Night Shift Transfers Upset Clean-Up Men

BY JENNY ADAMS

Over the summer, the university changed the hours of its custodians, leaving only a skeleton crew working during the day and forcing 34 employees to transfer to the 11:00 pm to 7:30 am shift. Despite the claim by University officials that there have been very few complaints, many night workers are extremely unhappy with their new hours.

20 custodial employees contacted by the News-Letter refused to be identified by name for fear of reprisals from their supervisors in the Department of Housekeeping.

A large number of custodians find night work interferes with their family lives and their ability to sleep. In interviews with the News-Letter earlier this week, they frequently expressed worries about leaving families alone at night and riding the bus or walking to the campus alone. Loneliness and fatigue on the job were also cited. As one worker said, "The people here dread that shift, especially the older ones."

"I want to be home at night, one employee said, "especially considering the neighborhood I live in. But jobs are hard to find." Another stated, "Yes, I am and a lot of others are family people. Yes, at 10:00 pm, everything stops being family and friends. The human touch after being 6:00-2:30 shift for a number of years it gone. I think it can be said we all made a lot of friends - professors, students and just the faculty itself."

According to Vic Zanella, Manager of Housekeeping, the purpose of the change was to increase efficiency. Work late at night is 100% productive. The leadership of the housekeeping department is not concerned about the hours of the employees. "I want to go home after the day shift," one employee said, "especially the older ones."

Community Group, Neighbors Begin Drive To End Fraternity Disturbances

BY TOM LANGLOIS

The Tuscany -Canterbury Neighborhood Association is negotiating with the Tau Epsilon Pi, Phi Gamma, Delta Upsilon (DU) fraternities and the InterFraternity Council (IFC) to alleviate fraternity and neighborhood problems, despite disgruntled area residents, led by City Councilwoman Mary Pat Clarke, and a one million dollar lawsuit pending against DU.

Homeowners living near the four fraternities have often complained of loud parties continuing into the early morning hours. This summer, the DU fraternity house remained unattended with a large dumpster of trash sitting on the property. The Association met twice in October with representatives of the frats and the IFC. The groups prepared lists of problems which hindered better relations.

According to Vic Zanella, Manager of Housekeeping, the purpose of the change was to increase efficiency. Work late at night is 100% productive. The leadership of the housekeeping department is not concerned about the hours of the employees. "I want to go home after the day shift," one employee said, "especially the older ones."

"Both groups are now in a position to give advice in coherence, or to produce evidence wherever they disagree," he said. "No one is going to outvote somebody else." "I would hope that they come to one agreement about what the report should say," Owen continued. "The students now have the advantage that they can dissent. On a given issue, if there is a difference of opinion, the students are now in a position to file a minority report from their own committee. This is a decided change from the past when only the faculty committee made a report."

Noting that the scope given the committee by its charge will be very broad, Owen said the planned set-up will give students a better chance to gain more actual input in the review process. "Some things on this change the students can do better than the faculty," he said. "In the best of all worlds, the students will do what they can do best and the faculty will do what they can do best."

According to a source on the Academic Council, the students cont. on p. 8
Well and finally gone to press! Look for Mike Krochack, Tom Messana, Steve Mandelberg, Karen Loebel and suggestions, and/or constructive criticisms concerning S.C. Committees, come to Committee on "Stewardship of Resources" on Wednesday, November 15, 6:30-8:30 at Gilman 348. Steve Mandelberg, Karen Loebel and/or constructive criticisms concerning S.C. Committees, come to Committee on "Stewardship of Resources" on Wednesday, November 15, 6:30-8:30 at Gilman 348.

Alice Arzt, America's leading woman guitarist, will present a recital of 19th and 20th century guitar music on Saturday, November 18, 1978, at 3:00 p.m. in Scheffer Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Charles and 34th Streets. The program will include music by Fernando Sor, Francisco Tarrega, Lennox Berkeley, and William Walton. The concert is sponsored by the Office of the Chaplain of the Johns Hopkins University, and is open to the public without charge.

Welcome: freshmen to be statistician for Mike Krochack, Tom Messana, Steve Mandelberg, Karen Loebel and/or constructive criticisms concerning S.C. Committees, come to Committee on "Stewardship of Resources" on Wednesday, November 15, 6:30-8:30 at Gilman 348.

The Hopkins Christian Fellowship invites you to a talk on "Christian Stewardship of Resources", on Wednesday, November 15, 6:30-8:30 in the Garrett Room of the MSE Library. All are welcome. Questions about the Fellowship? Call Dave or Bruce Smith at 467-7383.

The JHU Babysitting Cooper is open to those affiliated with the University and provides its members with a framework for exchanging babysitting services. A copy of the list of $3.00 entities each member to immediately list available babysitting services, the list of members, and the opportunities to make new friends. For further information, call 243-4907.

Student Council meeting on Wednesday, November 15, Check S.C./S.A.C. Bulletin Board in Gilman. Being discussed are the student draft of the University's Conduct Code and the Black Student Union's representation on a University committee.

All Offices: isn't it time you redecorated? The Student Council could make good use of your old fan or supply cabinet. We're also interested in making a deal for your micrograph machine. Call Harry or Bruce, ext. 8203.

Applications are now available for the Mayor's Fellowship Program for next semester. The program is a 6-credit undergraduate course in urban studies including a fieldwork placement of at least 12 hours per week as well as a weekly seminar. Applications can be obtained at Complex D of the Metrocenter in the basement of Shriver Hall. For more information, please call Bob Stedel at extension 7168.

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Piedmont has five other discount fares to choose from, too. For complete information call your travel agent or Piedmont Airlines. Major credit cards accepted. All discount fares subject to change without notice.

Auditions for the Barstomers' studio production, The Private Ear...The Public Eye will be held Sunday, November 12 at 7:00 p.m. in the Listening-Viewing Room (also Monday, Nov. 13 at 7:00 p.m. Production dates are Dec. 9-9, in the Barn Theatre. For information call Ruth 654-4890.

On Tuesday, November 28, the Gay Caucus will be discussing gay rights. The meeting will be held in the S.C. Library, at 8:30 p.m. All interested persons are invited to attend. For the time, location, or further information, please call Jim at 239-5859, evenings.

Welcome to campus notes.

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**Politics**

**Election Results Portend Conservative 96th Congress**

"The conservative movement that everyone detects in there, but it's hardly a tidal wave," said Dr. Patricia Rogers, Professor of Political Science, in reaction to the Tuesday elections in which the Republican gained three seats in the Senate, 12 in the House of Representatives, and six governorships.

According to Rourke, a leading authority on electoral politics, President Jimmy Carter will have to shorten his legislative shoppist list, especially for domestic programs requiring heavy federal spending such as national health insurance and aid to cities. However, strong anti-inflation proposals might be more likely to pass.

In the newly conservative Senate, Carter may find it difficult to concentrate on foreign policy, where he has enjoyed his biggest successes. However, the Senate may be less likely to ratify Strategic Arms Limitation Talks treaty than before (and probably would not have ratified the Panama Canal Treaty narrowly approved this term).

The races which best illustrate this conservative Republican trend are in Colorado, where State Senator William Armstrong beat incumbent Floyd Haskell; Iowa, where former Lieut. Gov. Regn. Jenson ousted Dick Clark; South Dakota, where Representative Laury Prender filled the seat of retiring Sen. James Abourezk; and Minnesota, where David Durenberger and Rod Budzweit defeated Robert Short and Senator Wendell Anderson respectively for the seat formerly filled by Hubert Humphrey and Walter Mondale. Republican gubernatorial candidate Albert Quie completed the rout of the Democratic Farm Labor Party in Minnesota.

The Republicans reestablished the Midwest as their core area of support. The Democrats lost every statewide contest there except for Senate races in Nebraska and Michigan and a Governorship in Kansas. The Democrats were similarly unsuccessful in the Far West.

Dr. Rogers noted that President John F. Kennedy did not do particularly well in the West, a sign that the trend is long term, and not simply linked to Carter's unpopularity.

