

WEEKEND WEATHER

FRIDAY: Clear and cool with a high near 45F
FRIDAY NIGHT: Clear and frigid (aren't most Friday nights) low near 28F
SATURDAY: Cloudy with a high near 48F

The Hopkins News-Letter

SENIOR PROFS:

IT'S BETTER TO BURN OUT

THAN TO FADE AWAY!

VOLUME LXXXIV NUMBER XII

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER 30, 1979



Frats get a stay of execution.

Community and JHU agree

Frat Bill Withdrawn

BY MICHAEL FINGERHOOD

The City Council tabled Councilperson Mary Pat Clarke's bill, which would have closed resident fraternities within three years. The action came after the Tuscany-Canterbury Association withdrew its support of the bill upon assurances by the University of its commitment to remedy all existing and future problems. According to Chris Columbo, Director of Student Activities, the administration was in support of the fraternities and felt that there was no need for a City Council bill.

In response to community grievances, there will be a meeting in mid-January at Hopkins of the Executive Directors of the national headquarters of the fraternities and University officials. The fraternities' problems with the community will be

discussed and the fraternities will seek assistance in obtaining leadership and, possibly, funds. Next September, the fraternity presidents will undergo a one-day training session in which they will learn of community expectations and review the housing codes.

Before next term's rush, the fraternities will hire either private security officers or use fraternity members to ensure that community guidelines regarding unruliness and curfew are followed.

It should be emphasized that if things do not work out as planned, the anti-fraternity bill could be reintroduced by the City Council at the community's request. However, Chris Columbo said that the administration has a great deal of trust in the fraternities and feels that all the problems will be solved.

Muller Addresses Freshmen On Policy And Student Life

BY HARRY LERNER

Johns Hopkins University President Steven Muller visited the Social Lounge on November 15 to talk with dormitory residents about their concerns. He addressed issues ranging from the impact of Question K to the prospects for deportation of Iranian students.

Below are excerpts from his answers about Johns Hopkins. The first question concerned Louis Maccini of the Political Economy Department, whose bid for promotion raises questions about the weight given teaching ability in decisions made by the Academic Council.

Q: Does the case of Dr. Maccini indicate a change in the Academic Council's attitude toward the importance of teaching?

The number of internal promotions is a relatively small number in the course of any year. One of the nice things about Hopkins generally, because the numbers are relatively small, the tendency is to look at things on an individual basis.

In the Maccini case, it is, I think, an unchallenged fact that he has earned a very fine reputation as a teacher. I have not heard his ability as a scholar questioned. The record would indicate that in terms of volume, he has published somewhat less than one would expect with somebody who's coming up for a full professorship. It's not the quality of his scholarship that's

in question; it's a question of a relative lack of quantity.

So the compromise that's been made is to grant him tenure at the level of associate professor in the expectation that he is working on some major publication and that within the foreseeable future some of that publication will occur and that there will be more data than on which

to judge the evidence of his scholarship.

It's true that making sound judgements about someone's research is easier than to make sound judgements about someone's teaching. The Maccini case is the Maccini case; it doesn't set a precedent, it doesn't break with the past, it's an individual

cont. p.5

Students Pick Topics For 1980 M.S.E.

The topic for next year's Milton S. Eisenhower Symposium will be chosen by the Student Council from the three top vote getters in this week's election. Eight topics were submitted to the Council for consideration. The final selection will be made following interviews by the Student Council of those who submitted the topics. A total of 457 votes were cast in the election.

The Crisis of the American Spirit: An Evaluation of Our Times

There are many dilemmas facing Americans today that have led us to believe that there is a real need to reevaluate our society. Indeed, we are growing increasingly concerned over the direction our country is taking in terms of social, political, ideological, and moral principles

and values. It is our opinion that these trends are reversible, and that it is the ultimate responsibility for us, as Americans, to educate ourselves so as to ensure a prosperous future.

Through the symposium, we wish to examine several of the factors that we feel contribute to the crisis of the American spirit—if such a crisis does indeed exist. Some of the topics that we hope to pursue include: *The Problem of Political Malaise, Should We "Fight" to Stay No. 1?, The Economic Crisis: Defining the Problem and Counting the Options, The Crisis of Faith, The Educational Crisis: Is America Flunking Out?, The Medical Crisis: At What Cost Health?, The Mental Health Crisis: America on the Couch, and An Evaluation of Our Times.* These are all issues that will be very important to us, now and in the future. We, as students on whom the future will be built, have an obligation to see to it that these issues are dealt with so as to reinforce the foundation on which our society rests.

The Deterioration of Meaning in American Life

A spiritual crisis grips America. Most Americans no longer suffer material want, yet seem profoundly dissatisfied with their lives—witness the explosion of religious cults, the profusion of self-help movements and literature, and a general rejection of the world's problems in favor of one's own. Psychologists point to a "new narcissism"—an attempt to make up for emotional understimulation in childhood. Theologians blame the death of God. Political leaders decry a failure of national will. We propose to draw speakers from these disciplines as well as sexologists, social historians and other cultural commentators to diagnose and offer cures for America's spiritual malaise.

The U.S. Government—The Role and Price of Capitalism in an Ever-Changing World

With a presidential election in the not too distant future, there is the chance that a new administration may take over the reigns of our country's internal and external affairs. In light of this, a symposium on the workings of this country's government would be both relevant and educational and would provide people with a chance to discuss issues of importance with guest politicians.

Possible topics of discussion would include: A) the government's relationship with free enterprise—whether it should cooperate with or control; B) to what degree taxes are counterproductive to capital; C) whether or not present welfare plans diminish the incentive to do excellent work; D) the pros and cons of socialized medicine; and so on.

It is hoped that this will serve as an open forum for the political concerns of students and the Baltimore community.

S.C. Debates Elections Changes; New Group Requests Status

BY DAVID BONETTE

The bulk of the two-and-one-half hour Student Council meeting last Wednesday was an article-by-article scrutiny of the unofficial Elections Committee's proposal for the management of future Class, Student Council, and Young Trustee elections. The reduction of elections from three days to one and the decision to award an office to a candidate who wins a majority in his/her primary area the most significant changes in the new proposal, designed specifically by Chairperson Bill Dean's Committee to circumvent difficulties that emerged in last semester's freshman elections. The Elections Committee will become an official independent committee if next semester's referendum on Student Council Constitution amendments passes.

On every article except the last, which dealt with the Elections Committee budget for candidates' statements publication and election announcement advertising, S.C. President George Connolly resorted to the straw (unofficial) vote to quicken what had been expected to be a brief meeting. The article on the Elections Committee budget was referred to the Student Council Treasurer.

In other Council business Mr. Sam Wertheimer presented an appeal for Class B status for the Hopkins chapter of Amnesty International, a group which attempts by massive letter-writing campaigns to free non-violent prisoners-of-conscience from foreign prisons. Class B status would entitle Amnesty International to apply for S.A.C. funds but would not grant the group a yearly budget. He

reported that the Hopkins chapter already has fifteen to twenty undergraduate members, and that they plan to raise money for postage, publications, films, and speakers through donut sales in the Gilman Coffee Shop.

Following Wertheimer's presentation, Mr. Shair Kassam reported to the Council that the Nestle's Corporation has not been eager to provide a spokesperson to defend before the Hopkins student body what have been widely criticized as immoral baby-formula marketing practices. Kassam proposed that a referendum on the topic will occur during the first week of February. Finally, Connolly announced the Council's upcoming dinner with Johns Hopkins President Steven Muller, and asked Council members to "hit" the President with questions about such topics as tuition.

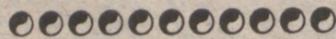
Auditions for the Barnstormers' Intersession Murder-Mystery Night Must Fall will be held Tuesday, December 4 & Wednesday, December 5 in the Barn. For more info call 889-0377 (evenings).

Anyone interested in set crew over Intersession should call Bob at 243-7069.

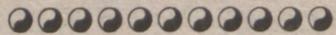
There will be a meeting on Thurs., Dec. 6 at 7:00pm in Remson 101, open to all students planning to visit their high schools over the winter break. The Office of Admission and the Blue Key Society need your help, as a representative of Hopkins, in locating promising applicants. Not only will you be doing the University a great service, but you can also say hello to your high school buddies at the same time!

Everyone is welcome at the JHU Christian Science Organization's meetings where students discuss healing, blessings, and other religious experiences. These meetings are on Mondays at 4:00pm in Conference Room B of Levering Hall.

The Johns Hopkins Glee Club, under the direction of Kenneth Kiesler, will present "A Concert of Christmas Music" on Sunday, December 9 at 8:00pm in Shriver Hall. There will be a reception following the program to which all are invited. Tickets are



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Photographs needed. The Office of Admissions needs photos of the campus for University publications and seeks the assistance of the students. If you have any photos which could be used, please submit them to: India Lowres, Office of Admissions, 140 Garland.

Amnesty International will present the film "Phoncall to Moscow" about Soviet "psychiatric institutions" on Dec 4 at 7:30pm in the Great Hall.

At the Hopkins Christian Fellowship meeting this week, Dare English will be speaking on the subject of "Final Victory." The meeting will be in the Garrett Room, MSE Library, 6:30-8:30pm. Come join us!

Musicians! Now is the time to join the Goucher-Hopkins Orchestra, before rehearsals begin again in January! For information contact the conductor, Dan Abrams of Goucher's Music Dept., or contact Elana Doering, JHU Box 0496.

Friday evening **Shabbat** services begin at 6:00pm in the K kosher Dining Hall. Reform services are in Conf. Rm. A, Levering Hall at 6:00pm. Services are followed by an Oneg.

Saturday morning **Shabbat** services are at 9:30pm in the KDH.

Every Wednesday at dinner 5:00-6:30pm there is a **Hebrew Speaking Table** at the KDH. Come and have a ball.

This Thursday, Rev. Drucker will hold class on **religious topics** at 7:30pm in the KDH. All are welcomed.

Finally, the **1st JSA Bagel Brunch** of the year will be held this Sunday, December 2 at 11:30am in the Great Hall. Admission \$1.50 for all the bagels and lox you can eat.

The **Republican Club** of Johns Hopkins University will hold a meeting Tuesday, December 2 at 7:30pm in Conference Room A, Levering Hall. All are welcome!

QUIZ RESULTS

Believe it or not, there was no winner in the last quiz! Yes, that's right, we didn't receive one single entry! Wow!

Just for your enlightenment, you lethargic vacationers, the answers are:

1. 1966 Olds
2. Gene Garber
3. The Spruce Goose
4. *Guys & Dolls*
5. J.D. Considine
6. Ethel Merman
7. *Give Peace a Chance*
8. *To Have and Have Not*
9. Jane Byrne
10. The Monkees
11. Jackson
12. Printing press
13. Lake Erie

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Biology Department Gets Grants; Buys Equipment, Plans Courses

BY MONA ROSEN

With \$40,000 in grants, the Biology Department of the University is purchasing new equipment and obtaining more space to expand its lab course offerings beginning next semester.

At the end of last year, Dr. Dennis Powers of the Biology Department obtained a \$20,000 National Science Foundation instructional scientific grant, the largest appropriation of its kind possible. It was matched with another \$20,000 by the University. The money will be used to purchase modern teaching laboratory equipment for the

newly-restructured, integrated lecture-lab course, "Experimental Molecular Cell Biology."

According to Powers, the objective of the course is "to provide 300 students per year, almost all of whom will become professionals (science or medical), with a solid grounding in rigorous biochemistry and cell biology, with extensive experience using modern molecular biology technology, and at the same time avoid prematurely 'trapping' any students in one small area of specialization."

The course has been changed this year to offer students the newest ideas and methods in the converging fields

of cell biology and biochemistry. Such training provides a foundation for the remaining bio courses undergraduates must take during their tenure at Hopkins.

In addition, the course provides a technical basis for those students who choose to do senior undergraduate research projects in biology, biophysics and chemistry. Several undergraduates have published scientific papers as a result of the senior research program.

Over the next year, all biology lab courses and support facilities will be moved into Macaulay Hall as the Chesapeake Bay Institute vacates that build-



ing. In addition to those courses which already entail lab work, five new biology lecture/lab courses will be instituted within the next two years as a result of the new undergraduate lab space. The new undergraduate offerings will include introductory courses in "Population Biology," "Plant Physiology," (which has not been offered at Hopkins for 20 years due to lab space deficiencies) and "Cytology," plus advanced courses in "Electron Microscopy" (in which students will use five electron microscopes) and "Protein Chemistry" (using almost a quarter million dollars' worth of equipment.) Powers hopes that despite a rising enrollment in biology, the increased amount of space will reverse a 20-year trend at Hopkins of cutting back lab courses because of overcrowding.

Knoll Talks On Battle To Publish Bomb Secrets

BY GAYLE COHEN

"The H-Bomb Secret-How We Got It, Why We're Telling It," was the subject of a speech given on campus yesterday by Erwin Knoll, editor-in-chief of *The Progressive*.

In recounting the magazine's legal battle to publish the article, Knoll discussed the history of the government's censorship of the press on national security grounds.

Knoll said that a "contemptuous and a cavalier attitude toward our most fundamental freedom (freedom of the press)...is pervasive throughout our federal government." Ac-

cording to Knoll, this right was denied last year when "a freelance writer, Howard Morland, and the editors of *The Progressive* became the first and only journalists in American history, ever, to be subjected to prior restraint on grounds of so-called national security."

In Knoll's words, prior restraint is "the lawyers' term for censorship." The government claimed that Morland's article contained important security secrets. But according to Knoll, Morland, the author of the article acquired his information from sources available in public libraries, a tour of public facilities arranged for him by the

Department of Energy, and interviews with Department of Energy officials who fully understood that he would use their comments in an article intended for publication.

Last March, the government got an injunction forbidding the magazine from publishing the article under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. That act states that anything relating to nuclear power is automatically secret as soon as it comes into being. This classification refers not just to government data, but to material produced by outsiders as well.

Knoll said that this constitutes "something that we've

always prided ourselves on not having, an official secrets act. Even more chilling is the fact that we could have such a law on our books for a quarter of a century."

