

## the hopkins News-Letter

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HOMEWOOD, BALTIMORE, APRIL 18, 1969

73RD YEAR

### Hospital Workers Urged to Reject Union

By TED ROHRLICH

City Editor

The National Organizing Committee of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees ran into its first major roadblock this week in its campaign to organize maintenance and service workers at Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Russell A. Nelson, Hospital President, urged workers to "decide against the union," in a letter sent to all hospital employees.

"Nelson hasn't even contacted us to set up election procedures," claimed Fred Punch, the Union's Area Director.

In his letter, Dr. Nelson points to the Hospital's commitment to "provide better wages and other employee benefits....We are all working hard to care for sick people on a round-the-clock basis, and we feel that in the best interest of the patient and the employee it is better to continue to deal directly with each other rather than through an outside group."

Current Hospital policy dictates a "minimum starting wage for any (maintenance-service) employee" of \$3,328 per year, according to Dr. Nelson.

The Union has received a strong favorable response from workers at the Hospital. According to Punch, over 400 of the Hospital's 1600 employees have already committed themselves to join.

In declaring his opposition to the Union effort, Dr. Nelson stated that "certain labor union policies and techniques could seriously interfere with our job of patient care." He did not elaborate.

Punch charged that Hopkins had retained the services of the Community Systems Foundation, an independent operations research firm, to "come into the institution and start cutting down the staff."

Nelson denied the charge, and explained that the firm's research was aimed at "keeping the costs of hospitals down," and improving efficiency.

He acknowledged, however, that the program "has permitted us to reduce the labor force."

Punch attributed the need to organize to the fact that workers in non-profit-making hospitals have no collective bargaining rights under National Labor Relations Board guidelines.



JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL President Russell Nelson wrote to hospital employees not to join a union.

### Goolrick, Guess Vie for Presidency

For platforms and statements of the presidential candidates see page 5.

Within two new elective offices now added to the Student Council slate, six major candidates will seek election in next week's contest.

Contending for the presidency will be sophomore John Guess and junior Robert Goolrick.

#### CANDIDATES

Guess, a Southern History major, is presently vice-chairman of the Black Students Union. He is a member of the Student Association Cabinet, helped start the AWARE program, and planned the Black March lecture series. He is co-chairman of the Admissions Council and a member of the Committee on Student Affairs.

Goolrick is a junior and is majoring in English. He is a member of the Barnstormers and was instrumental in leading earlier protests against the quality of this year's Student Council sponsored concerts.

#### VICE-PRESIDENT

For the first time this year, the student body will have a chance to choose the Secretary and Vice-President of the Student Council.

Jim Stuart and Gus Slotman will vie for the Vice-Presidential post, while Lauren Walters and Bill Henderson will seek the Secretarial nod.

Stuart is presently Junior Class President. A pre-med student, he is a member of ODK, the national leadership

fraternity, and co-chairman of the BIA. He belongs to Phi Sig.

Slotman, a sophomore, is presently a Student Council Representative. He is a pre-med student and a member of Phi Ep.

#### SECRETARY

Henderson is a Student Council Representative from the Freshman Class. He is an International Studies major and a member of the Urban Affairs Council. He played freshman football and has pledged Sigma Nu.

Walters, an International Studies major, is a sophomore and a former Student Council Representative. He is Secretary of the Debate Council and a member of the International Forum, CISF, APO, and the Orientation Committee.

#### PLATFORMS

Both candidates will stress Council relevance as the central theme of their campaigns. Goolrick feels that the Council has not been relevant to student needs. He attributes this lack of relevance, in part, to student frustration arising from administration and faculty opposition to student desires.

Guess will stress more effective student body-Student Council communication as the road to relevance. To this end he would produce a weekly Student Council activity report and would have University issues involving undergraduates put to referendum.

Elections will be held Wednesday and Thursday, April 23-24. Voting times for both days will be: 10-12, Gilman Mail Room; 12-1, Levering Hall Cafeteria; 5-6, Dormitory Cafeteria.



DEAN RUDOY, a sophomore S.C. representative, whose amendment was considered a defeat for the Black Students Union.

### S.C. Amendments Pass

Despite last week's extremely small student vote, Student Council amendments to their constitutions were overwhelmingly approved by the Hopkins' community.

There were two major provisions considered by the students. The first, the Honor Commission amendment, called for a revision in the methods penalizing students convicted of cheating on exams. Essentially, the amended version allows the student the option of mandatory withdrawal from a course or failure of that course. The new version passed 374 to 86.

The second major amendment stipulated that no organization "restricting its membership on the basis of race, creed, religion or national origin will receive authorization to function or exist." This alteration in Student Council constitution which was passed 315 to 146 arose over the request of the Black Student Union for a Hopkins charter to function in the inner city. The controversy, which developed last October, was never

(Continued on Page 16)

# Turbulence at Harvard Parallels Columbia

By BRUCE DRAKE

After two weeks of concentrated protest action and a violent confrontation between police and students, sharp divisions have been made in the Harvard community, ranging from the faculty and discontented students to the editorial pages of the *Harvard Crimson*.

If the overall violence of the Harvard conflict — in terms of building takeovers — does not match that of Columbia one year ago, the debate over the issues which have arisen is as widespread throughout the Harvard community.

Last Monday, 6,000 Harvard students — over 40% of the undergraduate enrollment — crowded into Soldier's Field and extended, by a narrow vote, the three day old strike which was called following last week's massive police raid.

The student movement, which culminated in the building takeover and the present strike, was the result of a number of issues.

## Sharp Disagreement

The Afro-American Society — Afro) had expressed sharp disagreement with original university plans for the establishment of an Afro-American Studies program (AAS). SDS, whose "spring offensive" includes a strong anti-militarism thrust, had been agitating for the removal of ROTC from campus. Harvard SDS had earlier published a short leaflet labelled as a "manifesto", demanding the ouster of the Harvard ROTC unit.

However, the demands originally pushed by SDS are not the same demands now approved by the student strikers. The present demands include:

—That the Harvard Corporation "immediately terminate its contractual, noncontractual and informal agreements" with the Department of Defense concerning ROTC. Last

February, the Harvard faculty voted to remove ROTC's academic credit.

—That an elected committee of students and faculty decide on the discipline of students involved in the recent building takeovers.

## Elect Students and Faculty

—That an elected student-faculty committee should be created to review policy for the governance of Harvard.

—That the governing board of the Afro-American Studies department be set up consisting of half black faculty and half of those who would be concentrating in that department. This board would have a large part of the power in determining policy in AAS.

—That the University agree to a 5 point plan concerning policy of expansion into neighboring areas, particularly black ghettos.

The only point which has been concretely addressed by the Corporation at this point concerns the ROTC question. The Corporation announced that academic credit would not be granted to ROTC, and ROTC instructors would no longer retain their professorial status.

The Corporation's decision on this matter seemed to follow the reasoning in a confidential letter to President Nathan Pusey, from Dean Franklin Ford, which was printed by *Old Mole*, a Boston radical paper, and the *Harvard Crimson*. Ford stated that it did not "seem unreasonable to me for Harvard to move toward such a situation as already obtained at Johns Hopkins, Fordham, and, I understand, at other institutions, namely, an organization of ROTC which is extra-curricular for all students involved."

## Afro Studies

The Standing Committee on Afro-American Studies made three major revisions in the AAS program after blacks had strenuously objected. The revisions provided for the autonomy of the department, and two



State Troopers clear out student protesters after seizure of campus building.

educational reforms concerning interdisciplinary requirements and examinations.

With regard to the "restructuring" demand — that of electing students and faculty to review Harvard policy — Pusey and the Harvard Corporation conferred with 68 faculty members, administrators and students last Monday morning. According to the *Crimson*, this is the first step towards what Pusey and the Corporation feel is a need for "a new body of students and faculty to discuss issues of University-wide concern."

The strife at Harvard has split the Cambridge campus. The faculty is seriously divided over methods of controlling student unrest but are trying to present a unified front in order to avoid the faculty divisions which plagued Columbia and Berkeley during student turbulence there.

## Crimson Split

Even the Harvard *Crimson* split on judging the events of the past week. A lead editorial last Monday called for the continuance of the student strike.

However, eleven *Crimson* staffers dissented and a minority view editorial, though condemning the police action, called for more moderate alternatives.

Most of the student action revolves around radicals and moderates (like the Memorial Church Group) who have been involved in the mass meetings such as the Soldier's Field assembly on Monday. The only vocal student group which has publicly opposed the strike surfaced at a sparsely attended Saturday meeting drawing less than 100 student conservatives.

However, there are other actions also running concurrently with the strike. 75 teaching fellows have supported the strike as well as seven SDS demands. An additional group of 30 moderate teaching fellows approved plans calling for the restructuring of the university.

## Graduates Involved

The graduate schools are also involved. The Faculty of Law condemned SDS actions. The Graduate School Students Association is presenting its own set of demands concerning policy towards graduate students and the issues of amnesty and university expansion.

The Design School graduate students presented to the university four demands on housing policy which also concerned expansion. A large portion of the Medical School's first year students "deplored" the University's "hasty action" in calling police.

The basic split in the strike movement lies between the moderates, like the Memorial Church Group and some of the graduate school committees who want some degree of reform, and the radical elements aligned with SDS and Afro.

The moderate groups have focussed on the principle of "restructuring" while SDS considers this idea "diversionary" and inspired "by the *Wall Street Journal*." Though the issue is more complex, the moderates are aiming for more avenues to allow more participation in Harvard's decision-making, while SDS seeks a complete overhaul of the balance of power in the university.

## Columbia Comparison

Obvious comparisons can be drawn with last year's Columbia rebellion. Questions of race (by dint of black studies) and militarism (ROTC, recruiting, CIA ties) were pointed out by the Cox Commission in its analysis of the Columbia disturbance, and the same motivating issues are implicit here.

However, to student moderates, the question of decision making is more in line with traditional student power issues — a focus which radical groups like SDS and Afro claim are secondary to more far-reaching issues.

The pattern of police raids and student calls for amnesty have been repeated. The acquiescence of the Corporation to the need for "restructuring" also closely follows the events which occurred in the aftermath of the Columbia revolt.

## CAMPUS NOTES

### NEW DEADLINE

The new deadline for campus notes is 4 p.m. Monday. They should either be brought to the N-L's Gatehouse office or placed in Gilman Box 1230.

### PSA APPLICATIONS

Any juniors or seniors interested in joining Pi Sigma Alpha, the national honorary political science fraternity, should send their name and box number and a copy of their transcript to Robert Lipshutz, Box 148.

### UPPERCLASS ADVISORS

All sophomores and juniors interested in applying for positions as upperclass advisors to next years freshmen should submit their names to Box 743 or Mr. Logan's office, Gilman 254.

### SAC APPLICATIONS

All students interested in applying for next year's Student Activities Commission should submit their names to Box 1026 or 743.

### ORIENTATION

Students interested in applying for next years Orientation Committee may pick up applications in Mr. Logan's office, Gilman 254.

### MSE SYMPOSIUM

All students interested in applying for chairman of next year's Milton S. Eisenhower Symposium should submit names to Box 743.

### PASSOVER PLOT

British Biblical Scholar, Dr. Hugh Schonfield, author of *The Passover Plot* and a new sequel, *Those Incredible Christians*, will face a panel and audience of student journalists at Levering Hall on Sunday, April 20th, at 4:00 p.m.

### SPRING SOCCER MEETING

There will be a meeting for all those interested in spring soccer in the Athletic Center classroom at 4:15 today.

### COURSE GUIDE ON SALE

The new spring *Course Guide* will be available in the bookstore early next week. The results of the top professor poll, student evaluations, professor's statements and other information concerning courses are included.

### FIRST-AID COURSE

A course in standard first-aid will be given Saturday, April 19 and 26 from nine A.M. to two P.M. in Levering Hall. All those interested, please contact Joel Lamon at 235-6353.

### CULTURAL EXPANSIONS

Chester's Part II continues its cultural expansion this Saturday evening at 8:30 when the Levering Coffee House hosts poetry reading. Michael Egan, Reed Fry, Rhoda Gelfon and Kenneth Lyons will be featured. Also, classical guitar will be played by Alan Cariski and demonstrations of horoscope casting and Tarot reading will be given. As usual, electric blues will continue Friday evening at Chesters.

### INNER-CITY PROGRAM

All students interested in joining an SA sponsored program designed to introduce art and drama to inner-city children should contact Larry Goldberg, Box 2047, or 243-9409.

### WEST COAST ART

Next week the Baltimore Museum of Art will present an illustrated lecture by Walter W. Hopps, Director of Special Programs, DuPont Center, Corcoran Gallery of Art, on the current trends in art on the West Coast. It will be at 8:15 p.m. on April 22. It is free and open to the public.

### MID-EAST LECTURE

The second lecture on *The Middle East: Two Perspectives* will be given by Hugh Y. Orgel, Attache of the Mission from Israel to The United Nations, at 4:00 p.m. on April 24. The lecture will be given in the Garrett Room of the Milton Eisenhower Library.

### HELP WANTED

The Acting and Dance students of the Elizabeth Walton Dance Company will present a program of learning experiences from their classes on Saturday May 3 at 10:30 a.m. in the Garrison Boulevard Church Center, Garrison Boulevard and Alto Street. Help is needed for stage management, design, lighting, costuming, properties, publicity, and fund raising. Those interested call Whitney LeBlanc at 664-1698.

# Hopkins Doctor Notes Progress Against Cancer

By STUART SEIDEL

Dr. Hugh J. Davis, associate professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and one of the developers of an inter-uterine device in current birth-control use, discussed his recent work towards the elimination of cervical cancer.

Dr. Davis said that the incidence of cervical cancer among women today can be controlled and that this can be accomplished relatively easily. The disease can be detected while in the developmental stages before it does any permanent damage. A woman can find out if she has the disease by having a "pap smear test," designed to detect cervical cancer.

If the disease is detected in early stages, before it becomes cancerous, it can be cured with minor surgery. If in an advanced stage at the time of detection, however, the process for recovery is more complicated and slightly less reliable. "The advanced, fullblown cancer is generally treated by radiation," said Dr. Davis. Depending upon the stage of the cancer, it can still be contained in about 85% of cases. "If it has spread beyond the cervix then the cure rate will drop down to 50% or less," depending upon the degree of advancement, he explained.

