

# The Royna

Vol. LII, No. 22

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Thursday, May 1, 1969

## University-Wide Election Tomorrow

### Six Candidates Have Diverse Backgrounds

Six candidates are standing for election to the presidency of the first University-wide undergraduate government. Appearing on tomorrow's ballot are Jim Clark (Coll. '70), Paul Collinge (Coll. '71), Ron Edsforth (Coll. '70), Chris Hyland (SFS '70), Dodo Reddington (Coll. '70), and Tom Schroeter (Coll. '70).

Last week there had been some nine candidates. However, Bill Ludolph (Coll. '70) and Jimmy Ochs (Coll. '70) withdrew. John Pinto (Coll. '70) abandoned his candidacy to support Schroeter. And Hyland was almost forced to withdraw. In keeping with G Book regulations, a minimum QPI of 2.3 was required of the candidates. Hyland, whose own QPI fell short of the requirement, appealed to the election committee, composed of representatives of the present undergraduate councils. After a hearing, the committee allowed him to run.

For the first time in student government elections at Georgetown, each presidential candidate must stand for election together with a vice-presidential contender. Clark's running mate is Mark Winston (SFS '71), Collinge's is Mary Louise Campbell (N '70). Running with Edsforth is Bob

Schwetje (Coll. '70). Rufus Lusk (Coll. '71) is Hyland's running mate, and Tom Zito (Coll. '70) is Reddington's. Standing for election with Schroeter is Bill Golden (SFS '70).

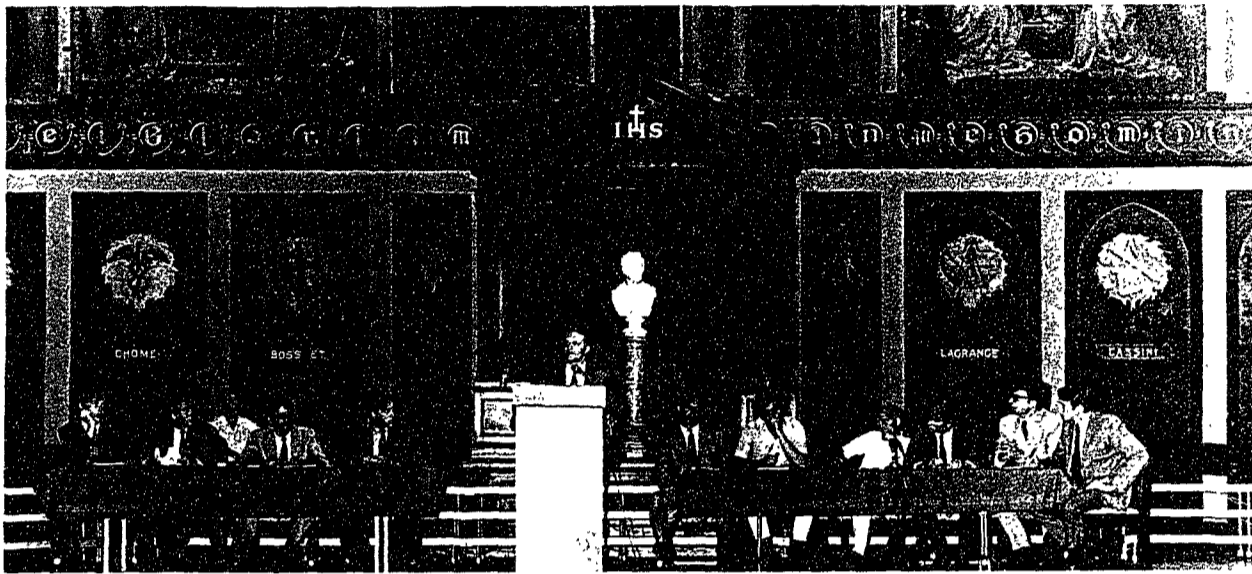
The backgrounds of the presidential candidates are fairly diverse, but their reasons for seeking the office and the issues they talk about are fairly similar.

*For full senate coverage see pages 10 and 11*

Clark, who serves on the College Student Council, and Hyland, who has never been involved in student government at Georgetown, both want to achieve a greater role for the student in the University's decision-making processes. Clark calls it "parity" and Hyland "student power." Both Clark and Schroeter, who is president for the College Class of '70, call for the abolition of ROTC's academic status, as does Hyland. Schroeter and Edsforth, who has never been involved in student government and who is a member of the track team, underscore the athletic situation at Georgetown.

