

# News-Letter

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HOMEWOOD, BALTIMORE Sept. 26, 1969

74th YEAR

## Profs OK Observers; Senate Proposed

### ASSEMBLY SIDESTEPS MANN'S PROPOSAL: RESERVES OPTION TO CLOSE ANY MEETING

By MARK REUTTER

The Homewood General Assembly, in a spirit of mild reform, overwhelmingly approved a resolution opening future Assembly meetings to the university community amidst rumblings for a wider-based university senate to deal with campus issues.

The proposal for a university senate to contain students, faculty and administrators as voting members, was offered during last Friday's Assembly meeting by Dr. George Owen of the physics department. Although Owen's recommendation was not discussed further at the faculty gathering, a number of student leaders, professors and administrators have endorsed it. (See page 4.)

#### Steered Meetings

The resolution allowing the admittance of students to future General Assembly meetings was ratified by the faculty 104 to 24, with ten abstentions. Under the approved plan, the three-member Steering Committee "shall announce whether it (the Assembly) is open for attendance by students and other non-faculty members of the University." A two-thirds vote by the members attending an Assembly meeting, however, could overrule the Committee's decision. Last week's gathering was declared open by the Steering Committee, and about fifty students were present.

The procedures for determining student admittance to faculty

meetings were formulated last May by an ad hoc By-Laws Committee chaired by Dr. Francis E. Rourke, head of the political science department. On March 24, President Gordon selected Rourke and four faculty colleagues to clear up "the misunderstanding" that ensued when some students attended the General Assembly calendar reform meeting last spring. The General Assembly constitution was silent on the legality of such attendance.

A motion asking the Faculty Assembly to declare the meetings

(Continued on page 6)

### OWEN AND STRIDER SUPPORT SENATE: STUDENTS, PROFS TO GET EQUAL SAY

By RICHARD B. CRAMER

In its own inimitable way, Hopkins may evolve a viable system of university government, if a proposal for a university senate is approved by the Academic Council.

Dr. George Owen of the physics department has prepared a written resolution advocating the establishment of a 48-member university senate which would include faculty, graduates and undergraduate students. Under the Owen plan, the faculty would send 24 members to the senate

while grad students and undergraduates would send 12 each.

As yet there is no word on when the proposal will be submitted to the Council, although Dr. Owen assured this reporter that he would introduce the proposal himself.

Dr. Owen was fairly optimistic about the proposal's chances for passage and for quick implementation of its ideas. When asked whether the senate might be created by the start of the next academic year, he said, "It might even be this year -- a great part of the campus is already interested and the idea was only brought up Friday." He referred to his own statements supporting such a senate before the Faculty Assembly last Friday.

Robert Strider, Associate Dean for Administration, who worked with Dr. Owen on the proposal and who signed the final draft refused to comment on the possibility of passage and implementation during the current year. He stated that with the introduction of this proposal and other ideas for changes in the university's governance policy, a major alteration will take place. "It will lead to something," he said.

Strider did say that it was possible that something could be done for this year, but did not consider it probable. When asked what would stand in the way of quick implementation, he declined to comment.

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Dr. George Owen, Chairman of the Department of Physics, strongly advocated a University Senate to help alleviate the difficulties facing the faculty members.



The faculty voted overwhelmingly to protect their right to a closed meeting last week.



Faculty members and students alike crowded into Shaffer 3 last week in an effort to answer the question of open meetings at Homewood.

# Bookstore Investigated for Incompetence

By BUSTER HYMAN  
Staff Member

"Christ, The Books Aren't In Yet." The anguished cry rings out hourly in the cavernous depths of the Gilman Hall basement.

Despite repeated assurances that the books are "just around the corner," many Hopkins students are approaching midterms without the company of their assigned texts.

In an attempt to remedy the situation, Dr. Robert L. Strider, Associate Dean for Administration, has established a Bookstore Committee and has called in a team of Baltimore efficiency experts to examine the innermost workings of the Book Center.

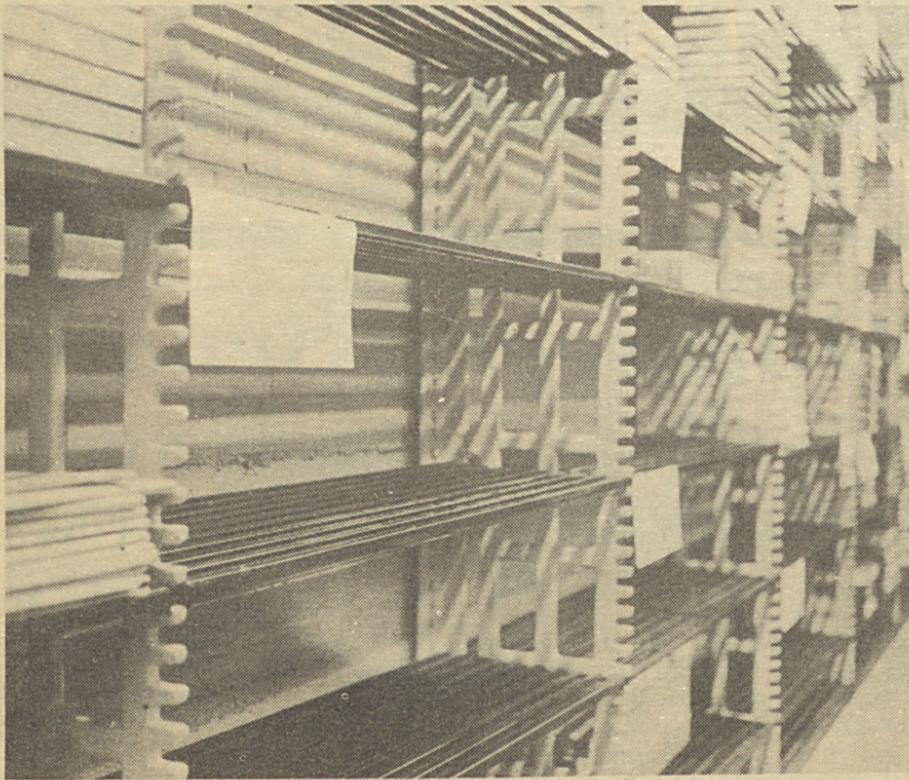
Charles Vayne, Book Center director, concedes that "there is a lot of room for improvement," but is unable to identify specific reforms headed in that direction, since it is "still too early."

Students still await their texts.

The accounting firm of efficiency experts will examine operational problems. Its report will be available in two weeks.

## Pilfering

Dean Strider estimated that nine out of ten complaints about the bookstore concern the stock of required texts. Some students and professors have objected to the bookstore's policy of stocking material other than textbooks. Other complaints center around poor service and the failure of the university to halt widespread pilfering. An operating loss is expected for this fiscal year, as in the past, although the Book Center is budgeted as a break-even



"Oh help me, doctor, I'm failing," is a common cry in the Hopkins' Book Center due to a frightening lack of texts.

enterprise.

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co., the accounting firm, estimated this summer that its study would cost the University \$4400 to \$4800 plus reimbursement for expenses connected with the investigation. The firm estimated the project would require about a month to

complete. Strider, the Bookstore Committee Chairman, recently stated that the program will probably cost considerably more than the estimate and take about six weeks to complete. (The study began four weeks ago.)

Strider said that he sees no reason for withholding the report from any interested parties. The committee, according to Strider, may schedule an open meeting for those interested in the problems of the Book Center.

Strider said that he will convene the Bookstore Committee as soon as the efficiency report is completed. He pointed out, though, that the recommendations of the report would necessarily be followed in toto.

## Interim Report

The efficiency group has already given Strider an interim oral report. Though the report did not include specific recommendations, the Dean said it indicated that "a great deal of work needs to be done to make the bookstore operate the way I think it should."

In a letter sent to Strider in July, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co.

proposed to survey the operations of the Book Center using an eight-point approach. They identified the services they would provide as follows:

"1. Review the organization of the Book Center and its position in the University structure.

"2. Review the system of internal control, including the effect of physical layout of the Book Center on its operations.

"3. Identify factors contributing to inefficiency, duplication, and waste in operations.

"4. Evaluate the feasibility and capability of the Controller's office assuming a greater portion of the Book Center's accounting functions as part of the University's total system.

"5. Develop a set of specific recommendations for improving operations of the Book Center.

"6. Review the recommended changes with you, your staff and the Controller of the University.

"7. Based on the acceptance or modification of our recommendations we will develop a time-phased action program for their implementation.

"8. We will document our recommendations and implementation schedule together with the reasons supporting our recommendations in a written report. Our written report will be reviewed, in draft form, with you and interested management personnel of the University."

## System Review

Discussion in the Bookstore Committee during the 1968-1969 school year resulted in the recommendation that a system review be made of the entire operation.

"It was hoped," said Strider, "that this could be done by university personnel, but because of time limitations of university staff, they could not arrange to do it until sometime in the future. During the past summer I concluded that it was not wise to wait until the analysis could be made by university personnel." For this reason, in July he formulated the agreement with the accounting firm presently on the job.

The Book Center Committee comprises students, faculty, and administration officials, all appointed by Dean Kimball. The Committee was formed by a provision in the Policy for the J.H.U. Bookstore, which was adopted early in 1967

## Council Considers Its Own Status in Relation to Campus

By STUART SEIDEL

Reporter

Before bringing last Monday night's Student Council meeting to order, President John Guess turned to the NEWS-LETTER reporter and said, "Jimmy (Olsen), this meeting is off the record."

Guess then brought the body to order by tapping a pepper shaker on the table in front of him while apologizing for having forgotten to bring the gavel for the third week in a row.

Due to the absence of Secretary Lauren Walters, the President called the role of Representatives: "Asin, Polin, Gonzles"...

"I resign", responded Manuel Rodriguez-Orellana. Walters then arrived and took the role.

## An Explanation

Bill Betcher, a junior class representative, requested that the President explain his feelings on what course the SC should take during the year. The request was prompted by a NEWS-LETTER article last week that presented Guess's view of the council as one of representing the student body rather than leading it.

Guess claimed that the NEWS-LETTER had misconstrued his position and he said that "inherent in representing is leading." Various council

members asked for a further explanation of the role of the SC through the president's eyes. Guess said that he felt the SC should be responsive to student wishes and to take a leadership role on campus.

The NEWS-LETTER reported that "he sees the council as a spokesman for, rather than a leader of, the student body." He claimed that "the NEWS-LETTER was completely erroneous in its interpretation," and that "by the nature of being here we hold a leadership role."

## Letters to Editor

Walters suggested that Guess write a letter to the editor of the NEWS-LETTER for today's issue. Guess promised to do so, but at the time the paper went to press the letter had not arrived.

After several minor issues were discussed Steve Asin presented a motion of support for the Vietnam Moratorium to be held October 15. The motion called for all "administration, faculty members, and members of the graduate and undergraduate bodies" of Hopkins "to actively participate" in the moratorium. The motion passed without opposition.

In the absence of Vice President  
(Continued on page 3)

## CAMPUS NOTES

### CHEM HUDDLE

All junior and senior chemistry majors are invited to attend a meeting to determine nominees and election procedures for representatives on the chemistry department's Committee on Undergraduate Student Affairs. The meeting will be held on October 1 at 4 p.m. in Remsen 221.

### ISLAMIC GATHERING

The Islamic Society of Baltimore and the Muslim Students Association, Hopkins Chapter, will be holding combined meetings every Saturday evening from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. in the Sherwood Room, Levering Hall.

### BINDER ART

An exhibit of 1968 books will be on display in the main lobby of the Eisenhower Library from September 29 to October 3. The books on display were selected to "illustrate a creative approach to bookmaking today."

### FOR THE LUCKY

There will be a D.S.R.C. Mixer in the Newton White Athletic Center tomorrow night from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m. For gyrating, there will be a rock band; for grooving there will also be a folk group. Dress is casual. Admission is free to females and to all lucky holders of Saga Food Cards. All others, 75 cents.

### FARKLING HURTS

Abraxas, the God of Good and Evil, experienced a rebirth earlier this week. The happening occurred at Goucher College in Fisher Hall. Live entertainment with a fifty-cent cover charge will be offered at the site each Tuesday night starting at 7:30 p.m.

### HURRY, THROATS

Information and application forms for the Fulbright graduate study program may be obtained in the Undergraduate Studies Office, Gilman 238. Completed applications must be delivered to the Office of Undergraduate Studies by November 20, 1969.

### TOTE THAT BARGE

Jobs for students, contrary to popular belief, are available. The man to see is David Kaufman in the university's Office of Financial Aid, in Maryland Hall. Salaries range from \$1.60 per hour to \$5,000 (or so) yearly.

### TORTS FOR SALE

Scholarships for students entering the University of Florida Law School are available for March and September 1970 entrants. The twelve or more scholarships will be awarded on the basis of scholarship, record, character, aptitude and apparent promise in the legal profession. Applications are due on December 1, 1969 for March entrants and on April 1, 1970 for September entrants.

### THE ADVENTURES OF...

Booster Club interviews for freshmen and anyone else interested will be held Tuesday, October 7. Applicants should submit name and box number to Tom Sawyer at Box 702, Gilman Hall. Deadline for applications is October 3.

### ARE YOU KIDDING?

"Double-Structured Perpendicular Magneto-Plasma Shock Waves" will be the subject of a lecture given by Dr. L.C. Woods at the Mechanics Colloquium in Latrobe 111 on Friday, October 3 at 1:30 p.m. There will be free coffee for those who survive.

### ADMISSIONS AIDES

Applications for Admissions Aides will be distributed early next week in the upperclass mail boxes. All interested should return the application forms to the Student Council office in Shriver Hall.

### BLACKER HUMOR

The Office of Special Events will present Dick Gregory on Thursday, October 9 at 4 p.m. at Shriver Hall. The admission cost is one dollar for students and two dollars for others. Tickets are available at the Special Events Office in the basement of Shriver Hall.

## Walton Letter Demands A Negro Professor

By EMIL PAVLOVICS

If you haven't got any black students, you can't attract black faculty members. Without black faculty members, how do you expect any black students to want to come here?

To alleviate this situation, a group of professors have circulated a letter among the Hopkins faculty asking support for a resolution which would result in the addition of one or more black professors to the University's all-white teaching staff.

The resolution, which will be presented at the faculty's next General Assembly meeting by John Walton, Professor of Education, calls for "the Academic Council and Administration to give top priority to the full-time appointment of at least one black faculty member on the Homewood campus."

Fifteen faculty members signed the letter in support of the resolution, which was then mailed to all Hopkins professors.

### "Absolute Bonus"

The resolution bases part of its appeal on an "absolute bonus regardless of the university's projections" to the first department able to successfully recruit a black professor. Normally, academic departments are allotted a fixed number of faculty posts which the department can fill. Under the resolution, the black professor recruited would not be included in the fixed number of faculty designated for that department, thus being a "bonus" member.

According to the sponsor of the resolution, Dr. Walton, openings in specific fields within each department often do not coincide with the field of study of available black professors. His plan would free a department to hire a black professor even if his interests differed from the department's available positions.

Dr. Peter Rossi, Chairman of Social Relations and one of the signers of the letter, observed that it's a "shame we have to use this kind of incentive." But, he added, "Much of the black community still regards us as a segregated institution; we have to change our behavior in order to change our image."

### Dead Center Syndrome

"Everyone on the faculty has always agreed in principle about seeking black professors," Rossi said, explaining his support of the resolution. "But one one has taken any initiative. We hope the resolution will move the university off dead center."

"It is black favoritism," he admitted, "but its about time." Dr. Kenneth Lynn of history explained his support, "We live in a multi-racial society and I think the faculty ought to reflect this."

Allyn Kimball, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which is the only university division affected by the resolution, stressed that Hopkins has in the past actively tried to recruit black

professors.