The surgery involved in curing the early stages of the disease is very simple and local in nature. When caught in the developmental stages it is curable with complete dependability in all cases. Cervical cancer is the only common malignancy that is 100% curable when treated in a premature stage.

Dr. Davis described the cancer as a "mutant cell colony that has some biological advantage over the normal cells, growing and replicating and gradually taking over more and more tissue until they compromise vital functions."

When asked about research in connection with

vaccinations to prevent cervical cancer, Dr. Davis said that there is some evidence that something might be developed but that it is still very much in the formulating stages.

The cervical cancer research has been conducted without the aid of the federal government. All the money came from private sources and the Maryland Division of the American Cancer Society.

### Contraceptive Research

Dr. Davis has also done extensive research on inter-uterine devices. He, along with assistants from the Hopkins Hospital, has developed a device for women who have not yet been pregnant. This work began about five years ago with a gift of money from a local source who was particularly concerned about contraceptive means. The program has been continued with funds from the Population Council in New York City, other private gifts, and finances from the University.

His work has also extended beyond the realms of research; he has supported family planning and has induced the hospital to put a family planning nurse on the staff. The nurse's function is to give aid and information about planning to patients.

"I have never applied for or received one cent of federal money since I was discharged from the army," Dr. Davis said. He explained that Federal grants are difficult to get unless there is a specific project with which an individual is concerned that is also of interest to the government.

### No Federal Money

Dr. Davis said, "There hasn't been any federal money available for practical work in contraception." He did say, however, that Planned Parenthood has received money from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Referring to the dispersal of government monies,

Dr. Davis said that at the "highest level they talk about lack of services, but when it comes to getting money to train nurse-midwives to provide services, you have a hard time getting the financial backing to do this." He said that federal money still provides many services to the medical community, but that the help is too specifically directed.

Dr. Davis said that "a great deal of what is done is still done with a relatively small portion of private money that is flexible."



DR. HUGH DAVIS, J.H.H. associate professor of ob-gyn said cervical cancer can be controlled.

## Arab Hits Israeli Actions

Israel's stand in the Middle Eastern crisis was sharply criticized in an often-interrupted speech delivered Tuesday by Mr. Hani Masri, Attache of the Jordanian Mission to the United Nations.

In attempting to present an Arab view of the problem Mr. Masri was forced to halt a number of times by members of the audience voicing apparent doubts as to his veracity. The question-and-answer period which followed the speech was plagued with the same problem as two or three individuals in the audience of approximately one hundred people attempted to deliver separate monologues of their own, rather than ask questions.

In his speech Mr. Masri described the present crisis as resulting from the interplay of "local forces," and said that there could be no permanent peace without consideration of these forces. He pointed to the Palestine refugee problem as the most pressing of the local issues, claiming that Israel's treatment of the people who were displaced by the 1967 war is one of the main roadblocks to a Mid-East settlement.

The Arabs hold that the refugees are an Israeli responsibility; that it is up to Israel, not the Arab states, to arrange for the disposition of these people. Mr. Masri attacked Israel for refusing to

discuss the refugees except in relation to a total settlement of the boundary disputes, a position the Arabs find unacceptable.

Mr. Masri went on to condemn Israel's policies towards Arabs as "expansionist," claiming that the country's policies "threaten the existence of the territorial imperatives of the neighboring states." He pointed out that although the United Nations Resolution that officially divided Palestine called for the area to be split up 56% Israeli and 44% Arab, Israel has, through warfare, managed to acquire 80% of the territory. He pictured Israel as "not satisfied with 80%", and accused the country of planning to further expand its boundaries.

Under these conditions the speaker felt that guerrilla activities become inevitable. He said that the Arabs could not be expected to accept the Israeli seizure of their land, and that "occupation and resistance go together." He compared the present guerrilla attacks to similar actions undertaken against the British by the Haganah, and underground Zionist organization that operated in Palestine while it was still a protectorate of Great Britain. Mr. Masri felt that any peace proposals would have to be sanctioned by the guerrilla groups to be effective.

### Taking Advantage

Mr. Masri referred often to the public supposition that Israel is a helpless country surrounded by massive Arab strength. He pointed to the 1967 war as evidence that the Arab nations are, in reality, unable to stand up to the Israelis. He accused Israel of taking advantage of Arab weakness to gain new territory. He defended recent Arab military buildup as necessary for defense, adding that although the Arabs had been criticized for shelling Israeli kibbutzes, the shells had actually been directed into an area that did not belong to Israel and was being farmed against a mutual demilitarization agreement.

Mr. Masri said that the Arab position "is very, very clear." They want a solution because "if there is no solution war will break out again." He claimed that the Arabs have shown their willingness to negotiate and that it is now up to Israel to choose. "Territory or peace—they cannot pursue both at the same time."

## Israeli Scores 'Big Four' At Homewood Seminar

Yehuda Avner, First Secretary of the Israeli Embassy, stated in an informal seminar outside Shaffer Hall last Sunday that "the Big Four Powers are meddling in our affairs for their own selfish interests."

"We can remember the teachings of history," he said, "and it has taught us that if two countries are in conflict, the only way to solve it is for those countries to sit down together. Those who have something to give and take must just sit down and work it out."

Mr. Yehuda had moved the lecture outside after only eight people appeared. The lecture was originally scheduled for Shaffer 3.

"There are two points against the Big Four conference," he said. "One is practice and the other concerns Israeli interest. If we are to conclude the war, we must sit down with the Arabs."

The First Secretary noted that many of today's problems may be attributed to conflicts settled by uninvolved parties.

### Munich is Example

"Munich is one example. In the name of peace, England sold Czechoslovakia to Germany. It was a fake, it was false, but history books still tell us so."

"You see," he continued, "people who are not in the actual conflict just don't realize the implications of their actions."

Mr. Yehuda cited a second point against the present Big Four Conference. "Who is going to decide the fate of Israel? There are four powers, France, Russia, England and the United States. Russia and France totally support the Arab countries, everything the Arabs want will be given to them by these two. England is going to the conference but England is always sitting on the fence, and the United States, although they think we are right, has its own policy."

"Hence, if there is any give and take at the conference, Israel will lose because the United States will give something they think is unimportant while the others will fight only for the

Arabs.

Mr. Yehuda noted that it is difficult to understand the Arab leaders because they "speak two languages, one to the press and one to their people." He noted, as an example, the fact that last week, Gamal Abdel Nassar, President of Egypt, said that the only solution to the conflict he would accept was a return to conditions existing before the Six Day War.

### "Practical Indications"

"We aren't going to be cheated by the press," Yehuda said. "We think that the time for peace will come only when Arabs speak to their people the way they speak to the press."

When asked about the probable conditions for the return of peace to the Middle East situation, Mr. Yehuda said that there must be some practical indication of the Arabs' willingness to negotiate. "We are going to sit down at a table and we will talk. But now we have something to give them back, we can offer peace and territory."

Yehuda lamented the apparent hardening of Arab policy. He said that it now looks as if the Arabs are further away from a settlement today than they were at the end of the Six Day War. "Maybe it's because the Arabs didn't suffer in World War Two. They didn't go through what the Israeli people went through. Maybe this is why we emphasize peace more than they do."

"But as much as we want peace," he continued, "we will not just give into them in the name of peace."

For purposes of argument, Yehuda divided the post-1947 era into two periods: before the 1967 Six Days War, and the after effects of that war. He stated that, previous to the violent engagements during the June War, Israel had little to offer in return for peace in the area.

"This has all changed now. We can offer them land and peace in return for peace."

Yehuda did state, however, that there are certain fundamental conditions which Israel must consider. "We are now in a secure position and I do not think we dare jeopardize that position."



Pic by Hoffmann

ISRAEL WAS condemned and the Arabs were absolved by Mr. Hani Masri, Attache of Jordanian Mission, in a speech here.

# U. Chicago Warns Against Student Disruptions

The University of Chicago Academic Senate, in a letter sent this week to students who have been accepted to its graduate school, warned that attempts to disrupt the University will be met with "disciplinary action, not excluding expulsion."

In the "disruptive category," the letter included all "actions which attempt to harass or coerce individual members of the University community or actions which deliberately interfere with the University's teaching activities, research activities, or supportive administrative or operational activities, in an effort to coerce University decisions."

The letter was sparked by a two week sit-in and march on the president's home last February, protesting the firing of a sociology professor. 42 students have been expelled and 81 suspended up to two years for participation in the campus disruptions

Parents of disciplined students have joined with a committee of over 100 faculty members and the student "Committee of 500-Plus" in denouncing the University actions. 30 New York parents sponsored an advertisement in the New York Times entitled: "Overkill at the University of Chicago."

The "Committee of 500-Plus", which has sponsored a partially effective boycott of classes urging "all those who

have just been accepted to the University of Chicago to refuse that offer, to boycott this University in order to demonstrate that its present politically repressive policy is as intolerable to potential students as it is intolerable to present students."

The Committee's letter noted that the sit-in was "completely non-violent--there was no overt vandalism or property damage, files were not disturbed. Yet it resulted in the most severe disciplinary vendetta to occur at any University."

### Political Punishment

The letter claimed that "it became immediately clear from the disciplinary

proceedings that it was not for their 'disruptive actions' that students were being disciplined; punishment was being meted out with respect to the students' political views concerning the nature and policy of the University. Disciplinary proceedings were being used to eliminate 'radicals from the campus.'

"In protest, a "Committee of 500-Plus" students attempted to submit a petition stating that they too had participated in the sit-in and should also be tried for their 'disruptive actions'. The Disciplinary Committee refused to accept the petition and continued its political purge," claimed the letter.

## Homewood Project To Be Incorporated

The Greater Homewood Community Project is soon to become the Greater Homewood Community Corporation in order "to improve all facets of community life."

A prospectus has been drawn up by a Corporate Development Committee and is now being prepared by attorneys for submission as the corporate papers. After approval of the papers, the Greater Homewood Corporation will begin to assume the duties of the Greater Homewood Project, which will be ended on June 14, 1969. The project was originally developed by Ross Jones, Vice President for University affairs and President of HECUA.

The Corporation will act as a neighborhood information center, and a clearing house for volunteer services for schools and hospitals. It will also provide technical assistance to the resident population in the areas of zoning, housing code enforcement, and housing rehabilitation.

### Community Revitalization

The Corporation has a three year \$75,000 budget. Funds will be solicited from "business and industry, churches, foundations, individual residents, institutions and all who would support community revitalization," states "Keynotes," a Greater Homewood Project Publication. The majority of the funds will come from individuals, who will be asked to make a contribution when they join, and Hopkins. The University Board of Trustees has approved in principle an uncontrolled contribution to the corporation.

"The proposal for a corporation was developed after (Greater Homewood) Project started in 1966 when Ross Jones, University Vice President, began talking to people about the changes which had taken place in the Homewood Community since his days here as a student. When President Gordon agreed that the University ought to share its facilities with the community, the Project began in earnest.

### Community Projects

The project has created a number of community action projects: a reading and creative arts program at Barclay School, a multiplicity of recreation programs run in cooperation with the City Department of Recreation, a series of breakfast seminars on topics of community interest and a neighborhood spruce up campaign.

The Project is being replaced by the corporation "because" Mrs. Kline stated, "the corporation will give the Homewood Community the mechanical ability to do many things we cannot do as a project."

## City School Segregation Rises

According to the standards set by the Federal government, the extent of segregation in the Baltimore City Schools System has shown a marked increase over the past year.

This year, fourteen additional city schools reported that they admitted a student body which was composed of either all black or all white students.

The federal government considers a school integrated if the minority group in that given school represents at least 10% of the total number of students. Using this guideline there are 151 segregated schools in the Baltimore area this year. Of these, 75 are entirely segregated.

The increase leaves Baltimore with over 71% of its public schools essentially segregated after almost fifteen years since the United States Supreme Court order for the desegregation of schools.

### Elementary Schools

Of the totally segregated schools 64 are on the elementary level. This compares with 55 primary schools that were entirely of one race last year. Of the total number of essentially segregated schools there are 121 elementary schools in this category.

Baltimore has 192,170 students in the schools, 125, 173 of whom are non-white. This compares with an almost one to one ratio of whites to blacks on the faculty level. There are 4,718 Negro teachers and 4,013 whites.

There are 33 faculties in the school system that are totally segregated, a drop of 16 from last year's 49. Using the government standard of 10-90 per cent, however, there are 20 additional schools with segregated teacher staffs. Thus there are 53 essentially segregated faculties.

### Neighborhood Schools

The large number of segregated elementary schools is attributed to the fact that most of the children on that level go to the nearest schools. With most of Baltimore's communities being of just one race the schools on the primary level

tend to reflect the color of its environment. On the junior high and high school levels the students have the choice of going to whatever school in the city they choose.

The open enrollment policy that allows the city's students to go where they want has led to overcrowding in some high schools that are considered to be a better quality than others.

There has been considerable trouble with overcrowding in three of Baltimore's high schools. School Superintendent Dr. Robert D. Sheldon recently suggested that annexes be set up at other high schools in the city where a student could go for a year before attending the actual school of his choice. Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr., president of the school board, recommended that the annexes be set up at less congested schools.

### Plan's Success

The basis for the plan's success rests upon the students being willing to go to a school not of their choosing but rather another high school under the guise of being an annex of the school they do wish to attend.

Of the 14 schools that are totally segregated thirteen became so because of a shift of just two or three students. Thus, last year, these schools were substantially of one race according to the federal standards. The one school, Benjamin Banneker Elementary, that had close to a substantial number of the minority group last year also dropped an entire enrollment. The school, located on East Federal Street, had 16 whites among its student body of 522 in 1967-68. This year the all black school has an enrollment of 140.

Highlandtown Elementary School, which had 38 Negroes last year, became extremely segregated when the number of blacks dropped to three.

Other schools that have become totally segregated are Phelps Lane Elementary, Columbus Elementary, William Fell Elementary, Hilton Elementary, and Lombard Junior high. On the high school level there are three all-black schools, Carver, Dunbar, and Douglass.