One reason for this lower turnout is that under the Federal Election Laws, corporations may contribute to Political Action Committees, which may, in turn, donate money to candidates. Consequently, Democrats are cont. on p. 8

**PIIAC Faces Early Deadline**

The Public Interest Investment Advisory Committee (PIIAC) must submit its recommendations concerning how to vote on proxy resolutions issued by corporations in which the University owns stock to the Investment Committee of the Board of Trustees by November 30. This procedure may impair the Sub-committee's effectiveness.

Although the general issues are now known, specific proxy resolutions will not be sent out to stockholders until January and February, which means the Committee cannot make recommendations too specific, according to Chris Taylor, the Committee's Student Council representative. This is the first year PIIAC has had to face a November deadline. This procedure has disturbed PIIAC members greatly since vague recommendations give the Investment Committee executive opportunities for interpretation.

The Investments Committee said last May that the new procedure was being instituted because its members could not meet to discuss each individual issue as it came up.

George Stuart, the University treasurer, told PIIAC that University President Steven Muler about PIIAC's worries. President Muler agreed that he would speak with Robert Levi, the head of the Investment Committee. If this talk is not productive, PIIAC will probably express its concern at the November 30th session when they present their recommendations.

There are a number of issues from last year which will again appear on this year's proxy resolutions. These include the employment of former government officials by corporations and the multi-faceted issue of investment in South Africa. In the past, the Investment Committee has nearly always followed PIIAC's recommendations. This only disagreement last year involved the Eastman-Kodak Corporation. It was selling film to South Africa which was being used to take pictures for passes. PIIAC supported the resolution which would have stopped this, and the Trustees did not.

PIIAC's recommendations deal with both the University and it would vote on various proxy resolutions which give stockholders an opportunity to express their views on corporate practices. PIIAC is the Committee on Investment's subcommittee which researches these issues.
The Hopkins News-Letter

The News-Letter is published weekly during the school year by the students of the Johns Hopkins University. It is the official student newspaper and is supported by the student body. Opinions expressed in the editorial section do not necessarily represent those of the Hopkins University administration. The News-Letter is not responsible for views expressed by contributors. The editorial staff and its contributors should be addressed at Box 1234, The Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218. Telephone: (301) 333-7647. Business Hours: Tuesday and Wednesday, 1-5 p.m. Friday, 1-7 p.m. Subscriptions $8 per annum, Circulation 7000.

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Dan Rigg, Feature Editor
Cates Baldrige, Pat Ervolano, Features Editors
Stephan Barr, Sports Editor
Doug Johnson
Join Kimura, Thoebie Bissax, Contributing Editors

We're out for blood this Thursday.

Robert Riggs

Forced Labor

The new University Housekeeping employee policy shows a disgusting lack of concern for the values and lives of human beings. People are not machines who can be turned on at any moment of the day or night according to the dictates of efficiency. Certainly, under the law the University is entitled to set whatever hours it likes for its workers. So is the American Nazi Party legally able to march in Jewish neighborhoods. Both actions are barbarous. It is probably true that the head of Housekeeping has heard few actual complaints about the change. The problem might be taken for the result of an innocent mistake on the part of Mr. Zanello and company, except for the Gestapo-like tactics which have been used to stiffen all opposition. An aura of fear pervades the custodial staff. The News-Letter reporter who wrote an article on the situation was not permitted to speak with the employees except in the presence of a supervisor. A flood of letters and calls hit the office the day from the new night janitors expressing the desperate unhappiness they had feared to reveal in the presence of superiors.

The primary argument used to justify the new system is that it makes it easier to clean buildings when people are not using them. Some such argument is thereby gained, to be sure. But morale is a terribly important factor in the performance of any organization. Almost any worker accomplishes a good deal more in eight hours if he is happy than if he is unhappy. Reason as well as decency dictates that Mr. Zanello should clean up the mess he has caused by returning his staff to its former hours.

Fraternity Row

Several Hopkins fraternities find themselves in hot water with their community this year. The trouble is largely of their own making; people in their late teens and early twenties can be difficult to live with, at times. The recent discussions between several frats and their neighbors have been productive and beneficial for both parties.

But plagued by some basic matter are all too typical of the continual quarreling by many area residents about the University and its students. The truth is, fraternities are among the few groups which display vigor in this area. Old that the community has such an anachronistic self-righteousness. Or is it that our inferiority that we see—and object to another's attempts at self-improvement.

For some reason, we very often fail to treat our fellow students as fellow human beings. Perhaps our little education has blown us ego to the point of self-righteousness. Or is it that the authoritarians of this institution has convinced us of our inferiority that we see—and treat—each other as inferiors?

There is a pressing need for each of us at Johns Hopkins (students, faculty, and administration) to perform a serious self-examination; to find out what it is in our personal behaviors that has led to the anti-social, uncooperative, disrespectful, and disrespectful atmosphere of this University. Only then can we discover what needs to be done and what must be done to make our lives here more pleasant and rewarding.

Realistically, there isn't much hope for us. But as long as we maintain some ability to think, as independent, and to feel that there is some little hope—and that might just be enough.

Sincerely yours,
Mike Norko

To the Editor:
I'd like to congratulate the Rathskeller for coming up with the finest looking Christmas tree I've ever seen.

Sincerely
Jim Thompson

Prez Hardwicke

Perhaps unnoticed in the election results this week was a stunning success by a Hopkins professor. Business Law teacher John Hardwicke was elected president of the Harford County Council, the only Republican to win office in that county. No matter what their political affiliation, stunts who know John Hardwicke know he is an excellent man for the job. Congratulations.

Council Orders

The new Student Council newsletter Cues is a good idea, named after a good man. But before putting out the next issue, the Council should discover what counts means. The News-Letter certainly knows.

Letters to the Editor

The News-Letter maintains a standing policy of printing all signed letters, as space permits. Anonymous letters will not be printed, regardless of their merit. We encourage the submission of letters pertaining to News-Letter articles on issues affecting the Hopkins community.

With great anguish,
Melissa-Anne Pritchett Goucher '80

To the Editor:
We were interested to see that the struggle for world liberation is a tomsorrow of perpetually purple sunsets. You aren't even goats, but you say you would run such an obviously titillating hair's-tee shirt story about someone with a deliberately lecherous leer. And I'm sure you mean this falls for that sort of nasty thing. Go blow it out your ears, boys.

A year of Contemporary American Letters hardly qualifies Cates Baldrige as an expert on the Department, considering that there are more generally sectional of CAL each year than there are incoming Seminarians majors. It was cute—and ignorant—of Cates to imply that his position represented the typical Writing Seminarians major in any way. The literature which began rising at the end of his article, like tards in a compsell, show that he put a little out of CAL though.

Why this unprovoked attack upon the University's most happy-go-lucky department? Only a bilious and bitter mind could call another person "creative writing "bulldozer," and find the message that "life is meaningless" in every story it reads. Probably, the result of the gus that he was less than gun on his section instructor's shoe was the false case of literary penis envy.

Cates parrots the familiar mythology that the English major is "the only good author is a dead cont. on p. 5
Professor Dave Harvey Comments on America

Dr. David Harvey is a professor in the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering at Johns Hopkins.

 Shortly after arriving on these shores in 1969 as a naive host of the show asked me how I then made the mistake of adding ashamed of what this country was "Flag and Country." The carry a draft card in my pocket), that I was a good reason why no explain how Americans could liberation movement in sight. that I was raised in that liberal constant stream of criticism of had been guilty of making a false academic tenure, and collect my thoughts. I fell to ruminating retired to lick my wounds, behind the Iron Curtain and not Europe.

 Nicaragua, the Shah of Iran, to even more bizarre as the United States approached its own The response was electric. The That contradiction seemed more likely people become cynical too. That which bore absolutely no relation to explain the報命 of the analysis. I found this exciting and started to read Marx, lies a tension between capital and labor, between profit and circulation which produces all manner of contradictions in the realms of economic relations, social structures, institutions, and even within thought itself.