"I think it's a mistake for the public or students to think that we haven't been trying," Kimball pointed out. "We've been seeking capable black professors since 1963, but we have high academic standards and the really qualified Negro professors are even more in demand than qualified black students."

Rossi explained that the move is "deigned to produce political pressure." Dr. John Gryder, a signer of the letter and a professor of Physical



"A Black man would only be lost in a sea of white faces."

Chemistry, added that "the only function it can actually serve at the present time is to get people to talk and act about the situation."

Kimball dismissed the resolution's bonus provision as "nonsense." He also claimed that under present procedures "immediate approval" would follow if an academic department found a black candidate measuring "up to standards."

"If that's so," said Dr. Walton, "I think it ought to be made a matter of record, because several people signed our letter who are department chairmen or members of the Academic Council and apparently don't know that the university has this policy."

The date for the next Faculty Assembly has not yet been set. Most of the resolutions supporters would not venture a prediction on the success of the resolution, since they have heard little response from other faculty members.

"The only feedback I've had," said Dr. Lynn, "is professors wondering why we only called for the appointment of one Negro."

## Black Enrollment Remains Well Below Three Percent

By DAVID MELAMED

"If you ask a black cab driver to take you to Hopkins and tell him you don't mean the hospital," noted a black freshman, "he won't know where to go."

Despite the University's announced plans to increase its black recruiting, only 61 black high school students applied this year. Of these 37 were accepted and only 14 finally chose to enroll. This compares with the previous year's figures of 60 applications, 45 acceptances, and 13 registrations.

develop within Hopkins. If we can develop a black situation in which to place black kids they'll be able to compete and won't feel alienated."

### Social Life?

The social life at Hopkins, black students concurred, is the antithesis of that at black high schools. Dating, which is the dominant social activity at Hopkins, is rare at black schools. "Guys and girls at black schools just get together all the time to have parties, go to the movies, and have a good time," as a black junior put it.

While several black freshmen were bitter about the scarcity of black girls at traditional Hopkins dating sources, others were confident that they could "get together and create a black social life."

Robert Owens, newly appointed Assistant Director of Admissions, felt that the black freshmen would be able to do this. "They're a good, close group of guys," he said, "who've gone out of their way to meet and help each other out. They've been getting together for small parties and basketball games and are pushing toward developing a social life."

Owens, a native of Arkansas and graduate of Arkansas A and M, is also secretary of Multi-Line Enterprises, a corporation planning to create jobs and train the unemployed in the ghetto. His role at Hopkins will be to attract qualified black students to Hopkins and aid those here in any way he can.

A key factor in attracting black students is the kind of feedback which comes from Negroes enrolled at Hopkins; until there is a sizable black community at Hopkins, things will be difficult for black students here now. Owens observed. This constitutes a circle that he feels he must deal with in order to do his job effectively.

Last Spring a committee was formed and discussions were held concerning the development of a remedial program with which to qualify economically and academically disadvantaged black youths for Hopkins. According to Allen Kimball, Dean of Arts and Sciences, the plan was never carried through because "you simply can't take a person whose SAT scores are way below Hopkins' normal range and suddenly bring his level way up."

### Education no Slaughter

Owens agreed that such a remedial program would be impractical. "We want students to come here for an education," he said, "not to be academically slaughtered." He felt that his job is to let black students know that Hopkins is available if they can qualify.

Several black students observed that guidance counselors tend to advise students at predominantly black high schools against coming to Hopkins. Owens expressed the intention of speaking with teachers, counselors, and students form a wide variety of schools to counteract this. He noted that several black freshmen have volunteered to help him do this.

Part of Hopkins' difficulty in attracting black students stems from having standards comparable to ivy league schools without as attractive a reputation. "Any black student who qualifies for Hopkins," explained senior Charley Wood, "will also qualify for Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, and so forth. Unless he's a pre-med, Hopkins' image doesn't really stick."

In the meantime Hopkins is taking no specific action to promote the education of black people. When the remedial program was discarded last Spring, according to Dean Kimball, it was decided that Hopkins could best serve the black community by taking a leadership role in establishing mechanisms to identify black students of the Baltimore-Washington area capable of going to college and helping them get into some school. Nothing yet, however, has been done to this end explained Kimball.

## Rodriguez S.C. Resignation Goes Unnoticed

(Continued from page 2)

James Stewart, the President delivered the Social Committee report on the Charlie Byrd concert this past Saturday night. The council spent \$1600 on the concert and \$200.00 was taken in on ticket sales. The orientation committee contributed \$1,000 toward paying for the concert so the SC only lost \$400.00. Guess pointed out that this is a vast improvement over last year when losses in the thousands of dollars were incurred.

### Acting For Himself

The President then, acting for himself, gave the first report of the Commission for the SC-sponsored lecture course. He announced that Drs. Peter Rossi, Jack P. Greene, and Carl P. Swanson were the first three choices of

the commission to fill the faculty advisory positions on the commission.

Only Dr. Swanson, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was reached by the commission by the time of the meeting. He recommended that the commission attempt to get a regular faculty member, but if that were not possible he would serve in the position.

At this point Guess turned to the NEWS-LETTER reporter to note the fact that he was talking about a commission, "not a committee."

Guess presented a list of names of possible choices for the individual to be chosen to hold the position of visiting lecturer. On this list were names of nationally known writers, political activist, and some Hopkins faculty members. The inclusion of faculty members among the recommendations, was

challenged because the purpose of the proposal was to present disciplines that cannot be offered by the regular Hopkins faculty.

Members of the commission defended recommending faculty members because by so doing the whole proposal would be more acceptable to the faculty. Lauren Walters challenged this position. "If we begin to compromise before any need arises, it could be detrimental" to the proposal. Manuel Rodriguez, sponsor of the proposal, said that it would be inappropriate to have a Hopkins professor hold the Student Council Visiting Lectureship Chair. The SC decided that only non-Hopkins people should be considered for the position.

The meeting was adjourned without considering the Rodriguez resignation.

# Airlines Expected to Raise Youth Fares by 10%

By RICK FITCH

(CPS) Airline youth fares will continue, but not at the current half-price discount.

The five-man Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) decided here this month that while the fares, which enable persons aged 12-22 to fly standby at low cost, were fair in principle, airlines should be allowed to raise them to 60 per cent of the regular coach fare.

the reason: steep wage settlements, more expensive fuel, and higher landing fees have lowered airline profits excessively, according to the CAB, and price increases in both regular and promotional discounts are necessary to increase revenue. The major air carriers offering special youth fares - American, Continental, Northwest, TWA, United, Eastern, and Western - are expected to take advantage of the CAB ruling and raise their prices. The new rates will take effect October 1.

A CAB spokesman said further hearings will be held on the "economics" of the discount rate as soon as a

court case brought by Trailways Bus Systems against the CAB is settled. Trailways contends that it is discriminatory for there to be any discount for youth at all, since adults must pay full fare.

The youth fare issue was forced to a head last January when several bus companies, all of which had lost business to the airlines because of the fares, filed suit to make the CAB listen to their arguments that the discounts were illegal.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, agreeing with some of the arguments, ordered the CAB to investigate. CAB examiner Arthur S. Present subsequently found the fares to be "unjustly discriminatory" and in violation of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

## CAB Deluged

Present recommended that the fares be abolished, but the CAB delayed action when protests were registered by the National Student Association, the Campus Americans for Democratic Action, the National Student Marketing Corporation, and many students and parents who deluged CAB offices with letters. Three measures

were introduced in Congress in support of the low-cost youth fares.

In its recent decision, the CAB concluded, contrary to Present's earlier findings, that the fares were not discriminatory, but benefited all travelers. By engendering development of a new market, they "have contributed sizeably to making modern equipment and convenient schedules more broadly available," the CAB said.

"It is clear that the youth standby fares have generated a significant amount of new traffic," it said. "The 12-22 year age groups are more responsive to price than is the market as a whole. Moreover, in addition to the short-run generative a significant amount of new traffic," it said. "The 12-22 year age groups are more responsive to price than is the market as a whole. Moreover, in addition to the short-run generative effect of youth fares, the long-term traffic impact is also significant. By encouraging persons to travel by air at an early age the fares will inculcate habits . . . which will be reflected in a ready acceptance of air travel throughout their adult lives."

# WJHU Claims Necessity For FM Broadcast

Sitting in a steaming studio lost somewhere below the freshman dormitory, a lone newsman speaks to his audience of late night freshmen. Record players are off in consideration of their roommates and WJHU plays softly in the background, providing some entertainment and some connection to the outside world. Finally the freshman closes his chemistry book and goes to bed. But the d.j. keeps talking.

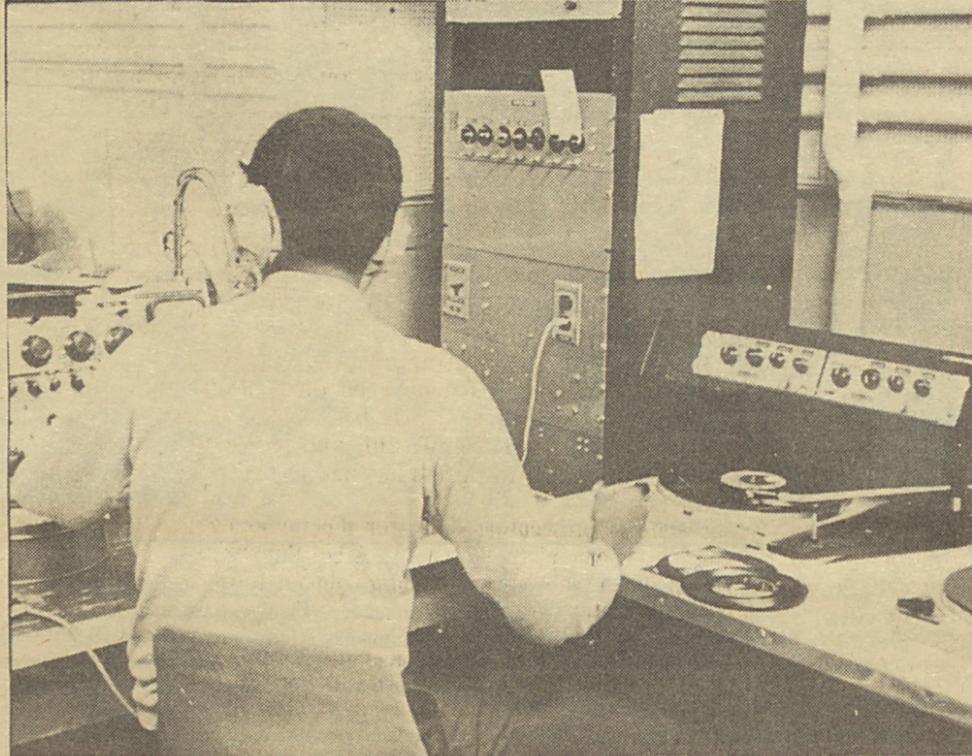
"The station can't go on like this," stated Student Council President John Guess. He noted that, in its present broadcasting range, WJHU can only reach the freshmen dormitories, towering over its studio. "I could shout that far," he mentioned.

## Pending Petition

In an effort to remedy this situation, station manager, Baird Thompson, re-submitted a petition to the Director of Student Affairs last Tuesday requesting funds for conversion of the station to a city-wide FM frequency. After such a switch, WJHU-FM would broadcast even 10 mile radius, thus including all of metropolitan Baltimore, a city of over half a million people.

The proposal, however, has consistently run against bureaucratic blockades since the original plan was discussed last year. Former station manager John Ewalt submitted a similar proposal to the Committee on Student Activities last semester. He was told at that time that his requires would have to be put off until this year's budget was being formulated.

Dr. Allyn Kimball, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, stated that last year's budget, while already approved, presently awaits sufficient funding. "The snack bar and the student



"To go FM, the station will only need twenty-four thousand dollars. Considering the size of the University budget, that's not much."

lounge are still awaiting money, and these are based on last year's budget," he said. Last year Mr. Bilgrave indicated that facility improvements of the snack bar and the lounge hold priority over WJHU's request.

## "Hot as Hell"

Baird Thompson estimated that the initial cost of changing WJHU into an FM station would be "about \$25,000. This would include the \$12,500 cost of moving the station across the hallway from its present position between the lockers and the washing room "where it's hot as hell." Also included is the

cost of soundproofing and air conditioning the studio. \$10,000 of the \$25,000 is needed for equipping the converted station. This would include the cost of a new antenna and other specialized equipment allowing the studio to broadcast in FM/Stereo. Thompson noted, however, that after installation, the operating cost of the station would "nicely fit into our present budget."

"Unfortunately," noted Bilgrave, "at present, it's just not feasible." He stated that the initial capital cost of equipping the station would be handled by a

Homewood-wide committee which assigns priority to projects requesting capital improvement.

"Even the high cost wouldn't completely negate setting up something like that," Bilgrave continued. "There might be other possibilities, like alumni with special interests in this."

## Other Problems

"However," he noted, "there are other problems associated with this idea." He cited the need for guaranteed professionalism and for continuity in programming quality. Were WJHU to switch to FM programming, Bilgrave explained, "it ceases to be a student activity at Homewood and becomes a voice of the University." The station cannot, therefore, lapse into an irregular pattern or inconsistent quality of programming.

Dean Kimball also noted that the activity cannot afford to become inactive in future years. "When you go into what goes beyond the Homewood community you must have continuity from year to year." Bilgrave noted that, in the past years, an activity of exceptional quality one year can often completely fall apart the following year due to regular staff changes. One possible solution to these problems is for the University to provide a regular University official who can oversee the station from year to year. "Our only concern is quality, not censorship," stated Kimball.

At present there are no qualified professors or administrative officials who have the time to devote to such a project. Kimball did note, however, that that the University is presently trying to increase the staff of the Office of Public Relations. "Perhaps the man taking that post will have the qualifications," he said.

Kimball did admit that the switch from AM to FM is inevitable. "The only question is when. At present the financial outlook (of the University) is not very rosy but at no other time has there been this interest in the radio station and I think it is important."

## 24 Hour Day

Thompson has specific plans for the eventual conversion of the station to FM. He hopes to have the station fully operative twenty-four hours a day during the school year.

In addition to the programs presently presented on the radio station, the WJHU Board of Control also hopes to expand their coverage of Hopkins sports games played off-campus and to begin to offer live broadcasts of major speeches given at Hopkins. At present, all speeches are recorded and then re-broadcast at a later date.

In order to be operative, Thompson estimated that the station needs forty people willing to work on a variety of jobs. Until recent years WJHU has had difficulty getting sufficient numbers of freshmen. This resulted in sporadic programming and inconsistent quality.

# Soldier Arrested for Activism

Comparable to certain states' laws which prescribe up to 99 years for smoking marijuana is the military law under which a serviceman can face up to a 35 year prison sentence for publishing an anti-war newsletter.

The case in point concerns Rober Lee Priest, 25, a native Texan, who is the main character in a much-publicized trial involving the Navy, the D.C. Department of Sanitation, and various organizations which attempt to bring public attention and indignation to bear on cases involving freedom of speech and press.

Priest, a Washington D.C. based sailor, began the publication last April (while stationed at the pentagon) of a newsletter called "OM-The Serviceman's Newsletter." The publication, which was anti-war and anti-military oriented, claimed a circulation of 1,000 by its second issue.

Near the end of June, the Navy filed official charges against Seamen Priest. On August 28, a general court-martial was ordered.

Priest is accused, among other things, of soliciting members of the military forces to desert and commit sedition (that is concerted revolt or violence against the government with intent to cause its overthrow); of publishing statements which were designed to promote disloyalty and disaffection among members of the U.S. Armed Forces and of publishing statements urging insubordination, disloyalty, and refusal of duty by members of the military with intent to impair loyalty and discipline.