Paul Collinge, however, refuses to talk about anything. When

*(Continued on page 10)*



Rhetoric became fashionable again last week as the campaign for student body president intensified. One rare occasion which brought most of the candidates together was a public debate in Gaston Hall Monday night.

### Illinois Brouhaha Brewing

## Dixon May Run For Congress

*by Charley Impaglia  
News Editor*

A near classic political brouhaha seems in the making in the state of Illinois. Its most fascinating facet is that it sets up the possibility for an all-Georgetown clash in the state's thirteenth district.

When Rep. Donald Rumsfeld was appointed on April 21 to head the Office of Economic Opportunity, it became only a matter of time before the former Georgetown law student would resign his congressional seat and thus create a vacancy, once Congress approved President Nixon's selection.

When Director for Student Activities Robert J. Dixon reached his 25th birthday April 21, he became constitutionally eligible to seek Rumsfeld's position, being a resident of the suburban Chicago district Rumsfeld represents.

Mr. Dixon has decided to actively explore his prospects for the GOP nod to contest the Rumsfeld seat, making him if nothing else, the only administrator to even consider venturing into the elective office arena and thus expanding his contribution to the educational field.

Dixon emphasized however that he would not fight for the nomination if the district or state Republican party settled upon another candidate and endorsed him. He outlines two reasons for this: 1) the party organization in the tightly run North Shore district would be almost impossible to beat, and 2) as a relative newcomer to the political scene, he feels it would be presumptuous to challenge more senior officials that the party has already blessed. "Should the party structure remain neutral, I will almost definitely stand for election," was the way he put it. "It will be a very tough uphill fight if it becomes a fight."

Mr. Dixon sees obtaining the Republican nomination as his major hurdle, a fairly safe assumption since Rumsfeld defeated his last opponent by approximately 120,000 votes, coralling some 70 percent of the vote. The district has a long tradition of Republican loyalty, to put it mildly.

Still more Georgiopolitania is involved in the contest, as Dixon's most prominent opponent in the primary is likely to be Bob Dwyer, uncle of football star John Dwyer, (Coll. '71). The elder Dwyer defeated last November for Lieu-

tenant Governor (the only Republican to lose in a state-wide GOP sweep) and like Dixon, Mr. Dwyer has yet to win an elective office.

Among the problems which have arisen in the scramble to succeed Rumsfeld is timing. Once Rumsfeld is out of the way, Illinois law calls for a special election to take place. It is possible that should Congress take speedy action on the Rumsfeld appointment, the primary could be scheduled for August. Delays would push the general election back as far as January 1970.

Dixon's decision was announced Monday night to the Rev. Edwin A. Quain, S.J., acting president, and other University personnel at a dinner for Mr. Dixon's parents at

*(Continued on page 16)*

## 'No Further Process' Slated In Prosecution Of Gonzalez

*by Bill Flynn*

The University Discipline Board, meeting April 17, dropped all charges against SDS member Emilio Gonzalez (Coll. Special Student) for his alleged misconduct in the March 13 Alioto incident. The Discipline Board ruled that the charges brought against Gonzalez were too vague and thus dismissed them without prejudice—a decision which caused widespread speculation that further, more specific charges would be drawn up by Dean of Students Charles Hartmann.

*For minority decision see page 2*

However, on Tuesday, April 29, the Rev. Edwin A. Quain, S.J., acting President of the University, officially closed the Gonzalez case with a memorandum to the administrative, faculty and student leaders of the University. The memorandum stated: "On April 28, 1969, a letter was addressed by Charles Hartmann, dean of students of Georgetown University to Emilio Gonzalez, worded as follows: 'Since charges had been brought before the University Discipline Board, were subsequently amended and later dismissed by that Board, in view of all pertinent circumstances and in response to the advice of counsel, I hereby inform you that no further process will be instituted against you relating to the incident in Gaston Hall on March 13, 1969.'"

While it was Gonzalez who re-

ceived the brunt of the attention for his March 13 Gaston Hall activities and ensuing hearing, there were two other SDS members who also fared well before the Discipline Board. Chris Murray (Coll. '69) first came before the Board on April 15 and was cleared of all charges during a stormy seven-hour session. After the Gonzalez hearing on April 17, Ed Gallaway (Coll. '69) appeared on April 22 and successfully beat three of the charges against him, only to plead guilty on the fourth—a charge of overturning the podium on the stage of Gaston Hall. Gallaway was sentenced to a one-year suspension, but since he had already

completed all of his work at Georgetown, the sentence merely postponed his graduation for one year.