Before the court injunction against *The Progressive*, the government had launched only one attempt at prior restraint. That was the *Pentagon Papers Case* in 1971. Knoll said that the court rebuffed the government's case "swiftly and decisively." To illustrate the government's grossly inefficient system for classifying documents, Knoll explained that the government itself does not even know which of its secrets are

still secret. In the *Pentagon Papers Case*, when the government was asked to identify the 10 most important security items included in the papers, all 10 of the items it named had already been published.

The *Pentagon Papers Case* defined the proper uses of prior restraint. Knoll explained that this definition, called the *New York Times test*, said, "If a prior restraint is ever permissible, (and it may never be), it can only be imposed in circumstances where there is incontrovertible, immediate, and grave threat to the security of the United States. The district court judge

cont. on p. 5

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The Hopkins News-Letter

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All hail to Elvis Dovell, our purveyor of rock'n'roll.

Planning For Our Posterity

All of us will leave Hopkins sooner or later, and therefore we should all give much thought to what we will have to remember our brief residence in Homewood by in later years. It may seem a bit cold-hearted, but the fact is that that which is written down in black and white will have a greater chance of survival than memories, friends, lovers, or whatever knowledge we may have managed to absorb. This means publications. To get a good idea of the deplorable state of student publications on this campus today, all one has to do is thumb through a Hopkins *Yearbook* of ten years ago. Amidst the turmoil of this decade which many look back to with nostalgia, Hopkins was virtually a factory of undergraduate publications: *Three* literary magazines, a *Humanities Letters & Papers*, a healthy *Undergraduate Science Bulletin*, and much serious competition for the *News-Letter*. And all this vitality was reported in the *Yearbook*, a fact which seems wildly unbelievable today.

What is the reason for the current slump in undergraduate publications? Is it the lack of facilities for putting together the nuts and bolts of a student enterprise? We think not. Ten years ago enthusiasm seemed to be enough to produce a multitude of undergraduate creativity, and therefore a lack of enthusiasm and commitment is probably the lacking, vital quality today.

A major part of the problem stems from the shortsightedness on the part of the leadership of many campus publications. The head honchos of past years have been indifferent to training underclassmen for taking over the reigns of power once they were gone. As a result, two very worthwhile undergraduate publications may not go to press this year, even though their SAC budget money has already been doled out. It is sad to have to admit that many people join student organizations *exclusively* for the effect such an affiliation will have on their transcripts for Grad School. It is sad because it says something disturbing about the type of person which is attracted to this university. Yet the record is clear—a minimum amount of work and a minimum amount of time have been cashed in for the maximum amount of personal aggrandizement by a host of upwardly mobile egoists time and time again.

What a university (even one as graduate-oriented as Hopkins) should offer its students is a *chance for growth*. If a callous administration turns its back on such a goal, it is all the more reason for the students to strive for it wherever and whenever they can. We have control over so little—we can shape our undergraduate careers to such a small extent—that whenever we have a real opportunity to shape the future for the better, we should grasp it without hesitation. What better opportunity have we to determine what Hopkins will be in the future than to train those of us who will lead tomorrow in the arts of leadership today? The seniors of all SAC groups should make sure that there will be qualified underclassmen to carry on in years to come. The SAC itself should make the adequate preparation of underclassmen a major factor in the allocation of the yearly budgets.

The nature of a university is one of yearly change; yearly renewal. Those who are in positions of student responsibility must realize that their positions are by *nature* transitory, and that the only way to insure the health of the organization they have committed themselves to is by adequately preparing it for the changing of the guard which must surely come.

Letters to the editor

A-Bomb A-Rabs

To the Editor:

I read with great interest Jeffrey Orbach's letter (November 16), where he declared "The United States, once undefeated in war, has gotten fat... Shape up, America!" I myself have lost 20 pounds since matriculating, so I am sure that he will respect my opinions.

I was particularly delighted by Mr. Orbach's reference to "goddamn arabs" and "screwball Moslem holy men." Really, I haven't heard such intelligent comments on foreign affairs in years. (Drs. Tucker and Rourke, hang your heads in shame). If these Mohammedans persist in being nasty, we should remove Islam from the Three Great Western religions, and fairly well soon. That'd show 'em!

All throughout his letter, Mr. Orbach consistently displays the signs of an original perceptivity. He proposes a "turning point" in our foreign policy: "bombing daylight" out of Iran and then starving them into submission. Yes, that *would* be a turning point.

On that day 16 years ago when he suddenly lost interest in foreign affairs, President Kennedy warned America in general, and Texas in particular, that vituperation is no substitute for victory. Your brilliant letter has scored another point against my idol, Jeffrey, but I don't resent it.

In fact, I welcome it. The last time I heard such moral counseling in the forum of a letter, it had to be Screwtape.

Robert O'Rourke '80

Made For T.V.

To the Editor:

Few Americans would argue that recent events in Iran concerning the American Embassy have been good but we must look on the bright side.

Some enterprising young college grad will be asked to write a fictional account of the take-over and the days of waiting. It will not be easy for him. He will spend hours pondering the morality of bastardizing his talent as a writer. He'll spend another hour thinking of a suitable pseudonym which hides his involvement with the bestseller, *Holy Shi'ite, The Embassy's Been Taken!* As the royalties role in and his

interest is accruing quarterly, he'll rest assured that he can now guarantee (sic) his children a good education. The same kind of education which taught him how to be a professional writer.

But the good fortune for us doesn't end there. A team of Network execs will begin work on a Docu-Drama similar to the highly educational "Raid on Entebbe." This in turn will create jobs for screen-writers, (Who've stopped asking moral questions) producers, cameramen and a slew of other people. A large cast is needed which can be comprised of minorities (Thereby making the production educational and moral venture as even minorities will benefit).

If the situation continues, an enterprising entrepreneur will sell Ayatollah look-alike dolls which we can buy for the satisfaction of destroying at home, or at rally's outside the stores where they are sold.

We Americans shouldn't look glum. We always make the best of the situation!

David Ledy

Not Amused

To the Editor:

In your pre-Thanksgiving issue of the *News-Letter*, a letter to the editor written by Jeffrey Orbach accused the American Government of being too timid in the Iranian situation to resort to "a little muscle-flexing to get its way." As I read the letter, I could not help but feel angered at the views he expressed. The very idea of "bombing the living daylight" out of Iran, or "starving them to submission" to secure the safety of our hostages is not only cruel, but would most likely risk the lives of the hostages as well. In fact, the entire letter is so blatantly militant and irrational, some other points should be examined.

First of all, Mr. Orbach says, "In Korea we acceded to a tie. In Vietnam we lost." Did it ever occur to him that if we didn't get involved in Vietnam in the first place, we might not have "lost"? Did he ever consider that if we had supported true democracy and reforms through non-military diplomacy, instead of bombing the daylight out of Vietnam and Cambodia, that we could have avoided losing both countries?

Secondly, the letter says how great it was when we defeated the British to gain our independence, whereas now we're being pushed around by a

bunch of Moslem holy men. Did he ever consider that the Iranian people may have resented American interference in their affairs as much as we resented British domination two centuries ago? Doesn't he realize that the way to captain true and lasting respect from all these "blasted little Third World nations" is to revolt?

To make things worse, Jeffrey Orbach, like a number of other overly zealous Americans, advocates bombing Iran, starving them to submission, and employing an "eye for an eye" philosophy towards all the Iranian students here if such tactics are necessary. Sure. Let's risk the lives of the hostages who haven't been hurt yet so that we can flex our muscles. Let's kill 'n a million or so Iranians who have nothing to do with seizing the embassy by bombing them to teach them a lesson. Let's try to starve them and use food as a weapon, even though such tactics have contributed to the thousands of needless deaths in Cambodia which we deplore. That'll show 'em. So what if the hostages and who knows how many others die so that we can flex our muscles and get some respect. If that's the way you feel we should get respect, I feel sorry for the country and the World if any of your brutal advice is followed.

Like most others, I feel that the seizure of innocent hostages by Iranian students is deplorable and can't be justified no matter what the Shah has done. However, to yield to the impulses which inspire people such as Jeffrey Orbach to advocate a might makes right attitude would be a fatal mistake. His letter says that we've become too "goodie-two-shoes" to resort to a little muscle flexing. Respecting Human life, diplomatic procedures and a nation's sovereignty is not goodie-two-shoes, but common decency which should be observed by both our country and Iran. Unfortunately, such decency is sometimes disregarded by the leaders of the World - whose attempts to display power and gain respect often lead to needless death and destruction of innocent people.

Gary Tolchinsky

Huh? What?...

To the Editor:

Your editorial about Iran was another prime example of your ignorance, bad judgement, and poor taste. Like always,
cont. on p. 9

Muller Talks To Freshmen On Faculty Retirement Plan

cont. from p. 1
judgement.

I think it has the effect of confirming the fact that the Council is aware of the importance of teaching. But I don't think that implies that it's never done that before and it doesn't imply that it has changed the view that good scholarship is a desirable and necessary ingredient of good teaching at Hopkins, and that it will continue to be a significant if not dominant criterion in judgements.

Q: Why are some professors here brilliant in their fields but lousy teachers?

Hopkins has been very honest about telling people the kind of institution we are. What you have at Hopkins is a situation which gives undergraduates the advantage of learning from a faculty that teaches both graduate and undergraduate students and that is not only admittedly but very proudly a research-oriented faculty.

So what you end up with is a situation where the scholarship of the faculty is taken very seriously and the evidence of that scholarship is publication. I'm sure that at a place like this you can find people who are not gifted as teachers. That does not mean that they are totally incapable of teaching.

If they really are brilliant people, the fact that undergraduates have an opportunity to come in touch with them even to the point of only realizing that they are brilliant if difficult to understand is not a negligible part of an educational experience. I would hope that it

continues to be true that most of the faculty here are at least competent teachers and more than competent scholars.

Q: Why is Hopkins retaining a policy of forced retirement of faculty over 65 years old?

The Congress of the United States, in its infinite wisdom, passed new legislation which made it illegal to insist on mandatory retirement on grounds of age before the age of 70, and I think that took effect in 1977. They made one exemption, and that was for tenured faculty at colleges and universities. There, tenured faculty could be exempted from this for five years. That is, you could retire tenured faculty at the age of 65 until 1982 and the Johns Hopkins University is taking that exemption. That is, we are following a policy of retiring faculty who become 65 before 1982.

The decision was recommended to me by the Provost. The Provost met with the Deans and asked each of the Deans to consult the department chairmen. The report I have is that it was the unanimous recommendation of the Deans based on the majority expression by chairmen in each of the divisions that we take the exemption. Under the law, we could not do one thing in one division and something else in another. We had to behave as a University.

Some of the faculty resent this very much, and on the face of it, it is not particularly equitable. Offsetting that are two things. First of all, if people

at Hopkins who are well qualified want to continue to teach after they retire from full-time faculty status, they can usually do that. The economic disadvantage of retirement and then teaching after the age of 65 need not be injurious at all.

The other thing is much faculty discussion about this is not very honest because some of this gets kind of sticky. On the one hand, nobody wants to injure anybody else. On the other hand, we're now in a situation where jobs for new PhD's and for young faculty members are very hard to get, and where faculties across the country are beginning to age because faculty mobility is much less than it was.

I think the majority of chairmen supported taking the exemption on the theory that their departments more badly needed bright young talent that is available than to hang on to some of the aging talent that was in place. But because Hopkins is small and that comes down to individual cases, that's a very difficult thing to own up to.

Q: Do you think Hopkins should have an Honor Code?

Yes, desperately. One of the things I liked about Hopkins when I came here was that there was an honor system. I really think that at a University which claims to be as advanced and sophisticated as this one, to cast faculty, administrators, or anyone else in the role of police is repellant.

I was very distressed to learn that the honor system that existed here was dysfunctional. People were either not adhering to it or when they saw lack of adherence reporting that. I can see that there are problems with students policing each other but, having lived with an honor system and without one, I still think that having one is better. But it's up to the undergraduates here whether we have one or not. No administration can install one.



Q: What is Hopkins doing about the bill in City Council to impose severe restrictions on fraternities in Baltimore?

We are doing our best to persuade people that Mrs. Clarke's resolution will serve no good purpose. It is not in our interests as a University to have the City Council pass an ordinance that would have the effect of making it impossible for fraternities to function.

The future of fraternities at Hopkins depends a little on how obnoxious one or more houses make themselves to their neighbors. I wish that we could argue to our neighbors that Hopkins fraternities are models of good deportment and an asset to the neighborhood. We can say that about one or two of them; we definitely cannot say that about one or two others.

Q: How is the Applied Physics Lab funded and what control is there over the work done there?

The Applied Physics Laboratory is funded for about 80% of its annual budget by the United States Navy. The single mission of the Laboratory for the Navy is the defense of the Fleet. The two principal problems are protection of surface vessels and protection of underwater vessels from attack.

A major component that's involved in there is that in order to protect vessels, it helps them to know where they are. So a major effort on the part of the Laboratory has been to develop a naval navigation system which involves

Olympics Are Fair Game

BY SUNITA HANJURA

With the Olympic Games as its theme, the 1980 Spring Fair is in its preliminary planning stages. Headed by Jeff Aronson and Ros Margolies, the Spring Fair Committee will hold a meeting next semester to plan entertainment, special events and details associated with running the parade and arts, crafts and foods booths for an expected 100,000 visitors.

This year's Fair will feature athletic exhibits and displays in conjunction with the theme. According to Aronson, the theme, "a big but not crucial part of the Fair," serves mainly to distinguish one year's Fair from those of previous years. Since the Fair will take place between the winter and summer games, Aronson claims that this year is the first time the Fair will deal with a current issue rather than using an historically-based theme.

Over the past seven years, the Spring Fair has been growing to make it the largest student-run event in the country. A parade, dances, shows and "a major concert" will also be provided for entertainment and pleasure. As Margolies stated, a fair must incorporate a continuation of what has been done in past years to provide unity, and, at the same time, to include special qualities that enhance the entertainment value to make it memorable.