 We could, Marx suggested, create a theory to explain the contradictions - and the theory would help us to overcome them. I found this exciting and started to work at it - and by one of the contradictions that had so perplexed me before the power of the analysis. When The Times of London opined that American capitalism should be a luxury we could afford on all the trade unions and the workers price to wage demands, I could readily see why they would say that. And what one of my easy to understand the state trade unionist who wrote to The Times to say that political democracy was worthless if the price was that he voluntarily live in poverty in order to keep his boss reveling in luxury. Marx called this kind of thing class struggle. Armed with that concept, I found I could go a long way. But the more successful I became in explaining the contradictions, the more I was forced to accept the social consequences. By the time I was in my late twenties (and not for purposes of poking fun at him), many of my former radical friends began to regard me with suspicion. When I said that perhaps Marx had been right in contributing to our understanding of society, the reaction was both outraged and oustanding came back to me that I had taken leave of my senses and thrown in my lot with some of my most eminent colleagues described in a learned journal as "kooks, freaks, drop-outs, and malcontents."

 I found this discouraging because I had not felt safer in my life. And I found it discouraging because I felt I had held of an analysis that made sense. What I began to discover through experience was the meaning of "repressive drive is extremely important. Frequent class consciousness of the world preaching human rights and freedom of expression here. But I now see that Senator Barry Goldwater just trying to sell it like it really is.

 Of course, things have changed since the bad old days of McCarthyism. The cruder forms of repression don't make sense anymore. Their contradictions are too obvious.

 For example, I came across the other day a story about government Subversive Activities to the Maryland General Assembly. It appeared that the year the CIA was formed - and it made interesting reading. Communists were to be denied their political rights because communism was a treasonable conspiracy, not a political movement. Communists were to be denied their political rights because communism was a treasonable conspiracy, not a political movement.

 They operate under the direction of a foreign power. They infiltrate academic organizations, and the media, from which positions they can launch attacks on political murderers, and racial and economic chaos. They infiltrate political parties. Finally, they legitimate their concepts by a so-called free election or referendum which purports to demonstrate popular support.

 Now, that sounds pretty unpleasant to me, and I must say I could do without it if that is what they say. Unfortunately, I don't let's agree that this kind of activity is a "treasonable conspiracy" against democracy and that people who engage in it should be deprived of their political rights because that was exactly what the CIA was up to in Chile, with the help of Senator John F. Kennedy and Richard N. Nixon.

 In my liberal days, I would have been the first to denounce Senator John F. Kennedy and Richard N. Kissinger was still at large. But I am older and wiser now, I simply recognize that it all depends on whose side you are on. And that is what Marx meant by class struggle.

 FROM MORE LETTERS TO EDITOR

 More Letters to Editor

 "Freedom of thought in the university is typically confused to certain boundaries..."

 "count from p.4 in response to an obvious and inevitable development of no foreign relationships, and the United States approachd in a more realistic way. It was remarkable that Jimmy Carter had to stop the world preaching human rights in order to contain the United States, and the world preaching human rights in order to contain the United States."

 "move toward it the more repression you experience. Stray beyond this fuzzy boundary and you face death, and the reply that I got was not altogether unexpected. The faculty of the University of Maryland organized a strike (I carried a draft card in my pocket), that I should go back where I belonged, out of the mildly-mannered meant Britain but to the more acerbic souls meant Spain and Italy. I thought that I was a good reason why no one should ever send his son to the Johns Hopkins University.

 I found all this perplexing. I had been raised in that liberal intellectual climate and had no reason for suspicion that Milton were doing their level best to squash all national liberation movements.

 After that experience with American public opinion, I realize how much of the intellectual climate that I fell upon the innumerable contradictions that pervaded American intellectual life. I noted, for example, the constant stream of criticism of the Soviet Union for hiding the Iron Curtain and not permitting even visitors' visas to anyone who might be a dissident. There is a story, doubtless true, of a Soviet citizen who was refused entry to the US, in no mean of doing any harm, but with the sole purpose of being able to say to experience what it means to live beyond the pale.

 There is a story, doubtless apocryphal, of Stalin telling some of his associates that he had the right to say what you please provided you defend to your death your right to say it. I discovered a Stalinist streak lurked in the breasts of many a supposedly liberal person, "And I fortified.

 We defend to our deaths the principle of freedom of information. But we refuse to defend to your death our right to fire you for engaging in it."

 I happened to sit in on a seminar given by an eminent professor of sociology who gave us the most amazing and incisive lecture. It started with an account of Marx's thought that bore absolutely no relation to the Marx I had studied. So I intellectual inquiry seriously and pushing it into that arena well beyond the boundaries of tribute to your death our right to fire you for engaging in it."

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Eugene McCarthy: Ten Years After The Storm

BY DAN WILE

Eugene McCarthy was a Presidential candidate in 1968, 1972, and 1976. His near-victory in the 1968 New Hampshire Democratic Presidential primary was instrumental in the decision of President Lyndon B. Johnson not to seek re-election. He then ran as an independent in the general election. Until 1970, he served as a U.S. Senator from Minnesota. Before his speech on the Sixties at the Milton S. Eisenhower Symposium on November 1st, he spoke to the News-Letter about the Seventies.

N-L: Do you think that America has turned toward the Seventies?

McCarthy: I don't know what they mean by turning toward. As far as foreign policy is concerned and turning away from other countries, we've practically rejected all of our allies beginning in the Fifties under then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and progressively since then. We've proceeded as if we didn't need any allies, as if we were just sort of a gesture. And it's more evident now than at the beginning of the Fifties under the Fifties Dulles, when we had this whole declaration of moral superiority for the United States. We've glad to have our country and if you want to, but if you don't we'll do it our way anyway.

N-L: Is there any serious problems going on overseas, for example in South Africa, Iran, and the increasing Soviet involvement, yet people at home don't seem to be very concerned.

McCarthy: I don't know how deep the Soviet involvement is or how serious it is. As far as Iran goes, through this in the Fifties, when they were supposed to be gaining strength. When the Dulles Dulles had a plan to try to establish a sort of agreement to contain the Communist Northern Africa. Egypt was his big worry then. If we had this ring around Egypt, we could have continued. I don't see the Russians as having any great impact in the long run in Africa. They may start a revolutionary government somewhere, but then where they'd done, what do they do with it? I think our response should be limited and restrained. We don't know much about it, in the long run it's all a little hard to know much about it as we thought we did about Vietnam. We didn't know anything about Vietnam.

N-L: One of the big issues on campus is divestment, but the demonstrations don't seem to be probably still exist had the draft been pretty well responded to. We way to take the pressure off, but there's probably still a lot of people who experienced it were upset.

N-L: Has the nature of the issues changed at all since 1968?

McCarthy: In the Sixties, one of the big issues was student rights on campus. For the most part, that's taken care of. Even supported the more extreme one when it came in and it was so extreme that the Greeks threw it out. But the American policy was support of the junta. Everyone assumed you got to do this or that about Third Forces in Yugoslavia, for example...in Greece...and in Iran, which weren't really there. Another example of not knowing what we're talking about is supporting the military junta in Greece. We even have realized that these are proper limitations on all these programs.

N-L: The Republicans are now accusing the Democrats of using Republican principles.

McCarthy: You can't copyright your platform. There's nothing that says the Democrats have to pursue things that were workable and reasonable 30 years ago. The Republicans did that for 50 years and that's what involved them in trouble. It's a mixed case. Under Nixon, Social Security was increased by 20%.

N-L: Because?

McCarthy: There are a number of reasons. One, it's pretty arbitrary for a person to have the assessed value of his home go up and his taxes increased on it...without any sort of representation. It sort of supposedly happens that because the property goes up, so your taxes go up. And set against that, they may be forced to sell their house. And if they sell, whatever they gain from it, a third of it goes to capital gains taxes, which would mean they'd have to buy a poorer house. It's sort of the principle for picking Presidents. Just to say you're going to put a limit on unemployment compensation doesn't mean that you're going to be conservative. It means that the liberal position has been vindicated...It may also mean simply that the liberals haven't been sensible or simply provide a million...It was not about how you take care of 6 million unemployed, but who's going to pay for public service jobs for 400,000.