**Levering Hall**                      **Office of the Chaplain**  
 presents  
**DR. HUGH SCHONFIELD**  
 Noted Biblical Scholar,  
 author, *The Passover Plot*, *Those Incredible Christians*  
**SUNDAY, APRIL 20**  
 11 A.M. SERVICE  
 4 P.M. - Press Conference with a panel of student journalists from  
 Hopkins, Loyola, Goucher, and Western Maryland  
 SPONSORED IN CONJUNCTION WITH BANTAM BOOKS  
 7:30 P.M. - FREEDOM SCHOOL  
**Rev. Vernon Dobson**  
 President, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance  
 7 P.M. - "Black Culture: Family and Religion"  
 ALL PROGRAMS IN LEVERING HALL

**SUMMER JOBS**

**WE HAVE A SPECIAL JOB JUST FOR YOU!**

**National Agency of Student Employment**  
 P. O. Box 52492  
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GENTLEMEN: PLEASE SEND 1969 SUMMER JOB DIRECTORIES CHECKED BELOW.

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# Statements of SC Presidential Candidates

Below, the two candidates for 1969-1970 Student Council President state their philosophy and objectives.

**Robert Goolrick, who has held no previous offices, says the Student Council "has been guilty of a lack of relevance to the real needs of the students."**

**John Guess, active in many university activities, stresses "communication" between the Student Council and the student body.**

## ROBERT GOOLRICK

The problem at Hopkins seems a simple one. The solution is not easy. Protests against Dow Chemical, against Barton Hall, against the poor quality of concerts in recent years are only an indication of a larger and much more vital frustration which is prevalent on this campus. The Student Council in the last few years has been guilty of a lack of relevance to the real needs of student life. The valiant attempt this spring to institute calendar reform is a sign that perhaps at last the Student Council can do something of value for the students it serves.

The opposition on the part of both the administration and the faculty to the proposal reveals the central cause of that frustration. We are told that we are second-class, that we can only admire from a distance the great minds on this campus. There is a chronic failure on the part of Dr. Gordon and of the faculty to realize that each student's commitment to this university is a great one. \$15,000 and four years of life is nothing to be scoffed at.

If the University does not provide speakers, the Student Council must take that initiative. The Eisenhower Symposium must be made into a thing of value for students. The Student Council must take the

responsibility for being the leaders and innovators of an increased student life. Levering Hall, a strong hope in the area of student activity, must be supported and strengthened.

A professor I had freshman year said one day that college should be an experiment in life styles. Many things could be said of Hopkins but that is not one of them. The Student Council must undertake the direction and responsibility for such experiments. It must speak loudly enough and long enough to be a real voice of its students. And the students themselves must help. As a much touted alumnus of Hopkins, John Barth, once wrote, "How can you stand not to be marvelous?"

## JOHN GUESS

The basic thrust of my campaign will be Student Council-Student Body Communication. The role of the Council ideally is to reflect student opinion. Here at Johns Hopkins, this has not been the case in practicality. The goal, as I see it, should be work toward making the Council here truly responsive to student attitudes. To this end, I feel that the Student Council should take public stands on all University issues involving students. Furthermore, more and more issues involving students should be put before referendum, in areas where the University intends to take action. The search, then, is for greater student voice through communication with the Student Council. There are no expectations of 100 percent response. The point which is most important here is that an effort will be made.

A candidate last year stated, "A political platform by definition must be direct, incisive, and specific. It must present a program of action and an approach to problems."

The past few months have been very encouraging from the standpoint of Student Council action in accordance to student voice. A feeling that the Council does indeed exist for the students' interests was felt. But the past few months has been just a beginning. The following, I feel, should be the issues of the upcoming campaign. My views reflect the new direction the Council should begin to pursue.

An all-school committee, consisting of students, faculty, and administrators should be established to investigate the idea of a *University Senate*. A report should be made for distribution to the student body, in the attempt to clarify the issue for student referendum.

In addition to substantiating its position on *Levering Hall*, the Council should coordinate an organized campaign to insure the well-being of countless students in the Levering program.

A number of committees should be organized, composed of representatives from each class, to meet at least twice a year with faculty members in a series of *Department Curriculum Meetings*, to advise on course framework and aid in term scheduling.

To insure more *Communication* with the Student Council, a half-hour Student Council Report should be given once a week over WJHU. In addition the *N-L* should be given, for printing at the beginning of the year, the names of all Committees where students have voice, and the students on them.

Student Council support should also be heavily given to the CISF suggestions on Snack Bar improvements.

Finally, the Student Council should promote wholeheartedly greater *Athletic Support* through an enlarged Athletic Department budget to support minor sports.

# Gordon Criticizes HEW Laws on Federal Aid

In a letter to Robert Finch, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Dr. Lincoln Gordon criticized two federal provisions which establish the machinery to cut federal aid to protestors.

Dr. Gordon's letter was in reply to a March 22 HEW communication, signed by Finch, which asked university presidents to make known the provisions of the law and which reminded them "that the law must be enforced."

Gordon, in informing Finch that "formal procedures on student conduct have been under review here for several months," labeled the federal legislation "an unfortunate method of approaching the problem of disruptive student behavior."

## Convicted by Court

The provisions in question are Section 504 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 and Section 411 of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Act, 1969.

Section 411 stipulates that funds under the HEW Appropriation Act will be cut if an applicant "has been convicted by any court of general jurisdiction" of using force, trespass or seizure on university grounds.

Section 504 of the 1968 Education Amendments gives the university more latitude in cases where "a substantial disruption of the administration" is involved. The university uses its own discretion under Section 504 in deciding whether to deny federal aid for a two year period to campus disrupters.

Federal programs involved are the National Student Defense Act of 1958, the educational opportunity grant program of the Higher Education Act of 1965, the college work-study program and a number of others.

Dr. Gordon, in his letter, found "especially objectionable" the fact that both provisions establish an unfair discrimination between students who receive federal funds

and those who do not.

## "On its Face"

Specifically referring to Section 411, Dr. Gordon charged that the provision, "on its face," leaves no discretion in administering the law to the university.

Section 411 expires on June 30 of this year, and Dr. Gordon urged Finch to oppose its re-enactment.

In dealing with Section 504, Dr. Gordon's criticism of that act rested on what he seemed to feel was the extraneous nature of the law.

"It is difficult for me to envisage a situation in which an individual could be guilty of sufficiently serious disruptive action to warrant the application of these sanctions without at the same time having his connection with the University suspended or terminated."

In such a case, obviously, students would automatically lose federal aid.

In discussing the evolution of student disciplinary procedure at Hopkins, Dr. Gordon stated that a joint committee of administration, faculty and students, as well as representatives from the school-wide University Council, has been involved in deliberations for a long period of time.

Members of the Student Conduct committee are Dean Allyn Kimball, Vice President William Bevan, Director of Student Affairs Robert Bilgrave, Dr. Jon Liebman of Environmental Engineering, Dr. John Mann of Education, Francis Munley, a graduate student, and undergraduates Russell Passarella and Bill Betcher, of the Student Council.

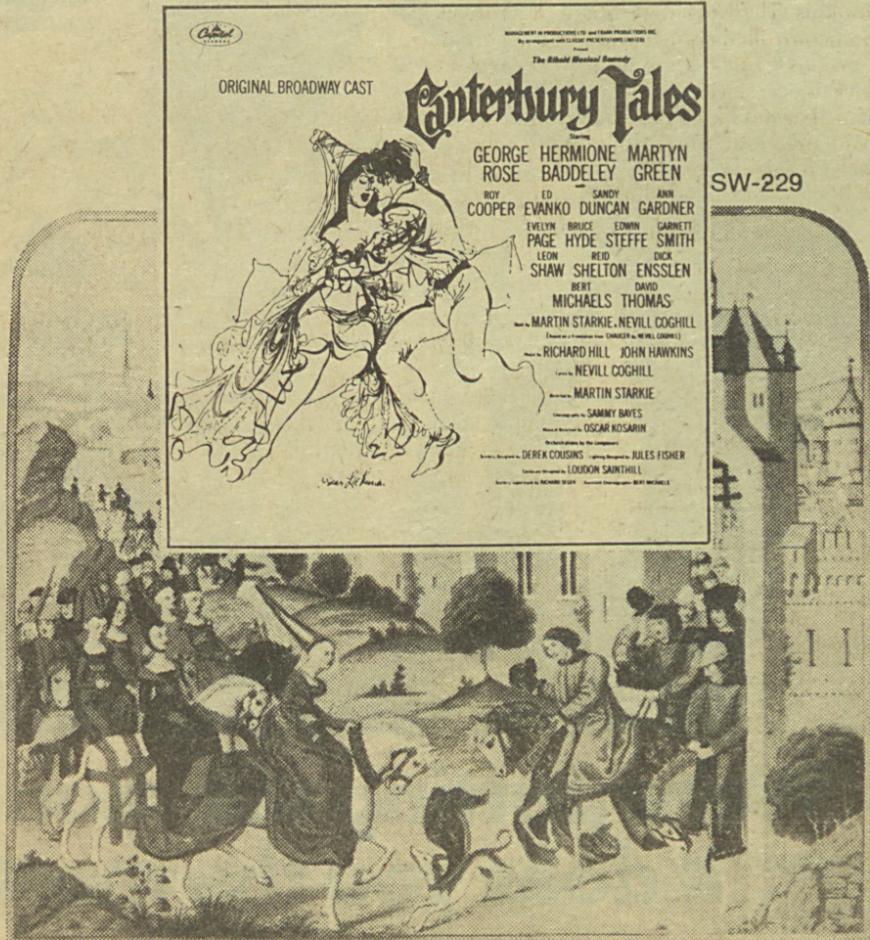
Finch's letter was released over the weekend of March 23, coupled with a strong statement by President Richard Nixon on campus disorders.

Finch, in his letter, told college administrators that "the burden of administration falls upon the institutions."

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# Students Scrutinize Landlords

A group of sociology students, headed by Kermit Baker, has completed a list of all Baltimore residential buildings south of 25th Street.

This information will be the base for future studies on housing conditions in the inner-city.

The group now has 150,000 computer cards stating the owner, address of the owner, assessed value of the structure and land, and the location of the house.

Percentage of absentee ownership, the incidence of housing code violations in the holdings of various slum landlords, and correlations between evictions and housing code violations will be computed.

### Pressure on Slumlords

The group hopes that making these statistics public will put pressure on the irresponsible landlords to improve their services. Tenants might try to avoid renting from these slumlords.

Mark Forester and Dave Leven helped Baker gather the information. Dr. Peter Rossi has helped the study by writing to the Bureau of

Data Processing, which provided most of the group's information, and by obtaining computer time on the Hopkins Hospital computer.

In the near future a Rent Escrow Bill will be presented to the Maryland State Senate. The bill would allow a tenant who feels that he is paying too much rent for the apartment he lives in to withhold his rent until his landlord makes necessary repairs. Information from the Hopkins landlord studies could be used as evidence for the necessity of such a bill.

### AWARE

Baker's study is the result of a subcommittee of AWARE, the Student Association's project to make the Baltimore suburbs conscious of urban problems. The findings of this subcommittee will be used in discussion groups to show how inner-city tenants are exploited by their landlords.

AWARE was started last year by Jim Archibald and is now in the process of a rapid expansion under the leadership of Ron Remick. Both youth groups and adult organizations are being reached by AWARE, which will spread to several nearby campuses next year.

# Hopkins, Morgan Begin Co-operative Seminars

By PETE STRONG

A joint seminar begun this semester to study urban problems marks the beginning of co-operative classes between Morgan State College and Johns Hopkins University.

The seminar will be continued next year and could become part of a regular exchange program. This arrangement is designed to expose both Hopkins and Morgan students to points of view which they would never meet in present classroom situations.

The small seminar approach effectively allows the students to express their differences. It will be used in future joint classes due to its proven effectiveness.

Dr. Sol Levine, Director of the Center for Urban Affairs, leads the first seminar on March 22nd. Dr. Bright, also from Hopkins, and Dr. Hayward Harrison, Head of the Behavioral Sciences Department at Morgan, will conduct other classes.

### "New Careers"

The topic of the seminar is "New Careers: a Basic Strategy against Poverty." Professor Killingsworth of Michigan State University has pointed out that a great paradox of our age of

(Continued on Page 11)

### HONOR COMMISSION

The 1969-70 Honor Commission was selected as follows: David Bosted, Chairman; Peter Gallerstein, Vice Chairman; Marshall Kapp, Commission Council; and Donald Leung, Recorder. Other members are:

Seniors Ken DeLuca, Zane Gresham, Arthur Hoffman, Bill Lacorte, Peter McGinn, and Jeff Schoenblum. Juniors John Adams, John Casciano, Robert Flax, John Makransky, and Emil Pavlovics. Sophomores Nick Belitsos, Ed Carrese, Barry Hainer, Mitchell Kornblit, and Robert Vogt. Gary Diamond and Mike Lauren are members at large.

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## For John Guess

The Student Council elections for President are being held Wednesday and Thursday. At times, in the past, we have found it hard to take the Council seriously; at times, we have found major faults with the Council's attitudes, policies and procedures.

This year, however, the fight over calendar reform proved to us that concern for a strong, progressive Council is important. With the current lack of adequate means of student representation in the policy-making of the University, it is important to have a Student Council and an SC president who can work productively to bring about reforms demanded by undergraduates.

In comparison to past Council leaders, Russell Passarella has done a commendable job as SC president. The choice of his successor is a matter which should concern undergraduates.

We find it unfortunate that only two candidates are running for the office of President. One candidate did not enter until it became clear that only one other student wanted the post. This seems to confirm our cynical, but probably true, suspicion that the only undergraduates who are even slightly concerned with problems of student affairs and student representation are those few who are elected to bother with such matters.

Judging by our knowledge of the two candidates, John Guess and Cook Goolrick, we could see fit to endorse either. Both express progressive attitudes towards the status and role of the undergraduate at Hopkins, and both, for once, are not examples of the hackneyed, stereotyped student politician who usually abound in undergraduate elections.