Priest was unaware that he had been so active in three short months. The journalism graduate of the University of Houston, contends: "If I can be put away for a number of years in prison for the mere writing of words—an act so

basic to the founding of this country that it finds its basis in the First Amendment to the Constitution—then my crime is speech."

## Really Free

And Priest's lawyer, David Rein, viewed the situation in the same light: "What we are left with are the real free speech issues."

Meanwhile, the case has had repercussions within the Washington Department of Sanitation. Robert V. Howard, a special agent for the office of Naval Intelligence, testified at a preliminary hearing late in July that the sanitation department made a "special pickup" of trash at Priest's Washington apartment. A letter found in the sailor's trash was introduced as evidence in the investigation. While the head of the sanitation department, William Roeder, acknowledged such cooperation with police, a subsequent call by the mayor for an investigation brought a denial of his original statement from Roeder.

# Committee Fails Due to Walker's Absence

The Grievance Committee, formed early last spring to represent the University employees on the Homewood campus in negotiations with the administration, is now virtually non-existent.

The committee has met only once since its initiation and at that meeting it aired its grievances: Poor starting wages, little chance for upward mobility on the pay scale, few benefits, and poor working conditions.

Influential in the formation of the committee was Mr. William T. Walker, a former custodian at Hopkins who left soon after the first meeting of the committee.

### Driving Force

Mr. Walker was the driving force behind the committee, and when he left the employ of the University, there was no one with the leadership capabilities to take over as acting head of the committee. Thus, the committee has not been able to accomplish its ends.

Mr. Wesley Taylor, former plant manager at Hopkins, said of Walker, that he was, "very reasonable", and "anxious to improve as much as possible the lot of all the workers" . . . . But after amonth or so, he seemed to fade out of the picture." Mr. Walker was unavailable for comment.

## Workers Remain Unhappy Despite Wage Increases

The starting wage for employees of the University at the time of the plans for the formation of the grievance committee was \$1.45 per hour. At the time it was decried by Walker as not being a living wage. Since that time, there have been two increases in the wages paid by the University. The first increase came on February 3rd, and raised the starting wage of Hopkins employees to \$1.60 per hour. On September 1st, the wage for employees starting at Hopkins was increased to \$1.80 per hour. Yet many workers still complain that it is "not a living wage".

Wishing to remain anonymous, "because this could cause a little disturbance upstairs", one employee stated, "Let's face it. It's not a living wage with the rise in the cost of living and all."

However, Mr. Georgel, a supervisor in Whitehead Hall, stated that the new starting wage of \$1.80 per hour was a

"fair wage" considering that other jobs of this sort in Baltimore pay the same starting wage.

Another employee grievance is that after training an employee, the University does not increase wages proportionate to the amount of time an employee has worked for the University. This charge was denied by Mr. Georgel who said that every six months the employees are eligible for pay increases if they are recommended by the supervisor. Mr. Georgel also noted that there is a new shift differential which provides for an 8c per hour increase for those who work the 3:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. shift and a 12c per hour increase for those who work the 11:30 p.m. - 8:00 a.m. shift.

This system does not seem to work however, judging from the large number of turnovers in university hourly employees.

Another of last year's grievances, that there were no black supervisors, has yet to be resolved.

### Union Desired

The University claims to be always acting to find answers to employee grievances. Yet, according to Bob Cotter of the Graduate Students Organization, the workers are not very happy at this



William Walker, original organizer of the Grievance Committee. His departure has left the Committee leaderless.

time and are circulating petitions for unionization. According to Cotter, Mr. Walker was originally against the idea of unionization but became disenchanted with the grievance committee's ability to achieve its ends and had decided to support unionization efforts.

## Ayes, Nays Greet Moratorium Plan

Mason Gross, President of Rutgers University, called for all University organizations and *ad hoc* committees to develop programs for the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium.

David Hawk, a coordinator of the Rutgers' moratorium committee, noted that Rutgers if the first college campus to receive the sanction of its administration. "We deeply appreciate that the Administration of Rutgers University recognizes the seriousness of our purposes and seeks to cooperate in our efforts. We hope other universities will follow the example of Rutgers established today by Dr. Gross."

### Matter of Public Policy

Dr. Lincoln Gordon, however, stated at last week's university-wide convocation that the Vietnam Moratorium "is not an effective way to show opposition to the war."

"I have made it clear," he continued, "that it would be a serious mistake for Johns Hopkins to take a position on a matter of public policy."

In his letter Dr. Gross asks that "we at Rutgers positively and dramatically demonstrate the role of the University as teacher, as guardian of civilized values and as the critical and moral intelligence which compels the community to ponder its courses of action."

### Independent War Effort

The October 15 moratorium is being organized by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. The organization running the moratorium at Hopkins is completely independent from the national committee. Larry Goldeber, chairman of the Hopkins committee, said, "the committee can decide any actions they wish to take" without regard to national plans.

"We'll take support from any organization that is against the war," said Goldberg. The Hopkins group is attempting to develop a "broad political base against the war."

If the activities fail to initiate a cessation in the war activities in Vietnam, then on November 13 and 14 the moratorium will be held again. The New Mobilization Committee will conduct a march on Washington on November 15 to protest the war. This group is not connected with the moratorium organizations in any way; though each sanctions the other's plans.

### Teach-In Again

Goldberg said that there would be a teach-in at Hopkins on October 15. Plans for other activities at the same time have not yet been formalized.

The SDS at Hopkins announced its support on Monday for the organizing work at Hopkins against the war. SDS explained that when Steve Shriver called the action "bourgeois", he was speaking merely for himself, and not in the name of the chapter. The chapter overwhelmingly voted to support the action, and a number of members are already actively involved in the planning.

The SC also on Monday passed a resolution in support of the Vietnam Moratorium. The motion called for all "administration, faculty members, and members of the graduate and undergraduate bodies" of Hopkins to participate in the moratorium.

## Michigan Editor 'Exposes' Councilman

(CPS) Ken Kelly, editor of the underground newspaper Ann Arbor Argus, has been arrested and charged with distributing obscene material. The arrest culminates six months of political maneuvering and sets the scene for what could be one of the most significant and colorful battles the underground press has had to fight in the courts.

The state is prosecuting Kelly for superimposing a sketched penis on a picture of an Ann Arbor Republican city councilman who is carrying on a fight for tougher obscenity legislation.

In a related event, a radical block of senior editors of the Michigan Daily, student newspaper at the University of Michigan, failed to win the support of the 85 member staff for reprinting the Argus picture in the Daily. The senior editors by a vote of 7 to 3 had voted to publish the picture but took the decision to the entire staff where it lost.

The earlier decision was reconsidered when the County Prosecutor, William Delhey, announced he would "probably prosecute the Daily" if the picture were reprinted.

### Fanny Hill

There is little chance Kelly will go to jail. It has become progressively difficult to prove obscenity since the 1966 FANNY HILL case when the Supreme Court ruled that obscenity is without redeeming social or political worth and appeals only to the "purient interest of sex." But what does not appear forthcoming is a concerted effort to turn the courts into a forum for political debate.

Kelly's head legal council is former dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, former U.S. district attorney in Milwaukee and president of the midwest region of the National Lawyer's Guild. Marc Stickgold is also backed by the state ACLU and has announced he "will turn this into the political trial that it is" and won't charge Kelly a cent.

Stickgold announced at a news conference that "all the people in Ann Arbor who are in power should be ready to testify." This is the only way to find out if the picture appealed to the purient interests of sex, he explained. When it was suggested that Kelly might get a fairer trial if Stickgold won a change of venue, the radicalized lawyer replied "Hell no, this is Washtenaw County's baby and they're going to have to take it."

But Stickgold admits that a very important legal decision may come out of this judicial vendetta. Few officials have pursued the prosecution of undergrounds, leary of the vague and extremely old boscenity laws that exist and the Supreme Court's liberal interpretations. Delhey's decision to pursue the case under the antiquated state law is unique and Stickgold sees the decision as having "political ramifications not only for the city but for the country as a whole."

### Patently Absurd

Kelly calls the charge "patently absurd," and claims it is being used "as the convenient ruse to suppress the Argus for obvious political reasons." The Argus has exposed many questionable activities of the county sheriff this summer - much of their material is now being used by the Justice Department to investigate

prosecution of the controversial policeman. The paper also has delved into the activities of state legislators and university officials.

Stickgold sees the prosecution as part of the "national campaign supressing young people and political groups."

Even though police harrassment of establishments carrying the Argus has taken it off many i vs stands, the circulation continues to grow, nearing 4 000 per issue. Before the arrests the paper had planned to go weekly, but Kelly stated that it will probably have to wait until after the case is settled.

Now out on a \$1,000 bail that was quickly raised from large personal donations from university faculty members, Kelly is rounding up support for demonstrations during the trails, scheduled to begin October 1. "We have found a lot of support in the town, and this is the prime time to bring the controversy. It couldn't be better."

## AWARE Enriches Suburban Minds

This year, Baltimore suburbanites will again be gently confronted by "them leftist kids talking about the slums and things."

Under the guilding hand of Ron Remick, AWARE plans to expand both its speaking schedule and its research program this year; incorporating lecturers from the Hopkins staff, Model Cities, and the Community-Action Center, and Hopkins University research facilities.

Vernon Dobson, President of the Interdenominational ministerial Alliance, addressed the first organizational meeting Wednesday, in Levering Hall. The meeting was the first part of the AWARE staff orientation program and was attended by those joining the organization, as well as those returning from last year.

The most important part of AWARE's fight against white racism is its program of speaking engagements at schools and social organizations. These talks consist of a movie about a certain aspect of inner-city life followed by an explanation of the movie and a group discussion. During the last three months of the past school year 26 such talks were given.

In order to gather pertinent information for the talks AWARE is planning three research programs for the coming year. The first is a continuation of last year's slumlord study and consists of gathering facts about the land lords who have compiled the most housing code violations.

AWARE will also look for ways to help the American Civil Liberties Union provide legal assistance for those who need it but cannot afford it. The third research program will be a study of the present state of Black Capitalism in Baltimore.

AWARE was started two years ago by Jim Archibald and now is the second largest program run by the Student Association. With this year's expanded budget, Remick hopes the organization will have more than 150 members.

## A Proposal for the University Senate

The following is the text of the proposal for a University Senate written by George Owen of the Physics Department and endorsed by Dean Robert Strider.

In the process of establishing some voice in University affairs for all members of the academic community, one constantly encounters the difficulties involved in amending or reconstituting the traditional organizations which have been established for the purpose of providing a voice for one or another of the diverse interests on campus. A major danger in this approach lies in the fact that when the original purposes and membership of established representative groups are altered, the traditional members are, in some instances, unsympathetic. Further, when meetings are merely opened to allow only observers, communication is suppressed, or worse, distorted.

I propose, therefore, that a University Senate be constituted at The Johns Hopkins University -- a body whose aim shall be to consider and discuss all questions pertaining to the academic and non-academic activities of our institution. As in the case of other special groups, this body should report and make its recommendations directly to the president of the University. Most questions of importance to the academic community should appear before this group. However, promotions, appointments, and tenure questions for faculty members would remain the responsibility of the Academic Council.

To obtain a fair representation of faculty and students, I recommend that the group be composed of 50 percent faculty and 50 percent students, plus the president of the University, the vice president, the deans and associate deans. A viable number should be of the order of fifty people. The student representation could be divided equally between undergraduate and graduate representatives. Because there are six major academic groups on campus, a convenient method for obtaining a wide participation of faculty would be to have four faculty members elected from each group (i.e., Humanities, Social Sciences, Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, Engineering Sciences, and Earth and Planetary Sciences.) With four elected members from each of six

groups, the faculty representation would amount to twenty-four. Through the leadership of the Student Council, the undergraduates should then elect twelve representatives, and the graduate student governing board would in the same manner supervise the election of twelve representatives. I strongly recommend that all elections be popular within a subdivision. This is to say that the four faculty members from a given group; the undergraduate representatives would then be elected by a popular vote of all the undergraduates. Graduate students, like faculty, might be selected from the six groups, with two members selected from each.

Once the membership is established, the charge to the Senate is of vital importance. If this is to be an authoritative body, it must be in a position to consider major questions concerning the non-academic and the academic enterprise, excluding those of promotions and appointments. Besides the regular business which is now brought before such groups as the General Assembly, this body could have the opportunity to view questions which at the present time have no forum where they can be aired. Such problems as student housing, student stipends, and student activities cannot be brought before the general academic community at the present: a Senate would provide a means for dealing with such questions.

The Senate should establish its own standing committees. In fact, most of the standing committees of the University except those of the academic council should report to a Senate once it has been constituted. In this manner, much of the confusion and failure to communicate can be avoided.

A proposal such as that outlined here will not satisfy all interested parties. However, no proposal will be found which is acceptable to all. To be both fair and realistic, each participant must concede somewhat. I believe that the distribution of representatives and the charge to a Senate are the most fundamental problems. If the balance of interest is shifted too far in favor of any one group, an assembly such as that proposed will not be viable. The University represents the fundamental interest of all; therefore, the University as a whole must be served.

## Many Advocate 'Openness' At Friday Assembly Meeting



Dr. Martin Larrabee, professor of biophysics, at the General Assembly. Later he refused to stand up while speaking to the faculty, stating that he didn't want to be photographed by the press.

(Continued from page 1)

of the Board of Trustees, the Academic Council and other university committees open to the University community was submitted but not acted upon at Friday's meeting. The leader of the six who sponsored this resolution, Dr. John Mann of the education department stated after the meeting that "the faculty's failure to discuss our motion shows their unwillingness to accept it." He said that his group will not bring up their proposal at future Assembly meetings, and will instead work through other recommending bodies to achieve their goal.

The General Assembly meeting began with an attempt by some professors to delay voting on open attendance by proposing that the issue be discussed at a closed faculty gathering in the future. "Certain pressures are involved when people have to express ideas at an open meeting rather than a closed one," one professor maintained. "I am not against another open body like a senate, but this is not the function of this assembly."

Dr. Robert Gordon of the history department agreed, stating, "What is at stake here is the expression of minority views." Dr. Donald Kerr, professor of physics, told the assemblage, "This isn't a politically democratic institution with voting rights for everyone." He strongly

advocated closed faculty meetings although a university senate, he thought, was "a good idea." Also in opposition to the Rourke committee recommendation was Dr. Martin Larrabee of bio-physics. He insisted that a major precedent would follow the approval of open Assembly meetings. "This is a sweeping opening," he declared, "and I don't think we know what we're getting into."

The majority of the faculty, though, rejected these views. Stated Dr. John White, head of the history of art department, "I think that if we are going to exclude undergraduates it should be done openly and they should know the reasons behind the issue." He called the motion for a private meeting "a delaying tactic."

Dr. Tim Smith, education department chairman, also urged the faculty to support open attendance. "The presence of students when the faculty is making decisions seem no threat at all to me," he asserted. "Democratic countries have always had open meetings for the health of the community."

The motion to delay the meeting was soundly defeated. A resolution by Dr. Smith followed. It proposed opening the Assembly meetings to everyone inside and outside the university, and it was also rejected by the faculty. After further debate the By-Law Committee recommendations were approved.

## Owen Expects Faculty Objections to Senate Plan

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Owen saw two main roadblocks which may stymie the proposal. First, he predicted that no one would be satisfied with the fifty-fifty arrangement he had drawn up to balance the power of students and faculty. In the proposal, he noted this probability, saying it would, "not satisfy all interested parties."

He told the NEWS-LETTER that he "wrangled with the problem" of distribution of seats for a long time before he came up with the fifty-fifty plan. He said that in order to achieve a solution to this problem "everybody must be realistic," and he warned in the proposal that "each party must concede somewhat."