N-L: Do you think that there should be a reform in the electoral system?

McCarthy: We ought to do away with the Federal Election Act so you don't have two legalized political parties. If you're going to have a democratic country, you ought to be advocating the procedure by which electoral votes are distributed now so that third or fourth parties would have some votes in the Electoral College.

N-L: And the winner-take-all?

McCarthy: That's right. You're already done it in the Democratic party and I ought to be done in the Electoral College. If it's a bad principle for picking candidates, it's also a bad principle for picking Presidents.

N-L: You've said earlier that you felt there's something wrong with current teaching in the social sciences.

McCarthy: They're still teaching the same courses. Most political scientists I know are saying we ought to have a change in the educational system, along the lines of Birch Bayh's proposal or the 20th Century Fund's study, which only perpetuates the same process which now eliminates influence which it ought to be eliminated. These are the two principle mistakes.

N-L: What do you think colleges have begun to do about the problems of bureaucracy in America? They're more interested in what they call the out of Washington, Social Service, which is not going to make much difference when they get to the operation of the particular bureaus themselves. The Russian political scientists are beginning to worry about bureaucracy. In Russia, they realize that the bureaucracies take on a special force of their own, even in a totalitarian country...They do the same thing. In the United States, political scientists are all working on new organizational charts which are trying to cut down the 1976 bureaucracy more efficient work. They ought to be advocating ineffective federal government again because the trouble comes from their efficiency. They're extralegal in the problem of the whole of the government.

N-L: Do you think there is any way to stop the bureaucracy and develop its own momentum?

McCarthy: I think there is. For example, in 1968, I said that if I'd been elected, I'd get rid of J.Edgar Hoover. That's done more for the FBI than any table or organization because he had to build his authority and his view...
Borden: McCarthy Discusses Future Of America's Multi-Party System

cont. from p. 6

into that agency. He never should have been left in power as long as he was.

He challenged the CIA as long ago as 1954, not on the basis of some of its activities, but on the basis of 'here is an agency that was so conceived that it was totalitarian in its technical operation to trying to operate more in what is in keeping with what's expected of a communicating instrument in a free society.'

N-L: What do you see as the future of the Republican and Democratic parties in the next 10 to 15 years?

McCarthy: If they've legalized themselves, they can exist for at least 20 years. That's what the Republicans don't begin to control more state legislatures, then the Democrats could redistrict them out of business.

McCarthy: They could do that, and, in addition, the Republicans have voted themselves into second-class citizenship with the Federal Election Act, which they should have fought. If they don't have enough sense to protect themselves by opposing the Federal Election Act, it would not be surprising if they got themselves into trouble in the state legislatures.

N-L: Is there any danger of America becoming a one-party state?

McCarthy: There certainly is. But if you got two parties deciding there's going to be a two-party state, then the next stage is to eliminate one of them; then you have a one-party country. The Republicans should have said, let's keep it open. It would have protected them and it could protect the people against a system where one party dominated the other. The Democrats will keep the Republicans alive, and the Republicans will elect a President now and then. That's what the Federal Act does. You have to have two parties. Why not keep one out there and say, 'Here's the enemy.' All the Republicans have to do is get 25% of the vote, and they'll get that.

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Liz Simon

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The all-volunteer army is a mercenary army. It ought to represent the people instead of minorities and the poor...
Adolescent Suicide Discussed
In Sunday Morning Session

BY MITCH HYMAN

Suicide was the topic of discussion during the November 5 segment of the Sunday Experience, a speech series sponsored by the Office of the Chaplain which is presented every Sunday morning in the LV room.

Dr. Chester W. Schmidt Jr., Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at JHU School of Medicine and Chief of Psychiatry at Baltimore City hospitals gave a speech entitled "Adolescent Suicide in America Today." Schmidt said suicide in America has always been stable, varying from 9.6 (successful) suicides per 100,000 people per year. Recently there have been about 25,000 reported suicides per year in America. The real figures could be double this because suicide is "stigmatized" in America so many suicides are reported as accidents. Among adolescents aged 17-20, the rate is low, about 3 or 4 suicides per 100,000 per year, but this is 2.5 to 2.7 times the adolescent suicide death among adolescents.

2.5 times the adolescent suicide rate is due to the increased use of alcohol and drugs among the young in the past two decades. "They alter one's level of consciousness, and in an altered state of consciousness you will do things that they normally wouldn't do," Drug use can make people emotionally unbalanced and act as a "trigger mechanism for the suicide attempt."

Schmidt mentioned how some social groups are more prone to suicide than others, but offered few explanations. Females attempt suicide more often than males, but males succeed more often (there are four times as many male as female successful suicides). Single and divorced people have higher suicide rates than married people. Whites have higher suicide rates than blacks.

Heavily Roman Catholic countries like Ireland and Spain have very low suicide rates (3 per 100,000) and Scandinavian countries have very high rates (18 to 25 per 100,000). Elderly people have very high suicide rates because they "lose friends and their families and become socially isolated, and can't cope with life. Factors like socio-economic status or unemployment are not highly correlated with suicides."

Productivity Not Improved
By Night Shift Transfers

cont. from p. 1

night without the interference of other people on campus is more productive, he said. No formal efficiency study was implemented, however, and while some employees claimed that it is easier to clean without the presence of students or faculty, it is a "civic duty" to do one's job. "I do eight hours of work, not eight and a half," one worker said. Another suggested that the actual productivity was about halved. Several custodians said another motive for the new policy was the presence of students or faculty, others found the amount of work they accomplished to be the same. "I do eight hours of work, not eight and a half," one worker said. Another suggested that the actual productivity was about halved.

Scandal-Tainted Officials Retain Seats; Kennedy's White House Prospects Rise

cont. from p. 3

Repeal of the discrimination clause of Title VII means that women have the right to self-fulfillment or even to discuss the possibility of holding general elections. Furthermore, the movement can begin dealing with the sex-role revolution. Because of unequal sex roles, relationships between men and women have become distorted. Women should be able to cultivate those human qualities socially defined as "masculine," such as strength - and the realistic ability to seek fulfillment through a career.

The enemy from within is the realistic ability to seek fulfillment through a career. The enemy from within is the realistic ability to seek fulfillment through a career. The enemy from within is the realistic ability to seek fulfillment through a career. The enemy from within is the realistic ability to seek fulfillment through a career.
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Father John Paul Donahue is the new campus minister for the Johns Hopkins Catholic Community. A native of Philadelphia, Father Paulist Fathers, an American Roman Catholic religious order dedicated to explaining the fundamental truths of the Catholic Faith and to the unification of the non-Catholic, Rev. Donahue has a varied and intensely involved background.

In 1942, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Tank Corps and during World War Two Father Donahue participated in military campaigns in Northern France, the Rhineland, Ardennes, and central Europe. He was wounded in action three times and suffered the loss of his right eye in March 1945 in Malmberg, Germany due to the shelling of enemy bazooka fire. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant.

After having attended the School of Foreign Service -of Georgetown University, Rev. Donahue decided to enter the Paulist novitiate seminary in Baltimore. Eight years later, he was ordained a priest at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in New York City.

Father Donahue's first Paulist assignment was as Chaplain at Memphis State University and the University of Tennessee Medical School in Memphis. In August 1965, he travelled to Johannesburg, South Africa, where he initially served as Assistant Pastor at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. He was forced to leave the country after seven years when the government refused to renew his visa due to the Church's stand against apartheid. Before coming to Hopkins, Father Donahue was the Catholic Chaplain at Tufs University.

Recently, Father Donahue was questioned by the News-Letter on his new duties and responsibilities as Chaplain. In his perspective on how students and their attitudes have changed in the last two decades, he offered the following insights.

The pressures of grades to get into graduate school and find their chosen profession. This includes faculty, staff people and a nice group of students. I am also campus minister for the students at the medical school. Therefore, students from the downtown campus also attend services. More Roman Catholics have been participating in worship services on campus than in the last ten years.