We feel, however, that John Guess, a sophomore who has served on the Council, Black Student Union, and the Student Association, is the more qualified of the two. In the past few weeks, Guess has been working on ideas and policies to be instituted if elected, and has been scouring the campus to find qualified students to assist both the Council and himself, as President. We have heard him specifically outline his attitudes towards student government and issues at Hopkins, and we find ourselves in agreement with many of his points.

We urge all students to vote for John Guess next week; more basically, however, we urge all students to vote.



"Now that we've learned to talk, let's not speak in vague generalities."

## Pay As You Go

The decision of the university, announced by Dr. Gordon, to charge a \$2 admission fee to the Hopkins - Navy lacrosse game is regrettable; yet, at the same time, it is both justified and necessary.

Dr. Gordon's statement made it clear that the receipts from the game are going to be used to defray the cost of constructing an additional 4,800 seats at Homewood Field. At times, attendance for important Homewood games has neared 10,000 if the count includes potential fans who could not get in or who stayed away due to the lack of seating room. The additional seats will double the present capacity of Homewood Field, and we feel that this is a service worth paying for.

Our only doubts concerning Dr. Gordon's announcement concern the possibility of charging admission to other games in certain Hopkins sports. The admission fee policy should be used discriminately - in instances where it is not crucial to charge for admission, ticket sales should not be instituted.

## Moral Uplift

We feel it our duty to remind those who haven't heard of the upcoming Decency Rally, this Sunday, in Memorial Stadium. If we know Baltimore, there will be a large crowd on hand fresh from a King Family concert and ready to answer Hyman Pressman's call-to-arms.

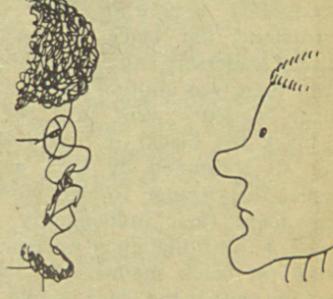
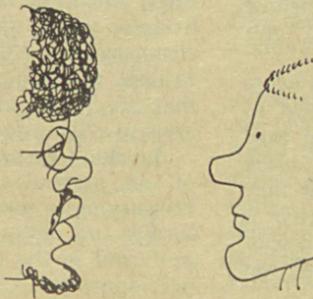
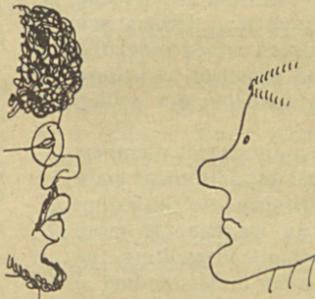
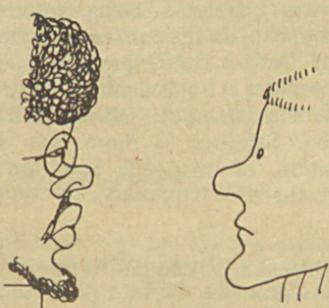
We would hope that the organizers of the Decency Rally will not let an outstanding Hopkins individual go unnoticed. As our contribution to wholesomeness, we would like to offer the name of Dennis Estis, former *News-Letter* editor and Adams housemaster. Mr. Estis struck a blow for above-the-board male-female relations last week, when he diligently turned in a Hopkins freshman for having a girl in Baker House at 12:30 a.m. on a weekday night. Let no one say that moral bankruptcy reigns at Homewood.

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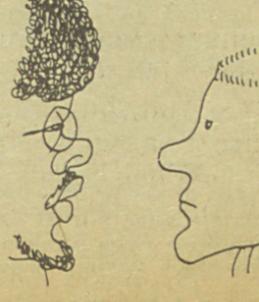
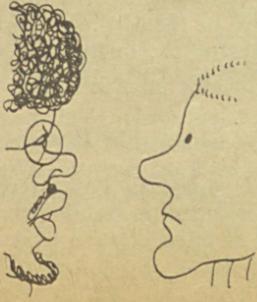
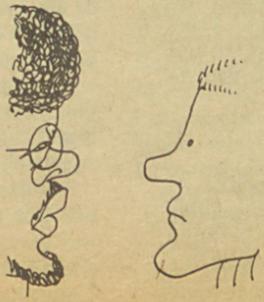
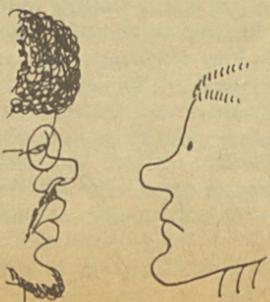
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RUN BY BLACKS-

TO PROMOTE BLACK POWER!

OUR DEMAND IS SEPARATE BUT EQUAL LIES.



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# Part Two: Dellinger on 'The Movement'

(The following is the conclusion of Features Editor, John Hollis' March 31 interview with David Dellinger. Dellinger is chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam; editor of Liberation Magazine; and, a recent Chicago indictee.)

**NEWS-LETTER:** In your speech you stated that one of the weaknesses of the Movement is that it tends to be middle class, to have middle class attitudes and viewpoints. Do you see how this can be remedied?

**DELLINGER:** One of the Movement goals should be to create an egalitarian society of human community, of human fraternity, which operates in economic and other areas.

It is false to think that a movement can create something essentially different from itself, essentially different from the practices of human relationships that it develops, that it experiences in its daily struggle. Therefore, people in the Movement should not live lives that are dominated by the search for profit, the search for a higher material standard of living than other people.

It's not that it is so scandalous to be middle class in one's origins and orientations, but people who become acquainted with the vast extent of suffering and injustice in the world will naturally seek out some kind of alliance with people who are not middle class. I hope that at least after the initial impulse in that direction, it will not be based just on guilt or attachment to the victim, but will represent a real movement to learn from and also contribute to, to exchange ideas, experiences, attitudes, organizing activities with these other people.

## Black Vanguard

This has happened already between the black and white movements in this country. It has been an erratic process, and for all the good motivation of the early civil rights activity, the relationships did tend to be unequalitarian, they did tend to involve often unconscious condescension on the part of the white people, and a whole conditioned reflex of attitudes on the part of the black people toward the white. It was a very necessary thing that the Black Power movement developed, and that the two elements had a type of separation in order for each to face itself and its own problems for a time.

But despite the fact that we are still in this stage to some extent, it's obvious that as people with many similar goals in a basically similar struggle, and with a common enemy, there is a learning process going on, particularly the whites learning from the blacks. A lot of the education that we are getting comes from the black people, who are the vanguard of the American movement.

This doesn't mean that they are not without their mistakes, their flaws, but they certainly add very much to and correct the white middle class experience.

**NEWS-LETTER:** Do you then support the SDS in their drive to form a coalition with workers' groups and labor unions?

**DELLINGER:** In general terms, yes. Greater interaction between students and workers is very important. But I think that it is important that the students not repeat the mistake of the Civil Rights movement, of going to the workers with either a philanthropic attitude on the one hand, or a kind of guilt complex that leads them to be uncritical and unequal in their relationships with the workers.

## Out-Blacking Blacks

When I was in the South in 1963, one of the things that impressed me was not just the superficial and condescending attitude of the whites at some points, the unconscious assumption that they could somehow understand the black person's problems and give political leadership and assume important posts.

But there was another tendency also, by which white college students went into the South and tried to out-black the blacks in a way which meant that they were so consumed by their attraction to the black people, this strange foreign world to them, that they surrendered their individuality and their identity as people. I think that their uncritical aping of the blacks, taking on black mannerisms and black customs, was good for neither the black people nor for them.

In certain sections of SDS and Progressive Labor there are times when I see a repetition of this attitude: the workers are automatically correct, the workers are automatically the vanguard. When the fact is that, while the workers in this country in a lot of areas have healthy political instincts and responses, in other areas and in other ways they have been corrupted by the society in which they live and are not in any way active as the vanguard. In many cases when they politicize things, their political objectives are unsound.

I find very often there is more rhetoric than reality in the talk in certain circles of becoming part of the working class or joining the working class. I think that it is the right direction to move to, but it is going to be a long slow process which should not be romanticized.

**NEWS-LETTER:** Do you think revolution rhetoric, the violent talk of violent upheaval, accomplishes anything?

**DELLINGER:** Rhetoric, as such, is always harmful,



Anti-war Movement leader David Dellinger (left), with his faithful Tonto-buttoned bedecked Jerry Rubin.

whether it's a good rhetoric or a bad rhetoric. Now we can never completely eliminate the gap between rhetoric and action; if we could, it would mean that we weren't reaching out for new ideas and new dreams.

But the attempt should be always to translate the rhetoric into actuality. I find that a lot of the current rhetoric about violence is very harmful, leaving aside questions about the relative advantages of violence and non-violence.

## Corrupting Effect

It is obvious to me that the preponderance of

violence, of weapons and technology, is in the hands of the establishment. Although I do think to be honest about it, that guerrilla warfare in the cities could actually turn out to be more successful in the short run than one would guess. The idea of the armed overthrow of the U.S. government by students or black people or others is quite unrealistic.

I also think that the tendency to organize around and resort to violent methods tends to keep the movement in a relatively isolated situation, because people who

(Continued on Page 10)

# Go Gentle Into That Good Night

By WILLIAM BENZON

*Let us proceed then to that place  
And hesitate no longer; I am driven  
By an insistent voice that comes from God.  
Children, follow me this way: see, now,  
I have become your guide, as you were mine!  
Come: do not touch me: let me alone discover  
The holy and funereal ground where I  
Must take this fated earth to be my shroud.  
This way, O come! The angel of the dead,  
Hermes, and veiled Persephone lead me on!*

Sophocles, *Oedipus at Colonus*, 1540-48

Such was the dignity with which Oedipus faced his death. Socrates was equally dignified—"I should only make myself ridiculous in my own eyes if I clung to life and hugged it when it has no more to offer," (Plato, *Phaedo*, 117). Such dignity stands in stark contrast to the American Way of Death.

## Edgar Allen Poe

On the one hand we cheapen death with vulgar patriotism (Better Dead than Red) and fine walnut caskets with silver plated brass handles (\$1200 funeral) and various "Buy your plot now, go later" plans. On the other hand, we do our best to ignore the reality of death. The helplessly and hopelessly ill are preserved by the miracles of modern medicine so that they can rot slowly (if they have the money to pay the bill)—like an Edgar Allen Poe story. The old are shuttled into nursing homes where they can be forgotten. Others are channeled into "Golden Age" villages carved from the swamps of Florida; having forced ourselves to believe that life begins at 65 we willing condemn our golden agers to a living death.

But don't despair. Some of the more puerile members of our medical and technological establishment have been trying to inject a note of optimism into this rather sordid and obscene situation. As we become more proficient in the techniques of organ transplanting, the development of artificial organs, as our understanding of the processes of aging increases, we will be able to prolong human life. With lowered birth rate due to birth control, the median age of our population will be 40, creep up to 50, maybe as high as 60.

All the golden agers will be herded into golden age fun and recreation communities. The first man to reach the age 150 will also be the first man to have spent 85 years as athletic director of Golden Age Camp No. 6 and coach of the National Championship wheelchair shuffle board team.

## One Happy Moment

Just think, as things are now we can only expect 70 years of quite desperation. But modern medicine is going to give us 100 or more years of it. And we will greedily grasp for every bit of it, for we are talking about the Man who, as Dylan says, "passionately hates his life and likewise fears his death." And we should note the causal

connection. It is not the fear of death which causes hatred of life—for how many of us have been dead and have lived to tell of it? Rather it is the hatred of life which breeds fear of death.

It is as though the more wretched our life has been the more we hope that the next moment will be the one happy moment which will redeem all the previous misery—who is willing to give up his one happy moment? And if we get our one happy moment, then maybe if we are patient, we will get another happy moment 20 years from now.

Waiting for the happy moment is called Hope. Expecting it to redeem all misery is Divine Grace. This Hope and this Grace are truly wretched, for this Hope is merely the failure to take the possibility of suicide seriously and this Grace is the very least Divinity owes us for subjecting us to His misery. And what has Christianity to offer? An inane underground church headed up by Malcolm Boyd—for whom God is the kind-hearted whore we tell our problems to.

## Failed Faith

What has Art to offer us? But that is not the proper question. Ever since drama became separate from ritual, Art ceased to be a matter of saving grace—though we all like to read great books in hopes that we will receive the significant insight which will change our lives. To use Art as the rallying point for a failed Faith is to ignore the claims of Art and of the Artist, to act as though the Artist were merely a being whose existence we postulated to explain the existence of the work.

Perhaps Art is self-expression, perhaps it gives catharsis, perhaps it holds a mirror up to reality, perhaps it is the Artist's attempt to self-repair. But none of these is Salvation. Salvation is more than self-repair; it is transfiguration of the self. Salvation is more than catharsis; catharsis is temporary, Salvation is real.

Where can we turn for that human dignity which is ultimately dignity in the face of death? To Norman O. Brown, Alan Watts? But they are just words and the answer lies beyond words. Love? But love, if it is not to be destructive, presupposes dignity, a whole self; only a whole self can give freely; to give freely is to be without fear of death. It is fear of death which makes misers of us all. Love? Two half selves clinging to one another are merely two cripples, two crutches—but the crutches have been ignored. Yet, they are there.

Where can we turn for dignity? Where in this obscene culture is there any dignity? There can be no dignity in a nation which cannot face death. The Answer? Who knows?

But one thing is certain. We will die, each one of us. And that death is real; no joke, no soul left behind as the plaything of a fat Diety. Absolute Death. In which there is no misery—truly. Be silent, absolutely still, listen. Embrace.

# ROCK King's Excellence Electronically Emasculated

By JOHN HOLLIS

For anyone seriously interested in contemporary music the appearance of a new B. B. King album is an important event. As the trite but true cliché says, everyone is going back to his roots. And those roots are planted in either the Nashville country and western tradition or in Mississippi delta blues.

Typifying the latter style is B. B. King. Most people know the story of his hard life - twenty years of one-nighters in back alley ghetto cellars or backwoods pine shacks, then the beginnings of long-delayed recognition in the wake of such big-time big-money white guitarists as Clapton and Bloomfield. And if we are to believe the usual extravagant liner notes, this new album (*His Best-The Electric B. B. King*) will finally elevate him to his deserved stardom.