The fact that the charges against Gonzalez and Murray were dismissed and that Gallaway received a relatively light sentence caused a flurry of emotion to arise, most of it against the seeming lack of action taken by the Board. Some were quick to blame Dean Hartmann for the confusion of his witnesses during the Murray hearing and for the self-defeating vague charges which he introduced in the Gonzalez hearing. However, most felt that the

*(Continued on page 6)*



The controversy swirling around the disciplining of those involved in the Alioto incident took a dramatic new turn last week as Dean of Students Charles Hartmann dropped any intention of prosecuting Emilio Gonzalez.

### Opinion On ROTC Sought In Student Referendum Friday

Not only will the political future of a great many candidates be decided in tomorrow's balloting but the future of ROTC may be hanging in the balance.

Pressure from Yard President Dan Hurson has persuaded the Election Committee to include a referendum on the ballot offering the student four choices about what ROTC's place on campus should be.

The first choice is maintenance of the status quo, i.e. giving ROTC full academic credit and all the privileges of any other course.

Proposal two would maintain ROTC as some sort of academic discipline, but reduce it to a pass-fail basis, a distinction it now enjoys only in the School of Foreign Service.

The withdrawal of academic credit from all ROTC courses and its survival only as an extra-curricular activity is what is advocated by the third proposition.

Fourthly, those who can find no

*(Continued on page 12)*



## ON OTHER CAMPUSES

A grass-devouring tractor was halted in its tracks last week by some 100 students at the University of Massachusetts in a bold attempt to stop the spread of campus construction. The students objected to the destruction of trees and campus grass for the construction of temporary storage areas for construction materials. After the erstwhile demonstrators saved the grass and halted that day's construction of a 28-story library, further concern was shown, according to *The Daily Collegian*, by 500 on-lookers who signed a petition demanding the University stop "infringing on the campus pond." The Student Senate, spotting a crucial issue when it saw one, had earlier passed a resolution declaring the pond a "demilitarized zone."

All is not happy on the normally serene campus of St. Bonaventure University, if one is to believe recent reports carried in *The Bona Venture*. A furor has arisen over denial of due process to three students expelled or suspended for alleged drug use. Some students decided to fast while others, said the paper, were "so obviously misguided as to accept the administration's actions with no qualms, like dumb jackasses in a putrid stable."

Veteran observers of the campus scene were absolutely dumbfounded this month when the legendary hero of the Chicago convention, Julian Bond of Georgia, actually appeared at one of his scheduled college speeches. The erstwhile hero, who failed to show when the GU Young Dems sponsored him, deigned to appear at the University of Portland but, *The Beacon* reports, even then he gave no prepared text, preferring to simply answer questions. "His talk was short," says the paper, "but seemed to say all Bond wanted. He was casual, slouching easily on the podium and telling it like he felt." The 29 year-old's first words upon reaching Portland, recorded suitably for posterity by *The Beacon*, were, "I left my damn rain coat in Seattle."

After concluding a successful speech at the University of Massachusetts (it seems some colleges have successful speaker programs) former Vice President Hubert Humphrey bounced in and out of a sorority party where he was such a hit that one student approached him with the comment, "Hubert, you're ok." Let's see . . . only 1286 days until Nov. 7, 1972.

*The Loretta*, which proudly bills itself as "a weekly chronicle for thinking collegians," recently named the two outstanding seniors at Saint Francis College in Loretto, Penn., as "Mr. and Mrs. Frankie." Meanwhile, a freshman hockey player was named, appropriately enough, "Frankie of the week" by the paper.

A decision appears to be nearing at Lehigh University on the vital issue of spring fraternities vis-a-vis women guests and the fast-approaching houseparty weekend. *The Brown and White*, which promises to keep one and all posted on all related developments, reported last week that Preston Parr, dean of student life, was worried that chaperone-less women in men's rooms would lead to "administration problems and possible law suits in case of accidents."

Although the shock waves appear to be now receding, excitement is still in the air at the University of Massachusetts where, according to *The Daily Collegian*, a statue known affectionately as "the bear," was pilfered from its perch atop the main door of the Union lobby. Taken during a still-unexplained five-minute blackout at 1 a.m. recently, the statue is still missing and University officials are still at a loss as to how the culprits sawed off the bolts in that time. Georgetown's John Pinto, the sheep pilferer of Fordham fame, was reportedly unavailable for comment.