It is fair to say that students are digging deeper in their books and spending more time studying than they used to do. Although six years ago Johns Hopkins' undergraduate campus was just one big pressure cooker! We are beginning to wonder if studies are getting in the way of personal satisfaction.

Have you noticed a change in the Catholic community? It certainly does affect me. I rarely officiate at a funeral in a non-Catholic church. When you are around young people, things are usually very happy.

What is your function on the Hopkins campus and your relationship to the Chaplain's office? The pressures of grades to get into graduate school and find their chosen profession. This includes faculty, staff people and a nice group of students. I am also campus minister for the students at the medical school. Therefore, students from the downtown campus also attend services. More Roman Catholics have been participating in worship services on campus than in the last ten years.

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How do you compare your position at Hopkins with one at a church in terms of your own personal satisfaction? I normally feel that the role of a priest is to work with the students in the community and to help them develop their own spirituality. I am also living closer to my family for the first time. They are in Philadelphia and Atlantic City. At my age one likes to see one's family more frequently.

Is the decline in the number of Catholics .specifically beyond six years ago, there are many more people in the hard sciences. It is probably more intense at Johns Hopkins. One does not find this intensity in engineering schools nor in sociology departments.

Do you think that the intensity causes emotional problems? Yes, I am the campus pastor for the Catholic community at Hopkins. Mass will be held at the Caffe Pavillon on Sundays at 10:00 A.M. Previously it was held at Shaffer Hall. We also celebrate mass on campus Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8:00 A.M. in the conference room. During the Christmas season masses will be held on campus just like a normal Catholic parish. The big one big error is that I have never held mass at Christmas eve since no one is on the campus.

What distinctive activities will you sponsor for the Catholic students and faculty? Programs and seminars about the Catholic faith will be organized. On some occasions speakers will be invited to address the community.

I am also available for spiritual counseling and teaching on a one-to-one basis. The last statistics that we have show that 25% of the student body at Johns Hopkins is Roman Catholic.

Have the students been participating actively in your programs? About one hundred and ninety people usually attend mass. This includes faculty, staff people and a nice group of students. I am also campus minister for the students at the medical school. Therefore, students from the downtown campus also attend services. More Roman Catholics have been participating in worship services on campus than in the last ten years.

How do you think students have changed in recent years in personal values? Students are definitely career oriented. At many academic schools like Johns Hopkins, they have become pre-professional students. Practically everyone is preparing for a professional school, especially medicine and law. We wish that more were entering the priesthood of what we see as a former university chaplain! We are seeing a trend where people are entering the field of theology but there are some concerns.

It is fair to say that students are digging deeper in their books and spending more time studying than they used to do. Although six years ago Johns Hopkins' undergraduate campus was just one big pressure cooker! We are beginning to wonder if studies are getting in the way of personal satisfaction. In a place like Oxford, students and professors are discussing general topics without concern for grades.

How do you account for this change in students? The pressures of grades to get into graduate school and find their chosen profession. This includes faculty, staff people and a nice group of students. I am also campus minister for the students at the medical school. Therefore, students from the downtown campus also attend services. More Roman Catholics have been participating in worship services on campus than in the last ten years.

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What is the relationship between justice, racism and the practicing of the faith? It is fair to say that students are digging deeper in their books and spending more time studying than they used to do. Although six years ago Johns Hopkins' undergraduate campus was just one big pressure cooker! We are beginning to wonder if studies are getting in the way of personal satisfaction.

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What do you do in your free time? I feel that the role of a priest is to work with the students in the community and to help them develop their own spirituality. I am also living closer to my family for the first time. They are in Philadelphia and Atlantic City. At my age one likes to see one's family more frequently.

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The Inquiring Pornographer

photos by Sue Hooper
questions by Ann Merchant

If you had a choice between studying, eating, or having sex, which would you choose?

Andrew Dowell: Uhm...jello. Definitely jello!

Conrad Foley: The study of cunnilingus! Get it?

Ellen Lim: Of course it's food. With a choice at Hopkins? FOOD!

Joe Bednarek: When I'm hungry I want food; when I'm horny I want sex.

Maryanne Stevens: Definitely sex...you get too much of the others.

Brian Goodman: You even have to ask? That's my answer.

THE MILTON S. EISENHOWER SYMPOSIUM

PRESENTS

RETROSPECTIVE ON THE SIXTIES:
FROM CAMELOT TO CHAOS

TOM HAYDEN

View from the New Left
The Student Movement

Former National Secretary
of Students for a Democratic Society

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14 AT 4 P.M.

ROBERT L. HEILBRONER

Denouement and Prospectus

Economist and Author
of The Future as History

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17 AT 4 P.M.

SHRIVER HALL
admission is free and open to the public
HE HOPKINS HIERARCHY, or "pecking order" if you will, is topped, of course, by The Man with the Tan. After the president comes the rest of the administration, who are in turn followed by the faculty. Next come the graduate students, then the undergraduates, from seniors on down to freshmen. Somewhere amidst this ranking are places for the campus police, the Levering cafeteria workers, and even the staff of the Eisenhower Library. But crouching uncomfortably at the bottom of this conglomeration of academic nuts, the low man on this moody totem pole, is the commuter. Every student at Hopkins has his problems. Everyone suffers the pangs and pains inherent in devoting four years of his youthful prime to reading, writing papers and of his youthful prime to reading, writing papers and studying for exams into the wee hours of the morn. But for most students there is the relief provided by a feeling of camaraderie and community. The average undergrad can retreat to his apartment and wallow in the warm companionship of his jolly roommates. The commuter, on the other hand, shuffles disconsolately to get home just in time to catch the last few rounds of his parent's latest bout. However, he does share a small but cozy 8' by 11' cubby hole with his little brother and a half-dozen Kiss posters. The theme of commuter life is alienation. Commuters are outnumbered on this campus by about 9 to 1. Even General Custer had better odds than those. I got a brief but potent glimpse of what I was getting myself into when I joined my classmates for freshmen orientation two years ago. A fellow commuter and I arrived for the first of the Orientation activities, walking uncertainly towards the freshmen quad where the "dommes" (as we scornfully labeled them) were lugging trunks, setting into rooms and introducing themselves to one another. Smiles and laughter abounded and frisbees were already on the wing. It was a wondrous sight, truly a sight to behold. He could spot us so easily! "Okay, then follow me," he said, turning his back on us and strutting away. We approached us and inquired, "You guys commuters?" We led us into the New Dorm Building, through a hallway, into the Snack Bar and out a swinging door, into the Snack Bar and out a swinging door. "Baltimore," I answered. "I'm a commuter." He shook my hand and asked where I was from. "Well, that's a good school, too." "Johns Hopkins." "Yeah, but I wanna go to your school!" "I'd like to help, young man, but we just don't have any more money to give out. I'm very sorry." A tad upset, I hung up, and pretty hard too, because I was told I would be attending Hopkins that fall. I'm often asked, "Why do commuters come to Hopkins?" They come for many reasons, some of which are more important than others. The reason commuters come to Hopkins is money, or rather, the lack thereof. I remember the distant minute voice of the financial aid lady said, "You mentioned that you have a backup school that offered you enough aid, right?" "Yes," I miffed. "Well, what school is that?" she asked. "Johns Hopkins." "Well, that's a good school, too." "Yeah, but I wanna go to your school!" "I'd like to help, young man, but we just don't have any more money to give out. I'm very sorry." A tad upset, I hung up, and pretty hard too, because I was told I would be attending Hopkins that fall. Unlike many commuters, I never developed a sense of reverence towards Hopkins while I was growing up. The common commuter will tell you stories of how, as a young tot, he heard great things about JHU. He'll tell you about the feeling of respect and admiration that came over him whenever his family drove up Charles Street and past the University on their way home from church. I too grew up hearing a lot of this legendary college, but I had a slightly different conception of the place. For the first two years of my collegiate career, when I wasn't doing anything I was told not to do, I was a linguistic experiment in the French tape from which I learned the French word for commuter: externe. It connotes alienation the way a "Condemned" sign bespeaks ruin. The French tape from which I learned the word detailed the trials and tribulations of a Parisian university commuter. He is confused, lost, disoriented! By the end of the tape, I really felt for the poor guy, like few other people could. A classmate of his, a domine no doubt, mocks him mercilessly. "Vous êtes externe? C'est trés amusante!" That derisive peal of Gallic laughter riddled my heart like, bullets. To this day, whenever I hear a Frenchman laugh, my fists clench in mind (which in mind) is money, or rather, the lack thereof. I remember April of my senior year in high school; I was bargaining over the phone, long distance, with the college of my first choice, begging for additional financial aid. If I couldn't wangle more bread out of this school, then I'd have to go to Hopkins, and commute! "Please gimme more money!" I sobbed into the mouthpiece as tears of panic rolled hotly down my face. The distant minute voice of the financial aid lady said, "You mentioned that you have a backup school that offered you enough aid, right?" "Yes," I miffed. "Well, what school is that?" she asked. "Johns Hopkins." "Well, that's a good school, too." "Yeah, but I wanna go to your school!" "I'd like to help, young man, but we just don't have any more money to give out. I'm very sorry." A tad upset, I hung up, and pretty hard too, because I ripped the phone off the wall. For the first time, I resolved for myself to the fact that I would be attending Hopkins that fall. Commuters often miss out on many student activities, such as the Young Republicans' annual taffy pull. I looked around, wondering why it was necessary to corral the commuters to the back of the building, away from the other freshmen. Were we carriers of some strange disease, some gruesome infectious malady that could cripple or blind the rest of the class should we come in contact with them? I felt like asking, but I already felt foolish enough. The commuter man gave a short speech welcoming "you commuters" to Hopkins, and he "hoped" that our four years at JHU would be "fun." For some reason, at that moment, as the pungent scent of the trash dumpster wafted under my nostrils, I envisioned the next four years as anything but fun. Before being dismissed, each of us was handed a piece of paper listing the next few days' events, one of which was a meeting with President Muller at his house later that afternoon. I'm sure he won't have the foggiest idea what the hell I'm talking about.