Owen stated that he expected objections from both students and faculty on the distribution of seats. Although many faculty members expressed their support of the senate proposal in the abstract, most had not seen Owen's draft of the proposal and refused to comment on distribution of seats and other specifics which it contained.

The second objection to the plan which Owen expects would come

primarily from the faculty. Since the faculty has wielded almost absolute power at Hopkins, it would have to yield certain of its prerogatives if students were granted a voice in the decision-making process.

This would mean that the Academic Council, now the body which has final say for most practical purposes would no longer recommend directly to President Gordon on most subjects. The Council's recommendations would go to the Senate and if passed, then travel to the President's office.

However, in his proposal, Owen reserves faculty appointments, promotions and questions of tenure for the exclusive control and consideration of the faculty. This has long been one of the major arguments for refusing students seats on the Academic Council. Faculty members nearly unanimously reject the idea that students consider these questions and most people contacted felt that had these matters not been reserved for the faculty, the proposal would have no chance of passage.

Owen believes that students have had difficulty obtaining a voice in the decision making process largely because of tradition and not because faculty members objected or principle to

students having that voice.

He begins his proposal by explaining the difficulties inherent in amending existing procedures and groups. "A major danger in this approach," the proposal reads, "lies in the fact that when the original purposes and membership of established representative groups are altered, the traditional members are, in some instances, unsympathetic."

For this reason, it is generally believed that this type of proposal has a much greater chance of passage than would a proposal to seat students on such traditional bodies as the Academic Council. Owen averred that he was personally fond of tradition, but for pragmatic reasons felt that it must be overridden in this case. "Hell, if tradition is causing half of the trouble, let's change the tradition."

Owen felt that he must be "extremely careful" in his remarks about the proposal and his ideas for the senate. He and others who supported the idea are reluctant to discuss the proposal's ramifications or the response which they expect for fear of reducing the chances for passage.

His aim is to "get the ball rolling," and he believes that once other people

begin to support the idea and work for its implementation he "won't be needed."

The proposal, if approved by the Academic Council, would have to be approved by Dr. Gordon as well. Owen said that he discussed the idea with Dr. Gordon and others last June and that Dr. Gordon's reaction was "generally favorable."

Apparently, talk of a university senate or another body which would alter the system of governance at Hopkins has been discussed among the faculty and administration for some time now. Dean Strider said that he had discussed this and other ideas with many people other than Owen. "We've been rolling the idea around," he said.

The first time the idea was expressed publicly was at the Faculty General Assembly last Friday when Owen stood and recommended that such a senate be established. Owen said he believed that the argument on whether to hold open meetings missed the point.

In the proposal, he claimed that observers in meetings hindered communication. In addition, he said, "If I were called into a meeting and told, 'you can listen but you can't say anything,' I'd tend to get angry."

# The News Letter



editors-in-chief: ..... Richard B. Cramer, Peter Harnik  
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## For The University Senate

Dr. Owen's proposal for a faculty-student senate at Hopkins is one of the most encouraging things to appear in the last several years. As Dr. Owen freely admits, the idea itself is not astounding. Many other schools have instituted similar systems with good results. What is astounding is that something like this is being proposed for the Hopkins campus where the faculty has always been in control and has been hypersensitive to any attempt to decrease that control.

The fact is that with the establishment of a Senate, the Academic Council will be relegated to the status of the Student Council and the Graduate Advisory Committee. All three will be advisory bodies to the main Senate. Unless the members of the faculty who are responding favorably to the idea of a university senate are unaware of that fact, this represents a dramatic change in attitude.

Giving students a true voice in the affairs of the university also represents a dramatic shift in attitude for the faculty. Perhaps all that was holding back the faculty from giving in on this point was its objections to having students on the Academic Council. In terms of tradition and aesthetics it would have been an abortion. So the only hope was an organization other than the Academic Council. And that is precisely what the Senate's creation would achieve.

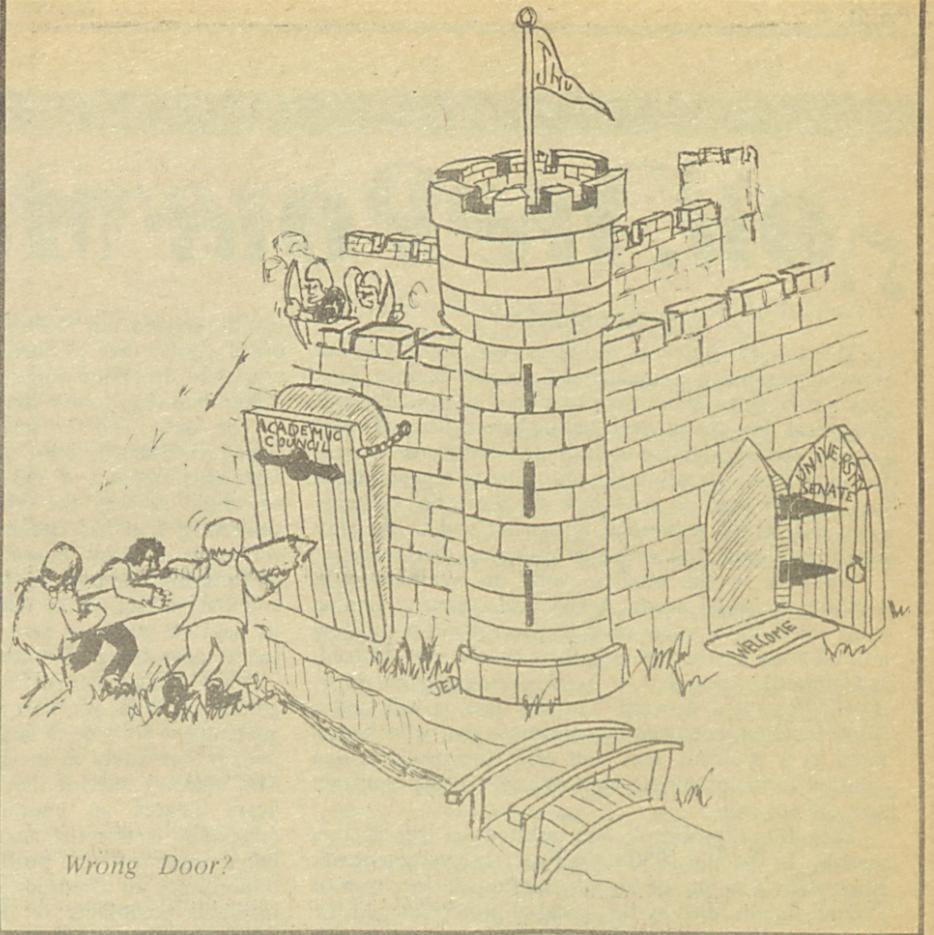
Dr. Owen's proposal for a fifty-fifty allocation of seats between faculty and students is the best we can imagine. Any advantage given to either side would render the proposal unacceptable to the side slighted.

The only objection we can see to Dr. Owen's draft of the senate proposal is that students are not given complete control over those affairs which pertain only to them. While the faculty would have complete control over appointments, promotions and tenure (without which the proposal would have no chance of passage), the students will not gain complete control over student activities such as the Levering Hall programs, and the Student Activities Commission.

Nevertheless, the proposal as it stands would do much to increase student involvement and influence at Hopkins. Moreover, once faculty members see that the student body is not a monolithic monster which occasionally rears its ogreish head to cause trouble, students may gain an even greater measure of control over their existence.

Everyone seems mildly optimistic about the proposal's chances for passage by the Academic Council. But no one can say for sure what that august body will decide. There is the distinct possibility that the Council will swallow the proposal and send it to one of its committees. That kind of digestion takes approximately four to six months. (It has also been the custom that the students get nothing but the excrement.)

In many ways it has been the students who have made the introduction of such a proposal possible. Hopkins is showing, in its own subdued way, some tremors from the widespread "academic revolution." But students cannot now sit back and "let them take it from here." We do not advocate going out on strike at this point or anything else that dramatic. Those histrionics are precisely the kind of thing which this proposal should stave off. But students have to make it clear that they do favor the creation of a senate or some body which is in power and is constituted of students and faculty. Telling one's professors should accomplish this. Equally important, students have to make it clear that they would be more than mildly upset if such a body is not created in the near future. This should not constitute a threat. No one is going to bomb Homewood House if this proposal is scrapped. However, if the faculty is genuinely concerned about involving students, a unified and vocal student body would aid greatly in the process.



## Of Students and Studies Black

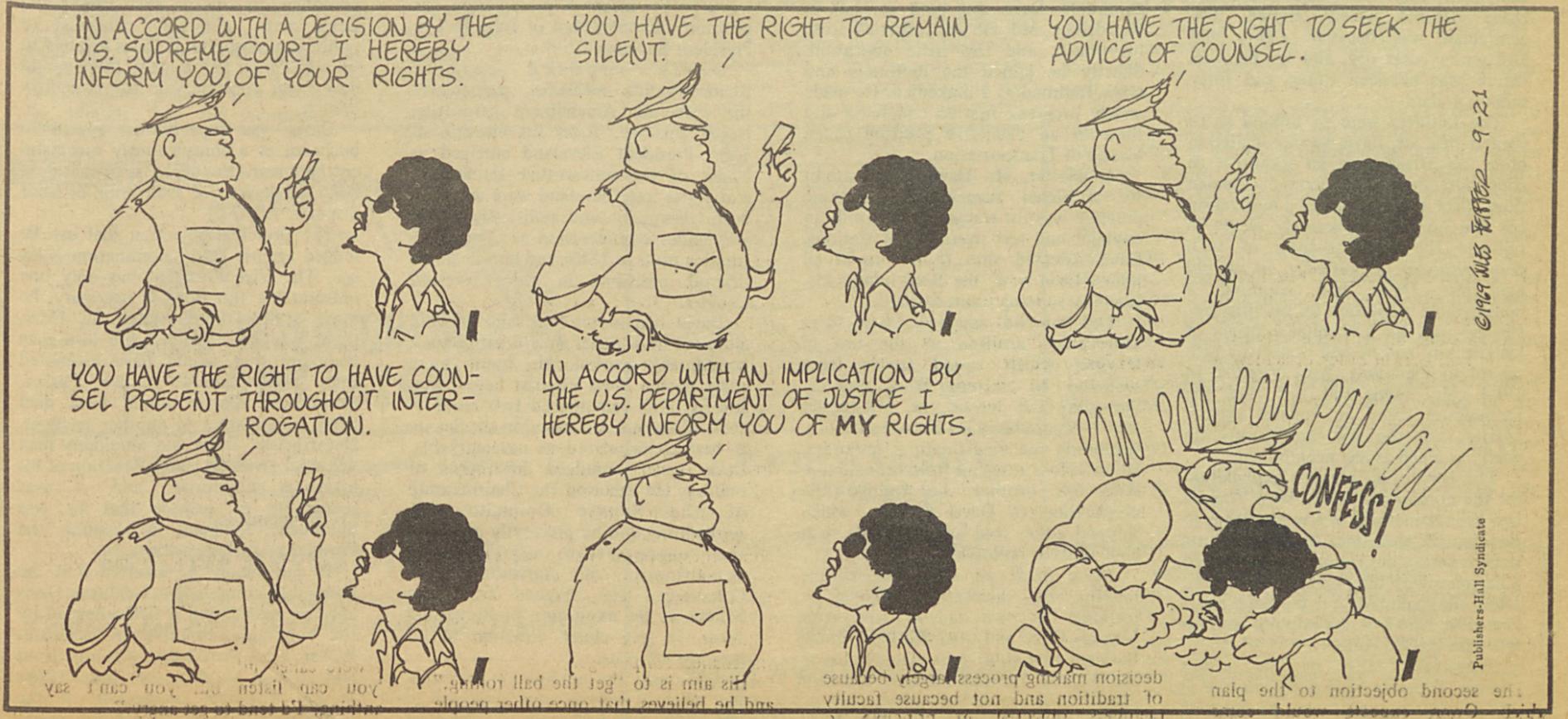
There is really no mystery in the fact that each year Hopkins plans to increase the enrolment of black students and every year the enrolment remains small.

There is really very little at Hopkins which can attract black students.

The academic atmosphere on this campus would lead one to believe that no black students attend Hopkins at all. A special resolution is being prepared for presentation to the Academic Council. The resolution attempts to give departments incentives to find qualified black professors. Any department which finds a qualified black professor may offer him a job regardless of whether a vacancy exists on that department's faculty. Hopefully a department will soon submit the name of a black professor that the Academic Council may pass on his credentials. Hopefully they will then hire him as a professor-Hopkins' only black professor. Possibly another will join him-possibly we might even reach a reasonable number of black faculty members.

This resolution shows that members of the university community have realized that a problem exists. It does not show that they realize the extent of the problem or that they are really dedicated to eradicating it. Consider that the Southern Institute (the History Department's highly touted appendage) purports to teach black history as an integral part of its program. The only course on black history is taught by a white man whose competence black students have privately doubted.

The only course which remotely pertains to black studies is Dr. Cohen's course on African History. Even this course does little to enlighten people about blacks in America today. Perhaps with Harvard's creation of a Black Studies Department, Hopkins will feel it is sufficiently fashionable to teach black studies. Until Hopkins begins to do so, we can not expect any change in black enrolment.



## FEATURES

# Oh, He's Our Marijuana Mama\*

By SETH FELDMAN

The United States is within a year, three years at most, of legalizing marijuana and possibly hashish. That may not be all good but the situation is as inevitable as it is comical. For the powers that be have exhausted every possible course of action in dealing with drug use, except the most obvious, rational course, that of acceptance. A brief history then, to show how the proverbial monkey, pounding on his proverbial typewriter will in the very near future present us with a letter-perfect dictionary:

Problems in the modern world are synthesized in response to social needs. A chemical company finding itself with a lot of sweet smelling goo will not go sniffing around body cavities looking for a smelly spot. Instead, as Galbraith noted in *The New Industrial State*, it will "create a demand." In this case, it will find a likely location, convince the consumer that what he has there is a problem spot and offer the product as a solution to the problem which, one advertising campaign ago, did not exist.

The drug "problem" was created in just such a manner. In the mid 1930's, the Federal Government was stuck with a supply of surplus solutions in the form of Federal Agents idled by the repeal of prohibition. At the same time, two widely polarized groups were stuck with their own peculiar types of surplus solutions looking for a problem. Organized crime had an intricate and well-polished blackmarket and smuggling apparatus originally designed for bootlegging, while organized conservatism and the professional morality pushers had a philosophy of abstinence that had been frustrated and negated by the failure of prohibition.

A fourth group, the newly revitalized liquor lobby, provided a catalyst for the marijuana prohibition by putting its weight behind the effort that would result in a near monopoly for its product.

All the solutions went on to create their problem. The Feds coagulated around the infant (b. 1930) Federal Bureau of Narcotics which sold the new prohibition with the kind of scare tactics that were a joke to rational, much less knowledgeable, minds. The upper crust *Literary Digest* set, happy to find something to

banish, echoed this "killer weed" propaganda. (By the way, if you've ever wondered why your parents feel the way they do about drugs, ask them about the kind of things they were told in the '30's.)

The Mafia, and the smaller units of organized crime found themselves, once again, in business. True, the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 was not as strong a subsidy of crime as was the Volstead Act. But by taking something that had become an established product (if for only a small minority) and illegalizing it, the government was creating the base of a criminal market and was, in fact, giving that market a bit of a push with its negative publicity (and what does a criminal market use for advertising? The law's negative publicity).

There being an awful lot of people in the 1930's, that golden era of facism, who simply would not do what the government forbade, a large part of the mind-softening market was safely in the hands of the liquor industry. The industry liked it that way. Indeed, when the war years created an enormous demand for chemical relaxation it was the alcohol people who reaped the lion's share of the profits as well as the priceless opportunity to condition an entire generation to the favorable acceptance of their wares. Daddy, who had been scarred shitless about drugs by pre-war propaganda, was conditioned to the warm comfort of that handy flask he carried for the duration.