However, this record just won't do it. It is not his best, and is hardly electric at all. My complaint is not with B. B. King; he is still the King of the Blues, still a fantastic guitarist. But if he wants a reputation as such, he should put out a blues album with beaucoup de guitar work.

The first song, "Tired of Your Jive," is probably the worst, partly because of its numerous inherent defects, but also because it is the first (and very disappointing) taste one receives of King after dashing from the Bookstore to a record player with this album. Brutal and immoral surgery has been performed on King's voice, emasculating it. He sounds smooth, easy, feminine, very commercial - like an endless procession of Tony Bennett look-and-sound-alikes on the Ed Sullivan Show. Producer Johnny Pate or some clown in the studio has transmogrified the King of the Blues into the Buffoon of the Broadway Show Tunes.

The foul injustice wreaked on King's vocal abilities would perhaps be tolerable if confined to one song; it is not. From the soundtrack of *For Love of Ivy* there are two horrendous songs that not even Archie Bell and the Drells would do. "Paying the Cost to be the Boss" sounded better on television, a medium justly famous for weakening and/or destroying the performances of electric musicians. The second side is a welcome improvement, but still not all it could be.

Being an admitted guitar fanatic, I have not really paid much attention to King's powerful and passionate voice before. To paraphrase Jack Bruce, the words are



B. B. King (left) and Lucille, with his back-up band, Sonny Freeman and the Unusuals.

there to begin and end the song. But now that a papier-mache Perry Como has been nefariously substituted for the Beale Street Blues Boy, I am aware not only of what I was missing before but of what is not there now on *His Best*.

The only way to appreciate King's dynamic singing is in concert, for there are no electronic castrators to come between his vocal cords and the listener's ears. This point is painfully demonstrated by the inclusion of a live cut, "Sweet Sixteen," in which the raw growling emotion of the real B. B. King is heard.

But one can criticize "Sweet Sixteen" for the same reason the whole album can be criticized: no guitar. In this era of intricate virtuosos, of 17-minute "Spoonfuls," why must King just tempt us with a modicum of the honeybitter notes in Lucille's vocabulary? There is more guitar work on *Live at the Regal*, an album King recorded in 1964 (and still very exciting; like

*Projections*, it is one of those few albums that have survived the vicissitudes of musical fads.)

In his present concert performances King devotes a good proportion of his efforts to Lucille, his guitar; much more than on *Live at the Regal*. Perhaps he realizes what many in his new-found white audience come to him for. Unfortunately, his record company does not. (Another example of this: I cannot imagine Albert King making *Live Wire-Blues Power* in a studio.)

In "Don't Answer the Door" the haunting banshee sounds of King's guitar are much in evidence, placed in the distant background for an odd but intriguing effect. But that's it, except for a few lamentably brief introductions and breaks. King wastes his talent by playing just a simple catchy riff in "Think it Over"; Robby Krieger could learn to do as well. The King's regal powers (by Divine Right) seem to evaporate when he enters a studio. Riley, wot happen?

## Our American Heritage

# Mendelsohn: What Makes Martin Van Buren Run?

By ED MENDELSON

Robert Wagner's desire to return to the post of Mayor of New York after an absence of four years is a reminder that power, once held is difficult to relinquish. On the level of the Presidency, several former Presidents have sought to regain their office, and one succeeded.

Martin Van Buren was elected President in 1836 with little difficulty, although the Whigs ran three regional candidates against him in an effort to prevent his receiving a majority in the Electoral College. An economic depression, then known as a "panic," undercut Mr. Van Buren's popularity.

In 1840 there was a violent personal campaign against him, keynoted by Representative Charles Ogle of Pennsylvania, who accused the President of maintaining the White House like a Bourbon palace at the taxpayers' expense. The 1840 Whig candidate was General William Henry Harrison, the frontrunner among the regional candidates of 1836. A well-read landowner, with a fondness for classical studies, General Harrison was presented in his famous campaign as a Jackson-type frontiersman, and he easily defeated Jackson's chosen successor. (Jackson had certainly been a landowner, but his fondness for classical studies has not been verified.)

### His Own Petard

Undaunted, Van Buren was the leading aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination through most of 1844. He was stopped by a rule passed in his own benefit. In 1832, in order to demonstrate Van Buren's overwhelming support for Vice President, the Democratic National Convention ruled that nominations for President and Vice President would have to be made by a two-thirds vote.

The effect of this was to give the South a veto on any nominations, and after Van Buren expressed his opposition to fast annexation of Texas he did not have a chance for nomination. Van Buren received a majority at the Democratic Convention, but he lacked two-thirds. There was a movement to Senator Lewis Cass of the young state of Michigan, but the nomination went to James K. Polk of Tennessee, a former Speaker of the House who, while not a nonentity, had been considered a likely choice for Vice President.

Van Buren was still undaunted and ran as Free Soil party candidate for President in 1848. He got no

electoral votes but managed to run second in his home base of New York, outpolling Cass.

The minor party route back to the White House was navigated with equal lack of success by Millard Fillmore. Fillmore was elected Vice President in 1848 and served about half the term of President Zachary Taylor, who died in office. He wanted the Whig nomination to succeed himself in 1852, but didn't get it.

In 1856, during the first race between Republicans and Democrats, Fillmore was the nominee of the hyper-nativist American Party and of the Whig remnants. He did better than Mr. Van Buren had, polling about a fifth of the popular vote and the electoral vote of Maryland.

The next President to seek to return to office after a four-year hiatus was Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was narrowly elected in 1868, but he significantly improved his popular majority against the erratic Horace Greeley in 1872.

It was considered likely that he would seek a third term in 1876. However, the reformist Liberal Republicans, who had failed rather ignominiously after obtaining Democratic acceptance of their Greeley candidacy, were gaining strength with increased opposition to Grant's corrupt appointments and lack of leadership. A House of Representatives resolution concerning the lack of wisdom in a President's serving three terms helped inhibit Grant's desire to seek renomination in 1876.

### "Best Obstacle"

In 1880, however, Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York fixed on Grant as the best obstacle to a Presidential nomination for Conkling's chief Republican rival, the charismatic James G. Blaine. Mr. Grant was in a position where the President's salary would be of material benefit to him, and he was willing to run. Conkling's excellent nominating speech indicated that as one chooses a physician on the basis of experience with him, so it would be foolhardy to deny the Presidency for Grant merely because he had held the job before, since he had discharged the Presidency so well (sic).

Grant led on the early ballots, with Blaine a game and respectable second. On the thirty-sixth ballot the nomination went to Senator-elect James A. Garfield of Ohio, a result more pleasing to Blaine than to Conkling. Grover Cleveland was the only President to succeed in

returning to the White House, although on the basis of the popular vote there should have been no interruption in his service. Elected in 1884 by a meager 23,000 votes over Blaine, President Cleveland built his popular majority up to over 100,000 in his 1888 race with Benjamin Harrison. However, Harrison, grandson of the Harrison who earlier defeated a Democratic incumbent for re-election, had more electoral votes and became President.

### Seeks Third Nomination

After four years in a prosperous law practice, Cleveland sought a third nomination in 1892. There was criticism of him as a "perpetual candidate," but he received nomination and, in another close race, defeated President Harrison.

As late as 1904, when there was a conservative Democratic reaction to two-time nominee William Jennings Bryan, Cleveland was considered a possibility to run for President. Cleveland did not actively encourage this movement, but he was enthusiastic over the Democrats' choice of New York State Chief Justice Alton B. Parker. A thorough supporter of Cleveland, Parker was opposed by Bryan as late as 1912, when each sought the post of Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention. Despite Cleveland's backing, as exemplified in a magazine article, Justice Parker was buried in November.

Theodore Roosevelt, who achieved a record majority against Justice Parker, immediately announced that he would not seek re-election. In 1908 Roosevelt firmly declined renomination and saw his Secretary of War, William Howard Taft, defeat Bryan for the Presidency. In 1912, after President Taft had alienated Republican progressives, Roosevelt sought progressive support for his own nomination. He defeated President Taft in a series of primaries, but was denied the Republican nomination. An angry Roosevelt became the nominee of the Progressive party, which was essentially a vehicle for his own ambitions, and ran second, outpolling Taft. There was slight support for Roosevelt in 1916.

Since then former Presidents have not actively sought renomination, although it has been suggested that Herbert Hoover wanted renomination in 1940. The chances of Lyndon Johnson's becoming the Democratic candidate in 1972 are considered minimal.

# Dellinger: Viet Peace Moves Illusory

(Continued from Page 8)

should be won over to the revolution are automatically excluded from the movement. They become the enemy. People who are either neutral or ambivalent are turned to the enemy by the use of violence.

Of course, armed revolutions have taken place before, and can take place again, but the armed seizure of power does not guarantee that a better society will be established. It is only from the humanity and superior human relationships of the Movement that a new society can be built. Violence, or armed struggle, does tend to have a very corrupting effect upon the Movement, in terms of the institutions and the human relationships which it promotes.

**NEWS-LETTER:** Then are you saying that those who cry for a violent revolution are doing more harm than good?

**DELLINGER:** Yes. I say this with some hesitation, because I think there is too much concern with the

## 'The Movement Had Come To a Period Of Confusion'

backlash. If one is doing the thing that needs to be done, and has not lost his focus (working on a definite object), then I think that one has to chance the backlash or face up to it.

I also think that the rhetoric of violence does harm in that it adds a kind of spurious romance to the Movement, and that very often discourages people from going through the very hard political analysis of goals, strategy, and tactics which is required. Instead of doing the study and the work, one gets caught up in the excitement of street fighting.

**N-L:** Would you speculate on the length to which the Nixon Administration and state governments may carry repression?

**DELLINGER:** The evil genius of the American system is to be able to use a combination of repression and co-optation. Wherever possible it would like to blur over the fact of repression, particularly on places like college campuses. But it is a little early in the Nixon Administration, plus there are other factors, such as what happens on the battlefield in Vietnam and in Paris, which will have an influence on the extent to which they are willing and able, or able to get away with, overt repression.

I do believe that the war cannot be maintained at its present level without some fairly extreme forms of

repression being introduced. This is one of the reasons that the Administration is going to try to resolve the war, not really handle it the way it should be, but nonetheless patch-up some sort of face-saving peace, so that it will not get into the position of having to institute a rather extensive repression.

**N-L:** What visible effects have the Paris peace talks had, both on the Movement and the American people as a whole?

**DELLINGER:** The immediate effect of them was to create the illusion that the government had made a turn toward peace. And although it might be annoyingly slow, ending the war was on the way. Given all the competition, the time and energy and all the inconveniences, like having your head beaten in by the police, there was a natural tendency for people to hold back, not to support the war, but simply to refrain from demonstrations.

This effect was compounded by the fact that the Movement had come to a period of tactical confusion, when it was obvious that new methods were needed. It was kind of difficult for people to figure out what these new methods were. So between the boredom that had developed with demonstrations, and the idea that the peace talks were on the way, and although they might drag on they will lead to peace, there has been a tendency for a lot of people to opt out or just hold back.

But we have begun to enter a new period. The talks have dragged on, the casualty lists have gone up, a number of the deceptions have been made public. I think there is a rising mood of indignation.

**N-L:** What are those deceptions which you just mentioned?

**DELLINGER:** One thing is the idea that the war was in any way being de-escalated, or that stopping the bombing of the North was a move toward peace. The fact is that the United States found it militarily advantageous to stop the bombing of the North, where it

never worked anyway, and to concentrate its total fury in a smaller area in the South. Actually, the tonnage of bombs dropped and the number of sorties in the South since October has been greater than the total of what previously had been dropped in both the North and South in a similar period of time.

### Puppet Government

Another deception is the whole attitude toward the Saigon government, which is treated as if it somehow had some kind of independent existence, either as an ally or as an elected government which we were trying to

support because we believe in democracy. The fact that the Saigon government and the ARVN army could not survive for ten minutes without the United States. The United States contributes 90% of the revenues, 90% of the military material, all of the transportation. And although most Americans don't realize this, the United States has a completely parallel government. For every ranking Vietnamese official, there is an American equivalent who is his advisor, and in many senses, his controller.

A third deception is continually holding out the idea that the military situation is improving. The fact is the United States has lost the initiative on the ground and has escalated terribly from the air and from the sea in order to punish the Vietnamese and to try to extract concessions from them. But "search and destroy" operations have failed; they continually led the American troops into traps. Troops now venture out much less than they did before.

I believe that there is considerable evidence, and will come out more and more in the future, that the most recent NLF offensive has been far more successful and extensive than the Tet offensive of 1968. The United States has been underestimating, for public consumption, the number of casualties and the extent of its defeats.

**N-L:** Do you advocate the immediate and unilateral withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam?

**DELLINGER:** Yes.

**N-L:** And would you clarify what you said about America paying an indemnity?

**DELLINGER:** That fact is that no secret talks can save America from having to face up to the fundamental decision of withdrawing its troops. And, until they face up to that decision and make it then I don't believe

## 'The U.S. Must Realize Our Responsibility For Ravages of War'

is possible in Vietnam. This is one of those rare moments in history where the Vietnamese people have reached a point where they would commit national suicide, but they tolerate the presence of American troops.

People in this country used to say "better dead than red," but it was largely rhetoric. But in Vietnam they have reached the point where they would rather be dead than white, or rather be dead than controlled by a western country.

The only two questions for the United States to negotiate is how long will it take to withdraw the troops, how many ships or planes will it take, and secondly, how much of an indemnity they should pay. It may seem like quibbling, but it is very important that the United States not ravage and destroy that country, and then turn themselves on the back afterwards by coming in with foreign aid and reconstruction. It is very important that they realize their responsibility for the ravages, although, unfortunately, they will never be able to restore to life the people that have been killed. If they unwound the wounded, they should pay a very large financial indemnity to try to make it possible for the Vietnamese to rebuild their country.

**N-L:** What do you foresee in the future for the Movement? And will there be any upcoming demonstrations, such as in Chicago when you come up?