The annual Spring Fair is a major event on the Hopkins calendar, and it provides an opportunity for everyone to get involved. Last year, about 70 people worked in planning and running the Fair. Aronson and Margolies urge everyone interested to participate, emphasizing that there is a lot of work involved in arranging and coordinating the different aspects of the Fair. As Aronson put it, "A fair is only as good as the people in it." Since both are graduating seniors this year, Aronson and Margolies stress the need for "dedicated underclassmen" to become involved.

POLICE BLOTTER

Campus Security reported the following crimes on campus November 16-29:

LARCENY: Hazel Sariginais of the 3500 block of Glenarm Ave. reported that an unknown person removed a wallet containing \$10 cash from her office in Whitehead 301 November 27. The wallet was later recovered, minus the cash, in Wyman Park. In another incident, Sariginais had a wallet stolen a week earlier under similar circumstances.

LARCENY: Twenty dollars in cash was stolen from a filing cabinet in the Chaplain's Office November 20. Amelia Green, a secretary in the office, reported she locked up on November 17 and returned the next Monday to find the cash missing. There were no signs of forcible entry.

LARCENY: Barbara Krassner, of the 200 block of W. 29th St., reported some clothing stolen from the Glass Pavilion November 18. Krassner was working on a project in the Pavilion and left for a short while; when she returned, the clothes were gone.

BREAKING AND ENTERING: Eric Stern, a resident of the Rodgers House on

Greenway, came home at about 6:30 in the evening of November 21 to find his room had been entered and some articles disturbed, although nothing was taken. The probable point of entry was a window which Stern had left unlocked.

LARCENY: Nancy Wasserkrug, a secretary in a Hopkins personnel office, was approached by two black males Nov. 27 who asked if any employment was available. Wasserkrug went to look for a supervisor and returned to find both men gone, along with her wallet which contained \$30 cash.

LARCENY: Constance Koiport, of the 660 block of Copper Ridge Rd., reported a jacket worth \$12 was stolen from the Athletic Center field while she was jogging around the track.

The campus is experiencing a wave of petty larcenies. Campus Security urges all persons to keep track of all property and lock doors after leaving. Security has police whistles available upon request. Security personnel also suggest that students make more use of the Security escort service at night.

Knoll Argues Freedom Of Press

cont. from p. 3
in the Morland case did not find the threat to be grave and immediate. Instead, he said publications of the article represented a possible threat.

Publication of the Morland article was okayed September 28, when the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago lifted the injunction imposed by the federal district judge six months earlier.

The H-Bomb article was not intended to jeopardize national security, Knoll said. "Now that you can finally read Morland's article for yourself, you can see that it's not a blueprint for how to build a hydrogen bomb." He explained that Morland's article is actually about nuclear secrecy. *The Progressive* commissioned the Morland article because it felt that "the mystique of secrecy was being

invoked to deny Americans information to which they were entitled-information they needed to have if they were to exercise their responsibilities as citizens making informed decisions." Knoll compared the withholding of atomic energy information from the American public to the concealment of the United States' bombing of Cambodia.

For these reasons, *The Progressive* decided to persevere in its fight to print the Morland article. In March, the government offered to rewrite Mor-

land's article in a way that the Department of Energy would approve.

Knoll said, "We were prepared to throw all of our resources into the fight." The court proceedings have already cost the magazine \$200,000, of which it has raised about half.

Nonetheless, Knoll believes the fight is worth it because "when the state imposes prior restraint, it places its own conduct beyond public scrutiny; it deprives the citizenry of its right to form an independent judgement."



PUBLIC HEARING ON J.H.U. INVESTMENTS

The Student Council's Investment Morality Committee will hold a public hearing on Monday, December 3, from 8:00 to 10:00 PM in the Little Theater to consider ten stock holder resolutions, concerning companies in which J.H.U. holds stock, which are being voted on by PIIAC (Public Interest Investment Advisory Committee of the Board of Trustees). Let the student representative on PIIAC know how you feel before final decisions are made. You may obtain full copies of the available resolutions from the Student Council Office, or you may read them on the SC Bulletin Board in the basement of Gilman Hall. The ten resolutions to be considered are briefly listed below:

1. Bristol-Myers: the resolution asks the company to curb its marketing of infant formula in the Third World.
2. Bristol-Myers: on the hiring of former government employees.
3. Caterpillar Tractor: requests that the company establish a special review committee on its trade with and investments in South Africa.
4. General Public Utilities: requests the company to report all political contributions.
5. INA: asks the company and its affiliates to refrain from underwriting any securities sold by the South African government or its instrumentalities until there is progress toward majority rule.
6. Phillips Petroleum: withdrawal from South Africa.
7. Standard Oil of California: domestic land reform.
8. Union Oil: recommends that a woman be placed on the board of directors.
9. Wells Fargo Bank: neither the corporation nor its affiliates or subsidiaries shall make any new or renew any old loans to the South African government or its instrumentalities until apartheid is revoked.
10. Wells Fargo Bank: stop loans to Chile.

If you want to express your opinions on any of these resolutions but cannot make the hearing, please submit a statement to the Student Council Office. If you have any questions, please call Jackie Coolidge at 338-8249 or 243-6292.

UNDERGRADUATES

CONGRATULATIONS if you were one of the few who made it from Mt. Katahdin to Springer Mt.!! For those stepping westwards who quit in Nebraska, here are two more chances to learn about that home away from home----the MILTON S. EISENHOWER LIBRARY.

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BY BESSIE K. HAHN AND THE TERMINALS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4 AT 3:00 PM**

**"ALL YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW
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BY JAMES WALTON
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11 AT 3:00 PM**

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Let us know if you plan to come. Call Mark O'Donnell on ext. x8357 or drop a note to Reader Services Office opposite the Reserve Room on M Level.

These workshops are part of the series "Libraries as a Shared Experience".

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JHU And FROM Plan Evolution Forum

BY LINDSAY KAPLAN

A symposium on adaptability and human evolution is presently being organized on the Homewood Campus. The two-day program to be held on February 16 and 17 is being jointly sponsored by Johns Hopkins and a non-profit foundation known as F.R.O.M. (Foundation for Research into the Origin of Man).

The idea for the lecture was suggested by Dr. Pat Shipman, a professor in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, at one of the bi-annual F.R.O.M. symposiums held last year. When the organization agreed, Dr. Shipman took the proposal to Jakie Hall, who managed to appropriate the necessary funds, and offered, in addition, the use of Shriver Hall.

Dr. Shipman is coordinating the symposium with Lucy Look, a volunteer from the Boston office of F.R.O.M. They do not see the program as a "scientists only" meeting. "The idea is that a reasonably intelligent person can come and understand what's going on," said Dr. Shipman. "We want to get people outside of (the school) into Hopkins."

"This is not strictly a field for academics," said Ms. Look. "Lots of taxpayers' money goes

into funding research. We're trying to bring it back to the people who help pay for this (research)." "One of the benefits (of the forum)," continued Dr. Shipman, "is that it gives people the chance to hear five or six people at once that would take them years to hear normally. It is also a public forum that enables (the scientists) to discuss their current findings."

Although the schedule is tentative as yet, it is certain that one or more of the speakers will have recently returned from the field. "It normally takes a year for (recent) findings to filter down and get published," said Shipman. Thus the audience will have the privilege of learning what is currently important in the study of human evolution.

The symposium will focus on some of the more controversial topics regarding human evolution. Such subjects as the development of large brains, walking upright, hand usage, tool usage, social structure, and the types of food eaten will be discussed during the course of the program. "I would be surprised if everyone agreed in the end," admitted Shipman. "We're not giving answers; (we're) giving an overview of where we are and where we're going."



Peter W. Choo

Dr. Pat Shipman

Shipman and Look have been making use of various resources in publicizing and organizing the symposium. Besides informing local newspapers and radio stations, they are contacting universities and high schools. Hopkins students (both from Homewood and the Medical School) have been helping to prepare posters and brochures. Presently the two coordinators need students to assist them in a variety of things. Dr. Shipman added that anyone who put in "any substantial amount of time" will get a free ticket.

Ms. Look predicts that the symposium will be a sell-out. "Chances are good," she said. "Shriver Hall isn't really that big." Student rates for tickets are \$3.50 per lecture, or \$6.00 if one plans to attend both. Non-student rates are \$6.00 per ticket, or \$10.00 combined. They will be available at the Union Desk either late in December, or in early January.

Still More Muller

cont. from p. 5

the use of satellites so that it is now possible for ships to get an exact fix on where they are.

20% of the Laboratory work is non-defense related, much of it using some of the technology originally developed for space purposes. Much of that is also government funded, but not by the Department of Defense. We have a whole mess of NASA contracts. There is Hopkins instrumentation on the Jupiter-Saturn fly-by.

We have a big Department of Energy contract for ocean thermal energy conversion. We have N.I.H. contracts for biomedical engineering. We have Department of Transportation contracts, and so on.

Defense related contracts: the only ones we accept are from the Navy. The Laboratory's contracts are reviewed by a committee of the Board of Trustees and also by the President. The Laboratory certainly would not be permitted by the University to do work in violation of anything like the Geneva Convention.

I was going to say it does not work on offensive weapons systems. That is not literally true, because in order to defend surface ships, for example, against missiles, you have to know something about how those missiles work. The princi-

pal problem for the last decade has been command and control of guidance radar and how to make it possible for a relatively untrained individual to respond with very little lead time to the appearance of a very, very large number of targets all at the same time.

That's a very complicated problem. It may not be a problem that some of you think any laboratory ought to be working on, and that I can't help. But if you admit that it's a legitimate problem, that's a wholly different kind of problem than who drops bombs where or designs warheads or works on offensive weaponry, and the Laboratory doesn't do that.

It's interesting, the whole ocean thermal energy conversion program comes out of the fact that the defense of the nuclear Fleet has boiled down to one very complex scientific question. That is, when you have a large submarine, what can you do to disguise its signature in the water. In order to even come close to answers, you have to know a great deal about deep ocean conditions, and as you learn a great deal about deep ocean conditions, you learn a lot of things that may not be particularly relevant in the end to the problems of hiding submerged vessels but that have all kinds of other uses.

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## Part II Of Anderson Interview

# Admissions Director Anderson Answers Questions About Med School

*Q. Most medical schools stress the fact that their successful applicants have achieved high GPA's and MCAT's. The majority of schools also state that they are seeking applicants who demonstrate outstanding accomplishments beyond the classroom. How can the pre-medical student meet the heavy demands of his required curriculum and still pursue other activities in a meaningful way?*

A. Pre-medical students should not get too involved in the tactics of being admitted into medical school. On every college campus, there are opportunities to pursue interests in a variety of ways. A student should develop his talents in as much depth as possible.

*Q. Many Hopkins pre-medical students wonder if medical schools seriously consider the fact that academic programs at various colleges are not equivalent. A GPA of 3.2 at a highly competitive school may equal a GPA of 3.8 at another school. How do medical schools make adjustments for these variations?*

A. Hopkins Medical School receives information concerning the spread of GPA's and the distribution of A's, B's and C's at each applicant's school. I believe that the information is more useful than a standardized test such as the MCAT.

*Q. What is your opinion of the MCAT examination?*

A. The MCAT tests evolved because there were a large number of students applying for medical school admissions with a limited number of openings. A standardized examination was developed to help admission committees acquire the best candidates. We do not believe the MCAT will correctly predict the performance of a

future physician. At Hopkins we give relatively little weight to MCAT test results. Other schools commonly give greater importance to these examinations since they may have to screen many thousands of applicants.

What has happened in New York is a reaction which is part of a revolt against testing in general. This appears to represent a continuation of the rebellion against the establishment that began in the 1960's. Educators have taken the stance that standardized tests are required. If the New York law is upheld, the release of answers should make it easier for students to take future MCAT examinations. There is a need for comparing individual abilities and achievements. We have doubts about the value of the MCAT examinations which have been given in the past. Their future validity is even more uncertain.

*Q. What was the rationale behind the establishment of the B.A.-M.D. program at Hopkins? What is your opinion concerning the results of the program?*

A. The B.A.-M.D. program originally developed under the direction of Dr. Barry Wood. Dr. Wood proposed a plan which would accelerate medical education with the elimination of one year in the existing undergraduate-medical school training period. The program which was instituted by Dr. Wood has been successful. Graduates of this group are indistinguishable from other graduates of the medical school.

*Q. Does the B.A.-M.D. program handicap the four year student who wants to apply to Johns Hopkins Medical School?*

A. This program does result

in a smaller number of openings for those applicants who do not apply to medical school until their senior year. Naturally there will be a decrease in the number of slots available for the regular program.

*Q. Do you think the program may increase pre-medical pressure in the first two years of college?*

A. This is entirely possible. It was originally intended to establish a program which would depressurize pre-med training. We felt that admission to the B.A.-M.D. group at the end of the sophomore year would allow students the opportunity to enjoy a more relaxed atmosphere. We wished to encourage them to participate in a varied curriculum with a broader exposure to liberal arts.

*Q. How will the greater involvement of the federal government in medicine affect medical education during the next few years? Will the spectre of ever expanding bureaucratic control deter students from seeking a medical career?*

A. Although there has been some decline in the number of medical school applicants, the academic quality of those who are applying remains high. There has been no reduction of pre-medical students in top level colleges such as the Ivy League schools and Johns Hopkins. Outstanding, creative young people with high potential are still seeking careers in medicine. I believe that they will continue to do so in the future.

*Q. In recent years when the malpractice issue occupied the attention of everyone, many physicians were anticipating the demise of medicine as one of the*

*choice professions. Do you feel that this issue has been satisfactorily resolved?*

A. I believe that malpractice problems are still of major importance and have not been solved. I think that it is inevitable when I consider the high cost of medical care. Hospitalization and medical technology have become very expensive. These bills must be paid by society itself through private or government health insurance. It is clear that we are going to have progressively increasing involvement of government at all levels of medical care.

*Q. Medical school applications present many difficulties to pre-med students. Do you see any ways in which this chaotic process can be improved?*

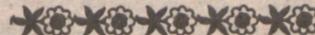
A. The main problem with the current system is that some of the best students in the country are subjected to great financial, time and stress burdens. Students apply to an average of thirteen medical schools at \$25 to \$50 per application. They have to travel for interviews to schools in widely separate regions. They must endure considerable disruption in their final undergraduate year.