So the tight coalition continued through the forties and fifties, all the diverse elements of society happily and profitably solving the problem they had created. There had been some trouble when the original problem of the "killer weed" had been challenged by those (i.e. *The Mayor's Committee on Marijuana Report*, New York, 1944) who were in possession of enough medical statistics and raw courage to protest that it just wasn't so, that the big deadly boogie man had no clothes. But this problem of the problem had been solved by modifying the myth to the allegation that marijuana and hashish inevitably led to heroin addiction. This new lie was enough to push the coalition to its apex, the passage of the newer, tougher 1956 Narcotic Control Act, the Magna Carta of dope persecution.

What then has happened in the 1960's to weaken the coalition? First, as a result of both an increasing liberal trend in government, as well as an increasing disillusionment with government, the influence and prestige of repressive agencies like the FNB suffered (at

least in the earlier part of the decade). As a result of this weakening of mindless awe toward the government, more and more individuals became receptive to the idea of defying government when government stood between them and their personal desires and social beliefs (i.e. the civil rights drives).

The increase in the marijuana market is explained by three additional factors: First, the increase in importance and influence of those groups who had been most familiar with the drug all along—blacks, musicians and the poor. Secondly, the maturing of a new generation that had been relatively unmolested by the scare tactics, a generation with money and with time to experiment and a generation educated not to believe in old myths. Thirdly, increased contact with narcotics resulting from travel to such popped pastures as Vietnam and the 50 state university systems.

There is a fourth factor, something like a "spirit of the times", a special kind of mental anguish that encourages extreme mental solutions or quests for these solutions. But it would take a veritable Ed Mendelsohn of speculative sociology to try to detail that, here, now.

End of history. Today the coalition stands before us weakened, withered in agony in such grotesque manifestations as the Baltimore busts and (trumpets, drums) *Operation Intercept*. The Baltimore busts are a pathetic excuse for cops to screw kids, something they would find a reason for doing even if the cannabis plant were nothing but a source of hemp. Children, the Baltimore busts have not hurt major pushers, have not interfered with the heroin trade, have not even disturbed the peaceful cohabitation between the police and the Mafia. The amount of people arrested with more than \$100 worth of drugs can be counted on the fingers of no hands. The pigs have merely succeeded in ruining a lot of lives, that's all, thanks.

And *Operation Intercept*? Sure, it will keep a lot of Narc's off welfare, will even let the armed forces use some of that nifty keen hardware upon which they squander our grandchildren's money. But who do you think is going to get caught? A couple of California hippies? Some asshole in his private airplane? Certainly, smuggling will be harder. A lot of small timers will be forced out of business. But the big enterprise (and we are living under the party of big business) will be

(Continued on page 9)

\* As Sung to the Tune of:  
"Honolulu Lulu"

## Our American Heritage

# Parker Picks H.G. Davis for Clean-Up

By EDMENDELSON

The Democratic nomination of Henry Gassaway Davis for Vice President in 1904 is one of the few nominations which is less easy to explain than the selection of Alton B. Parker for President. In the ensuing campaign, only two facts about Mr. Davis became widely known. The gentleman was between eighty and eighty-one years old, and his personal future was between thirty and forty million dollars.

The faithless were so unkind as to suggest that Mr. Davis was nominated in order to afford him an incentive to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. That this was indeed a motivation for the nomination scarcely serves to mitigate the unpleasantness of such crass cynicism. Admittedly, in his old age Mr. Davis had acquired a considerable reputation for munificence. He had paid for a hospital in honor of his late son, and he had donated a high school to Piedmont, West Virginia. In 1904, Mr. Davis did not find the Democratic party an equally worthy charity, and he did not contribute nearly as much as had been hoped.

The only other obvious explanation for the nomination is that West Virginia had been something of a weathervane in presidential elections. In ten contests since entering the Union, she had voted nine times with the popular majority. In 1880 she balloted for Winfield Scott Hancock, who lost the popular vote by less than 10,000 votes.

Admittedly two of the state's choices, Tilden in 1876 and Cleveland in 1888, won the popular vote while losing the electoral vote. Nevertheless, the

state's record as a weathervane was good. John Alderson, who placed Davis in nomination for Vice President, noted that West Virginia had a tendency to vote with the nation.

It can be affirmed that Mr. Davis' life was the sort of poverty-to-wealth saga which myriad Americans would find admirable. Davis was born in 1823 in Woodstock, Md. He was fatherless from his youth, and had little education. Shortly he joined the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a brakeman. He made steady progress, first to conductor and then to an executive position called Master of Transportation.

As Master, Mr. Davis gained credit for a signal success. The existing practice was for trains to travel only in daylight and rest overnight at stations. Davis directed that trains run at all hours. Even now, the B&O honors Mr. Davis by running trains at night.

The railroad assigned Davis to a supervisory position in the area in Virginia which would secede from secession to become West Virginia. Surveying the terrain, he determined that he could build his fortune faster by exploiting the area's natural resources. He therefore resigned from the railroad. With his brother, he formed the corporation of Davis & Bro., which shipped coke, coal and timber to such large users as railroads.

Davis made an enormous fortune rapidly. He facilitated shipping by forming his own railway, the West Virginia Coke and Coal Railroad, which he later sold at an appreciated value to the Wabash. He also acquired sufficient capital to organize the Piedmont Bank. Davis began to express himself

politically as a natural outgrowth of his celebrity in his part of the state. He was always a conservative Democrat, save for an early period when he supported Henry Clay. In the Civil War he opposed the secession of West Virginia from Virginia. He desired the preservation of the Union, but did not believe that was a proper means of preservation. His position resembled that of John Bell or President Buchanan.

Davis opposed certain Reconstruction measures, particularly the Fifteenth Amendment permitting Negro suffrage. After his election in 1884 President Cleveland emerged as leader of the conservative Democrats, and Davis and Cleveland were amicable both personally and politically. Davis was under consideration as Cleveland's running mate in 1884, and he was thrice offered positions in the Cleveland Cabinet.

Davis had never lost an election, although he had not sought office for a considerable period. He spent some years in the West Virginia Legislature, and in 1871 commenced two terms in the U.S. Senate. His career in the Senate is best characterized as unremarkable. Davis never indulged in flights of oratory. He achieved the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and he preciently proposed the organization of Executive departments of Agriculture and Commerce. He resigned from the Senate at the expiration of his second term to give closer direction to his business interests.

Obviously the nomination of Davis, like that of Parker, was designed to appeal to the followers of Cleveland

rather than to those who idolized Bryan. Davis, like Parker, could claim party regularity; he had voted for Bryan twice, albeit without discernible enthusiasm. It could not be said that Davis' nomination expanded the Democratic vote from that which Parker could have achieved alone. There is an advantage to this, in that Parker and Davis were admirably congenial in political philosophy. If Davis had had to succeed Parker as President, there would have been continuity in the Executive branch.

Davis was expected to appeal to business, as a conspicuously successful entrepreneur. He might also appeal to labor, as he favored arbitration of labor disputes.

The principal objection that can be lodged against Davis' nomination is his age. The Vice President has only one indisputable function: if necessary, he must outlive the President. In 1904, there was no chartered life insurance company that would have estimated that Davis could outlive Parker. Admittedly, Parker could have died from assassination or another accident. Nevertheless, Davis was an elderly man who had given up active direction of his business enterprise, and it was reasonable to suspect that he was dubiously equipped to assume the Presidency at short notice.

It can finally be asserted that the honorable, conservative, lackluster Davis ably complemented a ticket headed by the honorable, conservative, lackluster Parker. Next week I shall wax ambitious and attempt to place the Parker ticket in the historical perspective of the post-Reconstruction Democratic party.

# Abbie and Paul Gross Out City

By ART LEVINE

Two of Lenny Bruce's children came to Baltimore last weekend, bearing the Revolution. Accompanying Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman and *Realist* editor Paul Krassner were the less savory aspects of the Revolution—David Peel and the Lower East Side, and a genuine SDS contingent, complete with NLF flag and ready-made chants.

The entire program was arranged by the freaks-in-residence at UMBC in Catonsville, also known as Greaser College, U.S.A.

David Peel's group was preceded by three seemingly endless sets by some local groups, and when Peel came on, I felt my body tremble with a new sensation: nausea. David Peel and the Lower East Side is a group of four tone-deaf acid freaks who decided one day to put on dark shades and become a "revolutionary rock group." Peel, a hoarse-voiced punk from some dark alley group in Brooklyn, is the group's leader, and he is distinguished only by his total lack of musical ability. Peel and his group were also limited by their inability to play more than two chords. But they made the most of their unfortunate handicap, and their varied repertoire included such songs as, "Have a Marijuana," "legalize Marijuana," "Make Marijuana Legal," and, everyone's favorite, "I Love Marijuana." Peel, though, can do more than sing, and in a charming 25 minute interlude of rapid-fire wit, he came out with such knee-slappers as, "Moses was the first hippie, because he broke the tablets into two!"

The audience was remarkably passive in the face of such an onslaught of mediocrity. Peel's group, however, has a record out on Elektra, and you can't help but admire Peel's ability in conning the record executives. After Peel had mercifully cleared the stage, we all went into the gym to see a well-done film on Chicago.

### The Two Funnies

In any case, I was soon outside again, waiting to see the two funniest revolutionaries in America.

Both Krassner and Hoffman have been around for a while, and although they have become more pro-violence as our government gets more repressive, they are still as clever as ever.

Using the yardstick that all great satire is in bad taste, Krassner must be considered one of the best satirists in America. The motto of his magazine, *Realist*, is "Our only sacred cow is irreverence," and he has indeed lived up to it.

### Krassner and Pyne

For example, Paul Krassner's appearance on the Joe Pyne Shoe must surely stand as one of the great moments in American television, although it was entirely bleeped off the air.

When Pyne, an amputee, started insulting Krassner

about Paul's acne, Krassner responded to Pyne, "Do you take off your wooden leg before you make love to your wife?" Before the startled Pyne could respond with his usual moroni insult, Krassner added, "Or do you USE your wooden leg to make love to your wife?"

Krassner also once put forth a novel suggestion to speed abortion reform—rape all wives of legislators who voted against it. Paul imagined the poor wife saying to her husband, "Don't give me any of that 'living fetus' crap, you shmuck!"

Not surprisingly, Krassner says that the only two people who ever really influenced him were Lenny Bruce, and Abbie Hoffman.

### Hoffman in Trouble

Abbie Hoffman is by now one of the most famous revolutionaries in America. A veteran of civil rights activities and the antiwar movement, Abbie has become the leader of those freak-out masters, the Yippies. Although, Abbie Hoffman delights in put-ons, he is now in serious trouble.

Hoffman, along with seven other antiwar leaders, is being tried in Chicago for conspiracy to incite a riot, stemming out of Daley's attempt to save face after the 1968 debacle at the Democratic Convention. Hoffman and the others may face ten years in jail, but he looked in good spirits anyway last weekend.

Before giving samples from their speeches, I will have to indulge in the Apogetic Liberal Syndrome. In other words, I don't agree with everything they say.

Krassner, dressed in a blue-denim outfit, spoke first. His wiseguy Jewish accent fitted perfectly the tenor of his speech. Seated behind him was that SDS contingent, and Krassner had to suffer through their cries of "male chauvinist" and "revisionist pig" as he made his comments. Mere written excerpts can only give you a pale facsimile of the real thing, so picture, if you can, a curly-haired guy grasping a mike, and rapping in a special way to the audience.

"Did you dig the Miss America contest? What they should have had, instead of the usual bullshit talent contest, was a REAL talent contest. I mean, Miss New York would show how to put a diaphragm with one finger. And Miss Michigan would top her by saying, 'Listen, babe, I can shoot heroin without a needle!', and then she does it with an ice-pick! Then Bert Parks would close the show by saying, 'Very nice, girls.'"

The Women's Liberation Front girly really started cursing Krassner when he launched into his next bit.

### Dirty Jokes

"I've always tried to picture what the candidates would be like in bed with their wives. Like, I can see George Romney ejaculating prematurely. Nixon, you know, doesn't say, 'I'm coming! I'm coming!' but, 'Let

me make one thing very clear.' And Rockefeller, of course, doesn't know what position to take."

He continued, "Everybody's been talking about *Easy Rider* as a great revolutionary film, that really defines a new morality. But I have an idea for a film that will really be revolutionary and polarize the entire nation. What I'd like to see is a classy stag film, in Technicolor, with a good plot structure and beautiful photography. And it won't have just snatches of snatches, like in 'I am Curious,' but real spread shots, insertions, and so on. THAT would be a pioneering film!"

Krassner paused, and then started talking about the war, getting more serious as he went on.

### The Real Gap

"I wonder," he said, "whether Walter Cronkite included Ho Chi Minh as part of the weekly body count." After the SDS chant of "Ho Lives!" died down, he started talking again.

"The real generation gap is between a 19 year old college kid worried about his career and a 14 year old Vietnamese child risking his life fighting the Americans."

Before introducing Abbie, he concluded, "As long as others aren't free, I'm not, so I try to see things through the eyes of a Vietnamese child."

Abbie bounced on stage next, dressed in all brown, and started talking as his wild hair was whipped by a cool breeze. He sounds like a hip Boston taxi driver, with the adjective "fucking" liberally sprinkled throughout his speech.

### Big Sluggery

"This trial, man, ain't a trial — it's the World Series in the American League of Injustice. It's the Chicago Eight against the Washington Kangaroos, but we're bringing in some big sluggers—and they're all left-fielders. Some of our big guns are Dave Dellinger of the Paris Peace Feelers and Rennie Davis of the Hanoi Roses. Like, maybe you think I should be sad about all this, but I'm not weeping any tears. Because, dig, an indictment from the Federal government is like an Academy Award to me."

Concluding, Hoffman talked about his turn towards violence as a tactic. "We used to be flower children, but now we've grown thorns. In order to survive, we must learn to fight. I'm for using molotov cocktails—better living through chemistry!"

But for the up-tight powers-that-be, all hope is not lost. Abbie wants to end the generation gap. "Yeah, man ending the generation gap is the first part of the Yippie program," he said, "we wanna kill all the parents — that'll end the gap."

For both Abbie and Paul, there has been much in recent years to turn them sour, but there is a lot in what they say that might make poor Lenny smile, in that Great Nightclub in The Sky.

## Just Take a Toke; It's Springtime

(Continued from page 8)

burdened with nothing but an excuse for raising prices, will be threatened with nothing but a even bigger slice of the market.

Yet the Baltimore busts and old *Operation Catch-22* are good omens. There has been a lot of loose talk, and it makes sense, that the famous (or infamous) Nixon pragmatism will be brought to bear on the marijuana dispute. The talk is that Nixon must see for himself that the marijuana prohibition is as

unenforceable as its alcoholic ancestor (hence the current ludicreries). Once this point becomes so obvious than ever an Agnew could see it, there will be a 180 degree turn on the part of the Government. Some steps toward legalization will be taken.

Supporting this theory are the little tidbits of information that seem to suggest a push for legalization. Tobacco companies, beginning to feel the anti-cigarette squeeze, are buying land in areas very favorable for growing you know what. One large tobacco concern has

copyrighted the trade names "Acapulco Gold" and "Pot." *Virginia Slims* are obviously tobacco filled joints, produced to get the public used to the shape.

The Federal Government, for its part, is growing large quantities of marijuana, ostensibly for testing purposes. Yet, in growing high grade grass, Washington's agricultural experts will no doubt pick up useful tips that will help insure the abundance of any American cash crop.