UNIVERSITY COMMUTER

by Patrick E.

My introduction to the President sticks in my mind, not just because I was awed by his sunny complexion, but also because of his reaction when he told me I was a commuter. I stood in his den with three other freshmen (all dommes, in fact). He chatted amiably with the other three about their hometowns and majors. It turned out he went to college with the father of one of them. Finally, he shook my hand and asked where I was from. "Baltimore," I answered. "I'm a commuter." Instantaneously (and I know it wasn't my imagination), his grip loosened and he appeared at a loss for words. He simply nodded his bronzed head, and the only thing this worldly erudite man could manage to say was, "So, You're a commuter, huh?" Before I could reply, he said to the four of us while sweeping a hand towards the door, "Well, it was nice meeting you all. Drop by again sometime." I'm told that a Hopkins undergrad, during his four-year stay here, meets President Muller two times, once during freshmen orientation, the second time at graduation. When my time comes to step up onto the stage and receive my sheepskin and handshake from the President, I'm going to say to him, "In answer to your question: no, actually, I used to be a commuter, but I'm not anymore." I'm sure he won't have the foggiest idea what the hell I'm talking about.

NE THING I LEARNED in two years of French at Hopkins (one of the things) was the French word for commuter: externe. It connotes alienation the way a "Condemned" sign bespeaks ruin. The French tape from which I learned the word detailed the trials and tribulations of a Parisian commuter life. Commuters are outnumbered on this campus by about 9 to 1. Even General Custer had better odds than those. I got a brief but potent glimpse of what I was getting myself into when I joined my classmates for freshmen orientation two years ago. A fellow commuter and I arrived for the first of the Orientation activities, walking uncertainly towards the freshmen quad where the "dommes" (as we scornfully labeled them) were lugging trunks, setting into rooms and introducing themselves to one another. Smiles and laughter abounded and frisbees were already on the wing. My friend and I stood and watched as if behind a pane of glass. Before long, an upperclassman with a clipboard approached us and inquired, "You guys commuters?" We simply nodded timidly. How pitiful we must have appeared that he could spot us so easily! "Okay, then follow me," he said, turning his back on us and strutting away. We walked close behind, happy and relieved that someone, however curt, had acknowledged our presence. Our guide led us into the New Dorm Building, through a hallway and some swinging doors, into the Snack Bar and out a back exit. "Okay, this is it," he told us. We were now standing at the back of the dorm, surrounded on one side by a trash dumpster, and on the other side by a huddled mass of unmannerly commuters. The scene suggested Exercise Hour at the state pen.
apartment life has its disadvantages, but they quickly deflate when stacked up against the commuter's woes.

For instance, many commuters take the bus to school and must transfer several times on their way to Hopkins from such remote locations as Dundalk or Timonium. It's too bad enough living in Dundalk or Timonium, but having to resort to the Maryland Transit Authority for your daily conveyance is adding insult to injury.

More and more these days I've been having trouble with my car (a '49 Hudson which once belonged to Averill Hartman's barber). On those mornings when the car refuses to budge, I catch the bus. About a month ago, I boarded the number 11 and sat next to an old man who immediately began recounting the history of his gall bladder. He showed me the scar from his prostate operation, and then he took out his teeth. I got off the bus, about four miles from my stop, and started walking. I could have hitch-hiked but I swore off that mode of transport a few years ago when it became obvious that the only people who would pick me up were homosexuals and Moonies.

Contending with the campus police is another hassle that befalls the commuter alone. To resident students, the "campus clowns" serve merely as a source of humor, while the commuter must beware parking tickets and the occasional kidnapping of his car. Signs all over Hopkins parking lots ominously announce, "Unless your car has a parking sticker, it will be towed to Greenwood's Garage on North Avenue." I have awful visions of this Greenwood's Garage, of masked men clad in black, black-clacking viciously as they stomp the burning ends of cigarettes against my car, and then calling me in the middle of the night, telling me where to drop off the ransom in case I ever want to see my car again.

What I resent of the resident student the most is that two or three times a year he returns to New Jersey or Long Island for a hero's welcome. His family lines him so infrequently that when he does go home, he receives the royal treatment: little sister sitting on him hand and foot, old buddies coming around to visit, Dad treating everyone to a big spread at a fancy restaurant. The commuter goes home every day, but his reception is, "Here comes the geek, tracking leaves on my new carpet again!" These are the rare occasions on which I actually wish I lived in New Jersey.

As I stated before, sometimes this jealousy of the resident student blossoms into full-fledged, one-handed proof hatred. One commuter friend of mine (who, I admit, is wrapped more too tightly) has told me of a certain scheme he is devising. He plans to drive his car up the service lane in front of the Library (all the time "putting the pedal to the metal," as we say), hang a left onto Gilman Quad, and run over any resident students he happens to see. "And if they duck inside buildings," he whispers diabolically, "I'll go right in after 'em, car and all. Great idea, huh?"

A STRANGE LAND
Life In A Nutshell

By Jack Ercolano

By a few me! me! me! that this many kids to go to school had never before been one to go that far to the face of it, that any use I declared that this was the case. There was nothing as a fun past time as going on a journey, but I must

E COMMUTERS HAVE A SAYING: "Show me the most pathetic, homesick-looking creature on campus, and I'll show you a commuter." It's not very hard to spot one. You might want to try this interesting little experiment sometime, just to discover how easy it is to pick a commuter out of the madding crowd. During any school day at about 10:50 A.M., sit on one of the benches outside of Levering Hall and watch the students walk to and from their classes. Usually, a group of four or five people will amble by, cackling like hens on their way to feeding. Occasionally, a lone student will struggle past, a bulging knapsack on his back, the ubiquitous brown lunchbag in his hand, and his eyes cast downward. If you could get a good look at his face, you'd find "commuter" written all over it.