Some medical educators

have proposed a computerized matching program comparable to the plan which places sixteen thousand medical graduates each year in internships. The establishment of such a program for selecting medical students faces several formidable obstacles. Two of these are management of financial aid and observance of the varied requirements of state legislatures. Financial aid plans are different at every school and in every state. Admission policies established by state legislatures exhibit marked disparity.

*Q. Why should one enter the field of medicine?*

A. Medicine offers everything from humanism to tremendous self-satisfaction, independence and social responsibility. One cannot define a medical career in narrow terms. It is possible to get involved in a variety of endeavors from writing to international health problems to private practice or to working in a research laboratory. There are many different areas that comprise the spectrum of medicine. I do not know of any other career that offers the range of possibilities open to a physician.



### RESERVE ROOM EXAM SCHEDULE

The Reserve Room Schedule during the Fall Exam period will begin on Monday, December 3, and run through Tuesday, December 18. The hours will be:

Monday - Wednesday: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
Saturday: 10 a.m. to Midnight  
Sunday: 1 p.m. to 4 a.m.

The Reserve Room will also be open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday through Friday, December 19, 20 and 21.

## The Ole Mailbag

cont. from p. 4

you take a very serious and tender issue and turn it all into a bad joke. I think you and the rest of the News-Letter staff should get off the comedy rag, and perhaps force yourselves into practicing responsible journalism.

Lawrence B. Lappin

## Extremes

To the Editor:

Jeffrey Orbach's letter really told it like it is with respect to them commies, wogs, furriners, and other unAmerican types. Jeffrey, you're a right-thinking person in my book! But I've got a better idea. After we nuke all them third world countries what's been given us trouble, let's go and lynch all the extremists right here in our own back yards!

Bill Ebsworth  
An American

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From February to June this year I enjoyed the unique experience of studying Russian language at Leningrad State University and rooming with Russian students in a dormitory. I was allowed complete freedom to go anywhere and speak with anyone within the city of Leningrad. Since returning to Hopkins this year I have been plagued by friends with questions about my experience, which I more than willingly answer. It has reached the point that if you just look at me funny, I'll start blathering on about the Soviet Union. I would like to set down in a non-anecdotal form my answers to the many questions put to me.

*What are the people like?* Contrary to popular opinion, the Russian people do not all lead a hard life devoid of the basic amenities. My general impression was that the Russians were relatively happy. The two main factors contributing to their well-being are the drastic decline in the use of terror and the substantial and ongoing rise in the standard of living since the death of Stalin. Compared with the United States, some people might still consider the Soviet Union an impoverished police-state, but relative to the times of Stalin and prior to the revolution, life has drastically improved; and this is what counts for the average Soviet citizen.

*What do the Soviet people think of the United States?* The view of the Russians in Leningrad of the US is a love-hate relationship. They love our bigness, our high standard of living and our wide and varied culture. They detest the fact that our military might is constantly directed against them, and they think we are wrong in continuing to foster the inequities of capitalism. They are reminded of these two facts in the newspapers Pravda and Izvestia, which every day carry articles about strikes and inflation in the US.

*What is the position of the people on nuclear armaments and the threat of war?* An American tourist upon arriving in Leningrad is often shocked by the large number of people on the streets in uniform. It may strike the visitor as paradoxical, that a government crying so vociferously for peace would be so visibly armed to the hilt. While I cannot offer a complete explanation, the omnipresence of the armed forces reflects in part the Soviets' determination to never again be subjected to the suffering they endured in the Second World War, known in Russia as the Great War of the Fatherland. It is estimated that the Russians lost over 20 million people during the course of the war. Leningrad, in particular lost approximately 1/2 million people, over half its population during a 900-day Nazi siege. In the Soviet Union today, every man is required to serve two years in the military. This may explain the preponderance of old women and young soldiers in Leningrad. Back to the original question: older women, upon finding out that I was American, would always tell me, "We don't want war. You can't understand war." I knew almost no one in Leningrad who didn't have at least one relative who had perished during the war; usually they had more than one. If the Soviet government acts according to the wishes of its people, it will take great pains to avoid war.

*How do the people view the government?* It is extremely difficult to speak to a broad enough spectrum of people to be able to make a fair judgement on this question. (Such a question would never appear on a public opinion poll.) Unfortunately, due to the continued existence of tension between the East and the West, while Russians were very friendly to me and loved to chit-chat, very few were willing to let their hair down and be frank with me about politics and other matters. The two groups that were most willing to talk frankly about politics in front of Americans were dissidents or people soon to emigrate - who no longer worried about

whether the government knew what they were saying - and the other group on the opposite side of the spectrum, those who had "special permission" from the government to be seen with and to speak to foreigners. These would be students in the dorms, guides, and teachers at the university. Thus one received sharply pro- and anti-Soviet views, leaving one with no middle ground on which to make a judgement.

With some difficulty and after much time, I got to know some "average" people, i.e. those not belonging to either of the previous two groups. They had gripes with the system: low-paying jobs, not enough housing, poor quality health-care, insufficient leisure time activities. Yet they essentially supported the government. These were people who believed in socialism as the best form of society. They felt that no matter how inadequate and sometimes perverse its methods for attaining socialism, the Soviet government, nonetheless, always had the improvement of the people's welfare as its ultimate goal.

Most of the people with whom I spoke were from the intelligentsia; they had graduated from a university or its equivalent. I would assume, although I cannot prove it, that the workers, on the whole, hold less extreme views and I would conclude that the Soviet government enjoys the support of most of the people I spoke with in Leningrad.

The situation is quite different in some of the other republics, where nationalism and resentment of the Soviet-imposed authority run quite high. In Riga, Tallinn and Tbilisi, the people I met were much more willing to express their opinions on the system. Like their comrades in Leningrad, they did not seem to complain about socialism per se, but rather about specific aspects and policies of the Soviet regime. Unlike the Russians in Leningrad, the Latvians, Estonians,



Russia's Big 3: Stalin the 'genius,' Khrushchev, and Brezhnev 'the despot.'

and, of course, a national hero. The national minorities live often much better than the Russians, but due to suppression of national culture and pride are much less supportive of the system than the Russians.

Another group that holds considerably less positive views of the Soviet government is the Jews, who must be considered a separate case from the other national minorities because the type of suppression they are subject to is quite different from the above cases. Like the other national minorities, the Jews' places of worship are restricted, and open celebration of religious holidays is frowned upon. However, the Soviet Jews' problem is much deeper; their problem is racism. Many of the Russians I met were not even careful to disguise their dislike of Jews. There is no formal set-up to prevent Jews from getting into the best universities (I

## Our Man In Moscow

# Back From the

by Dan Ki

Georgians and other national minorities in the Soviet Union do not have the common ethnic bond with the Great Russian-dominated Soviet government. They resent the omnipresent Russian influence on their local government, their language and their culture. Furthermore, the standard of living is much higher in the Baltic and that of the Trans-Caucasian republic is much higher than in the rest of the Soviet Union, which contributes even more to the enmity between the national minorities and the Russians, who consider the ethnics to be little capitalists. In Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, our guide refused to give us the tour in Russian, as was required by our protocol, and delivered it in perfect English, much to our delight. When trying to get into some nightclubs in Tallinn with a Russian friend, in each case, I was taken aside and it was made clear to me that I was welcome, but my Russian friend was not. National differences sometimes lead to other peculiarities. In Tbilisi, many Georgians told me that Leonid Brezhnev was a Russian despot, but the Yosif Stalin was a genius

never met a Jewish student at Leningrad State University) or from attaining high party positions because there is no need for one. The prejudice against the Jews is inherent in the Russian-dominated Soviet system. The Jews, who in general hold white-collar jobs as engineers, researchers, petty state bureaucrats, soon find their upward mobility strictly limited, and life for them in the Soviet Union can become a very frustrating and unpleasant experience. Frustration can lead to dissent, and dissent inevitably leads to jail. Lack of Jewish support for the Soviet government stems not so much from resentment over religious or cultural restrictions; it stands mainly as an embittered reaction to an all-pervasive prejudice.

*How does the relative lack of freedom affect the people?* For a large part of the people the constraints on freedom are a minor factor, yet for a considerable minority they are unbearably stifling. One can examine several different types of freedom in the Soviet Union.

*First, freedom of movement:* While it is true that one must get permission whenever travelling outside a certain limit, today such permission is in fact rarely denied to the average citizen. Since the death of Stalin, and with the increasing shortage of labor, the labor force has grown quite mobile. Furthermore, travel is very cheap and annual vacations to the Black Sea or Eastern Europe are usually paid for by industrial enterprises. However, if you ask a Russian why people are not free to travel outside of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, he will be hard pressed to answer. A "good" citizen would respond, "We are surrounded by hostile countries that don't accept our currency, and try to subvert our people." A more realistic person would admit that this is a problem, but would point to the fact that more and more Soviets are touring the rest of the world and that someday it will be possible for everyone. There is a good joke told in Russia concerning this. Vania: I want to go to Paris again this year. Sasha (Incredulously): Again! How do you mean again? Vania: Well, I wanted to go last year, too.

*The issue of freedom of expression and thought:* This remains a sore spot for Russians. The Soviet newspapers make no claims to objectivity and fairness. In their constitution they declare their purpose to be the furthering of the workers' cause. Initially, this meant that any kind of criticism of the system was not permis-



Leningrad: "...by far the most beautiful city in all of Russia."

sible. However, since the death of Stalin, open discussion of the problems of a socialist society in a constructive light has become increasingly more widespread. Today, particularly in the literary and specialty journals which are available in much smaller quantity than Pravda, such issues as lagging worker productivity, declining birthrate, alcoholism, divorce, overburdened working mothers, wife-beating and others are discussed with relative candor. Thus, while the government continues to censor and delimit the boundaries of permissible debate, it is no longer the case that real problems can find no forum for relief, discussion and solution.

In the creative arts, where censorship has been perhaps most stifling and damaging, the trend also seems to be towards greater freedom. The constraints on literature have expanded to allow the publishing of many previously banned books. The quantity and availability of these books is frustratingly small in comparison to the vast numbers of such gems as *Imperialism as the Highest Stage of Capitalism* which collect dust on the shelves of bookstores everywhere. That they are nonetheless even being officially published is a significant indicator of the changing position of the government. In art today, the grossly restrictive requirements of socialist realism are being eased up, and now the government sanctions certain artists who are allowed to be "official" impressionists, cubists, etc.

All these improvements are those that average citizens, people who are relatively satisfied with their lives, have mentioned to me. They accept the line that government control is necessary to furthering the Soviet socialist state. I believe that it is the artists and the writers themselves who pay the highest price. Every day they must deal with government censorship. Not coincidentally, it was precisely among this group of



The vaunted Red Square in Moscow.

American men went through a phase in the sixties when they all smoked marijuana and became homosexual?" It helps to clear misunderstandings like this, of course.

Another popular pastime in Leningrad was walking. The city, by far the most beautiful in all of Russia, is situated on the delta of the Neva River. The many canals and bridges, combined with the impressive neo-classical and baroque architecture, make Leningrad a real pleasure for strolling. The Leningradians are well aware of the attractions of their city, and spend much time ambling along the canals. After visiting friends and promenading the city, watching TV, I think, would have to rate as the third most popular activity. Among the young people, attending movies and sports events is also very big.

I have intentionally omitted the famous cultural

of living out in the country has changed very little since the October Revolution. People still live in the not so quaint Russian huts (izbushki) of yesteryear. Electrification means no bare bulb hanging in the center of the hut, and water is still carried in on wooden shoulder yokes. Apparently, the only pastime is drinking vodka. This issue of the great difference between the standard of living in the city and in the country (where 30% of the people still live) is currently being debated in the papers. Second, the housing shortage is still a big problem in the cities. Young people desperate to get out of cramped multi-family apartments are getting married at the age of 17 and 18 so as to receive a separate apartment. Such a poor basis for matrimony has made Leningrad the divorce capital of the Soviet Union, where over two-thirds of the marriages end up in divorce. Third, the sad and tired faces of the women going home from work on the subway suggest another major problem. The "equal" Soviet women have the privilege of working alongside their husbands. Yet after every workday, the "unequal" Soviet wives must wait several hours in line to do the shopping and then prepare dinner, clean the house, etc. In the newspapers today, the women are demanding that the men devote more time to taking care of the family and less time to drinking and playing cards. The problem of housing and overburdened working women leads directly to another problem: namely, the declining birth rate. This is also a serious question because you can't have a growing economy with a shrinking labor force.

# the U.S.S.R.

## Kingsbury

artists, writers, and scientists that I found the most unhappy people, those who very much wanted to leave. The phenomenon of increasing freedom of expression and creativity coinciding with the growth of "samizdat" (illegally, privately published literature) and of the dissident movement testifies to the Soviet system's inability to satisfy its most creative people.

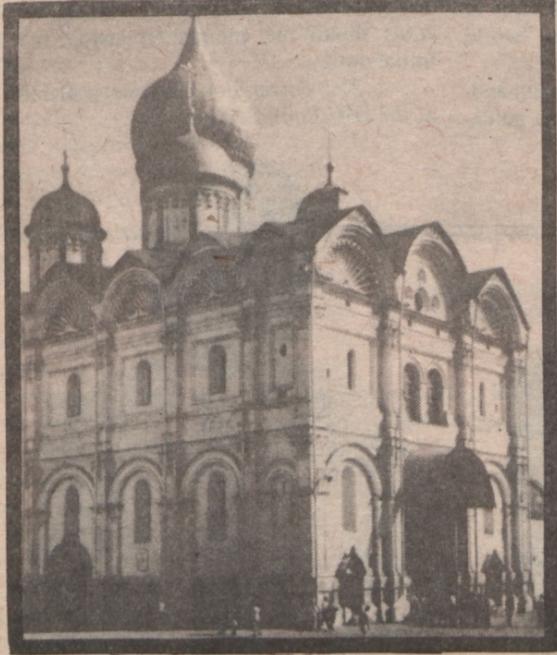
What do people do for entertainment? It seemed to me that the biggest activity in Leningrad was visiting friends (idti v gosti). This ritual consisted of a bunch of friends gathering at one person's house, where there would be a most impressive spread of food and of course, the *sine qua non*, a healthy quantity of vodka and wine. Once the food and vodka was consumed, the slightly buzzed conversation would turn to politics and society, and because of my presence, endless questions about life in America. All Russians, either pro or anti-Soviet, are naturally curious about what life is like in the US, in part because there is very little information about the US in their press. "Tell me, Dan, is it true that

triumphs of socialism: the ballet, the opera and the theater. Although I enjoyed them thoroughly, most tickets for such events are, unfortunately, reserved for foreigners and "party" people. While the tickets are ostensibly cheap, an ordinary Russian must obtain them through the black market, i.e. through a friend, and rarely pays face value for them. This is not to say that every Russian hasn't seen at least one opera or ballet performance, but simply to do so on a regular basis for normal people is not possible.