Exposing inter-departmental Machiavellianisms within the housing office of the University of Maryland, *The Diamond-back* accused the dormitory czars of the College Park campus of ruling by "divine right of kings." In the April 24 issue, the paper said, "Staff members are distrustful of one another, assuming that one of his fellow workers will report every comment or move to the office."



GEORGE HOUSTON

## Scholarship Effort Lacks Support As Drive Nears End

Vocal support of the Student-to-Student scholarship drive thus far has not been translated into monetary contributions. One-hundred and seventy-seven students, approximately two percent of the undergraduate student body, have contributed to this student sponsored effort.

Student council contributions, miscellaneous donations and pledges already actualized have amounted to \$6500.

The drive will end this Sunday. According to Phil Ptacin, the chairman of the drive, "An effort is underway to encourage the rest of the student body to support the drive." Ptacin noted that off-campus students will be contacted to generate support, and representatives from the committee itself will wage a campaign within the University residence halls.

Ptacin announced that a mixer will be held in the gymnasium May 17 for the benefit of the drive.

Some members of the senior class will forego the donning of the traditional graduation gowns in their commencement ceremonies, and will contribute the cost of the gown rental to the scholarship drive.

# Discipline Board's Decision Attacked

(In this letter addressed to University Discipline Board Chairman Don Graham Stuart, three Board members [Accounting Prof. George Houston and students Eldon Hale and Dave Rupert] explain the minority position on the controversial dismissal of the charge against Emilio Gonzalez. Last week's HOYA ran the full text of the majority report and in the interest of fair play we herein present the opposition's stance.)

We write this letter with regard to the decision reached by the majority of the Georgetown University Discipline Board on Thursday, April 17. We, as members of this board, have strong objections to this decision and would like you to take note of this opinion. (Our objection centers on the Board's interpretation of its own function not on the merits of the specific case.)

We are in full agreement with you that the Discipline Board should in no way be affected by the actions of the office for student personnel. The latter's function, as we see it, is to bring the charges up before our board and hopefully allow us to decide on an impartial basis the guilt of the accused person. We should in no way feel obligated to hear any case because of pressures placed on us by that office or any member of that office. There should be no mistake that separation between these two bodies must be maintained or the Discipline Board could not begin to function as an impartial body of members of the Georgetown community. However, we feel that besides deciding the case involved, our decision should reinforce an already existing University regulation or clarify a vague or broad regulation, by the very decision we reach. This latter function, which

we believe the Board should exercise is the reason why we record this objection to the decision reached by the Board.

The *G Book* intentionally couches the regulations on student conduct in broad terms. This allows the University Discipline Board to fulfill its stated purpose:

"The purpose of the University Discipline Board is to handle cases involving serious violations of the standards of conduct expected of Georgetown male undergraduate students, as described in the student handbook" (Page 101, 1968-69 *G Book*).

It is further the responsibility of the Board to interpret what is and what is not acceptable conduct in its own judgment. We do not feel that the Board has the power or authority to alter a regulation that exists in the *G Book*, but rather to expand and more clearly define an already existing Board definition of acceptable conduct. The Board should not be considered a formal court of law, but a representative group of individuals from the University community who must help define and set acceptable modes of conduct for the community they represent.

While we respect the opinion of the majority, we wish to record our dissent to the decision of April 17, which we feel indicates a misinterpretation of the function of the University Discipline Board.



Thomas M. Brady  
Waiter

Tom Brady has been working part-time for "1789" for approximately six years, three while a student in the College and three years since. He is presently working as a part-time waiter in the Tombs. Tom was born in Minneapolis in 1943. He is married and has two sons. He graduated from Georgetown in 1966 and is presently attending Graduate School, working towards his Master's in Finance.

1789 People  
who care

## Committee Endorses 'D' License For Marty's

After what seemed to be an endless delay, the University Beer Committee at long last settled the issue of whether beer would eventually find its way into New South cafeteria. The Committee headed by Dr. John Lydgate, asst. prof. of history, recommended to the Office of the President that the "University now initiate steps leading to the procurement of a class 'D' club license for Marty's."