There is then, a new coalition forming, a new set of forces offering a solution to the problem created in the thirties. There is a tobacco industry fighting to retain its immense profit margin; a Federal Government sympathetic to big business (which will continue to use its agents to insure a monopoly for the tobacco industry); a Mafia which having already made its second fortune, might settle down to reinvesting this fortune in other enterprises; a liquor industry, safely recovered from the Volstead Act, more willing to split the take and lastly, organized conservatism, which, after it puts everyone in his assigned concentration camp, could care less about what he smokes there.

Thus, marijuana, saved from the throes of irrational persecution, dumped into the corrupt world of the deodorant solution: Can you see the television commercials? the LIFE magazine spreads? the drug store displays? Insane. Inane. From folklore to garbage, from smuggling to Labor Day Specials. Smoke in security, pay the price.

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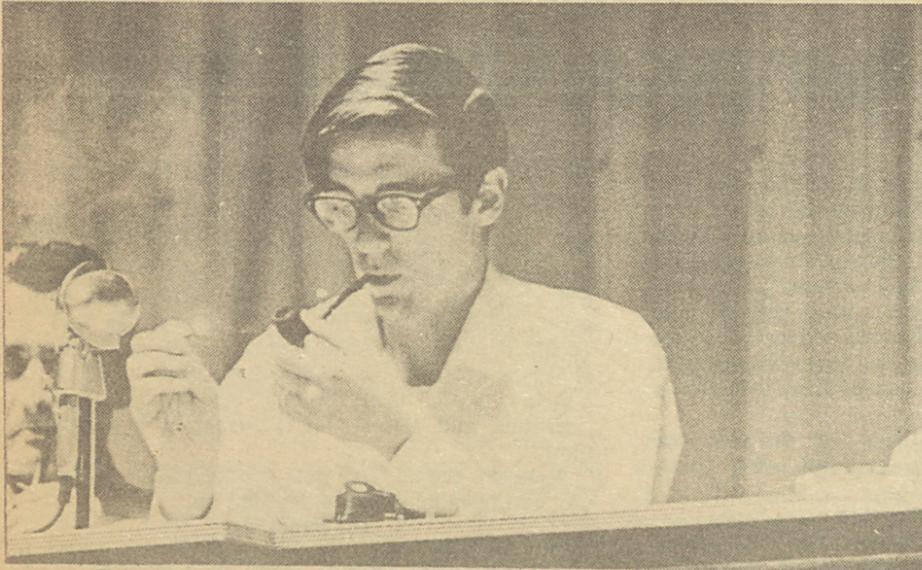
Last June, before final examinations, one student was found guilty of an honor violation and was 'blacklisted' (that is, he was warned that if he were to be found guilty of a second honor violation he would probably be expelled from Hopkins) and withdrawn from the course involved.

Last June, after final examinations, four students were found guilty of honor violations and each was 'blacklisted' and failed in the course involved.

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Program in Levering

# Symposium Debates 'Who's in Charge'



Robert Cotter: "Apparently it takes a grant to make the University relevant."



Lincoln Gordon: "People should go to Gilman Hall rather than Homewood House."



Facing the assembled students, Administration officials and student leaders examine the question of "Who's in Charge." From left to right: Dr. Lincoln Gordon, President of Hopkins; Dr. William Bevan, Vice President and Provost; Robert Cotter, President of the Graduate Organization, John Guess, President of the S.C. and Dean Allyn Kimball.

In the first of a series of "University-wide convocations," student and Administration officials attempted to answer the question "Who's in Charge?"

President Lincoln Gordon, Dr. William Bevan, Graduate Organization President Robert Cotter, S.C. President John Guess and Dean Allyn Kimball all offered their views of the University's "power structure" with widely differing results.

Dr. Gordon began his prepared speech with what he termed "an elementary civics lesson." After a complicated explanation of the legal formation of the University, including a listing of all Vice-Presidents and Deans of Homewood, Gordon concluded that "the actual distribution of power at Homewood is different from the legal arrangements."

"Divisional and department autonomy is the generally accepted rule here," he said. "There is not one person in charge." He indicated that the faculty of the school holds general control over academic policy.

It is for this reason that the Student Council was able to present its proposal for a new non-academic course without Dr. Gordon's approval.

#### Go To Gilman

Gordon further indicated that there are two major groups of power on the campus: the Deans' offices and the Academic Council. The other groups noted were the Student Council, the joint academic committees and the twenty-six departments at Homewood.

"People with complaints should go to Gilman Hall rather than Homewood House," concluded Gordon.

Robert Cotter echoed Dr. Gordon's remarks. "The faculty here regards student power as minimal," he said, "and at odds with its own power."

He noted that the faculty likes to think of itself as a ruler and, therefore, is often unwilling to initiate structural changes which put that power in question. Cotter lamented the fact that students are "ruled and not rulers on this campus."

#### Where oh Where?

Cotter also scored the administration for its apparent laxness in dealing with workers' grievances. He noted that last year a committee to handle such problems was formed by the Administration. "Where is that committee now?" he asked. "It hasn't done anything for the workers."

In addition to the Grievance Committee, Cotter noted that the Administration had been unwilling to admit black students into the University in any great number. He reported however, that the School for Advance International Studies has recently received a grant allowing minority student to attend SAIS. The Rockefeller Foundation is supplying tuition for those involved.

"Apparently it takes a grant to make the University relevant," Cotter commented.

This convocation is the first in a series of meetings between students and Administration officials. The idea grew out of the SDS sponsored take-over of Homewood House last year. At that time Gordon promised that he would meet on a regular basis with the student body in an effort to dispel the idea that he is isolated from the students.

## Hopkins Center Organized to Study City Affairs

By HOWARD LEVENSON  
Staff Member

Although the crowded, filthy slums of East Baltimore are intellectually and socially miles away from the stately Georgian buildings of the Homewood campus, the forces that may bridge this gap have been set into motion. These forces are latent in the Center of Urban Affairs, created by Hopkins last spring and headquartered in East Baltimore.

The Homewood branch of the Center is headed by Dr. Robert Crain, a professor in social relations. Working with him are Dr. Peter Rossi, also of the social relations department, and Dr. Matthew Crenson, who has a joint appointment to the departments of social relations and political science. These three men are operating a workshop, structured as a graduate-level social relations course, that is aimed at studying citizen participation in the government of Baltimore City.

The idea for the study was conceived by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Each student in the workshop is assigned to a citizens' participation group, such as an independent neighborhood group or a Target Area Council of the Baltimore Community Action Agency. Professor Crenson emphasized that the students will be participants as well as observers, that they will not just sit back at meetings and take notes, but will take an active part in the groups' activities, if the groups' opinions are in line with their own.

Crenson outlined the two main objectives of the study: to find the impact of citizen participation on the bureaucracy of the city, and to find the effect of this participation on the citizens themselves. He said that the study was an excellent opportunity for

the students to learn about not only the "guts of the city," but also the styles and techniques of different citizen groups and their varying degrees of effectiveness.

In addition to the research conducted at Homewood, the East Baltimore branch of the Center plans demographic studies of the city for various municipal and local agencies, as well as research in the field of manpower training. The Center will also provide lecturers for interested community groups.

Pat Barry, an administrator at the East Baltimore headquarters, reports that all staff positions have been filled. The final acquisition was that of Mr. Eugene Feinblatt, a local attorney. Mr. Feinblatt was formerly a corporation lawyer, and at one time served as director of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Association.

He will be co-director with Dr. Sol Levine, who has served as professor and Chairman of the Department of Behavioral Sciences at the Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. Mr. Feinblatt will deal with the community aspects of the Center's programs, and Dr. Levine, with the university aspects. Dr. Margaret Bright, a demographer who will serve as research director, completes the staff of the East Baltimore branch.

The organization of the Center of Urban Affairs is felt by some to be in response to Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro's suggestion that the University take a more active part in affairs of the city. The Mayor recommended last spring that the University both take advantage of and contribute to the city by incorporating some of its programs with city connected projects.

# The "Free State" Keeps Its Colors Straight

In defiance of federal law, but in keeping with provincial Southern tradition, Maryland state colleges are divided DE FACTO along strict racial lines.

Maryland, the "Free State", stands to lose \$29 million in federal aid to higher education unless it submits acceptable desegregation plans to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) by November.

The original HEW desegregation directive was issued last March with a 120 day time limit. However, the State College Board of Trustees, charged with drawing up the plan, received an extension of the deadline.

The extension reflects numerous charges that the Nixon Administration, to thydiscomfort of HEW Secretary Robert Finch, is handling Southern integration cases with "kid gloves."

### 99% White

The University of Maryland at College Park, one of the nation's largest schools, is 99 per cent white. Morgan State College in Baltimore is 97 per cent black. A survey of the rest of the state's public colleges shows that the trend is omnipresent.

Morgan State President, Dr. Martin W. Jenkins, believes that "substantial

racial integration... on a voluntary basis" will not be achieved on state campuses in the near future.

Jenkins asserted that although Morgan State "is at this point in its history a Negro--- or predominantly Negro-- institution," it has never been racially segregated. His views reflect a common attitude of "defensive pessimism."

In preliminary compliance with the HEW order, the State Board of Trustees commissioned a \$12,000 study of the college segregation problem by Sidney Hollander Associates, an independent Baltimore consultant firm.

### "Taken for Granted"

The Hollander report found that, for most students, "the question of race simply does not arise in choosing a college." It is "taken for granted" that "the choice takes place within the framework of colleges of one's own race."

White students say they consider black schools inferior to white. Black students avoid white schools because of "racism, segregation, and location," according to the report.

White students at predominantly black schools talk of their experiences as enjoyable and unaffected by color

lines; black at white schools disagree.

Recently, the Board of Trustees asked each of the state colleges to submit its own proposals for desegregation.

Using the Hollander report and the individual plans of each college as a base, the Board then formulated an outline plan for desegregation aimed at compliance with HEW guidelines. The deadline for submission of the plan in its final form is October 32.

### Outline Plan

The outline plan was issued in the form of a policy directive suggesting that the Board:

1. Publicize the fact that state colleges are open to all, regardless of race, creed, or color, and continue its recruitment efforts by means of multiracial student recruitment teams and concentration on economically and culturally deprived students;

2. Make multi-racial personnel policies more visible by recruiting and employing "other-race" faculty members, administrative personnel, and classified personnel; by operating faculty exchange programs among the state colleges; by extending invitations to "other-race" guest lecturers and other prominent individuals to address

student or extra-curricular gatherings; and by designating individuals to coordinate activities designed to achieve a more representative racial balance on that campus;

3. Encourage full student mobility within the state college system. (Students could take courses at a campus other than their home campus.);

4. Offer financial aid to economically and culturally deprived students;

5. Hold counseling sessions with selected high school students in order to imbue them with a desire to attend and graduate from college;

6. Offer compensatory programs to prepare economically and culturally deprived students for college;

7. Have each state college submit an annual report on the progress achieved in bringing about a racial balance on campus; and

8. Request the establishment of full-cost scholarships for students attending predominantly "other-race" colleges.

Governor Marvin Mandel has already allocated \$250,000 to the state college system for use in recruitment programs designed to attract "other-race" students.

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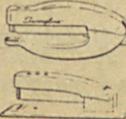


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# Chavez, Grape Strike Organizer, Will Speak About Boycott Today

Cesar Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, will bring his campaign for a nation-wide grape boycott to the Hopkins campus today.

Chavez is to speak in Shriver Hall at 2 p.m. On Saturday he will lead a picketing rally at the Ingleside Shopping Center in Catonsville at 10 a.m.

According to Time Magazine, Chavez comes from a background of poverty and prejudice that motivated him to lead Mexican-American grape pickers in an attempt to move out of impoverishment. Chavez began his campaign in 1962 by organizing the United Farm Workers Association (UFWA). Its first meeting, in 1962, drew 287 people - - in less than a year the organization had a membership of 1,000.

### Publishing Misfit

Chavez then initiated the publication of a union newspaper - called El Malcriado (The Misfit) whose circulation is now 18,000. In 1964 the union had grown enough to challenge the authority of the grape growers. Teh NFWA took a grower to court for paying less than the \$1.25 minimum wage. The proceedings lasted months but finally a small wage increase was won for the workers.

Chavez has continually had difficulty in maintaining a consistent following. This is mainly due to the crushing financial need for the Mexican-American workers to stay employed. Also the grape workers are a highly transient group and tend to be indifferent to the union.

### Grape Grips

A boycott was started in 1967 to add pressure on the growers to recognize and arbitrate with the union. The ban originally affected only grapes from the Guimarra Vineyards Corporation, the largest producer of table grapes in the United States. It later expanded to cover all grapes because Guimarra began to sell its grapes through other growers.

The boycott has gradually become effective throughout the nation and in Great Britain and Scandinavian countries. Nationwide grape sales were off 12% in 1968 and at the start of this year sales were down 15%. In June ten growers in California agreed to talk with the union, but this group is responsible for only 12% of the grapes produced in California.

Many politicians have supported the efforts of Chavez, perhaps the first of these was the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Others who have backed the workers are Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Senator Jacob Javits and Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley.

### Alexander the Grape

California's actor-Governor Ronald Reagan has denounced the efforts of Chavez and his followers as "immoral". Another California screenmen turned politico, Senator George Murphy has called the movement "dishonest."

In Hawaii the Young Americans for Freedom organized an airlift of the forbidden fruit from the mainland to give the islanders a better supply of grapes. They urged all who were "starved for the sight of a California grape to come to the airport."

In Washington grapes have not been served in the House of Representatives dining rooms for months, but the Senate restaurant still serves large quantities each week.

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- Tuesday, October 7-WAYNE ST. UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW; Group Meeting at 1 p.m. in Barton Hall Conference Room
- Monday, October 27-NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMSTRN.
- Tuesday, October 28-WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (St. Louis) BUSINESS SCHOOL
- Wednesday, October 29-UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL
- Wednesday, November 5-NORTHWESTERN UNIV.-MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
- Thursday, November 6-UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA BUSINESS SCHOOL
- Wednesday, November 12-COLUMBIA BUSINESS SCHOOL
- Wednesday, November 19-DARTMOUTH-AMOS TUCK SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMSTRN.
- Thursday, November 20-UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BUSINESS SCHOOL
- Wednesday, December 3-BOSTON UNIV. LAW SCHOOL

EXAMINATION DATES (Federal Gov't, Dept. of State, etc.)  
DEPT. OF STATE AND USIA FOREIGN SERVICE EXAM-File by October 24 to take exam on December 6, 1969.  
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY-Liberal Arts majors-File by October 8 to take exam on October 18, 1969. File by November 21 to take exam on December 6, 1969  
Graduate students and seniors in non-science fields who are interested in government careers should take the Federal Service Entrance Exam early in the academic year. Exams are given monthly through May.  
APPLICATIONS FOR ABOVE EXAMS AVAILABLE IN PLACEMENT BUREAU, 190 WHITEHEAD HALL  
Seniors who have not received August letter from Placement Bureau and those who have received letter, but have not responded should contact the Placement Bureau as soon as possible.

## APPLICATIONS FOR STUDENT-FACULTY COMMITTEES IN THE MAIL ROOMS

- *Bookstore Committee*
- *Library Committee*
- *Committee on Undergraduate Student Affairs*
- *Parking Committee*
- *Curriculum Study Committee*
- *Committee on Undergraduate Student Relations*
- *Committee on Student Housing*
- *Committee on Student Health*

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# Correspondence



To the Editors:

Wandering through the labyrinthine corridors of Gilman Hall (perhaps the first undergraduate to penetrate its most hidden recesses), I overheard the following conversation:

**Chairman:** I called this meeting to discuss the regrettable disclosure of our undergraduate policy in the NEWSLETTER, vol. LXXIV, no. 2 (September 19, 1969), p. 5. D.C., you've been here the longest; since 1922, to be exact (see Myron P. Gildernsipe, ET AL., HULLABALLOO, 1923, p. 42). How have our predecessors avoided the undergraduates?