What is the Soviet standard of living? I mentioned earlier that I felt one of the main factors of Russians' happiness was a continued increase in their material wellbeing since the death of Stalin. One has to remember that in 1917 Russia was still 95% peasant. Today this figure is about 30% (although of course they are no longer peasants but agricultural workers). Comparing the standard of living today of a Soviet worker in a city with that of his peasant father or grandfather reveals an incredible advance. Movies, television, buses, trolleys, restaurants, and vacations on the Black Sea were simply activities unknown to peasants. Furthermore, under Brezhnev's leadership, the regime's dedication to increasing the consumer's welfare has led to a drastic growth in the number of refrigerators, washing machines, telephones and automobiles. By 1974, 71% of families owned a TV set, and 62% owned washing machines compared with 24% and 21% respectively in 1964. In addition, increasing prestige of the USSR in the world is an important psychological factor, and the government reminds the people of such facts rather frequently. There is a definite sense of progress among the people I spoke with, which is further heightened when juxtaposed to the economic crises of the 70's in the West. While Western experts predict a continued decline in the growth rate of the Soviet economy - which has serious implications for the Soviet consumer - this had not yet become known while I was there. Finally, what would seem to us to be a strong element of unhappiness (the relative lack of freedom) is not as significant in a country where, prior to communism, the people only knew the equally autocratic dictatorship of Tsarist Russia.

What are some of the problems in the Soviet Union today? I will only mention a few that impressed me the most while I was there. First, the standard

What is my general impression of the Soviet Union? First, as I have said, I think the Soviet Union is here to stay. Second, I think the people are basically happy, even though Russia is a complex society with many problems. Third, I had read about the kind of terror that existed in the Soviet Union under Stalin and I felt it probably still existed today; however, now I think I was wrong. Because I was an American, there was an element of fear or danger in my relations with all Russians, even good friends, and yet this element was much smaller than I had anticipated. Finally, I feel there is a definite trend towards the increase of freedom in the Soviet Union. While I am no idealist, I do foresee a steady decrease in the use of internal coercion by the government, and a subsequent decrease in tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. To leave myself an out, I will say that the Soviet society is as different from ours as night is from day, and subject to inexplicable changes. It is for this reason that visiting Russia is an experience well worth undertaking.



Cathedral Square in the Kremlin: the Archangel Cathedral.....



.....and the Ivan the Great Bell and Belfry Tower.

**Mothers And Sons**

**Incest & Innocence**

BY STEPHEN BARR

It's no wonder American critics - and, therefore, American audiences - have panned Bernardo Bertolucci's *Luna* and have found it so distasteful and ludicrous; they thought they were watching a film about incest. Incest is an *element* of the film, one suggested from the very first image in which a mother licks spilt honey off her infant's arm, but it is not the film's main concern. Nevertheless, social taboos dictate the immorality and even illegality of such an act, and the viewers' horrified response to its presence in *Luna* seems to have completely distorted the focus of the incestuous sequences and of the film as a whole.

Among the most important American critics, Andrew Sarris of *The Village Voice* can be cited for his extreme reaction to the incest of Bertolucci's *Luna*. Sarris proclaims that the film is about "...the incestuous relationship (mother and son) enter into when she discovers that he has become a heroin

addict." He then admits his first and foremost problem in reviewing the film: "I cannot relate to incest either with the glossy treatment in *Murmur* (of the Heart by Louis Malle) or the gritty treatment of *Luna*." And *Murmur*, unlike *Luna*, is well-acclaimed.

What Sarris *really* admits is that, outside the context of *any* film, he cannot deal with incest honestly because he considers it unacceptable behavior; no matter what the cinematic context, incest is still outside the boundaries of his conception. In reviewing *Luna*, Sarris's obsessions compel him to view the film as one solely about an incestuous relationship, thereby forcing him to deny the significance of incest within the context of the film. And this kind of negative reaction to the film as a whole is probably representative of most viewers, who, whether consciously or not, "cannot relate to incest."

What, then, is *Luna* about? Simply stated, it is about growing up and

*cont. on p. 15*



**ARTS**

**1980's  
Calendar Countdown**

Here's a list of eight of the most interesting, most artistic, best photographed, cutest, as well as the most disappointing calendars of 1980:

1. *The 365-new-words-a-year calendar*- a thick, white pad with bold, black letters and numbers, this calendar gives you lots of room to write errands, secret messages, and telephone doodles. Not only that, but if you study the word and its definition on the top of every page, you'll end up 365 words richer. (Actually, most of the words are fairly common- "rue," "impugn," "adumbrate," "teleology,"-- but what's a "thaumaturge" or a "heteroclite"?)

2. *The Cat Calendar*- Kliban's cartooning style remains mysteriously refreshing-mysterious because it's still enchanting despite the glut of Kliban-cat T-shirts, towels, greeting cards, mugs, etc. on the market. This calendar offers 12 new Kliban cartoons; especially charming are drawings of cats packed into a sardine can, a cat wearing a paper cone beak and wings perched in a tree, and a cat on a swing with daisies streaming from her head.

3. *The Edward Gorey Calendar*- undeniably the strangest calendar on sale. Each month features a "thatched" (that's the effect of Corey's pen-and-ink technique),

rectangular picture with a circle in the corner showing a close-up of a ghost, crow, and snake in a space that appears empty in the larger drawing. The captions are also bizarre: "Instead of writing labels, Jasper read and re-read the clippings about Caviglia hidden in his desk," for example. Try to figure that one out.

4. *The Illustrated Jewish Desk Calendar*- the English date on the left, the Hebrew on the right, and Jewish proverbs at the bottom of the page, this calendar offers a wide variety of illuminated manuscripts and frontispieces from medieval Jewish Bibles. Some illustrations reflect Christian convention (knights, stiff knights drawn without perspective, in architec-

*cont. on p. 15*



Gorey's Bestly Baby

lines about fashion to maximize his impact on his business and social surroundings. This book deals not only with shirts, shoes, and suits, but also with buying and fitting, wearing the appropriate outfit at the appropriate time and place, packing for travel, fitness and grooming, and even with shopping at exclusive London and Paris stores. Von Furstenburg emphasizes the "classic", at-home-anywhere style of dressing and acting - that relaxed chic that presumably courses through the veins of the European aristocracy but which on-the-make Americans must be spoon-fed. Von Furstenburg stresses quality buying throughout; indeed, the man who chooses his wardrobe according to *The Power Look* will be well-dressed for a long time. The professional and social success he earns should be enough to justify the initial outlay.

*The Power Look* is now available at the JHU Book Center.

**Looking Powerful; Dress To Kill**

BY ROSALIND RESNICK

Wearing jeans and your wrinkled JHU T-shirt may fit right in with the Psychology class crowd, but what are you going to do when you step into the awesome "real world"? Just what are you going to do to get attention at a board meeting where white shirts and blue suits are *de rigueur*? How are you going to captivate the woman you love when you're dressed in an ordinary tux at that classic black-tie evening turnout? And how are you going to compete with Warren Beatty's black, velvet jacket, open-necked cream silk shirt, and cream gabardine pants?

Actually, there's no need to worry. These and other of life's little frustrations can be avoided by keeping a copy of Egon Von Furstenburg's *The Power Look* close by your well manicured hand. Von Furstenburg, husband of Diane, propagator of the "little bourgeois dress," and a designer in his own right, drops a few names in the early chapters and aristocratically condescends at times but, otherwise, goes on to write a very creditable fashion manual for the American man. His book's greatest strength is its emphasis on "classic" style - that is, the style that allows you and those around you maximum comfort. Von Furstenburg divides the clas-

sic style into four basic categories: Relaxed Classic, "easygoing... confident...humorous...extroverted...outdoorsy;" Conservative Classic, "firm and steady in his ideas and beliefs...calm... understated...traditional;" Elegant Classic, "restrained...worldly...quiet... sophisticated;" Adventurous Classic, "daring... active... self-assured... a gambler...gregarious." Throughout the book, Von Furstenburg uses these four personality types to guide the reader through the styles and colors that best suit him in the "world of business" and the "world of leisure."

*The Power Look* gives the up-and-coming professional man concrete guide-



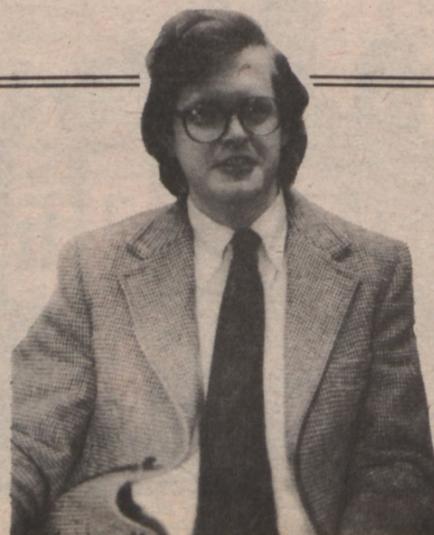
Dr. Lidtke: Relaxed Classic



Dr. Dixie: Conservative Classic



Dr. Goldthwaite: Elegant Classic



Dr. Sundquist: Adventurous Classic

# Crystal Visions & Cherry Pie

BY STEVE RANDALL

As Stevie Nicks goes, so goes Fleetwood Mac. During the band's 1977 tour, Nicks' voice was in rough shape, and reviewers were quick to attack the Mac. Someone around here suggested that Stevie's vocals were the aural equivalent of Don Scott's complexion. (Perhaps this was an exaggeration.)

Just as Peter Green was the guiding force behind Fleetwood Mac in the early days and Bob Welch led the way during the Band's middle period, Stevie Nicks is unquestionably the focal point today. Though Christine McVie has written some alluring ballads in her time, and Lindsey Buckingham is an outstanding producer as well as a master of the tasteful, understated guitar fill, the songwriting of these two seems to be on a downward trajectory. Buckingham's efforts on *Tusk*, in particular, range in quality from mildly irritating to thoroughly nauseating.

Nicks, on the other hand, shines brighter with each and every album. With a solo LP in the works, it's easy to see that this is a woman atop her profession. No wonder Phester Swollen of the Rotters felt compelled to pen a tribute to her:

*I'm so hungry, need something to eat  
So come on in and have a seat  
Haven't been fed since last July  
Can't stay alive without that cherry pie  
So sit on my face, on my face  
Please sit on my face, Stevie Nicks...*

Aside from being one of the most unforgettable singles of 1979, "Sit On My Face, Stevie Nicks" poignantly illustrated just how far some people will go to demonstrate their unbridled passion for the blonde temptress. (Fleetwood Mac's management apparently failed to notice the good intentions behind the tune, however, and wasted no time in forcing the young romantics to withdraw their disc from the market.)

Indeed, with the possible exception of Edith the Egg Lady, no female pop star comes close to matching the raw sensuality and cosmic effervescence exuded by Stephanie Nicks. Linda Ronstadt? Sheeyit, that whining chubbetter oughta go back to rolling around in her pigsty. Deborah Harry, you say? Take away her peroxide bottle and she's just another aging, flat-chested, ex-junkie. No contest, really. While it's true that Stevie failed



"So come on in and have a seat"

to capture CREEM's Sex Object of the Year Award in 1979 - after winning it in 1978 - it isn't time to reach for the panic button yet. Few, if any, new photographs of her have appeared in major rock publications during the past year, which means that when poring over back issues, the sex-starved pork pounder finds it incredibly difficult to appreciate the subtleties of her beauty through all of the white, crusty stains of the pages.

A couple of feature articles with nice pictures in the near future and, hey, just wait until next year.

General admission concerts always seem to follow a prearranged routine. People begin lining up early in the morning, some bringing blankets, food, and alcoholic beverages to make the wait slightly more tolerable; the thought that they'll get the best seats in the house also helps a little. By 6:30

shatter, scuffles erupt and heads are smashed against plate-glass doors.

Needless to say, this is often more fun than the concert itself.

Strangely enough, there weren't any skirmishes at the Capital Centre Sunday evening; a Ted Nugent show this was not. Once inside, patrons dashed to the best remaining seats. For some, this meant that for their \$12.70 ticket and \$2.50 parking fee they got to sit behind the stage and stare at the back of the curtain the whole night.

For awhile, they were the luckiest people in the arena. Before the Big Mac was served up, the audience was forced to endure the uncompromisingly nondescript sounds of a would-be rocker named Danny Douma, who has one album out on Warner Bros. When the lights went down and Danny and his fellow band members hit the stage, they were greeted with thunderous cheers and thousands of lit matches; when they split half an hour later, the only discernable match was between their performance and a bushel basket of rodent excrement.

Between sets, while the stage crew was busily at work, the Capital Centre telescreen kept everyone entertained with selections from CREEM writer Rick Johnson's new book, *1001*.

Soon the house lights dimmed once again, and to the amplified sound of a cricket chirping, the headliners sauntered onstage. Christine McVie's "Say You Love Me" kicked off the show, and for the next two hours, the hits just kept on coming.

One reason for Fleetwood Mac's enduring attractiveness as a live act is their willingness to play around with the structure of their songs. All too many arena-rock bands seem to regard their hits as rigid entities not to be tampered



Dreams unwind, love's a state of mind with; then again, it's their fans who foster this attitude by voicing disapproval whenever their favorite songs don't sound exactly as they do on vinyl. Just ask Bob Dylan.