**DELLINGER:** I wouldn't want to predict either aspect of that question. In relation to Chicago, I think it would be very appropriate to have demonstrations at the time of the trials. I hope there will be demonstrations not concerned primarily with indictments or the case, but rather taking up the line of protest from where it left off in Chicago at the end of the convention, or where it was cut off, really. There were a number of things that we planned to do of a positive nature there which were prevented by the riot.

Sometimes people set up a false dichotomy between large demonstrations and other activities. I think large demonstrations are relatively successful in having a limited effect. But when combined with other activity they can have a very beneficial impact. The times when it is not sound to try to organize large demonstrations have been in a period when there has been too much talk about tactics, a lack of unity as to how to bring people together. It has been less possible and less fruitful to hold mass demonstrations.



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# Library Erotica Restricted to Erroneous Zones

By MARK REUTTER

John B. Walton, the head of readers' services at the Milton Eisenhower Library, denied that the library is censoring scientific books on sex by placing them on closed shelves.

"We are not trying to regulate the public morals," Walton said. "These books are in the cage because they tend to walk off."

Books such as *Love Coming of Age*, *Sex and Repression in Savage Society*, *Religion and Sex* and *The Sexual Life of Savages in North West Melonesia* are now included in the rare book shelves closed to the public.

Walton reported that most of the sex books in the cage were carry overs from the departmental libraries before Eisenhower was built. In those days many scientific and historical studies of

erotica were put on the departments' closed shelves to protect them from stealing. Walton stated that the sex books, most of them published 30 or more years ago, were never sorted out when they were moved to Eisenhower.

In today's environment, though, Walton believed "there is no great need to overprotect these anthropological studies. If and when time permits we will select material for release. Until we do, people can just note by the card catalog that these books are in the cage."

Miss Emily Schilpp, the assistant librarian, said Eisenhower has no set criteria other than expense to evaluate a book dealing with sex. Whether or not a book is placed in the cage is determined by the opinions of the staff filing the book, she explained. Mrs. Middleton, who gets the requested books from the cage, repeated that "there is no formal group which decides what books go in the closed shelves."

Walton said that library books are automatically ordered on a faculty member's recommendation. "We never question the content of a book a professor wants," Walton noted. Authorized staff members also may suggest books which, in Walton's words, "support the academic program" of the university. He said, though, that he knew of few instances where a student asked for a book. In such a case, "We would take it under advisement."

Current literature outside the academic program is offered in a special X collection on the main floor. About 140 books are available and others are being ordered.

Recently the library cancelled its subscription to "Avant-Garde." According to Walton, this was no attempt at censorship. "The magazine would be mutilated immediately after it was placed on the shelf," he contended. "I see not much sense in buying it then."



Pic by Hoffmann

CHECK-OUT DESK at Eisenhower Library. Library has inherited old books on sex, many of which are on closed shelves.

## Joint Seminars Start

(Continued from Page 6)

affluence is the surplus of low-skilled workers co-existing with shortages of skilled workers. The seminar is studying projects based on on-the-job experience and education, which will help to correct this situation.

Teaching careers, for example, could begin at the level of Teacher's Aide. The college-age person would operate audio-visual equipment, perform clerical tasks and do similar work. The experience gained from this work leads to higher level jobs as an assistant. Preparing class materials and leading small discussions would give the worker under the "New Careers Model" the training necessary to become an Associate Teacher by the time he would have graduated from college.

Two weeks from now there will be a field trip to New York where the students in the seminar will observe the "New Careers" projects first hand and see if they are now succeeding.

Jim Archibald, Jim Marra, Ron Remick, and Frenchie Smith are the Hopkins students participating in this program. Morgan students are Robert Dashiell, Nathaniel Stewart, Samuel Lloyd, and James Jackson. The seminar meets alternately in the Eisenhower and the Soper Libraries on Saturday mornings.

## Students to Advise Frosh

Specially selected upperclassmen will replace the faculty advisors for next year's freshmen class, Paul Allen, the Chairman of the Orientation Committee, announced this week.

The junior or senior student advisor will be responsible for counseling a group composed of about thirty freshmen. The students will all be from the same dormitory house. 20 advisors, with a reserve of 15 faculty members, will be chosen by the Orientation Committee sometime during this semester.

### Enthusiasm Needed

The selection of student advisors will be determined mainly on the student's interest and his available time. Chairman Allen stated, "Only those showing extreme interest and enthusiasm in this new approach to freshmen orientation will be considered."

The initial program will formally last to the end of the first semester next year. Allen said, though, that the counselors should still associate with their advisees after the first half of the year

to "avoid the common complaint that the program is imposed upon the freshmen." If the student adviser program proves successful, Allen hopes to expand it.

The new format was planned with Frederick Dierman, the director of advising, William Logan, the assistant director, SC President Russ Passarella, and students Jim Jacobs, Josh Treem and Paul Allen.

The three or four day orientation period for freshmen will be continued next year. Orientation group leaders are planning to extend contact with the freshmen beyond the first week of school through seminars and other activities. This year the Orientation Committee, headed by Jim Jacobs, tried a Sunday night lecture series on human aggression. The programs, after a few weeks, contained only a few freshman.

Applications for both student advisors and group leaders may be picked up at the Office of Student Affairs, Gilman Hall this Monday. Interviews for both jobs will be held later this month. All questions about the programs may be sent to Box 982.

## LOOKING FOR A SUBLET? WANT TO SUBLET?

The News-Letter will be running a special advertising column with "SUBLETS OFFERED" and "SUBLETS WANTED" headings. You get up to 25 words for \$1.50, payable in advance. Sublet ads will be taken every week for the remainder of the year at 4 p.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays, at our offices in the Gatehouse. You may also send your ad by mail, with a check, to the News-Letter, Box 1230. Remember--ads must be in by Tuesday preceding the Friday you wish your ad to appear.

"THE AMERICAN NEW LEFT is correct to be anarchic, Susan Sontag says, because it is out of power. The freaky clothes, rock, drugs and sex are pre-revolutionary forms of cultural subversion, and so you can have your grass and your orgy and still be revolutionary as all get-out. But in Cuba the revolution has come to power, so it follows that such disintegrative 'freedom' is inappropriate. There, what History decrees is discipline."

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# Correspondence



## MOTHERLY LOVE

To the Editors:

I understand that the Freshmen are "demanding" that they be allowed to have girl privileges in their dorm rooms on a 24 hour basis. Don't these young men know that Johns Hopkins is a university and not a brothel? After the recent tragedy on campus involving a girl, I think we need more rules and regulations, not less.

Hasn't anyone told these boys—I avoid the word gentlemen—that freedom rests on responsibility? From the appearance of some of these freshmen, they aren't even mature enough to be away from home. They should have brought their mamas along to tell them to brush their hair, wash their face, (sic), shine their shoes, tuck in their shirts, and shave! If their behavior matches their appearance, it wouldn't be safe to allow a girl on campus, much less in their bedrooms.

If the Administration doesn't make these boys "Shape Up", perhaps the student government need to take some responsibility in this area. A well-devised code of ethics and dress drawn up by student government could do much to improve the situation. At least it would make the freshmen aware of the fact that what they do affects us all. It takes only a small, disreputable minority to tarnish the reputation of a fine university.

Mrs. James E. Sinclair

## GRADS CONDEMN HYPOCRISY

To the Editors:

A new committee was recently established by the administration called the Committee to Placate, Mutually Masturbate and Otherwise Play Footsie With the Academic Council, also known as the Committee on Student Relations.

Not being especially interested in these pastimes, the Executive Board of the Graduate Club, whose right to appoint all student representatives to university committees until a graduate government formed had been previously acknowledged by the administration, formally declined student representation on the committee.

Drs. McElroy and Mills were told to PICK two graduate student "representatives" to serve (or is it salivate?). Knowing full well that a graduate student government may be formed within a month, they chose this response to our action for what I can only surmise was a fear of a dangerous precedent being set before any graduate government forms: namely, the right of students to refuse to play the game by their rules. This might prove to be too great a political lever, much as the right to strike would be.

The committee has met once, but since it doesn't know why it was established, it is looking for something to do. I have a modest suggestion for action: That the members acknowledge their own hypocrisy, condemn the university for its high-handedness, and dissolve. I hope that at the very least

our student "representatives" will have the courage and honesty to do so.  
John Ferchak

## OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT GORDON

We are writing to you to express our concern over the development of the controversy relating to Levering Hall and the status of the Chaplain's Office within the University. Both the planned incorporation of Levering Hall into the Office of Student Affairs and the reluctance to grant tenure to the University Chaplain seem to us to derive from a number of assumptions we would like to question. We hope that our appeal to make the Chaplain's office and Levering Hall directly responsible to the President and to grant tenure to the University Chaplain will receive your serious attention, especially since we believe that it is based on considerable graduate student support.

The planned subordination of Levering Hall activities under the office of Student Affairs shows a misapprehension of the breadth and scope of these activities. The programs at Levering Hall have afforded us a view of and access to some of the grave problems facing contemporary America and provided the only meaningful participation in Baltimore community life. In this endeavor we have been aided and supported (but never actively "led") by Dr. Wickwire.

Levering Hall, then, is more than a self-contained club where Hopkins graduate and undergraduate students are involved in dabbling in charity. It is a channel to the world we face and hope

to transform.

We hope that you as a social scientist by profession can appreciate the existence of this organization, the importance of its activities and its uniqueness as we as students have for a long time. The successful continuance of this undertaking is greatly dependent on the continued independence of Levering Hall.

This independence must further be insured by a realistic assessment of the role of the Chaplain within the University. The Chaplain's duties are not of an administrative nature alone, nor are they limited to the performance of perfunctory prayers at University functions and the provision of ersatz psychiatry. The Chaplain's freedom of conscience and the ability to express the dictates of that conscience must be protected as strongly as the professor's right to pursue truth and speak his mind. Both must and will at times take stands which are contrary to prevalent opinion and need immunity from public pressure. Tenure is not only a reward for scholarly excellence, it is also a guarantor of freedom of conscience and speech.

We urge you to reconsider the views taken by your Administration and decide these matters no on the basis of bureaucratic efficiency but in light of some of the considerations we have put before you. We also hope that you will seek out the views of the students and the community at large in reaching that final decision.

Michael Brenson  
Helga Jahncke

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# D'Alesandro: Spending Hours 'Milling Around'

*This is the first in a series of interviews with prominent Baltimoreans both in and out of the city government. The following discourse between the News-Letter and Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, III was conducted this week. Ellipses denote the end of each excerpt from the interview.*

**News-Letter:** At this point in your administration, how would you assess your ability to relate to the various elements of the black community, to recognize the relevant spokesmen of that community, and deal with its problems?

**D'Alesandro:** I feel very confident in dealing with almost every segment of the black community. At the governmental level, with the elected officials from the black community, the Councilmen, and those whom I've appointed to various boards and commissions.

Down in the neighborhoods, I've gotten close to the people through my Job Bank, and my outreach programs to solicit the hard-core unemployed for gainful employment. There's where I've gotten the best rapport. I cut through all of the recognized layers of leadership...and I get right down to the people eyeball to eyeball, so to speak.

In last summer's program, we've been able to process close to 8600 young men and women into jobs. In my tours, I try to meet and talk with as many of them as I can. I try as best I can to make as many speaking engagements to the little churches and the little neighborhood councils or improvement associations, so that the people can get to see me, and at the same time, so I can see them.

On those particular occasions, I try to allow some time so that I can at least spend an hour milling around the neighborhood and milling around with the people.

I try to relate at the grass roots level. As a result of this experience, I find that there is a tremendous amount of black people who really have no one speaking for them. In some instances, they are living under very tough conditions, economically. I go down there and try to tie it up—their wishes with an opportunity.

I see coming some fine, strong, responsible Negro leadership. I think the young man that I appointed to the School Board—Larry Gibson—is a real comer and is gaining attention in the neighborhoods.

I think that the Ministerial Alliance has become more active. The representatives in the Urban Coalition are solid men. I find more activity now in the black community, as far as church and civic events are concerned...

I find that the only thing I can do is keep an open door, and open mind, and have all segments of the community know that I'm willing to sit down, listen, and talk with them. I hope, that as a result of this attitude, the people feel that they have someone who is concerned about them here at City Hall.

**N-L:** What do you think of the City Council's rejection of a \$64,000 OEO grant destined for the Hopkins Student Association Tutorial Project?

**D'Alesandro:** I'm in the process of trying, through amendments, to get that reconsidered. I was down in Annapolis on my special election bill the night that the thing was delayed by the City Council. Since my return, I've been talking to some of the Councilmen to find out what their opposition was predicated on.

I'm now in the process of seeing that, with the appropriate amendments, this grant be reinstated in the program. On the merits the program is a solid one. Who could argue with tutoring 600 inner city kids who need tutoring? That speaks for itself. If the Councilmen have any questions on collateral matters surrounding that, we'd have to take them into consideration. I'm working now on getting that reconsidered by the City Council and I hope to do so quickly.

**N-L:** The same Tutorial Project and the rest of the Student Association is presently in jeopardy because of a potential lack of University funding and the possibility of a restructuring of authority for Levering Hall. In an address to the Hopkins community last September, you lambasted the University for not becoming sufficiently involved in the community. What do you see as the role of an urban university?

**D'Alesandro:** Because we are the center of some fine educational institutions, like Johns Hopkins and the rest, I would like to see them allocate to me, as Mayor (or to the Governor, or the General Assembly, or the Council) some of their best brainpower—not only faculty, but students as well, on the order of the White House Fellowships...

The fact that we hold public office doesn't give us any cornerstone on knowledge. You can help us. You can begin to digest some of these problems, and we can get the benefits.

Until I needle some of the colleges, the only time I have any contact with them is on graduation, or inauguration, or if they call me out to make a speech to a class or assembly.

I'd like to have a real solid cadre of students who would be willing to learn some of the operations and the problems of government. For argument's sake, let's take students in engineering. There's no reason why they couldn't be assigned to and given credit for work with the Department of Public Works, and see first hand some of the problems that we are confronting in engineering. The same in the social services...I like to take a bread and butter approach. This is the way the situation can be improved.