The reason brew in New South became so protracted an issue was the staunch opposition of Mr. Richard J. McCooey, owner-proprietor of 1789. Mr. McCooey rationalized that the intrusion of beer onto the campus would severely cripple his income and possibly endanger the very survival of 1789. McCooey, a former Yard president and long-time participant in Georgetown affairs, also strongly suggested that in allowing the beer sales the University would be violating an agreement he made in 1962 with University officials for support for his endeavor.

But the Committee obviously felt otherwise. In the resolution finally settled upon, submitted by Committee members Jerry Meunier and John Buckley, the Committee implied that the probability of '89 failing was slim, yet, to guard against this contingency, the Committee urged that "the University be aware of the possibility of an adverse financial effect upon 1789, and . . . that the University pursue aggressively such arrangements as may be practical

to insure the successful continuation of 1789."

No exact time was set for the flowing of the first draughts and the way the beer would be procured and sold was left open (although the committee provided for the establishment of a board of supervisors to oversee the license's operation). Dr. Lydgate, however, who sat on the Committee on behalf of the students, was confident that the major portion of the battle had been won and that "in our time" beer would come to New South. Lydgate projected that June would be the earliest likely target date.

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#### MAY 3

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#### MAY 4

*Emphasis on Jazz*. Walt Cooney plays the modern sounds of jazz, including selections from albums by Miles Davis, Lee Konitz and Herbie Mann. (4:30 P.M. to 6:40 P.M.)

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## Excessive Reaction?

# Fitzgerald Explains ROTC Defense

by Norm Roger

On the evening of the Military Ball, with all the aplomb reminiscent of Sir Francis Drake who finished his game of bowls before going to meet the Spanish Armada, the Rev. Thomas R. Fitzgerald, academic vice president, was seen to be engaged in a frisbie match on a New South corridor. One student was so shaken by the sight that he demanded to know why Fr. Fitzgerald wasn't "out over-reacting." A few moments later Fr. Fitzgerald departed and ensconced himself in his command post in McDonough Gymnasium.

The gymnasium, the site of the ball, resembled more a blockhouse employed for the assembly of a military high command than the location of a formal affair, with guards posted at every entrance way and patrolling the roof in order to give advance warning of any approaching assault. This was due to the fact that disruption of the event had been rumored for almost six weeks in advance.

In examining the evening in the cold light of dawn Fr. Fitzgerald, who is also the University liaison with the ROTC departments, admits that the University might indeed be guilty of the charges of overreaction, but that the ball was considered a major university event and consequently deserved to be protected. Fr. Fitzgerald said that the cooperation of both

the Air Force and Army ROTC detachments in the cancellation of the traditional military review for Military Day did play a role in the University's decision to take responsibility for the ball and the Awards ceremony earlier in the day. Fr. Fitzgerald said that the review was not an event of such significance that a massive University reaction would have been called for were there trouble, but that in good faith the University had an obligation to protect the remainder of the affairs scheduled for Military Day. Fr. Fitzgerald said that it was due to "the difficulty of preventing various forms of harassment" that it was decided to cancel the military review on

the upper field.

But the Military Ball is not the only instance of what may be termed excessive reaction. Earlier in the day several military awards were presented in the University President's office, and for several hours the north end of Healy building was closed to the world as all gates and doors were locked and a detachment of 12-14 campus policemen occupied the north end and allowed only certain individuals to enter. And the sudden closing of Ryan Administration Building and the subsequent posting of campus policemen at its doors in response to the non-materializing seizure of that edifice is already history.

## Philodemic President Wins Merrick Medal

On Tuesday, April 22, the Philodemic Society sponsored the 95th annual Merrick Medal Debate in Gaston Hall. The topic was "Resolved; That unilateral United States military intervention in the internal affairs of other nations should be prohibited." After the debate Father Davis presented the Merrick Medal to the winner, John Owen, a College senior and currently president of the Philodemic.

The debate itself was won by the negative team of Owen and Bob Thoms, a junior in the College. Their opposition was the affirmative team of John Klug, a College senior and Ken Casebeer, a College sophomore. All four were selected for participation in the debate in an election of the Philodemic Society. John Owen was the only participant who also had debated in last year's Merrick.

The Merrick has traditionally drawn outstanding judges, and this year was no exception. From the U.S. Senate, Hon. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, Hon. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri and Hon. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island were judges. From the House of Representatives there were two judges, Hon. Wayne L. Hays of Ohio and Hon. William Fitts Ryan of New York. Mr. R. Kenly Webster, deputy counsel of the Department of the Army was also a judge at the debate. The final judge was Professor George Henigan, director of debate at George Washington University, who has often judged at previous Merrick Debates.