With Fleetwood Mac, though, no tunes are exempt from a little restructuring. On the old Peter Green blues number "Oh Well," for instance, twice the group launched into eight-bar doses of hard-nosed, lightning-fast punk rock that would have done the Clash proud. Although few got the joke, the send-up worked, if only because the rhythm section of John McVie (who was celebrating his 34th birthday) and Mick Fleetwood is as potent as any in rock.

Lindsay Buckingham continues to mature into a bonafide big-league guitarist, looking and sounding much more comfortable than he has on previous tours. A biting, anarchic jam on the evening's second number, "The Chain", quickly erased any doubts about his lead-playing prowess. However, Buck still has a tendency to occasionally lapse into lengthy, tedious open-note solos that go absolutely nowhere. Doesn't he realize that only Neil Young is allowed to do this???

If Sunday's show belonged to  
*cont. on p. 15*

## One Flew Over The Barn

BY BETSY CORWIN

"A dangerous speculation for a minister's daughter," says John Buchanan to Alma Winemuller, both characters in Tennessee Williams' *Eccentricities of a Nightingale*, the current Theatre Hopkins offering. But Alma takes chances and does things that the townspeople do not approve. From her feeding and talking to the birds to her continuous fluttering gestures, Alma's eccentricities are a major topic of discussion and ridicule among the villagers. Actually, Alma's only justifiably mockable quality is her noticeably affected Southern accent.

Cherie Weiner (Alma Winemuller) convincingly portrays a young woman who possesses a *doppelganger* "fighting for its life in the prison of a little conventional world full of walls." Alma's role confusion stems from her position in society. She is expected to play the part of the minister's daughter, a role made even more strenuous in this play because Alma's mother is mentally, and therefore socially, incompetent. Alma must fill the position vacated by her mother but would rather not. She idolizes her Aunt Albertine, who, upon her own initiative, ran away to New Orleans with Mr. Schwarzkopf a thoroughly sinister sounding bigamist. Albertine followed her heart and, although she ended up with only a button from Mr. Schwarzkopf's coat, died happy. Alma also wishes to

escape from the shadow of the church and find herself.

Theatre Hopkins's presentation is worth the \$2 admission. The actors are adept, although all the accents could use a bit of work. Marcia Mary Cook (Mrs. Buchanan) is perhaps the only major actor who seems comfortable with a Southern accent; to hear her is a joy. Her dominant mother act is excellent. One



Cliff Harris

wonders, however, whether her son, John, really warrants the attention she pays him.

John, who, according to the script, graduated *magna cum laude* from Johns Hopkins, probably spent all his time on D-Level and never realized that there is another way to live. Played by Tim Wolfe, John seems to lack substance. It is hard to imagine why Alma is attracted to him, although his scenes with his mother are delightful.

Judith Willner (Mrs. Bassett) is

delightful. Willner appears in only one scene, but that scene is hers. Her continuous, mumbled monologue about William Blake should not be missed.

What can be eliminated from the production is the seemingly endless amount of time spent on scene changes opening night. Every interval took far too long. If more people were assigned to help or if the two people who presently make the changes could speed up their motions, the play would not drag at all.

The only other technical problem is that the "barely suggested" set is a bit too bare. For example, the lines referring to the statue, "Eternity," in the public square are lost to the audience because Theatre Hopkins uses no statue, "Eternity."

The idea of the statue and many of the other themes in the play were carried over from an earlier Williams play entitled *Summer and Smoke*. *Eccentricities* places more emphasis on Alma and allows for further development of her character and strength. Williams himself felt that the newer version of the play was substantially different and also much better than *Summer and Smoke*.

*Eccentricities of a Nightingale* is Theatre Hopkins' first production of the season. The remaining plays also derive from other literary works and together represent what Theatre Hopkins terms "The Second Generation."



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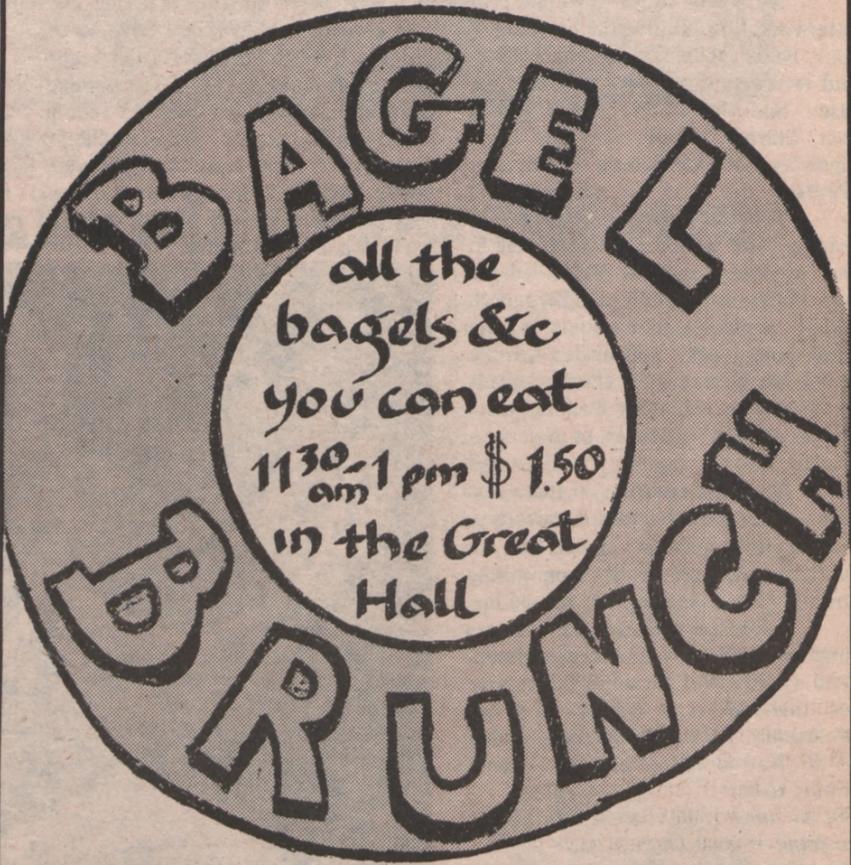
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By Mail: Special Events, Shriver Hall, Johns Hopkins University, 21218  
Send check payable to Special Events with Self-addressed, stamped envelope and include your phone number.  
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## A Concert of Christmas Music

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The Season of Christmas

Veivaldi Gloria

And other music for the season

Shriver Hall  
Sunday, Dec. 9, 1979

8 o'clock in the evening

Tickets: \$2.00 Adults  
\$1.00 Students & Sr. Citizens

Tickets are available at the door

# Cherry Pie

cont. from p. 13

anyone, though, it belonged to Stevie Nicks. Whether beating on a tambourine, whirling gracefully about the stage in her long flowing gowns, or letting loose with that spine-tingling, seductively quavery voice, Nicks was sheer charisma. "Dreams", "Rhiannon", "Sara", "Landslide", "Angel": they rang like a bell through the night and *God*, wouldn't you love to love her...

At the conclusion of the first encore, the gripping "Sisters of the Moon," Nicks peered out into the sold-out crowd and raised her fists victoriously. The gesture was immediately answered by a sea of fists pumping into the air.

Yes, it may have been John McVie's birthday—but it wasn't his party.

# Incest

cont. from p. 12

being an adolescent. Joe (Matthew Barry) is 15, and his innocence, his corruption, and his fascination with death have a universal quality, but one which most critics - and audiences - are years removed from. His problems, though, are also placed within the contemporary context of sexual permissiveness and of drugs as a substitute for what life lacks. And this is the environment in which we - students of Johns Hopkins University in 1979 - are also growing up. (In fact, since the release of *Luna*, news has filtered over from Italy, where the film is located, about the "sudden explosion of drug addiction and death from heroin overdoses" among youth, according to *The*

*Evening Sun*, Friday, November 9, 1979.) Bertolucci is not only aware of both eternal and contemporary problems of adolescents, but he examines them with frightening immediacy and impact.

Bertolucci's first film, *Before the Revolution* (1962), is also about growing up; there, a young man "flirts intellectually with Communism and incestuously with his young aunt." The man is finally resigned to living life "before the revolution," to a kind of "nostalgia for the present," but the film still represents the affirmation of a youth's rites of passage through love and politics. In *Luna* Bertolucci again affirms this process, as he has done throughout his career, but from a different point of view, through the psychological study of mother/son/missing father relations.



A pivotal sequence of scenes leading to the initial incestuous encounter graphically illustrates the nature of the mother/son relationship and the problems invoked both by this relationship and by contemporary culture.

After going cold turkey and sleeping 24 hours, Joe wakes and prepares an elegant candlelight dinner for his mother, Caterina (Jill Clayburgh). Overcome by the signs of her son's "recovery" and happiness, she tries valiantly to mask the fact that the soufflé is awful. Striving for praise, acceptance, and love from his mother, Joe is frustrated by his failures and disgusted by his mother's attempts to hide her feelings. She tries to placate him,

but his problems, as she learns again and again, are undefinable and not ones with solutions found in textbooks on parenting.

Having failed again with traditional methods (which have included throwing a big birthday party and giving him everything he could possibly want), Caterina presents her son with a fix of heroine. For some reason, no critics had difficulty relating to a mother supporting her son's habit, although it certainly has an unethical quality to it. Caterina, though, has forgotten the syringe and, therefore, fails again. After collapsing in another room, Joe takes his mother's breast and she masturbates him to climax. When all else fails, Caterina will breach the boundaries on all of society's taboos to make her son feel happy and loved. Understood within the context of progressively disparate methods for showing love, the initial incestuous encounter is a reasonable act. Of course that also fails. She has satisfied Joe temporarily, but what most parents and critics who see *Luna* as a film about incest - don't realize is that the pains and problems of adolescence don't have quick, sure-fire answers. Mother and son never sleep together and become even more removed. Toward the end of the film, Caterina pulls Joe onto her, but he resists. The prolonged close-up of his head held on his mother's belly bothered the audience as was evidenced by their grunts, groans, and shifts of position, but it hardly constitutes an incestuous relationship. Joe's crisis seems to dissolve when he meets his real father, but the excessive use of irony in creating a neat Hollywood musical extravaganza and the continual failures through the film throw the entire resolution into question.

Critics will, in time, begin to recognize the importance of Bertolucci's *Luna*; incest and groping for excuses for paning the film. And, at that time, *Luna* will be acclaimed and acknowledged as a powerful and intelligent statement not about incest, but about adolescence.

# Calendars

cont. from p. 12

tural frames), others the Islamic tradition of Spain and southern France (borders with birds, flowers, and gems).

5. *Star Trek, The Motion Picture, Stardate Calendar* - like an Orion slave girl, it teases us with tempting stills from the movie (to be released in DC next Friday) and only the barest of captions. Who are the three Vulcan Masters? Why is Chekov screaming in maddened pain? What is Kirk staring at so intently from the bridge? Only a Vulcan mind meld could supply the answer.

6. *The Complete Runner's Day-by-Day Log and Calendar* - chock full of information on every page: clever, inspirational maxims; race schedules for each month; advice and anecdotes about running; and, of course, the inevitable running joke. Each day has four blank lines plus space for "where and when," "distance," and "comments" - looking at that every day is enough to make you feel guilty about leaving pages blank!

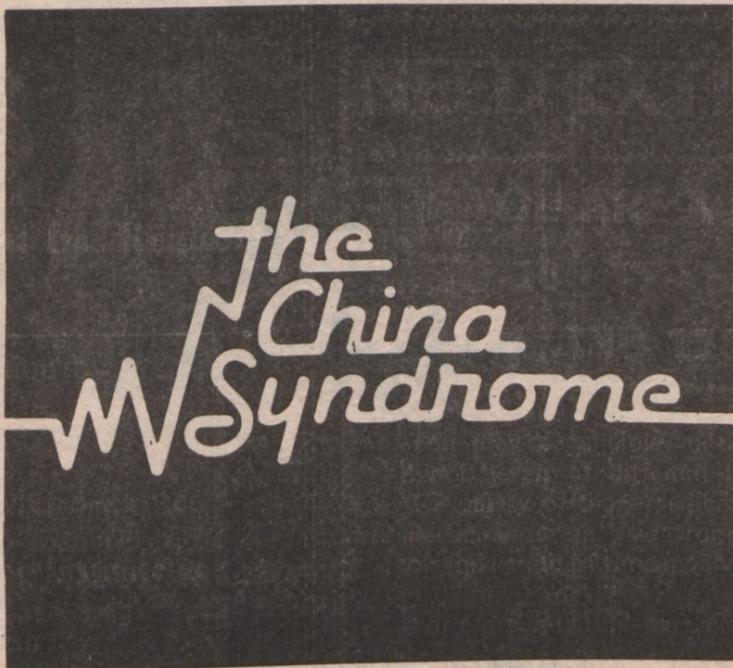
7. *Wilderness, 1980, Sierra Club Engagement Calendar* - exquisite nature photos from all over the most beautiful country in the world. Sparkling lakes and flowers delicately bending under the weight of powdery snow... ah, wilderness!

8. *The 1980 J.R.R. Tolkien Calendar, the Great Illustrators Edition* - noteworthy only because of its disappointingly poor quality. The several "great illustrators" whose paintings fill the pages cannot compare with the directness of Tolkein's original drawings nor can they match the charm and majesty of those of the Hildebrandt Brothers' illustrations. Perhaps *The Lord of the Rings* has been over-illustrated; now it's time for readers to again rely on their fertile imaginations.

These calendars are all available at Gordon's Booksellers at the Rotunda.

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Great fun and very well done.

the tall blond man with one black shoe

PG

Friday, Nov. 30 AND Saturday, Dec. 1

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NEXT WEEK - Midnight Express -

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Sunday, December 2, 1979  
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Shriver Hall

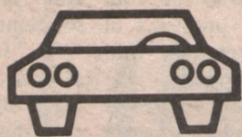
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## ★ ★ JOB FAIR ★ ★

**ATTENTION ALL SENIORS  
 AND GRADUATES**

OPERATION NATIVE SONS AND DAUGHTERS, an all-day job fair which provides employment opportunities for college seniors and graduates, will be held at the Towson Center, Towson State University, Towson, Maryland, on Thursday, December 27, 1979, from 10 a.m. to 5 a.m. Over 80 employers will be present to meet with students to discuss current and projected job openings. More than 2,000 seniors and college graduates representing colleges and universities in Maryland and other states throughout the country are expected to attend. Applicants from all fields and degrees will be interviewed, including humanities, business administration, engineering, computer science, education, and health sciences.