**N-L:** How will the Nixon administration's plans to disperse the responsibilities of OEO among various federal departments and agencies effect the Baltimore anti-poverty program?

**D'Alesandro:** OEO was a pilot project, a test tube, spinning off Head Start to HEW makes sense. Even after we spin off Head Start to Education, we may have to better our criteria by dropping the age even lower.

The spin-off of some of the Job Corps programs and Manpower Training programs directly to the responsibility of Labor makes sense, as well.

Then, there are certain programs which are street-oriented. These programs should be overseen by OEO. Outreach programs, such as neighborhood centers, ought to be maintained.

I don't look at it as a question of the Johnson Administration or the Nixon Administration doing this or doing that to OEO. I look at it from the broad picture.

OEO is a laboratory where we test new pilot projects, and place them where they can get the best

follow-through. I'd rather see that kind of jockeying than curtailment and complete abolition. That would be the danger.

**N-L:** Would you explain your feelings on the challenge put forth by the Black City Council to the City Council when the insurgent group took over the Council Chambers?

**D'Alesandro:** We had a hearing on a pool room bill upstairs (in Council Chambers) in which responsible elements of some of the neighborhoods appeared in opposition. They had legitimate comments and criticisms to make of the pending legislation. And after everything is said and done, that is what the hearing was for.

Then some rough and rowdy groups intermingled and turned the meeting into a vehicle to demean the Councilmen and lash out at them. When the Council adjourned its meeting, they came down to see me.

I was in a meeting with Model Cities, but as I said, my door is always open. When they came in to see me, they told me that they were just appointed the Black City Council, they demanded a meeting, and they treated me with complete disrespect.

Not for me, Tommy D'Alesandro—I'm incidental—but for the office I hold. I represent all the people of Baltimore...

I consider that whole effort one of the most depressing scenes I've witnessed as Mayor, because I don't believe they represent any element.

I'm a product of politics. I was born and raised in politics. I'm not the Mayor of Baltimore because I want to be the Mayor of Baltimore to satisfy my own ambitions or desires. I had to go out there and carry precincts. I had to campaign. I served five years as the Council President.

I worked to get this job. I didn't come in and say, "Well, I'm now the Mayor" The system is big enough to reject anybody who's in the job and not doing the job. If you say you're representing the people, the people will elect you.

**N-L:** Mayor Lindsay of New York has had a great deal of difficulty maintaining control of city agencies. Have you experienced similar problems?

**D'Alesandro:** No, the size of the city dictates the measure of control. I think Lindsay has more sanitation workers than I have all city employees.

His municipal government is too big, and it is structured in such a way that Mayors come and Mayors go, but the bureaucracy stays. He's swimming up against Niagara Falls. The question of decentralization—there's no question. That's the answer in the final analysis. More borough strength maybe.

Baltimore is such a closely knit city with such a closely knit municipal operation, that not only do I have control in the sense that I know what's going on and can dictate some policy, but I really know a hell of a lot of people down the line—not only the department heads and supervisors, but all the way down the line to the laboring level.

Custom and tradition dictate a lot. Here, the municipal employees have always held the Mayor as their Boy Friday, in high esteem...I'm proud of the municipal employees in the area of working together for effective municipal services.

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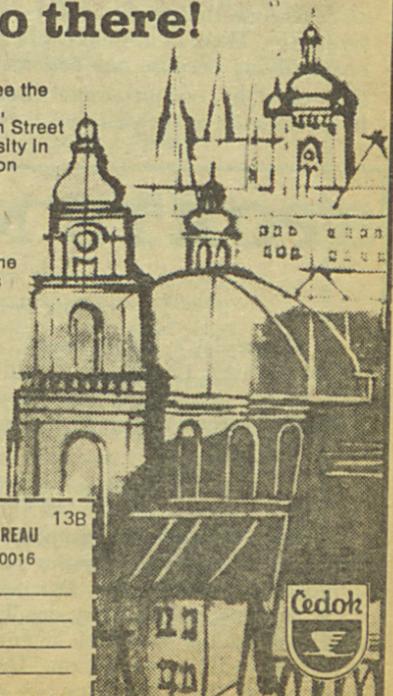
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# news-letter Sports

## Jay's Nest



By GEORGE KIRSCHBAUM

One organization that stands out from the crowd is the Board of Intramural Athletics, more commonly referred to as the BIA. This organization, although limited and very selective in membership (I speak from personal experience. I was rejected by the Board twice) is perhaps the most active and constructive student group on campus.

Charged with the responsibility of running the school's intramural program, the BIA is constantly searching for new and improved ways to better competition. This year's Board under Gene Detroyer's responsible guidance and Col. Serena's excellent supervision has reached new peaks of success.

Such innovations as the divisional system in major sports means increased participation, less forfeits, and more evenly scheduled games all during regular season play. The one drawback to this is lopsided play-off arrangement. Yet, inevitably, the best teams have made it to the Finals. There isn't a more equitable league or divisional system than the one presently used. Division placement has been based on a team's past performance in that particular sport.

### BIA Increases Participation.

Other commendable innovations have been the increased participation in both squash and handball (each house was allowed to enter three in each sport instead of one) the expansion of volleyball from more than a one night affair, and the addition of a billiards tournament. Thus a wider spectrum of interested students can find feasible outlets for their competitive spirit.

Personally, I would like to see a soccer league or tournament as well as a water polo tournament added to the schedule next fall. Also at some time in the future when the gym facilities are complete and the necessary precautions can be taken a BIA Boxing Tournament might be added. Presently, there are a number of Hopkins students who do spar on their own, and this would give them something to shoot and train for.

Despite the success of this year's BIA Program, a number of rough spots have yet to be smoothed over. Due to the insistence of BIA-member Dave Hooper, several organizational meetings were held to hash out these problems. The most salient of these were a needed revision of rules and scoring procedures, the dissemination of information to teams, and the training of good refs. In trying to meet these and other problems, the BIA sees the need for set rules but also the need for flexibility.

### Problems Always Will Exist

These problems in some degree or other will always exist, but they can be lessened. Meanwhile, the Board sees other possible problems in the future which they must also meet. One example that comes to mind is the situation that the new calendar will create.

Hopefully, the deplorable situation of lack of both playing fields and money to run the program effectively will be eliminated by favorable administration action before the beginning of classes next September. Fields are already being laid out down in Wyman Park, and a substantial increase in the BIA's budget will ease matters. These moves cannot help but to improve the general success of the program.

The BIA plans to hold freshman interviews in the upcoming weeks. We encourage all interested freshman to apply. Admittedly not everyone that applies will be accepted, but it is definitely worth trying for. There is nothing worse than a defeatist attitude; such as not applying because one believes or has been told that the BIA is controlled by one or several fraternities. These accusations might have had truth in the past, but they just aren't true today.

## SPORTS NOTES...

### BIA Volleyball

Wednesday's games from April 9th will be made up on Saturday, April 19. Houses should check their schedules. Games will start in the morning. Houses should also check their schedules for upcoming lacrosse and softball games.

### BIA Freshman Interviews

Any freshmen interested in applying for membership on the Board of Intramural Athletics should submit their name and box number to President Gene Detroyer, Box 418 no later than APRIL 23. From now on, all entry deadlines for BIA events will be official and final. Failure to submit an entry by the specified date will mean exclusion without exception. The responsibility of seeing that a house meets these deadlines lies with that house's athletic manager.

## Stickers Whip Virginia

By STEVE STANSBURY

In what coach Bob Scott called "by far our best game of the season", the Hopkins lacrosse team overcame its most formidable opponent to date by crushing Virginia 15-4, before an SRO crowd of 6,500 Saturday at Homewood.

The matchup had been advertised as the first major clash of unbeaten lacrosse teams this season, but the Blue Jays quickly established their superiority by ramming in five goals before the Cavaliers could tally. In running their two-season win streak to 15, the stickmen played nearly flawless ball control to dominate the first quarter and set the tone for the game.

All-American attackman Joe Cowan started the scoring barrage at 3:48 of the initial period when he kicked in a rebound. Cowan assisted midfielders Charlie Coker and Charles Goodell, and attackmen Jim Feely and Stu Kahl scored unassisted to amass a 5-0 lead before Virginia Freshman Bob Proutt scored at 13:33 of the first period. Coker took a pass from Feely to open the second-quarter scoring, and another Virginia freshman, Jay Connor, countered with a rebound goal at 1:29 of the same period.

### Sterling Defense

However, for the remainder of the second quarter, all of the third, and the first 11 minutes of the fourth - a total of 39½ minutes - Hopkins' sterling defense completely smothered the Cavalier offense. Meanwhile, the Jays deluged Virginia with nine markers to turn the game into a rout.

Virginia's close defense, called in the scouting report "the best...ever seen", was particularly ineffective in the crucial opening period as the Hopkins stickhandlers thoroughly dominated possession of the ball. The Cavaliers, only major lacrosse team to play freshmen on their varsity (the adoption of this policy prompted Army to drop Virginia from its schedule in protest), was impotent against an overpowering defense led by All-Americans Mike Clark, who shut off Connor with repeated checks

and steals, and John Cardillo, a massive Long Islander. Senior goaltender John Kelly, who repulsed 10 Virginia shots, was removed in the last quarter to a well-deserved ovation. His job was made considerably easier by the close defense, which not only limited Virginia to 28 shots, but executed some beautiful clears as well. Charlie Coker, a junior middle, played his finest game of the year with four goals and a pair of assists; Cowan, the nonpareil attackman, whipped the Cavaliers' All-American defenseman Pete Coy time and time again, often enough to pop in two goals and set up three others; and midfielder Russ Moore displayed some classy stickwork as he led both teams in ground balls.

### Potent Offense

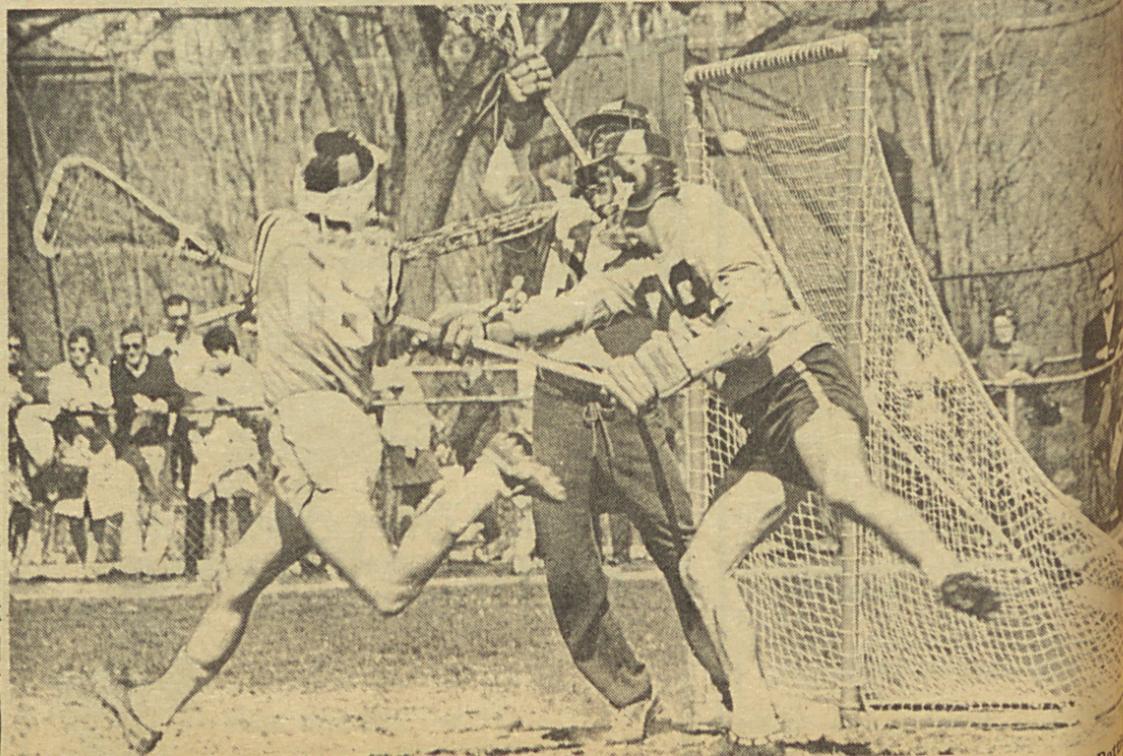
The potent Blue Jay offense peppered Virginia goalie Jim Eustace and his replacement Al Hirsch with a staggering total of 68 shots, including a double-pipe hit which wasn't credited as a goal. In all fairness it must be noted that Eustace, who had 20 saves, played a fine defensive game; it is hoped that former JHU timer Doyle Smith takes note of this acknowledgement.

The game's only gloomy moment came in period two, when senior middle Phil Buck sustained a possible shoulder separation, knocking him out of action at least for the Loyola carnage, but Coach Scott hopes to have him ready for the key Army contest April 26.

Scott began substituting freely in the third quarter, but the first defense played most of the game to prevent any late surge by the Cavaliers. It was premature replacements that allowed Princeton to close the gap dangerously last week, but this time around the second-line players gave an excellent account of themselves, battling Virginia to a standoff in the last quarter. Most effective among the reserves were middies Bill Donovan, Doug Honig, Doug Fuchs, and Bob Pfeifer, and also sophomore goalie Ken Dausen, who turned away two shots in a brief appearance.

### Jays Paid

Virginia coach Buddy Beardmore, a former mentor at Severn School who has built a strong lax program at Charlottesville, paid the Jays a very high and merited compliment when he labelled them a "powerhouse". Hopkins certainly lived up to this accolade Saturday in running their slate to 5-0 and setting the stage for a momentous clash with Army in ten days.



SENIOR JIM FEELY scores one of his three goals as Hopkins romps over Virginia.

Pic by Barry

# Tough F & M Demolishes Hopkins Track Squad

By JIM BERNSTEIN

The Hopkins track team dropped its second meet of the season last Saturday, 86-59, to traditional MAC track power Franklin and Marshall.