The topic of the debate, unilateral United States military intervention, points toward the assumption that such action will lead to situations similar to what we are in now in Viet Nam and this

was the direction the debate took. The affirmative team of Klug and Casebeer tried to show that this was so, and that such interventions are very costly to America in both lives and money. The negative team of Owen and Thoms argued that such a policy would cut off all options for the government and would not differentiate between necessary interventions and foolish ones. They also argued that the disastrous effects of war are present in multilateral as well as unilateral intervention.

John Owen's major arguments revolved about the practicality of the proposal. He argued impressively that the President will continue to do as he wishes in foreign affairs regardless of any constitutional amendment or law. He showed how the constitution requires congressional approval of all wars at the present time and that this paper barrier has not prevented us from getting involved in both Korea and Viet Nam. The Merrick Medal is struck from solid gold at the United States Mint in Philadelphia and is worth nearly \$125. The front side bears the seal of the Philodemic Society and on the reverse side is the seal of Georgetown University.



**Joanne M. Corcoran**  
Cashier

Joanne M. Corcoran is the Dining Room Day Cashier for "1789." A native of Washington, D.C., Joanne now resides in Hyattsville, Maryland with her husband and two sons, Joseph and Michael, ages 3½ and 1 year. Joanne keeps busy "in her spare time" cultivating her rose garden.

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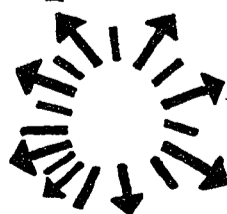
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## Editorials

# The ROTC Referendum

What with the referendum on the Reserve Officer Training Corps tomorrow, we do not think it inappropriate to repeat the views on that program originally put forward in these columns on February 13. As we said at that time, ROTC should be stripped of academic status. But as we did not say, the program should not be simply jettisoned from the campus.

To begin with, ROTC enjoys the rather dubious distinction of being a non-academic discipline with all the rights and privileges of an academic department. Many of the factors affecting the cadets' grades are decidedly non-academic, as is much of the matter taught in the classroom. Yet, if some students wish to attain commissions in the military through this program, we can see no good reason for not providing them with the opportunity, though shorn of any scholarly pretense.

There are quite a few reasons, however, why ROTC should not continue to masquerade as an academic discipline. Among the decidedly non-academic things affecting the cadets' grades are "spot reports," disclosing the burnish on one's shoes and brass and the length of one's hair at any given time. "Leadership lab," an euphemism for drill, also affects the course grade. It consists of marching up and down Kehoe Field, learning how to pivot, handle a rifle, and other related maneuvers.

The matter taught in class, the closest ROTC comes to things academic, is not quite what one would call scholarly. And yet this material is the basis for granting ROTC courses academic credit equal to that given for every course from anthropology to interpretation-and-translation. For one thing, the ROTC explanation of communism includes a series of slides which are, to put it mildly, an insult to one's intelligence. For another, junior cadets must commit to memory definitions of "raid" and "ambush." Among other topics studied in an ROTC course is the technique of encirclement, the various forms of which include hammer-and-anvil, tighten-the-noose, and fracturing-the-disk. To say that such things are in the least scholarly would be stretching the definition of scholarship, especially on the university level, a bit far.

Adding to this abuse of academics, the officers assigned to the University's ROTC program are the only teachers on campus (with the understandable exception of the physical training department's faculty) who are given professorial rank without having earned even the master's degree. Not only does ROTC violate the unwritten but fairly well-assumed rule that scholarship be pursued in the classroom but also the quite explicit regulation that faculty members with rank of instructor be doctoral candidates and assistant professors be holders of the doctoral

degree.

In contrast to these quite obvious grounds why ROTC should be stripped of academic status, only two reasons have been bandied about as to why ROTC should be run off campus altogether. The first is that such an action would demonstrate the University's objection to the Vietnam war. The second is that it would demonstrate the University's stand against the military establishment and war in general.

We believe that, if the program were to be jettisoned on these grounds, one segment of the University would be forcing a political and then a moral decision upon another segment. We believe that such a forcing down one's throat of things still open to debate is inimical to the idea of a university.