This one-day recruiting event is cosponsored by participating employers, colleges, and universities in Maryland.

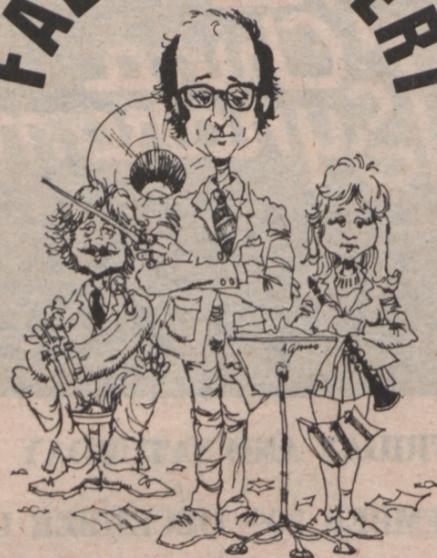
In case of snow, ONS&D will be held on Friday, December 28, 1979. To obtain the data sheet and additional information, contact:

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## The Johns Hopkins University Band

PRESENTS ITS ANNUAL

### FALL CONCERT



LAWRENCE SPRINGER, DIRECTOR

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1979

KRAUSHAAR AUDITORIUM, GOUCHER COLLEGE

Admission Free

7:30 P.M.

# Blue Jays Lose Grid Season Finale, 33-20

## Seniors Enjoy First Winning Campaign

Despite a disappointing 33-20 year-end loss to Gettysburg College, the 1979 Blue Jay grid squad completed its first winning season in six years. Hopkins generated over 2500 yards of offense en route to posting a 5-4 record.

Against Gettysburg the Blue Jays yielded 400 yards of total offense, but limited Middle Atlantic Conference rushing tittle Scott Dudak to only 96 yards. Dudak, a Gettysburg sophomore, raced this year for over 1300 yards, and found it

### N-L SPORTS

difficult to penetrate Hopkins revitalized defense in Saturday's dual season finale.

In the first quarter of grid action Blue Jay quarterback Jim Margraff capitalized on Bullet miscued to put together a 75-yard scoring drive on Hopkins' second possession. After crossing the Gettysburg 15-yard line, Margraff hurled a 14-yard pass to wide receiver Bill Stromberg. The play set up a one-yard touchdown run by freshman Terry Collins, and gave Hopkins an immediate 6-0 lead. Place-kicker Jeff Harris missed the extra-point conversion attempt, but Gettysburg soon marched the ball back downfield to retaliate with the Hopkins score.

In an unorthodox play reminiscent of Blue Jay head coach Howdy Myer's theatrics earlier this season, junior quarterback Bill Wagner handed-off to Gettysburg halfback Dave Williams, who then lateraled the pigskin back to Wagner and brought through a mystified Blue Jay secondary to score Gettysburg's first touchdown of the afternoon. Freshman Mike Ercole booted the extra point, giving the Bullets a 7-6 first period lead.

As time expired in the first

quarter Ercole unsuccessfully attempted to kick a 22-yard field-goal. The Blue Jays quickly rebounded, however, and on the second play from scrimmage in the second quarter, Margraff connected with Stromberg for an 80-yard touchdown bomb. This time Harris' extra-point attempt was successful and Hopkins went ahead again, 13-7, a lead they were able to defend successfully for the remainder of the stanza.

The second half of the contest was largely a Gettysburg show. Following the opening kick-off, Bullet quarterback Bill Wagner piloted his team 73 yards in just seven plays before scoring on a 31-yard touchdown toss to wide receiver Ed Williams. Gettysburg's two-point conversion attempt failed, however, leaving the Bullets deadlocked with Hopkins at 13-13.

The Bullets repeated their scoring success on their next series of downs, driving 40 yards in seven plays to go ahead by a tally of 19-13. Once again Gettysburg special teams could not convert an extra-point attempt, leaving the Bullets within range of the explosive Blue Jay offense.

As time wound down late in the third quarter, Blue Jays signal-caller Jim Margraff took advantage of Gettysburg's fatiguing secondary to utilize his

NBC's airing of the 1979 NCAA Lacrosse Championship game between Johns Hopkins and the Maryland Terrapins has been changed to Saturday, December 29th, at either 3:30 or 4:00 p.m.

The NCAA Rules Guide for Lacrosse, which includes highlights of the Blue Jays' latest championship year, will be published within the next few weeks. Copies will be available for \$3 each at the Lacrosse Hall of Fame in the Newton H. White Athletic Center.



Grid tri-captains Ned Sacha, Kenny Bess and Rick Broadhurst piloted '79 season.

nationally-ranked aerial offensive. Running back Terry Collins led the way on the ground and, with only four minutes remaining in the contest, Margraff beat the Gettysburg defense with a 79-yard hurl to Bill Stromberg for his second touchdown of the afternoon. Sophomore special teams standout Jeff Harris added the all-important extra-point, and Hopkins went ahead again by a score of 20-19.

The jubilation of the Blue Jay gridders was short-lived, however. Despite the energetic defensive play of senior Ned Sacha and sophomores Jamie Edwards and Mike Miller, the Bullets eventually began to advance upon the fatiguing Hopkins defense.

Finally, with less than a

minute remaining in the contest, Gettysburg surged, piercing Hopkins' goal-line defense to go ahead, 25-20. The Blue Jays valiently struggled to regain their composure but, after four consecutive incomplete Margraff passes, relinquished the ball to a jubilant Gettysburg squad.

With only 25 seconds remaining on the scoreboard clock the Bullets scored again and, in what essentially amounted to the last play of the 1979 season, conceded the contest with the successful 2-point conversion by a final score of 33-20.

Although the Blue Jays lost

their season finale, several seniors enjoyed excellent seasons this year and deserve special recognition. Tri-captains Rick Broadhurst (offensive guard), Ned Sacha (defensive tackle) and Kenny Bess (running back), along with John Scully (defensive back), Al Clifford (running back), Tom Meurer (running back), Fritz Wescott (defensive back), Bernie Cook (running back), Rick Law (center), and Todd Hathaway (offensive tackle) all completed excellent Blue Jay grid careers as Hopkins rolled to a winning season. They will be sorely missed.

## Jays Open Season

# Hoopsters Face Sampson

BY OTIS JUMPBOOT

The Johns Hopkins University basketball team will literally be playing "over their heads" in their opening game tomorrow against University of Virginia. Certainly the ball will be over the heads of the Hopkins five when they play against the highly publicized 7'4" Ralph Sampson, in the first collegiate game of his career.

The Hopkins-Virginia game at Charlottesville is said to be a sell-out as national attention focuses on new star Sampson, on veteran All-American Cavalier Jeff Lamp, and on the nationally-ranked Lee Raker. Virginia, which has already gotten a game under its belt against the touring Russian national team, is considered by some sportswriters to be the team to beat in the A.C.C. this year.

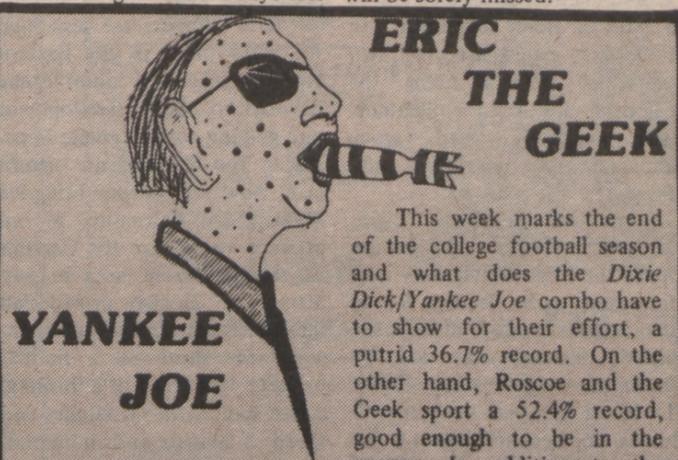
Hopkins will be giving away a lot of inches to the tall Virginian. If freshman Peter Garvey starts for the Blue Jays, at 6'-8" he will be a full 8 inches shorter than the towering Sampson. But Garvey may be no match for

Hopkins hoop aficionados interested in seeing the season debut of the Blue Jay basketball team may see the Jays in action on December 7th and 8th in the Metro Classic, a four-team, two-round basketball extravaganza.

In the first round, on December 7th, Hopkins will square off against highly touted UMBC at 7pm, while Morgan State will meet Coppin at 9pm. On Saturday at 9pm the victors of Friday's contests will meet to determine the Metro Title, while the losers of the games on Friday will play at 7pm for third place honors.

Sampson, and Blue Jay Coach Jim Amen is considering starting veteran Dan Jackson, who would be giving up a full foot in height. Jackson and Tom Tessitore are the leading Blue Jay scorers from last year's squad and are expected to repeat their excellent performance this season.

The Virginia game is part of a 2 day road trip for Hopkins. The Blue Jays play William and Mary Saturday in Williamsburg, Virginia. Following the trip Hopkins must then appear in the Baltimore Metro Classic against powerful Morgan State, UMBC, and Coppin State. Not until after the Christmas break do the Jays get back into their own Division III opposition in the MAC. Later in the season Hopkins again goes after Division I when they meet Penn State University.



YANKEE JOE

The final week. In order to defeat the upstart Geek and retain my job (and a case of cool attitude enhancement beverage) a perfect point picking performance is necessary. One slip on the part of the Yankee Joe/Dixie D. alliance and all is lost, so y'all had best believe that a whole heap of sweating and fretting went into the selection of these final goodies. Wish us luck- We who are about to invest salute you!

|            |     |            |             |     |           |
|------------|-----|------------|-------------|-----|-----------|
| Penn State | -2½ | Pittsburgh | Miami       | -2½ | New Eng.  |
| Tenn.      | -24 | Vanderbilt | Philly      | -10 | Detroit   |
| B. Col.    | -9½ | Holy Cross | Houston     | -2  | Cleveland |
| Texas      | -6  | Texas A&M  | New Orleans | -1½ | Oakland   |
| Alabama    | -15 | Auburn     | Pittsburgh  | -14 | Cinti.    |
| Houston    | -25 | Rice       | L.A.        | -9  | Minnesota |

This week marks the end of the college football season and what does the Dixie Dick/Yankee Joe combo have to show for their effort, a putrid 36.7% record. On the other hand, Roscoe and the Geek sport a 52.4% record, good enough to be in the money. In addition to the winning italicized picks below, the Geek has his last pick of the season. This pick is guaranteed not to lose so bet the tuition, the woman, the books, and the medical school on this one. Look for the Wildmen under Willie Z. to clean up in the Independent division of the B.I.A. and to take that trophy again for the second year in a row. They'll bulldoze through the competition like the Steelers steamrolling over the Colts.

## Marksmen Triumph Again

# Shooters Strive To Improve On Form

Despite a relatively unimpressive range performance, the Johns Hopkins Varsity Rifle Team won yet another victory last week, sweeping to a 1219-1162 triumph over the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. The win was the third for the Blue Jays in as many starts, and gave the marksmen a perfect 3-0 record at the midseason break.

Senior co-captain Eric Senaldi led the sharpshooters with a score of 250, while freshman Chris Chung and junior Danny Rumack tied for second place just one point behind. Co-captain Colin Greene turned in a 247-point performance, including an impressive score of 98 from the prone position, while team manager Kevin Murphy shot a 224 to earn clean-up honors.

Although the team outscored their traditionally tough rivals from the north, Senaldi was dissatisfied with his squad's development.

"We beat Phillie," he observed, "but we did not really live up to our full potential. Extensive training and diagnostic work may be necessary during the season break," he added.

Sergeant First Class William LaGrone, head coach of this

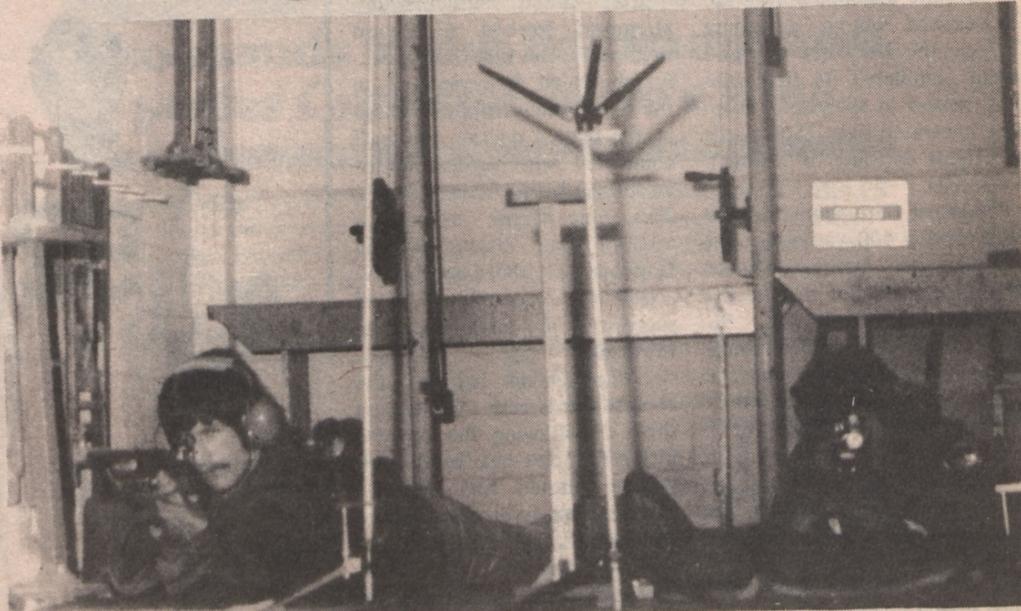
year's sharpshooter squad, offered an explanation for the unusually weak performance of PSCP.

"Phillie has a five-year program of studies," LaGrone observed, "and since a shooter only enjoys four years of varsity eligibility, this allows their coach to redshirt many of his best shooters for an entire season. This year many of their top marksmen are not competing, but next season they will be highly competitive."