**Don't Care:** Don't ask me. I retired last year, humpff, humpff... However, when I was an under-gra-djew-aite, during Cleveland's first administration, humpff, humpff... they had assistant professors for that sort of thing.

**Chairman:** But we do have some—two...

**Hilly:** Who are they? I never saw them?

**Chairman:** Just off hand, I don't quite recall... a lamentable lapsus. But if you'll check the Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, 1969), p. 59...

**Poke:** Sure, you know 'em Hilly. The cute, curly-headed one who got his picture in the paper and the tall one who dresses up like a Navajo Indian.

**Chairman:** I liked your theory, D.C., "one graduate is equivalent in time to about thirty undergraduates," (NEWS-LETTER, LOC. CIT.). How much time is a graduate worth?

**Don't Care:** I'm retired. But when I was an under-gra-djew-aite during the Buchanan administration, humpff, humpff...

**Chairman:** What do you think, Poke?

**Poke:** Aw, gee, I give 'em about five minutes a month if they can catch me. How about a quick jog around the campus, guys?

**Chairman:** Pipe down, Poke—and put down the barbells.

**Poke:** Aw, fellas, I gotta keep in shape.

**Chairman:** Hilly?

**Hilly:** Graduates? Three to four

minutes of intense intersubjective confrontation per month.

**Chairman:** Let me see, hmm... that makes over a minute a year for each undergraduate English major. I gave them nearly that last year. How about you, Poke?

**Poke:** Don't push me. What d'ya expect? I was on half-sabbatical. You don't want me to mess up the other half, do you? Never saw one outside the gym the whole year.

**Chairman:** Hilly?

**Hilly:** I gave my intersubjectivity course three years ago—they were so surprised they gave me a good teaching prize with a year off. What worries me is that this article may set off a general REVEILLE, Poulet's COGITO.

**Chairman:** STUDIES IN HUMAN TIME (Baltimore, 1956), p. 14... or was it p. 15... or p. 19?...

**Hilly:** Curious notion of interpersonal relations in an undifferentiated time-space continuum implying the desirability of contact between

naturally discontinuous subjectivities, professional and ETUDIEN-TINE.

**Poke:** Hey, guys, what if I went out and knocked a couple of their blocks off?

**Don't Care:** When I was an under-gra-djew-aite during the Fillmore administration...

**Chairman:** ... or p. 12...

**Hilly:** Related to the structure of intersubjectivity, in a complex non-objective narrative frame...

**Poke:** Come on, guys, how about a fight?...

**Don't Care:** ... during the Quincy Adams administration...

**Chairman:** ... or p. 23?...

**Hilly:** ... spacially unrelated subjectivity...

**Chairman:** ... or p. 19?...

As little more seemed likely to emerge from this interesting meeting, I stole away toward the Registrar's Office, where I asked about transferring my credits to another university.

Name withheld by request

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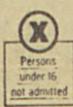
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# news-letter Sports

## Jay's Nest



By GEORGE KIRSCHBAUM  
Sports Editor

A Sept. 18th meeting between several Orientation Committee Members (Paul Allen, Frenchie Smith, Sam Katz, and Charlie Ross), several Administrators (Robert Bilgrave, Hal Thorne, and Dr. Frederick Dierman), and Marshall Turner and Col. Serena from the Athletic Department, proved to be, by itself, a very dull meeting. However, the poorly planned actions of Robert Bilgrave, Director of Student Affairs casts the meeting into a less harmonious light.

The action I am referring to is Mr. Bilgrave's refusal to allow this News-Letter reporter to attend the meeting. Apart from the personal insult I felt, the entire issue of open meetings is renewed. Being banned from this or any other student-faculty-administration meeting is and was uncalled for.

In this instance, Bilgrave has admitted that perhaps the News-Letter should have been allowed to attend. But my point is had the meeting been open in the first place there would be no need for apologies.

### Limits Degree of Involvement

On the one hand, the university encourages a student to get involved but then it turns around and throws up barriers to limit the degree to which one can get involved. Put yourself in my position: YOU ARE A SPORTS EDITOR BANNED.

Secondly, the News-Letter, especially in the Sports pages, is used as a vehicle to reach the students with pertinent announcements (i.e., team meetings and ticket announcements). After using the News-Letter in this sense, the university is very inconsistent in excluding students from the source of the news.

### YOU ARE A SPORTS EDITOR BANNED.

Oftentimes the News-Letter is accused of misrepresentation of the facts, or, shall we say, yellow journalism. But, as Bilgrave's original action shows, we are sometimes kept from getting a first-hand accurate report.

### Worthwhile Service

The News-Letter, especially in the Sports Pages, provides a worthwhile service to the Hopkins community. It is time the university recognized this. We are all part of the Hopkins family. We have a strong interest in Hopkins and in Hopkins Athletics or else we wouldn't be here.

The Sept 18th meeting did include students. Why was it so essential to exclude the News-Letter?

### YOU ARE A SPORTS EDITOR BANNED.

The crux of the meeting was to find the cause of a misunderstanding between the Orientation Committee and the Athletic Center over the concept of the Freshman picnic. The matter in a nutshell boiled down to a lack of communication.

### Center of Fault

Marshall Turner took most of the wind out of the sails of the Orientation Committee when he admitted that the center was completely at fault for the lack of available equipment and partially at fault for the lack of available facilities. However, in analysis, both parties were to blame. To say that one was more at fault than the other would be pure speculation.

Other aspects touched on in the meeting were work-study for students at the gym and the possibility of an Advisory Committee to aid the Athletic Department. According to Hal Thorne, Bilgrave's assistant, a joint memorandum of both the Orientation Committee and the Office of Student Affairs should clarify the Orientation difficulties in the future and perhaps shed some light on the other topics of the Sept 18th meeting.

At present some understanding has been reached between this reporter and Bilgrave. Nevertheless, long after the particulars of this meeting are forgotten one line will remain.

### YOU ARE A SPORTS EDITOR BANNED.

## Hopkins Gridders To Battle Tough Muhlenberg Eleven

By LEWIS GUTMAN

With tomorrow starting Middle Atlantic Conference football, the Blue Jays will have a lot to think about. One thing is last Saturday's loss to the Lebanon Valley Flying Dutchmen; another is the possible loss of Paul Weiss, the Jays' leading rusher last year and the only experienced running back.

The Blue Jays will face Muhlenberg, one of the strongest contenders in the Conference. Last year, the Hopkins team narrowly defeated them, 30-28. Fourteen of Muhlenberg's starters have returned from last year. Hopkins' 1968 team graduated last June with the exception of some reserves and a few first stringers.

The Blue Jays were plagued by inexperienced players in their 37-7 loss to Lebanon Valley last Saturday. Their play together was confused and disordered for football. Junior quarterback Bob Pfeifer spent most of the afternoon running with the ball either through the line on missed handoffs or around the end to escape Lebanon Valley's onrushing lineman. Running backs Henry Robey and Steve Hata, while gaining 119 yards rushing, fumbled three times on hurried pitchouts by Pfeifer. One of those fumbles was recovered by Lebanon Valley and taken in, eight plays later, for a touchdown.

The defense had a worse time of it. The line got in only three times to dump Lebanon's quarterback Robin Kornmeyer, who went back into the pocket to throw almost thirty times, completing sixty percent of his passes for 158 yards and scrambling for 112 yards when his receivers weren't open. Kornmeyer, his running back Tom Koons, who ran in three touchdowns, and his receiver, Greg Teter, kept the Blue Jay secondary unorganized and ineffective.

### Dutchmen Score Five

The Flying Dutchmen scored five touchdowns, four of them on the ground. The first score came at the end of the first quarter after Kornmeyer scrambled for 33 yards bringing the ball into Hopkins territory. Six plays later, Koons plunged

into the end zone from one yard out, giving the Flying Dutchmen a 7-0 lead.

But the Blue Jays rallied on their next set of downs. Steve Hata found a big hole off tackle and ran downfield for a thirty yard gain. The Blue Jay drive stalled and Charley Coker punted. His kick, a low line drive, hit on the ten yard line and bounced all the way to the three, stopping dead there. The Blue Jay defense held tight for three downs forcing the Dutchmen to punt from deep inside their own territory. The Blue Jays got the ball first and ten on Lebanon Valley's 31 yard line. Bob Pfeifer connected with Senior end Steve Latson for fourteen yards and a first down. On the next play, Pfeifer handed off to Steve Hata, who went straight up the middle and into the end zone untouched. After a successful conversion, the score was tied.

### Defense Breaks Down

After that, the Hopkins defense virtually broke down. Before the half was over, the Dutchmen scored three touchdowns, giving them a 30-7 lead. In the second quarter, the Blue Jay offense controlled the ball for only nine downs. The ball was monopolized by the Dutchmen, enroute to their 30-7 lead.

The second half saw the ball being shifted back and forth between both teams. With the exception of a single Lebanon Valley touchdown, there was no scoring.

The Blue Jay offense was generated by quarterback Pfeifer, running backs Robey and Hata, end Dave Pickall, and flanker Charley Coker. Pfeifer was under constant pressure from Lebanon's linemen, and the Hopkins offense showed this. Passes were hurried, handoffs were missed, and fumbles occurred. Once past the lineman, however, the offense was effective. Downfield blocking and the lack of penalties (32 yards in penalties compared to Lebanon Valley's 65) were two points in the Blue Jays' favor.

With a week in between Lebanon Valley and Muhlenberg in addition to the possible return of Paul Weiss, there could be a big difference in the Blue Jays.

## Sports Briefs

### Wrestling Meeting

There will be a meeting of all varsity and freshman wrestling candidates on Tuesday, September 30, 7 p.m. in the classroom of the Athletic Center.

### Faces in the Crowd

On page 62 of last Sunday's Colts-Rams Program appears "A Face In The Crowd". One of the lucky circled faces belongs to former Hopkins Athletic Director Dr. Shaeffer. Dean Shaeffer won an autographed Colt football.

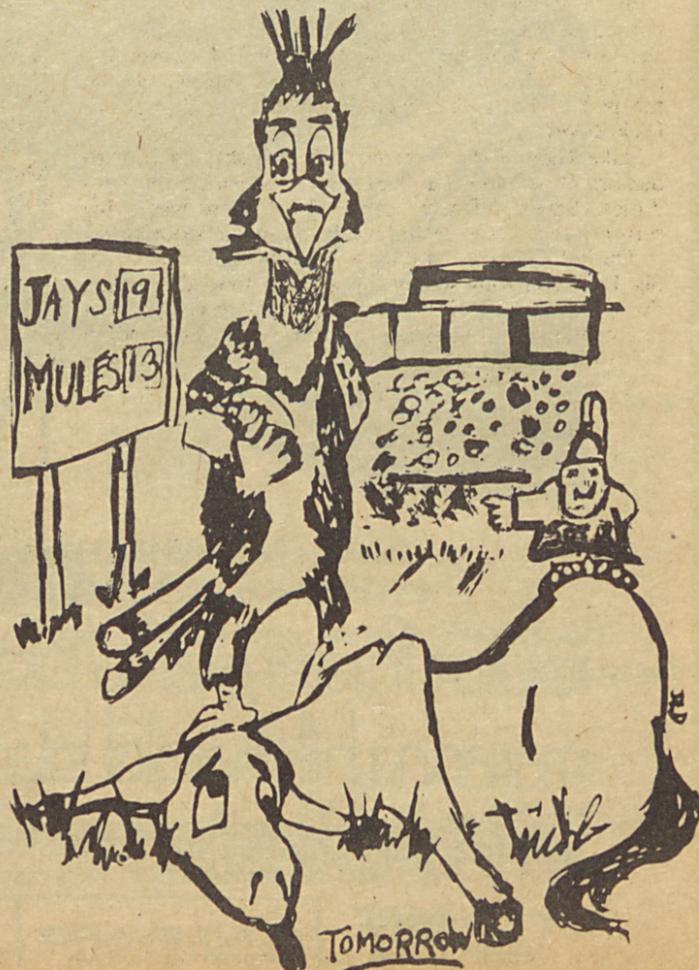
### Athletic Tickets

1) Ticketbooks for students and faculty are available today at the Athletic Office and every weekday (Mon. thru Fri.) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

2) This Saturday only-Ticketbooks for students and faculty will be available from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. No ticket books will be processed after 12 noon.

3) Students may purchase single game tickets for dates or wives in advance or on game days beginning at 12 noon.

4) Students must show ID cards and ticketbooks with matching numbers at the gate for admission.



## Football Line-up

The probable starting line-up for tomorrow's Varsity Football opener against Muhlenberg is:

OFFENSE		DEFENSE	
TE	No. 87 Steve Latson	E	83 Doug Hein
LT	76 Mike Wilbanks	DT	74 Howard Weaver
LG	65 Dennis Lanahan	E	75 Ken Brown
C	54 Gus Slotman	E	45 John Diorio
RG	64 Tom Sawyer	LB	62 Jim Lotto
RT	78 Mike Malloy	LB	53 Chuck Pinsky
SE	82 Dave Pickall	LB	28 Rob Hacker
QB	12 Bob Pfeifer	DB	10 Charlie Coker
FB	34 Steve Hata	DB	20 Bob Hyde
TB	40 Paul Weiss	DB	21 Henry Robey
WB	10 Charlie Coker		

# SPORTS

## Knauff and Savidge New Booter Coaches



The new coach, Bob Knauff, faces his first brush with the frenzied freshmen.

Soccer at Hopkins this year finds two new coaches for its Varsity and Freshmen teams. Bob Knauff, a graduate of Hopkins is the Varsity Coach and Tom Savidge, who attended Lycoming college in Williamsport Penn., is the new Freshmen coach.

Knauff, a native of Baltimore, played soccer, freshmen basketball, and lacrosse at Hopkins after graduating from Milford Mill High. He earned three varsity letters as a fullback on the Varsity Soccer team. He was named to the All-Mason Dixon team in both his junior and senior years.

Knauff succeeds Gary Barrette who is now an assistant soccer coach at Adelphi University on Long Island. Barrette was not well liked by the players and was considered to have very little insight and knowledge of the game. Whereas, Coach Knauff, seems to be in much greater favor with the squad.

The Freshmen soccer coach, Tom Savidge was varsity soccer coach at Southern High in Baltimore these past two years. Savidge never played soccer until his Freshmen year in college. However, he played three years of ball as a halfback and inside on the Lycoming Varsity team.

Savidge believes this year's freshmen team to be a strong one. He feels the defense is the mainstay of the team. The front line though, he says, is not set, and probably will remain undecided, until the opening game.

The Varsity soccer team was schellacked by a powerful Howard squad last Saturday. However, the problem of the defeat lies not in a comparison of talent

of the two clubs, but rather a lack of hustle by the Hopkins team. Their defensemen were beaten constantly to the ball by the Howard forward line who were thus allowed to dominate too much territory and control the pace of the game.



Sophomore Wes Daub toes ball in Howard scrimmage last Saturday. The Blue Jay Booters were dumped by Howard's predominantly West Indian team by the score of 10-2.

## B.I.A. NOTES

The DU's skunked arch-rival Phi Gam 12-0. Junior Jeff Pierce quarterbacked the DU team to an impressive victory. Two of his passes went for TD's. The first pass was to Bob Slacum. The game was put out of reach when Don Rush pulled in Pierce's second TD pass.

DU's injured John Casciano cited sophs Gordon Rhodes and Steve Grussmeyer as major contributors to DU's tough pass-block protection. Another sophomore, Mike Ericson, and junior Greg Szoka turned in outstanding performances in the defensive backfield with several interceptions. In their second game DU beat ATO 6-0, with the defense allowing no first downs for the second game in a row.

