3. If you have a car with a very powerful engine, you may need a higher octane fuel. Try 94-octane unleaded or low-lead first. If your car knocks, try a slightly higher octane level. BUT ALWAYS USE THE LOWEST OCTANE, LOWEST LEAD FUEL THAT KEEPS YOUR CAR FROM KNOCKING. If you find your car needs premium (100-octane) fuel, use premium unleaded gas. The octane level of this fuel has been raised by adding aromatic hydrocarbons which are considered less toxic than lead.

#### General Tips

Have regular tune-ups at least twice a year; a well-tuned engine pollutes less.

Walk more, ride bikes, form car pools, support public transportation systems.

## FOUR YEARS LATER

by Tom Ogden

It was October 1967 when the first blasts of "Bonnie and Clyde" were heard on the screen. Initial outrage on the glamorous treatment of crime, the devious half-truths of the film and the shocking ending have long since past. Society was to have fallen overnight; and our children were to have grown up smoking cigars, playing with impotent guns and loving every minute of it all.

Four years later, and after a recent showing of this film at the Capitol Campus, April 8, we still can see why many of the complaints were waged against the film. Clyde did not play with guns; Clyde played with sex. Bonnie was, at best, out for cheap thrills. The abrupt end, the last, powerful and eternal stare of Clyde for Bonnie before they are riddled with hundreds of bullets, climaxed a sometimes comic, sometimes tragic tale of life as a bank robber.

"Bonnie and Clyde" did not seem to have that earthshaking effect on society it was supposed to have. True, there was a rebirth of the 30's style dress after the film's appearance; but that was never more serious than the recent arrival of the midi (I hope that's a joke!). Children did not tell Santa they wanted a mask and a gun for Christmas—oh, yes, and a get-away car.

Why didn't the movie hit us

as expected, or at least as predicted? For one reason America has always had crime movies. The Bogart and Cagney films glamorized crime just as much, for even "B & C" showed the all-too-realistic end of a criminal's career. Also, America has always praised its anti-heroes, the big threat most critics felt from the appearance of a Bonnie and Clyde. If anything, the love for the anti-hero merely caused more to appear in films (e.g., "Butch Cassidy"). Apparently we like to watch the underdog succeed, but not to play him. Also, the more knowledgeable audience could see through obvious flaws in the film (e.g., the Freudian implications of the guns, the attempt to create a Depression mood in the reunion scene, the "evil" Southern sheriff getting information). Lastly, "Bonnie and Clyde" was never meant to—and did not—glamorize crime. It told the story (slightly Hollywood-ish) of two petty thieves who could never steal enough to set them up right, who were always on the run, and who, of course, met their destined fate.

The film was artful, unique and pleasing...and thought-provoking. A quiet audience always leaves that movie. But a social disaster? That "Bonnie and Clyde" was not.

## AROUND THE CAMPUS . . .

### SGA Ratifies C.O.P. Constitution

By means of a petition bearing a majority of the signatures of SGA senators, the Capitol Campus Student Government Association officially ratified the new Council of President's Constitution on April 15, 1971. The C.O.P. replaces the former Organization of Student Governments (OSGA) which was formed to provide representation of all University outlying campuses at University Park, the focal point of most decision making and to give more power to these campuses by uniting.

The OSGA, in the opinion of most campuses, abused the function and needed to be replaced. Capitol never really committed itself to OSGA because it did not benefit our campus commensurate with the financial commitment expected. It also proved too restricting on individual campus freedom.

Several meetings of the schools concerned resulted in a new, more flexible and democratic organization which provides the advantages of representation and unity without the hazards of legislative restriction and expressive dues. The C.O.P., as it is called, has been approved by at least 11 campuses.

### New Senators in SGA

At the first SGA meeting of the new term, April 7th, President Levan placed before the Senate the names of three Seniors to fill the vacancies of the previous term. Mr. Levan submitted the names of these seniors after carefully scanning their interest and qualifications for the respective positions. The vacancies were in the Humanities and Social Science curriculum, and one Senior was also needed to fill the position of Senator at Large. Normally, because of the number of vacancies, an election would be required, however the Senate made an exception in this case and gave Lee Levan the power to appoint, provided he secured a 2/3 majority of their vote.

Lee nominated Missy D'Alessandro to fill the vacant position of Senior Humanities Senator. A discussion followed and Miss D'Alessandro was approved by the Senate. Missy is a member of the All University Council and Manager of the Meade Heights Coffee House.

Lee then nominated Alan Gallagher to fill the vacant position of Senior Social Science Senator. A discussion followed and it was decided that Mr. Gallagher be present at the next meeting, April 21st, in order that the Senate may become acquainted with him and cast a

vote. At this meeting Alan was introduced to the Senate and a vote was taken on his appointment. This was unanimous.

Neil Madonick motioned they bring to the table the recall motion on Steve Forman. Bernie Schonbach seconded this motion and the Senate voted unanimously in favor to recall Mr. Forman, former Senator at Large.

Lee Levan then nominated Bill Freeman to fill this vacancy. A discussion followed and the Senate voted unanimously in favor of Mr. Freeman's appointment. Bill is Editor-in-Chief of the Yearbook and a member of the Black Student Union.

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