Hopkins and PSCP are not the only schools faced with scoring difficulties this year, however, according to co-captain Colin Greene.

"We graduated six of our top shooters last May," he observed, "but almost every school in the league is suffering from difficulties caused by graduation."

Although the team does not meet again in head-to-head league competition until February, the midseason break provides an opportunity for squad members to improve upon their technique and participate in postal competition against the University of Missouri. Tomorrow the marksmen will divide into two groups and conduct an intra-squad shoot-off.



This year's Blue Jay shooters prep for a postal match soon to be held against the University of Missouri

## Blazing Balto-Blademen Streak

BY DAVE EINOLF

The white-hot Baltimore Clippers succeeded in scorching their home ice last week as they scored eighteen goals en route to a pair of home triumphs. In their three games last week, two of which were at home, the Clippers racked up a phenomenal twenty-four goals while allowing the opposition only three.

In their Wednesday night, 10-2 victory over the Hampton Aces, the Clips skated away with the game early, leading 5-1 at the second period end. The night's scoring was led by Baltimore right wing Henry Taylor, a four-year veteran with hopes to become one of the few black men to play N.H.L. hockey. Taylor racked up four goals in that game, and followed with two goals on Thanksgiving night against the rival Erie Blades in the Clippers 6-1 win in Erie, Pa.

In their next home appearance, the Clippers showed their best stuff as they shut out the Johnstown Red Wings 8-0, led by goaltender Jim Weaver and another hat trick by Taylor. Weaver, the Clips' outstanding young goalie, handled himself well as he went for his league high second shutout.

Unfortunately, neither Weaver nor the Clippers have fared very well against the league leading Richmond Rifles as was demonstrated by this week's opening 7-2 loss. The Richmond offense has combined for twen-

ty-six goals in their four games against the Clippers and has pelted Weaver with a phenomenal number of shots, giving him 142 saves in only three challenges.

The Clippers are now tied for third place in the Eastern Hockey League, a minor-league devoted to player development and gulbing with Olympic hopefuls. The Clippers are significant, however, as they bring ice hockey to Baltimore in an attempt to replace the Capitals as the Baltimore area hockey attraction. Hockey provides an inexpensive means of entertainment for those on a limited budget: two hours of a thrilling, active sport with the vitality and speed of lacrosse and an inimitable flavor of its own.

## BIA News Briefs

BY BOB STENDEL

The intramural basketball season will begin on Mon., January 28. Men's teams will be divided into two divisions based on the levels of ability of each team involved. For the second year, women will also be able to compete against each other in a separate women's division. The deadline for submitting team rosters is Dec. 19. Each team must also pay a \$10.00 forfeiture fee which can be recovered at the end of the season if the team does not forfeit 2 games or more. Both the rosters and the forfeiture fees can be submitted

## Tips For Vacation Skiers

BY HOWARD CANADA

More than ever before, students are becoming out-and-out consumer activists at the ski shops and lift ticket booths of America. Saving money, not spending it, has become the ultimate quest - like discovering the five-minute lift line. Indiscriminate buying habits, long notorious for making skiing as expensive and exclusive as shooting skeet, are definitely out-of-style with today's young skiers. The following tips are offered as a primer to the dollar-conscious:

### SKI FASHIONS

"Looking the part" is Seventh Avenue's contribution (sic) to skiing. But recently, the "back to the earth" craze has supplanted high fashion with bib overalls; Air Force jump suits and fur-lined Admiral Byrd parkas. While improvisational clothing has restored a scene, it too can be somewhat impractical from a common sense standpoint. Farmer Alfalfa coveralls, although very anti-establishment chic, are lousy insulators, even when worn over thermal underwear. That's why most ski bums prefer stretch pants, not because they're seicier, but rather because they're warmer and stay drier.

When shopping for ski

parkas and sweaters, stick to basics and by all means, beware of fancy labels - Jean-Claude Killy's name can inflate prices 20 percent or more. Down-filled parkas have finally gotten away from the old "inflated-balloon" look of yore. If you're the type who gets chilly in the middle of August, the extra expense might be justified. Public opinion seems to split down the middle so far as hand protection is concerned; half advocate the warmth of mittens while the other half swears by the improved finger-to-pole contact of well-insulated ski gloves.

Polarized sunglasses cut glare and keep eyes from watering during cold days, but many skiers prefer the added warmth and protection of goggles. Different strokes for different folks. If you buy goggles, make sure they have de-fogging vents, sometimes covered with a thin layer of foam to keep that wild snow out! Double lenses seem to imply double dollars, but if you are out in "just at freezing" snows, they really do work best at staying de-fogged.

Poor (but pennywise) Howard says: Choosing quality goods the first time around can turn an "expense" into an "investment."

### EQUIPMENT

A word to the wise: don't accept the fact that burgeoning equipment prices always reflect improved technology. Let's face it, ski magazines and ski shop owners have their own ax to grind. Ski merchandising seems to be emulating the auto industry these days - as a rule, the differences between last year's model and this year's model are mostly cosmetic. Of course, this is not true 100 percent of the time. Whenever it is, keep an ear to the ground for late-spring, early-fall discount bargains.

If there is a common mistake in choosing which ski to buy, it lies with "overmatching" the ski to one's ability level. Through experience, most expert and advanced skiers know what they want out of a ski.

Beginners have more trouble. There is a distinct tendency to outgrow, or outski, the first pair of skis. Some novices try to avert early obsolescence by choosing a stiff slalom ski, which invariably runs away with them. The surest, and least costly way of steering clear of all the pitfalls is to rent your equipment, especially if you're a beginner who skis occasionally instead of routinely. Renting allows one to learn without investing heavily and also afford the chance of "testing" many different brands, flexes, lengths and models before settling on a final choice.

For that matter, renting is not such a bad idea for the hot shot shopping for a new ski. Many shops offer "demos" on a trial basis, free, with hopes that, if you like the ski, you'll buy it.

Because it transmits all body movement to the ski, the boot is without a doubt THE most important piece of personal equipment in skiing. A sloppy fit causes foot movement inside the boot and that leads to two things: sloppy skiing and blisters. A pinching boot will cut off circulation and thus freeze the feet soon after they've left the base lodge. Proper fitting is all-important. It needn't be achieved by getting "poured" into a pair of fancy wax boots with forward lean.

Expensive models improve skill immeasurably at the higher levels of skiing proficiency, but in the beginning stages, their effect on performance is minimal.

It has oft been said that flat feet are to skiing what height is to basketball. Most skiers don't have flat feet, or, more precisely, a square stance; all seem a little bowlegged or knock-kneed "Cants" or plastic wedges fastened under the boot will correct this and cause them to stand perfectly square on their skis. The cost is small but the result can be tremendous.

Few skiers can discern the differences between \$10 and \$25 poles. The more expensive

cont. on p. 19

cont. from p. 18  
ones are lighter and better balanced, but on the average, poles only affect performance if they're too long or too short or too heavy.

Bindings are a world unto themselves. Only a mechanical engineer would appreciate the intricacies of the various brands. Whichever one you end up buying, make sure that the ski shop mechanic briefs you thoroughly on adjustment and safety features. Play safe and always have your bindings tested by a special stress machine immediately after each new adjustment.

**SKIING FOR LESS**

If you measure value by dividing the number of runs into the price of a lift ticket, you probably already know the canon law of all thrifty skiers: avoid weekends and holidays. The cost of everything from skiing to draft beer is normally a third less during the week. If you're a beginner, you'll ski twice as much for less by sticking to the maller ski areas. By comparison the posh areas with impressive vertical drops seem to be charging by the foot.

The Student Ski Association was originally founded by a consumer service to its members. As such, the Student Ski Card is a veritable moneysaver. Most member ski areas offer \$1 off on weekends and half-price weekdays! An avid skier who puts his S.S.A. Card to work can realize \$100 in savings during one season.

Other tricks of the trade:

many ski areas offer "work-a-day, ski-a-day" plans whereby skiers can earn their lift tickets shoveling snow, packing trails by foot, parking cars or stapling tickets to parkas. Inquire at the ski area office. Not glamorous like ski instructing, that's for sure. But a freebie is a freebie.

There are, to be sure, still some plums to be coveted: cocktail waitresses at some of the fancier inns earn more than a top notch legal secretary in New York; tenders of some of the choicest bars make upwards of \$350 per week, with free ski passes to boot. The blue chip jobs seldom land on the open market so forget about the virtues of patience. The best jobs are relinquished only to friends upon death, marriage, or return to straight life in the city.

Unskilled jobs, however, are more available. But even chambermaid, busboy, dish washer and lift attendant vacancies are gobbled up by early September. Competition is getting keener so start searching early. If you want to try "bumming," but strictly as a tourist, check ahead to see if lodges in your favorite valley need extra help during the peak holiday and semester-break seasons.

**SKI VACATIONS**

With weekend weather conditions so iffy and weekend lift lines so unbearably long, more and more skiers are consolidating their season's skiing into one long ski vacation. Here's where the big ski areas of New England and the Rockies come into play.

If you shop selectively, you can become immersed in a week's ski activity for less than you might think.

Transportation comprises the biggest single expense. Intra-valley transportation, at least with the bigger areas, is included in the ski week package along with lift tickets, daily lessons and optional room and board. Prices vary according to the comprehensiveness of the package, but any way you cut it, ski week rates beat the hell out of day-tripping.

**GETTING THERE IS NO FUN AT ALL**

Even though Amtrak has improved its rail service to many of the nation's ski valleys, and major cities offer regularly scheduled bus service on weekends, the automobile is still king so far as getting to the slopes is concerned. Although inexpen-

sive and practical, (especially in light of winter's foul driving conditions), public transportation cannot match the convenience and independence of having your own wheels. Many enterprising college skiers have taken to recruiting riders to offset gasoline and toll expenses. Campus bulletin boards provide an active marketplace for drive and rider.

Hitchhiking should be the last resort, for obvious reasons. Unless, of course, you're planning to rent equipment and thus, traveling sans skis, poles and boots. Thumbing rides across mountains in the dead of winter borders on sheer masochism. Those motorists sympathetic enough to stop would surely be discouraged by the amount and shape of the cargo. Renaults seldom have room for a pair of 210 Downhills.

**SKI BUMMING**

Once a wide open field, ski bumming is fast becoming unionized. Top level seasonal employment is on the wane since more and more ski areas have expanded operations to a year-round basis. Full-time professionals are showing up with increasing regularity and several of the premier resorts already recruit college talent right off the campus.

**WHERE TO BUNK**

If you're the type who doesn't mind spending a winter's night inside a sleeping bag wedged between the steering-wheel and the emergency break, then more power to you. But if you dislike frostbite and don't

own a VW bus, you may like to locate some inexpensive bunk space. Many lodges have dorm space available in attics and over garages for as little as five clams per night, or less. Some lodges offer sleeping bag "floor space" for the paltry sum of \$3.

Unfortunately, most of the larger resorts are too busy pushing for top-dollar clients to bother with the infantry-style accommodations desired by some budget-minded skiers.

**ODDS AND ENDS**

Pardon the generalization, but cafeteria food at ski areas hardly rates the Good House-keeping Seal. Dollar-for-dollar, it may well be the worst rip-off in ski country. Ninety-cent hamburgers which disappear into the bun encourage two things: fasting and-or bolting. Fill your rucksack at the grocery store and you'll likely save enough to cover apres libations. Remember, American Plan means you are paying for breakfast and dinner along with your lodging. Stuff yourself, and also your pockets.

With inflation on the rise, skiing is bound to get more expensive in the very-near future. Most areas will simply not be able to hold the line against soaring costs without cutting back on services, which, of course, would be instant suicide. The next few winters will put every skier's resourcefulness to a stern test. Poor Howard hopes that this Guide will be instrumental in helping-skiers combat the inflationary spiral.



**EXAM CARE PACKAGE**

Studying without food is like studying without books. Do yourself a favor and order your exam-time care package now. For just \$5, you will receive nutritional and fun foods to help you get through exam-time. Deliveries will be made Sunday, December 9 and Friday, December 13. Send check or money order to:

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# THE GALA GRIDIRON QUIZ WIN ONE CASE OF MILLER AND A \$7.50 FOOD CERTIFICATE LAST WEEK'S QUIZ RESULTS ON PAGE 2

## INSTRUCTIONS

Well, this is the last quiz of the semester (the last "official" quiz, that is). The Quizmaster and his Blue Ribbon boys have spared no expense in bringing you the biggest and the bestest in quizery. This week we've hatched the Gala Gridiron Quiz, a set of queries that'll render even Eric the Geek a hopelessly baffled hulk. (Yankee Joe says, "So what else is new?") Actually, it ain't all that tough. You just look at the clues on the left and see if you can match it with the proper nickname of the proper pro football team, whatever. For instance, we'll give you the first one: "Soldier Insects" is "GIANTS." Get it? "G.I. Ants." GIANTS! Har har! Ain't that a scream?

So get it on, gang. No more quizzes til next January (that's the next decade, son!), therefore I wanna see some entries. At this juncture, the jolly old Quizmaster would like to extend a sincerely sincere "aloha and grahas" to the N-L bunch. At least til next time.

Send them entries to Box 1230 or lug 'em to the Gatehouse by Wednesday at 5:00PM. C'mon, folks, let's do it for the gipper! And good luck, Butkus breath!

1. Soldier Insects
2. 7 Squared
3. 747
4. Streakers are this
5. Hostile Attackers
6. Varieties of Irons
7. Suntanned Bodies
8. Indian Brigades
9. Louis Armstrong's Favorite Song
10. IOU's
11. Washington's Pat Fisher goes wild
12. Toy Baby with Fish Arms
13. Trained to Hunt a Kill
14. Lubricators
15. Rodeo Horses
16. Six-Shooters
17. Six Rulers
18. Opposite of Ewes
19. Class of Boy Scouts
20. American Gouchos
21. Fundamental Rules
22. Credit Card Users
23. Indian Leaders
24. Loaders
25. King of Beasts
26. Used to be Girls
27. \$1.00 for Corn
28. Sharp-eyed Birdwatchers

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