I have difficulty trying to imagine a more heart-rending sight than that of the commuter sitting cross-legged and alone in the middle of a quad, and eating a peanut butter and jelly sandwich or leftover chicken from a brown paper bag. Sometimes he will scatter bits of cake or a few drumstick bones in hope that a passing pigeon or squirrel will stop and join him in his solitary repast. If anyone can find a more pitiful picture, I'd like him to show it to me.

The brown paper bag alone is enough to arouse shame and embarrassment in any commuter. A week ago I arrived for my History of the French Revolution class and took a seat next to a non-commuter acquaintance of mine. He leaned over and hissed in my ear, "I suppose you realize how you degrade everyone in this class by bringing in that stupid lunch bag every day." He picked up the bag and held it contemptuously in my face. Grease stains from my mother's homemade oatmeal cookies were slowly spreading all over the brown paper. "You should be ashamed," my acquaintance continued. "It makes us feel like we're back in fifth grade again." I hung my head and muttered an apology. Still he berated me. "I tell you've even got a hard-boiled egg in here, and one of those short ugly bananas with black splotches on the skin!"

That night I had a terrible nightmare. I dreamed that the entire class, including the professor, turned on me, screaming that my lunch bag was revolting and I would therefore have to suffer the consequences. They all jumped from their chairs and threw the bag out the window. After constructing a makeshift galloufette from some old desks, they beheaded me. I haven't brought my lunchbag in since then.

After enduring such hardship, it's no wonder the commuter begins to develop an intense jealousy of the resident student, which on occasion turns into intense hatred. Sure, dorm and...
Healed! That's what he said. "Thou deaf and dumb spirits, come OUT!" With a wild motion like a moth taking flight and yanking your shoulders simultaneously, he dove for the ears of the little deaf girl. The mother, blissful tears streaming from her eyes, held tightly onto her daughter's shoulders. She lifted her in the kind face adorned with more Vitalis than hair, crossed over to the side of the child. He clapped his hands twice.

"Say it!...JE-SUS!"

"Je-sus." The heavily impeded words trickled slowly from her little larynx. Her mother's eyes brightened. The preacher bellowed again, still muffling the words to her face.

"AY...MEN...AY...MEN!"

"A...m...men," came the response. Suddenly, the preacher grasped both of the child, hugging her and her mother with a sweeping gesture.

"MADAM, YOUR DAUGHTER IS CAUSED TO BE DEAF AND DUMMINESS. ERNEST ANGLEY IS NOT THE LORD, BUT MERELY HIS HUMBLE SERVANT. PRAISE GOD!"

The mother went into hysterics. "Thank you, Jesus. Thank you, Jesus. Praise God!" He then slugged her with his palm and she fell backwards.

"Next..." He looked down the line of pitiful souls. Five more people passed before I would have my chance to have my head slapped and diseases (I told them I had nervous fits and asthma) healed by the great Ernest Angley, lord of the television evangelists. Five thousand-dollar operation. The stage was beautifully decorated with at least a ton of fresh flowers, and a luxurious blue velvet curtain hung sensuously on the sides. There were expensive-looking cameras (as nice as those used by the networks) were positioned in an equilateral triangle; two on either side of the stage and one in the middle of the poorest. The "slate-faced" scum of the earth had packed themselves into the Towson Center on the campus of Towson State University. It was a multimillion-dollar operation.

The audience was speechless. They just couldn't believe I had gone through all my madness is a different thing altogether. Nausea, fear, horror, biting at me. I craved their look at me on the blue velvet stage. I quivered on the ground, and my eyes twitching while Angley played around with the audience.

Part two was the fundraising, camera off, which lasted for more than an hour. That was what made me sick to my stomach. As Ernest preached, at least a dozen orphans combing the aisles for contributions, BIG contributions. A white, gallon-sized bucket was passed down my row. As I zipped it by, I looked inside and saw more cash than I have ever seen in my life, with the exception of my earnings over the past year.

The audience responded with an ear-splitting "Hallelujah!"

The stage was beautifully decorated with at least a ton of fresh flowers, and a luxurious blue velvet curtain hung sensuously on the sides. There were expensive-looking cameras (as nice as those used by the networks) were positioned in an equilateral triangle; two on either side of the stage and one in the middle of the poorest of the audience. My heart was pounding and my groin twitching.

All of this and much more happened three Sundays ago, October 22, but the story goes back much farther. Since then, I have been turning others on to the show.

The biggest payoff came October 22, but the story goes back much farther. Since then, I have been turning others on to the show.

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Born Yesterday

A Play Of Cliche And Excellence

BY BOB RESNICK

After the French Revolution, a Parisian artist wanted to paint a portrait of down-at-the-heel nobility. He placed an ad in the newspaper, and the next morning he found two aspiring models. When they told him their tragic story, the artist quickly hired them. But after a few days, the artist realized that they were not what he wanted. He put another ad in the paper, and the next morning another couple appeared at his door. The man and the woman were both professional models, and the artist successfully completed his painting.

The preceding anecdote demonstrates the talent needed to portray stereotypes. The genius of Born Yesterday, the new play at Center Stage, rests on exactly that. Though every character is a cliche, each actor manages to play his role exactly right—neither denigrating into farcical self-caricature nor ascending to heights of pompous importance.

The plot is simple. Immediately following the end of World War II, a junkyard-boss/hoodlum goes to Washington DC to take advantage of the flow of scrap metal returning from overseas. In order to do so, he needs special legislation to rescind restrictions on “free enterprise.” So he obtains the best Senator money can buy. The complication arises when this Boss realizes that he turns the table on the boss and political corruption. In the end, democracy wins, and the journalist-professor and his concubine-protégé marry and presumably live happily ever after.

The characters are even more conventional than the plot. The “dumb blonde,” aptly named Billie Dawn, wears revealing outfits more appropriate for the chorus line than for the most expensive hotel room in the capital. She slinks suggestively up and down the staircase, uttering lines that have turned sweet. Two songs, “Big Boy” lyrics which have turned sweet. Two songs, “Big Boy” and “I Just Want to Stop,” the single released from the album, a slow and passionate release of emotion; and the title song, “Brother to Brother,” an exuberant exercise of the Vannelli method. The strength of both songs is in their ability to transcend the bounds of subject matter and musical technicalities. The process of controlled emotion and force is the theme of the entire work, a theme which cannot be held by a single style such as rock or jazz. It's not that this new album is bad—the music is too likable to be rejected—but it is a shame that one of rock's most insightful raconteurs must be lost for a pop star.

Let it be known! Billy Joel has made it! For years, Joel was the spokesman for the suburban counter-culture of the Seventies, but now he has mastered the successful formula for a pop hit. His previous album, The Stranger, was milked for four singles, the fourth one beginning to get airplay about the time the new album was released. Every song on 52nd Street has so many hooks you can't help being snagged by the catchy melodies and the "bad boy" lyrics which have turned sweet. Two songs, "Big Boy" and "I Just Want to Stop," the single released from the album, a slow and passionate release of emotion; and the title song, "Brother to Brother," an exuberant exercise of the Vannelli method. The strength of both songs is in their ability to transcend the bounds of subject matter and musical technicalities. The process of controlled emotion and force is the theme of the entire work, a theme which cannot be held by a single style such as rock or jazz. It's not that this new album is bad—the music is too likable to be rejected—but it is a shame that one of rock's most insightful raconteurs must be lost for a pop star.

BROTHER TO BROTHER

52nd STREET

BILLY JOEL

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From Bucharest To Baltimore

BY STEPHEN BARR and VINAY LAL

Sergiu Comissiona, searching for greater musical and political freedom, came to the United States to take the post of conductor and music director of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. In his ten years here he has developed a third-rate organization into one of the premier orchestras in America. His main commitment is in Baltimore and he has gained a wide reputation from his work as music advisor to the American Symphony Orchestra—the orchestra that governs itself and from his stints as guest conductor with almost every major orchestra. This final segment of a two-part interview deals with his work with the Baltimore Symphony and his thoughts about Baltimore, America and life itself.

What major changes have taken place with the BSO since you have come to Baltimore to make the orchestra so respected in America?