Although significant improvements were made over the previous week's performances, shortcomings in the field events proved the Blue Jays' undoing, as the visiting Diplomats rolled up a 48-15 edge in those events. Fine F & M performances, more than weaknesses, however, led to this situation.

Particularly outstanding for MAC competition at this time of the year were Lang's shot and discus performances (50'1" and 152'2", respectively), Kacka's 192'7" javelin throw, and Bullock's three wins in the jumping events (6'6" in the high jump, 21'6" in the long jump, and 45'5" in the triple jump). These are as strong competitors in their specialties as the Jay thinclads will see all year. Giving competition to them were Phil Schroedel in the shot and iron mar Gern Maurer in the three jumping events (second in each).

Other than these two, Blue shirt performances on the grass were just not competitive with the outstanding results turned in by their opponents.

On the track, however, the story was far different. In fact, Hopkins outscored the visitors 44-38. This included a sweep of both relays (the 440 in :44.4 and the Mile Relay in 3:32.1), and one-two finishes in the 100 and 220 for Al Goldberg and Jay Malizewski. It also

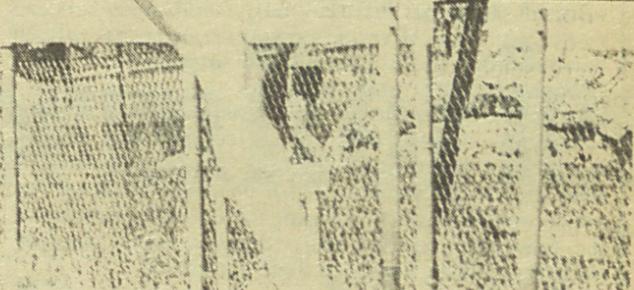
included three heart-breaking losses, which virtually decided the meet. Had Hopkins won each of these photo-finishes rather than F & M, the Jays would have emerged as one-point victors.

The first blow came in the mile, where Jeff Lauren—who is rapidly closing in on a school record—ran a 4:28.9 mile, only to be passed on the final straight and lose by a yard. Larry Young's 440 ended a single stride too soon, for he lost out in :51.1 by being out-leaned at the tape, after catching his opponent in the last 25 yards.

Finally, the supreme indignity occurred in the 880, where John Gardener and Bill Preston were running first and third with ten yards to go. In the final ten, though, both were passed, and would up finishing three-four, trailing by :00.1 and :01.0 seconds from the leader respectively.

Coach Masken said he was satisfied with these performances, particularly those on the cinders. He gave his Best Performance Award this week to Young and Goldberg, with Lauren rating a close third.

Masken suspects that the Jays could be able to break into the win column on Wednesday, when they travel to Albright to face Gettysburg and the home team in a triangular meet. This starts a three-week period in which six meets are scheduled. This, needless to say, is the heart of the schedule, a period which goes far in predicting how well the Jays will do in the climactic conference championships.



SOPHOMORE HURDLER Gern Maurer puts out extra effort in Franklin and Marshall Meet.

## Varsity Nine Win First Game

After having one attempt foiled by rain, the Hopkins baseball team finally cracked the win column this week, only to be pushed back into a losing record by a persistent Loyola nine.

After an initial loss to Randolph-Macon's undefeated team on April 5, the Jays seemed to be on their way to equalizing their record with the Franklin-Marshall game the following Thursday. With the score, tied 1-1, a single by Mike Avery drove across the potential winning run, only to have the game called before F & M had their turn at bat. The score then reverted to a tie and will remain so unless the game becomes important in the Middle Atlantic standings.

The postponed win came on Saturday with an 8-6 comeback win against Swarthmore. Down 5-1 after three innings, the team stormed back with seven runs in the next five innings. The scoring was led by co-captains Alan Breshkin with two RBI's and two runs scored, and Jim

Zuger with a two-run homer. Steady pitching by rich Thielke gained him the first win of the year.

The win streak ended at one as the Loyola Greyhounds handed the Bluejays their second defeat on a rainy Tuesday at Homewood. Starting pitcher Hal Thorne was reached for runs in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th innings before settling into form. Four runs, including homers by Glenn Deuchler and Mike Hitt, evened the score at 4-4, when Rich Thielke relieved Thorne in the eighth inning. Loyola then pushed across two unearned runs in the 8th inning with two more insurance runs in the 9th, to even Thielke's record at 1-1. The game was actually closer than the score would indicate, with Hopkins out-hitting their Far North Charles opposition.

Coach Gary Barrette predicts several tough games in the coming weeks, including a double-hitter with defending Mason-Dixon and Middle Atlantic defending champions Western Maryland.

### GOLF TEAM WINS OPENER!

Last Friday, the golf team opened its 1969 season with an impressive 13-5 win over P.M.C. College. An almost identical P.M.C. team was narrowly defeated by Hopkins 10-8 last year. Medalist for the meet was Hopkins' Steve Goodman with a 4-over-par 75. Also picking up points for Hopkins under the match point system of scoring were junior Tony Rüger with a 76, Captain Rich Banjavic, and Sophomore Ken Tashima.

Other fine efforts are expected from the team in the future. With the retirement of Colonel Hartline last year the coaching job has been given to Robert Armbruster, Editor of the Johns Hopkins Magazine.

Though Colonel Hartline will be missed, the time that he could devote to the team was limited due to his ROTC responsibilities. Coach Armbruster plans to spend a much greater amount of time with the team, and Captain Banjavic feels that Coach Armbruster's devotion and knowledge should help to better last year's 7-5 record.

Both Armbruster and Banjavic cite sophomores Eric Locker and Ken Tashima as outstanding golfers around which future teams are to be built. The sixth position, however, is still undecided with several talented sophomores vying for the job. The teams roughest match will be its one home meet against American, and Delaware on April 30 at 1:00 p.m. Home matches are held at the Mt. Pleasant course and spectators are welcome.

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## THE NEWS IN BRIEF

### Student Crackdown

Daily protest demonstrations returned to the University of Chicago this week with the university's announcement of 42 student expulsions and 81 suspensions—some of the suspensions for as long as six quarters.

The *Maroon*, the university's student newspaper, called the punishment "an expression of political discrimination, not of justice." It endorsed a call by the student "Committee of 500" for a boycott of classes. The boycott, which began last Wednesday, has been limited to picketing classroom buildings with threats of more militant action later this week.

Last Saturday representatives of more than 100 faculty members urged that all the disciplinary actions be suspended until the university provides a student voice on discipline. Presently only faculty members can vote on the disciplinary committees which recommended the expulsions and suspensions to Dean O'Connell.

Participants in the disorders were photographed in some cases. In others, they were recognized by faculty members or members of the Dean's staff. The students were then issued summonses for hearings. Although the police were not called in during the Chicago disruptions, the university expelled more students than Columbia, Berkeley and San Francisco State combined.

### Columbia Occupied

A group of 20 black students occupied a Columbia University office on Monday to back their demands for a greater voice in the recruitment and admission of Negroes to the institution.

The black students accused the university of having been "systematically racist and oppressive in its relations with black people." They demanded that black students be given the power to nominate an admission board and an admission staff that would recruit, admit and help finance Negro students.

The university rejected the demands, asserting that Columbia already has a consulting board on black and Puerto Rican admissions and will admit about twice the number of black freshmen this year as last.

The protest caught the faculty, administration and the S.D.S. by surprise. The faculty and administration had been under the impression that important progress was being made in a series of talks with the black students about admissions policies and the creation of an Afro-American studies program at Columbia.

Dr. Andrew Cordier, the acting president, had been regularly meeting with black students for weeks in an attempt to work out what he has described as "the strongest, soundest, academically best based Afro-American studies program in the country."

### Dissent Confirmed

The trustees of Catholic University of America "officially received" a report that emphatically vindicates the action of theologians on the university's faculty who publically dissented last summer from Pope Paul's birth-control encyclical.

This report, drawn up by a board of inquiry after seven months of investigation, defends uncompromisingly the full academic freedom of the Catholic theologians.

It draws a sharp line between the functions of bishops and theologians, and asserts that professors in controversy should be judged by other professors in their field and not by bishops. In fact, the report noted, interference by bishops in the academic sphere has a "devastating effect."

Most religious observers agree that never before has such an influential Catholic academic body in this country backed so firmly a strong defense of freedom of inquiry and speech by theologians.

The report states, "The right of a theological scholar to dissent from non-infallible teachings of the magisterium (teaching authority) is well documented." It further says that "the dissemination of the theologian's views through the public media was unavoidable."

### B.U. Deans Ejected

About 100 students at Boston University took possession of the offices of two deans Monday to press demands for abolition of all university support for the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The group said they would leave if the university called in the police, as happened at B.U. last week. Otherwise, the radical group plans to remain in the

offices. There was only one incident.

The secretarial staffs of the two ejected officials complained that they had been "terrorized" by the students when asked to leave. The demonstrators denied the accusation.

After the building's takeover, the University Council and the faculty Senate Council, at a joint meeting, unanimously voted support of a university position paper, released last month, which condemned demonstrations that interfered with educational processes.

Members of Young Americans for Freedom held a rally later in the day condemning the anti-ROTC radicals and urging the administration not to give in to their demands.

### Marine Corps Blues

General Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., said that anti-war opposition, sometimes in the form of physical obstruction, is cutting into Marine Corps office recruiting campuses across the country.

The corps commandant said some college administrators not only are failing to control student protestors, but also are refusing to provide Marine recruiters adequate time and central locations to sign men on campus.

"These colleges have failed to control student action and normal recruiting activity has been thwarted," the officer wrote to written questions by the Associated Press. The Marines get 85% of their officer candidates each year from the annual crop of graduating college seniors.

### Deferments Upheld

Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld, declaring that there are inequities under the Selective Service Act, has held that the exemption of ministers and theological students and the deferment of college students are not unconstitutional.

Judge Weinfeld said the power of Congress to grant exemptions and deferments was broad and its authority to classify and to conscript manpower for military service was beyond question. "In exercising that authority," the Federal judge, "Congress may, in the national interest, provide complete exemption from service for some and partial exemption for others. This determination, insofar as it centers about the national welfare, is a matter of legislative grace."

In attacking the system of draft deferments for college students, two of the defendants, James H. Branigan, Jr. and Sammie Lee Brown, contended that the present system discriminates against the lower income groups because those generally belonging to them could not afford to pay tuition and other necessary college expenses. As a result of their economic deprivations, most were ill equipped to meet the college academic standards.

Judge Weinfeld answered that "There need be no blinking at the fact that student deferments have resulted in disparities."

"However, to recognize that some inequalities exist does not stamp it as unconstitutional."

### YAF Girds for Raid

Last Sunday, at a convention of the Young Americans for Freedom in New York City, a rumor spread quickly that their final session was going to be invaded by a band of disruptive new leftists.

A YAF delegate from Queens College brandished a rolled up magazine and told a reporter, "I'm ready for them. They use this in Brooklyn dock fights. It works fine." Another delegate sported his miniature chemical spray bomb.

It was probably fortunate for the rumored invaders that they didn't show up at the Hotel Commodore convention. The whole focus of the Middle Atlantic regional meeting was tactics which could be used to counter-act new left acts of force. While YAF spokesmen said that members would never initiate violence, they did imply that it would be readily used to respond in kind.

Some of the YAF resolutions were similar to those promoted by leftist counterparts. One, which still must be considered by various chapters in the region, urges abolition of any legal restraint on psychedelic drugs or private sexual acts between consenting adults.

## Extra Seats Cause Admission Fee



CROWDS GATHER near Lacrosse field before gametime. (Pic by Hoffman)

A two dollar admission fee will be assessed at the Homecoming lacrosse game against Navy in order to defray from the cost of an additional 4800 seats being purchased for Homewood Field.

Each full time undergraduate and graduate student will be entitled to one free ticket for the homecoming game. All other persons including dates, alumni, and faculty will have to pay \$2.00 for a general admission ticket.

The charge will pay for a set of temporary stands which will more than double the seating capacity of Homewood Field to 9,300 from the present 4,500. This increase has become necessary because of the large crowds which have been drawn to Hopkins lacrosse games in recent years. Marshall S. Turner, Director of Athletics, said that the new seats would be paid for entirely from the anticipated gate receipts of the homecoming game.

Robert Scott, Hopkins lacrosse coach, stated that the \$2.00 admission charge was arrived at because it is "an amount similar to the Navy, Maryland and M. Washington charge." Coach Scott said that he thought the admission charge would make no difference either to attendance or to the players.

Dr. Gordon's office is now considering establishing admission charges for all regular football, basketball, and lacrosse games at Hopkins. In a recent study of Hopkins physical education facilities a student-faculty committee made this recommendation.

Beginning April 30, tickets for Hopkins students will be available from 10 a.m. at the Newton H. White Athletic Center. Students presenting their ID cards will receive one free ticket and will be able to buy one extra ticket for the \$2.00 general admission fee. I.D. cards will not be accepted at the gate on the day of the game. Faculty will be able to purchase up to three tickets for the reserved faculty section at the \$2.00 charge beginning May 1 from 2 to 6 p.m.

## Amendments Pass

(Continued from Page 1)

completely resolved, and Dean Rudoy introduced the amendment voted on last week. Passage of the Rudoy amendment was considered to be a major defeat for the Black Student Union.

Despite the complete support for the proposed amendments Russ Passarella noted that only 27 per cent of the student body voted. "We just made the minimum number of votes," he said, "and it's a shame that the students have so little apparent interest in these things."

"Primarily, the amendments were aimed at updating the Constitution," he said. "Much of our Constitution depended on offices which no longer exist. For example, the Council was to report to the Dean of the Homewood Schools, but that office doesn't exist."

Other than an up dating of their charter, Passarella indicated two major organizational changes. For example, the Vice President and the Secretary are now to be elected by popular vote. There was similar re-delegation of responsibility. The Vice President is now chairman of the social committee and totally responsible for the social calendar of Homewood.

A similar change was to delegate the Secretary with responsibility of issuing each month a report to the students concerning the activities of the Council.

Under this new organizational plan, the President becomes the spokesman on academic policy. This is a permanent position on the four standing committees.

The four committees on which the President is an automatic member are: The Committee on Student Relations, on Undergraduate Studies, on Student Activities and the Committee on University Planning.