In other Northern Division action, ATO and Beta battled to a 0-0 tie. ATO's Carl Betta caught a Truax pass for six points late in the second half. However, the play was called back, due to offensive interference on the part of Betta's teammate Steve Ernst against Beta's Dick Billows.

Like Gam, Beta experimented at quarterback, with Seniors Russ Moore and Steve Clark sharing the field duties. Beta's defensive center Ed Carrese was a big surprise, repeatedly getting to Truax in the second half.

On last Tuesday, TEP came from behind to beat Phi Sig 16-7. Jon King scored the winning touchdown on a thirty-yard pass from Frank Spellman. It was a game of interceptions as no less than 10 passes were stolen. Both offensive teams need work on their timing. Defensive stars were soph Jim Phelps for TEP and Sig's Joe Marucci.

In the South, KA's Glen Deuchler tossed one score to Randy McCormack. Ron Lipinski caught the extra point to give KA a 7-0 win over Delta Phi. Delta Phi, returning to the BIA after a twenty year lay-off, fielded a spirited team. John Isaacs' passing and John Biggs' catching were high points for the Saint Elmo footballers.

The Phi Ep-Sig Ep contest ended in a scoreless tie. Ed Goodlander's long pass to Neil Markwith early in the first half was the closest either team came to scoring.

**CLARIFICATION:** On a spot pass the first down will be from where the receiver is tagged; on incompleting spot passes first down will be from where the ball is thrown. On any play, the ball will be spotted where the runner or receiver's feet are.

The upperclass dorms will play on Wednesday instead of Friday and freshman dorms will play Friday instead of Wednesday. Frosh Sunday games will be at 1:30 and 2:30 not 4:00 and 5:00.

**LATE SCORES:** Sigma Nu, behind the pass catching of Ken Jones, and the passing of Bill Henderson, won their first football game ever as they shut out ZBT 12-0. Ken Jones caught two long Henderson passes for the Snakes' touchdowns. Phi Ep drubbed newcomer Delta Phi 20-0.

## WJHU To Tell the Story

For several years, WJHU has been bringing Hopkins' students the away football and lacrosse games, in addition to one or two important home matches. This year, however, it plans to bring to the campus the play-by-play of all football and lacrosse contests.

For some years, the station has had great trouble installing a permanent wire system to such places on Campus as the Stadium. Russell Jones, one of the station managers, recently stated that by the first game an underground wiring system will hopefully be set up to bring us all types of sports, even basketball and baseball.

Doing the broadcasting this year will be two freshmen, Ed Brethauer and Bob Murdo. The broadcast will usually start twenty minutes before game time, and will include an interview with one of the coaches or players, and then the description of the game. Bob Murdo will do the play-by-play with Ed Brethauer adding outside commentary.

Besides relating the action of weekly games, the station may also be able to establish a weekly sports show on FM. This depends on finding some more people capable and interested enough to put in the necessary amount of work.

## Jay Tri-Captains Optimistic About Saturday, Muhlenberg, and Beyond

When the Blue Jays open the 1969 football season against Muhlenberg tomorrow at Homewood Field, they will be led by three experienced and enthusiastic captains: Jim Lotto, Charlie Coker, and Dan Rosenfeld.

Lotto is a Senior from Union Dale, Long Island, where he wrestled and played football and lacrosse. He lettered in all three sports and was named to the all-Scholastic team in football and wrestling. In addition, Jim was co-captain of his school's wrestling squad.

Here at Hopkins, Lotto played freshman lacrosse and wrestled in his junior year. According to the Blue Jay linebacker, "This year's squad has the greatest depth of any team at Hopkins."

### Future Uncertain

Scholastically, Jim is a Social and Behavioral Science Major. He is uncertain about his future but is sure that the draft will be a part of it.

Charlie Coker is the second co-captain. Coker attended Annapolis (Md.) High School and Bullis Prep in Washington, D.C. He captained both the wrestling and lacrosse teams. Charlie was also named Most Valuable Player in both these sports.

Coker wrestled as a freshman and added football in his sophomore year. He has participated in lacrosse every year.

### Business Major

The Senior wingback is a Business and Industrial Management Major. Charlie is a member of the Navy Reserves and will be in the service for the next two years.

The third co-captain, Dan Rosenfeld will not see any action tomorrow because of a mild case of mononucleosis. It is expected that he will return to the line-up soon, though.

Dan is from Philadelphia, where he attended Lower Merion High School. While in high school, he played football, lacrosse, and was captain of his wrestling team. He also was named to the all-State squad in lacrosse.

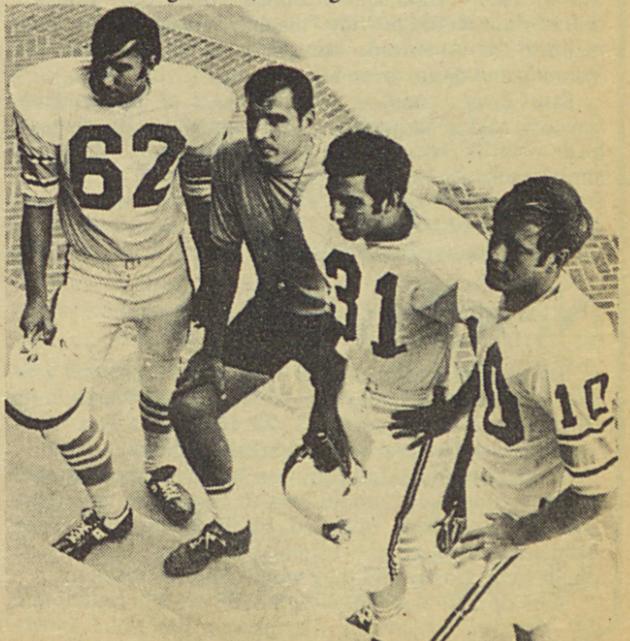
All three captains are optimistic about the upcoming season. "Injuries are our only weakness," feels Coker,

and also added, "We've got to pull it all together."

Lotto explained, "Our offensive line is made up mostly of sophomores. They have to learn to play together as a team." Another comment made by Lotto was that the coaching staff had greatly improved.

Dan Rosefeld summed it all up with, "I see no reason why we can't go undefeated this season. We have more and better athletes than any other year at Hopkins. We should break all kinds of records."

There was a general agreement that the toughest game would be tomorrow against Muhlenberg. However, Johns Hopkins' three grid captains are looking forward to another winning season, starting tomorrow.



Entering the gym from left to right are tri-captain Jim Lotto, Head Coach Alex Sofir and tri-captains Dan Rosenfeld and Charlie Coker.

# Engel Pursues Heartbeat Control Study

At the Gerontology Research Center of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, situated high on a hill inside the menacing barbed wire fence of the Baltimore City Hospital complex, Dr. Bernard Engel teaches cardiac patients to control the rhythm of their own hearts.

The building is brown brick, the corridor walls are brightly painted cinder block, well lit, well polished and faintly smelling of antiseptic. Dr. Engel, who was recently appointed to the Hopkins faculty, does his work in a tiny third floor lab adjacent to his office.

"There has been a widely held belief," Dr. Engel explained, "that functions mediated by the autonomic, or involuntary, nervous system are not susceptible to operant conditioning." But Engel noted that the evidence in support of this theory is insufficient.

Past researchers who have tried to each control of involuntary responses have suffered constant failure. Yet, in failing, they have proved only that their techniques were imperfect. The victory was due, in the end, to the engineers who developed the equipment and methods necessary to achieve such a goal.

"Much is not known. What is known is impressive." The gap between present knowledge of the control of the autonomic nervous system and the amazing achievements of the yoga master is vast. Medical science until recently either marveled at the powers of the Eastern mystics or dismissed the evidence as not well-documented.

This last claim is all too true. The prongs of the curious scientist are anathema to truly religious-mystics, and even now data drips in from researchers in India very slowly. The best masters of the art of body control are completely inaccessible to western observers.

In Dr. Engel's lab is a single bed surrounded by banks of electronic monitoring and control equipment. A patient referred to him as a likely candidate receives careful instruction in research methods and aims, the nature of the heart and his own cardiac problem.

At the foot of the bed is a panel with three colored lights. Electric impulses detected by electrodes taped to the patient's body are transmitted to the maze of wires and solid state circuitry packed eight feet high in metal cabinets. Each subject's treatment is tailored to

his problem. If, for instance, the problem is one of irregular heart beat, the machine signals reinforcement with the appropriate light whenever the rhythm is smooth. If, however, the heart should decide to add an extra beat out of time, a red light signals the machine's disappointment.

Sessions are held twice a day, six days a week, and while the patient is in his room, his heart beat is monitored by a remote sensing device which transmits information back to the lab, where it is recorded on magnetic tape. The tape is later analyzed by a computer to determine whether there has been any improvement. In many cases, Engel has been able to induce permanent improvement of the condition of an organically-ill heart.

Experiments of this sort are relatively new. The first reports of success in autonomic control were brought to the attention of American investigators in an abstract translated from the Russian in the late 1950's. But the abstract did not contain the detailed results of the investigation, and it remained unnoticed until about 1961, when Dr. Herbert Kimmel, then at the University of Florida, reported success

in teaching subjects to control galvanic skin response.

By 1965, the natural course of heart research, aided by the development of new electronic tools, led several investigators into the field of autonomic control.

"People are re-examining old concepts like mind-body dualism," stated Dr. Engel. He explained that it is no longer acceptable to talk about two-sided concepts such as the conscious as opposed to the unconscious, or voluntary versus autonomic nervous control. Rather, there is a continuum, a smooth path from one end to the other.

Engel offered an analogy. There is a kind of fish that inhabits the Amazon river from its headwaters down to the sea. The fish interbreed with their neighbors directly up and down stream and in this way the gene plasm is transmitted from one end of the river to the other. Yet, if one of these animals is taken from his natural waters and moved down stream, instead of breeding, it will fight to the death with another of the same species.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF

### Sex Ed. Sanction

Cardinal Shehan, Archbishop of Baltimore, said this week that sex education has a place in the public schools, but added that parents should have the right to decide whether their children should receive instruction in the controversial subject.

Introducing a formal statement on sex education signed by himself and the two other bishops with jurisdiction in Maryland, the Cardinal stated that, while parents have primary responsibility for sex education, there is "no reason" for them "not to share that responsibility with the schools."

However, Shehan added that parents have the right and obligation to protest sex education programs that violate their "moral and religious convictions," and should be allowed to remove their children from such programs. Presently, the State Board of Education by-law on sex education does not give parents the authority to take their children out of class.

### Boycott Support

Twenty-four prominent professors have signed a statement supporting the student boycott of classes on Oct. 15 as a demonstration against the war in Vietnam.

Among the signers are John Kenneth Galbraith, the economist and former ambassador to India, Noam Chomsky, the linguist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Hans Morgenthau, the political scientist from the City University of New York.

The professors contended that President Nixon's "gradual and partial displacement of American troops is not the substantive change in policy needed to end the war." Their statement claimed that the student moratorium would provide "massive evidence" that "the majority of Americans recognize the senselessness of Vietnam and desire an end to that war."

Sam Brown, one of the organizers of the student boycott, said in an interview that support for the protest had "mushroomed" since President Nixon's announcements last week of the withdrawal of 35,000 troops from Vietnam and a two-month suspension of the draft. Declared Mr. Brown, "The people can see that this type of action is plainly a fraud."

### New Ivy Look

Dartmouth freshmen may have a new look this year as the school, which has graduated only 150 blacks in its 200 year history, admitted 90 Negroes this fall, compared to last year's record-breaking thirty.

Previously the administration has held the standard position that they "would love to take more, but there just aren't enough qualified blacks." However, black students convinced the administration last year to give them some money and they would find the students.

Out of 230 black applicants, 130 were accepted and 90 decided to attend Dartmouth this fall. Unlike

previous years, at least half of these students came from poor families.

In order to accommodate the freshmen with poorer academic backgrounds, several departments have made major changes in their course offerings. This year the English Department offered a special freshman course taught by an expert in remedial writing. Also a math course below the level of calculus was introduced to accommodate black entrants.

Other schools have also increased the number of black students admitted this fall. Harvard has 95 Negro freshmen this year (compared to 40 in 1966) Brown has 77 (eight in 1966) Wesleyan, 51 (30 in 1966) and Yale 96 (31 in 1966).

### Afro Studies

An analysis of "the black revolution" is one of the fifteen courses offered this semester at Harvard by the department of Afro-American studies established by the university last April.

The new curriculum includes studies on slavery, African and Western Hemisphere history and black experiences in labor, politics, and the arts. An Introduction to Black Civilization will survey African history from 800 B.C. to 1591 A.D., while the origins of slavery as a social institution will be explored in another course.

On April 22, Harvard's Faculty of Arts and Sciences made the black studies program a full interdisciplinary department and allowed students to take part in decisions formulating the department's course work. In a 31-page report announcing the new courses, a committee of the Afro-American studies department also proposed the creation of a W. E. B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research.

Dr. Ewart Guinier, who left Harvard College during the Depression, was selected chairman of the new department. Eight other faculty members, who, like Dr. Guinier, are black, were appointed to the department this summer.

### "We Want Life"

The newest and most popular student group at New York University is a party-throwing organization of hedonists who are trying to create an atmosphere similar to that of the recent Woodstock music festival.

Formed last March as a small group to protest overcrowding in a psychology class, the Transcendental Students went on a stage of semi-political "freak-outs" in vacant classrooms, study halls, and a former restaurant. The freak-outs were billed as attempts to "make N.Y.U. livable." They usually featured wine, marijuana, movies, political satire, acid-rock and often the New York City Police Department, called in to end the festivities.

Even the N.Y.U. administration has acknowledged the group's influence. This term the administration allocated \$5,000 for the group to renovate Harouts, a former Greek restaurant and popular student gathering place.

In spite of their outward appearance, Transcendental Students claim that they are a radical political organization. When asked what they wanted to make of

society, one member explained, "We want a society where you can smoke grass and drop acid and have a place like Harouts. We want a revolution that will see Dick Nixon out of the White House and people living there who will paint it different colors and invite people to camp on the lawn—we want life."

### Medical Care

Baltimore's black medical society, in cooperation with community groups, is drawing up plans to provide comprehensive medical care for between 30,000 and 50,000 inner-city residents. Louis L. Randall, president of the 85-member group known as the Monumental City Medical Society, said, "We would like to see things organized within six months and certainly in action within twelve to eighteen months." As outlined by Dr. Randall, the plan envisioned a co-operative effort among hospitals, clinics and individual doctors to provide top-quality care to persons on Medicaid and those medically indigent.

There is currently a "health crisis" in Baltimore caused by a shortage of Negro physicians and accentuated by cutbacks in federal health funds and tardy payments by the state under the Medicaid program, Randall explained. Only two percent of the city's physicians are black, Dr. Randall also noted, and many tend to "cluster" their practices. About one-fourth of these doctors are 60 years old or older, and many are specialists as opposed to general practitioners.

### Everyone Chided

The university, its faculty, and its students were all berated in three lectures given this week by the Chancellor of the State University of New York, Dr. Samuel B. Gould.

Stating, "It is not the student who is alienated today, it is the college and university," Dr. Gould charged America's educational institutions with failing to adapt to the times and ignoring their responsibilities to students and to the outside community.

Gould also criticized the methods of student protesters and their tendency to ignore the goals of their actions. "Campus agitators are rarely, if ever, students or faculty from the scientific disciplines; they tend to come out of the social sciences, which are relatively inexact in their researches, and the humanities, which are and should be occupied with unanswerable questions," he noted. "Students should not and cannot come to the university with the expectation that they are going to run it any more than they should enter a course of study with the presupposition that they already know all the professor has to offer them."

In the future, the chancellor envisioned vast "communiversities" that would combine schools on every level from elementary to post-graduate, as well as museums, libraries, theaters, art galleries, TV and radio stations, newspapers and hospitals.