I think it is becoming one of the very important orchestras in America. I am very proud of them because the orchestra themselves must be credited. I hope I helped them, but I think they should be credited with this enormous development. But I think, apart from this, there must be credit with things I did in Baltimore that hadn’t been done before. This is my tenth anniversary season, and I have done fifty. I have done music directing in Baltimore during my ten years. These are: five hundred fifty-four concerts, more than one hundred new works that I have done in Baltimore—never before performed over sixty American composers. I think that not only for an orchestra is this important, but the public, too, was happy. This is the future. This is America. It makes you feel that music is a very important part of life, and I think if everyone loved music they would have a better life. I think I lose my identity as a musician. And I believe still, that if everyone loved music they would have a better life. And I think, still, you need to eat properly. Like in literature. You can’t just read the magazines and papers. You have to read a good book.

Do you think an orchestra has a responsibility to the public to present contemporary works?

Yes. When you have a very fast development. We grew fast musically, but I think I had a difficult task to make records. We have a young conductors competition in Baltimore which won national attraction. And we have new instruments for the musicians coming here. Anyone who wants to buy a new instrument can get the money, and pay it back in ten years without any interest. This is very important. And most of it, more than anything, I think the orchestra achieved a sense of pride which they didn’t have before. For this I am very proud of them.

Do you think an orchestra has a responsibility to the public to present contemporary works?

Yes. I think you have to understand the music, sometimes even to enjoy it. I don’t try to reject it. If it is too noisy, yes. With the harder rock, the noise is so powerful that it is not the music, it destroys the taste. It is like eating, though. I think that I compare this kind of music with dessert, with ice cream, with soft food. You should have more normal food. You need the proteins and the vitamins, the good food. Otherwise you will destroy your organism if all you eat is soft food. I enjoy having a hot dog on the street, but I think, still, you need to eat properly. Like in literature. You can’t just read the magazines and papers. You have to read a good book.

How does life today in Romania compare with life in America, and do you feel you will ever want to go back?

I don’t have a desire now like I did have. Four years ago I visited my home, the cemetery where my father is. I saw a couple of friends. But I am an American citizen. I feel like an American citizen. I’m in my home. Probably I will have the desire to go back and I will, but my life is in America.

I have been here ten years, but I have conductor friends who have told me what it’s like. There is an enormous desire for progress. There are some very fine musicians, and there is a lot of activity. The good thing is that they are helped. There are many orchestras. They are trained. The state is paying for the music education, so they are developing a lot of musicians. There are other, very happy things. For instance they are developing conditions to retire after twenty-five years of service. So if he starts at twenty or twenty-one, at forty-six he is retired. A musician of my age—and I don’t consider myself very old—should not have to retire now. I think I am hungry to do more, but they are obliged to retire. There is no paradise on earth, for not the musician, the doctor, not for anyone.

Do you ever feel you have lost identity as a musician?

Yes. Sometimes I feel I am losing my identity as a normal person. I don’t have enough time to read friends. To go to cinema. I am losing sometimes my identity as a person, but I don’t think I lose my identity as a musician. And I believe still, that the most important thing to be in life is a human being. Even more to be a musician.

What do you think of rock music and how do you relate it to the music to which you have dedicated your life?

Like all good men, I try to understand the music, sometimes even to enjoy it. I don’t try to reject it. If it is too noisy, yes. With the harder rock, the noise is so powerful that it is not the music, it destroys the taste. It is like eating, though. I think that I compare this kind of music with dessert, with ice cream, with soft food. You should have more normal food. You need the proteins and the vitamins, the good food. Otherwise you will destroy your organism if all you eat is soft food. I enjoy having a hot dog on the street, but I think, still, you need to eat properly. Like in literature. You can’t just read the magazines and papers. You have to read a good book.

Could you explain the conflicts and causes of the strike this summer?

It is very easy. The orchestra, as I said before, was musically and also financially retarded. And the orchestra had a very fast development. We grew fast musically, but financially we grew very slow. So it was, and still is, not balanced—the artistic maturity we have now and our salaries. This was the main reason for the strike, and even with the three-year contract, the orchestra is still underpaid compared to other orchestras of our standing. We made major steps with this contract to bring the orchestra up to the same level as others, but still it is not. Certainly this represents always a danger for our development. In our lives, everyone wants to have a better life, and is tempted by better salaries of other orchestras.

At The Bijou

The African Queen—This is one of the most popular films of all time. The story is set in German East Africa during World War I. Humphrey Bogart is haya’s Oscar for his portrayal of Charlie Allnut, an unshaven, unerotic, hard-drinking skipper of a sleazy steam. The African Queen. He must face rapids, malaria, insects and German gunboats on his voyage, in addition to Rose Sayer (Katherine Hepburn) the prim sister of a missionary. Senior Class Film Series.

Notes—Ingrid Bergman, daughter of a German convicted of treason, is paid as an American agent to spy on the head of a German industrial cartel in Rio de Janeiro. She marries him, and after a period of time, she discovers that the cartell was developing the atom bomb. After passing the information on to her contact (Cary Grant), her identity is discovered by her husband (Claude Rain) and he decides to slowly poison her. Senior Class Film Series.
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POWER IN THE DARKNESS  TOM ROBINSON BAND

If you were to describe the music on this album as punk or New Wave and leave it at that, you would impose your stereo-typicalness of what this album must sound like and miss the point. The music is indeed of this genre, but the totality of the album is very different. TRB is probably the only true political protest band of the Seventies. It is not the viciousness and brutality of the music which is important in their composition; music is secondary to the lyrics. For example, TRB sings about “yer sister who can’t get an abortion” or “yer best mate getting paki-bashed, or sent down for possessing one joint of marijuana”, but they make no pretense to knowing the answer. Their goal through music is “to ease even a tiny fraction of the viciousness and brutality of the Music which is important today’s society. TRB sings about “yer sister who can’t get an abortion” or “yer best mate getting paki-bashed, or sent down for possessing one joint of marijuana”, but they make no pretense to knowing the answer. Their goal through music is “to ease even a tiny fraction of the...
Want to be Spring Fair or Orientation chairperson?

Want to propose a topic for and run the 1979 M.S.E. Symposium?

Please drop your name, phone number and box number in Bruce Smith's mailbox in the Student Council Office 2nd floor of Levering Hall by 11/14 for Spring Fair and Orientation.

Please submit your topic title and an 100 word description for voters to the same place by 11/13 for M.S.E.

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INSTRUCTIONS

Where are you at? If you can't answer that question, then there's not much sense in tackling this week's quiz, Bunkie. However, if you know where you stand, then by all means take pen in hand (or foot if you're a chimp) and give our Raffa Geography Quiz a shot (which would be the merciful thing to do).

All this reminds me (yes it does) of a conversation that two geography majors were holding the other day at the Easy Bank window. One asked, "Say, did Delaware her New Jeisey?" To which the other replied, "Idaho, but Alaska." Really, that's what they said! I heard 'em with my own two eyes.

If you're still with me, then listen up: send all quiz entries to Box 1230 or bring them to the Gatehouse by 5 p.m. Wednesday. Friends and relatives of Rand McNally are not eligible.

1. Travelling due south from Detroit, what will be the first foreign country you enter?
2. What were the two previous names of the city now known as Leningrad?
3. On what famous South Dakota peak was the climax of North By Northwest shot?
4. What is southernmost of the United States?
5. Name the earth's longest mountain chain.
6. What is the correct name of the highest peak in North America?
7. What small European country was the setting for The Mouse that Roared and The Mouse on the Moon?
8. What county line should you never cross?
9. Where may a visitor to London see the British Constitution?
10. Cairo is at the intersection of what two rivers?
11. Billy Pilgrim was taken to what planet?
12. Towards what fabled planet is Commander Adama of the Battlestar Galactica heading?
13. What is the present name of Sixth Avenue?
14. What does R.F.D. mean?
15. In what state did a famous chainsaw massacre take place?

BONUS

1. What is the importance of Haiti and where is it?
2. In what island group did Ferdinand Magellan die?
3. Into what body of water does the Dnister River empty? In what country is its mouth?