It is pretty apparent, to say the least, that not everyone on this campus or, indeed, in this country subscribes to a uniform view of the Vietnam conflict. There are hawks, and there are doves, and there are those of every shade of persuasion in between. And so, given this make-up of the community, any claim that the community has no other choice but to take an official stand on this political question and protest the war in Vietnam is surely not grounded in reality. We do not for one instant say that individuals within the community should not vigorously protest the war. We do say that they have no right to make a political decision for others who may not agree with them.

Much the same can be said about the University's taking a stand against the moral questions of the military establishment's presence on campus and of war in general. No matter what anyone claims, those questions are still open to debate, too—and the very fact that those who protest the military's presence and preach pacifism find it necessary to engage in vigorous discussion, to write letters to the editor, and to argue in any number of ways, is proof. We must always remember that this is a *university*, that in our community such questions can eventually be worked out through discussion and debate but certainly not by the arbitrary action of any one segment.

Finally, there is much to be said for the idea that a university ROTC program is the best means of insuring that liberally educated men attain leadership positions in the military. If it were not for their presence, the nation would run the very dangerous risk of an entirely in-bred military—and then we would be able to say without question that the military establishment was a problem.

We do not ask that ROTC be abolished. But we ask that it be stripped of its academic status. ROTC should simply be put in its proper place, where it can benefit those who wish to enter the military and where it can at the same time help the University benefit the military in a positive way.



## Newsbriefs

The Rev. J. T. Durkin, S.J., reminds those interested that "special religious ceremonies to honor the Virgin Mary during the month of May" will be held each weekday at 12:15 p.m. in St. William's Chapel. Fr. Durkin reassures us that "The service will not last beyond one half-hour." A plea is made for members of the College senior class to volunteer as lecturers.

Religious fervor seemed to be catching on. The Rev. John Bennett, S.J., University chaplain, conducted over the last weekend a retreat in Judaeo-Christian living and was reportedly pleased with the outcome of the event.

"An interdenominational conference on the ecumenical significance of an interesting and important contemporary phenomenon" is the way the sponsors of a seminar in "Black Church/Black Theology" explain the purpose of their program, to be held in Gaston Hall tomorrow and Friday night. \$6 per person will be charged for admission to all four of the sessions, the donating giving it that important church-going atmosphere.

Deviating a bit from the solemn tone set by those first three items, *Mask and Bauble* has revealed the remainder of its season program. *Triple Threat* (An Evening Of Original One-Acts) will endure till May 3, to be followed by "The Washington Premiere of the charming musical comedy" (to quote M&B) *The Apple Tree*. Midnite Theatre also reportedly plans to surface again.

May 11 is a must viewing day for members of the University community. WRC-TV's series on urban life will feature a panel discussion on "The Elder Generation and Juvenile Crime." The identities of two of the "elderly" participants is surprising to say the least. These two venerable denizens of Georgetown are Dean of Women Patricia Reuckel and Accounting Professor George Houston, neither of whom are ready for the shawl and rocker just yet. Their appearance comes in the wake of cooperation by the local NBC affiliate and the University to provide for the special series of five Georgetown produced programs. Rumors, however, that Miss Reuckel and Mr. Houston wish to make a career of this are, of course, highly exaggerated.

Daylight savings time caught Physical Plant unaware (as did Parent's Weekend and most other events of any importance) as clocks all around campus ran an hour slow. The Rev. T. Byron Collins, S.J., has not had his minions entirely correct the situation as some of them are afraid that the erstwhile Physical Plant director may not be in favor of the correct time.

With an eye towards the many students who find it necessary to dispose of jalopies and other such heaps they have obtained during the year, an enterprising Hoya has started a car wrecking service in which for a mere \$5 he will totally incapacitate your car and have it quietly buried in Rockville, Md. Contact Joe Crispino, 532 Copley, 337-3854, if interested.

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## Letters to the Editor . . .

### POLICE ACADEMY

To the Editor:

In recent months I have several times stated I was not aware of any connection between the University and the International Police Academy. Recent inquiries have now turned up some information.

Affiliated with the University, through the School of Languages and Linguistics, is a permanent teaching and research group called the American Language Institute. It was in existence about ten years before locating at Georgetown in 1961. It is well known throughout the United States and abroad, and its staff has published numerous tests and books which are rather widely used. When Dr. Lado proposed the affiliation, he summarized his recommendation in these words: "In short, it is a distinguished academic unit . . ."

Each year AID (Agency for International Development) offers a contract in virtue of which "the contractor shall provide special classroom instruction . . . for cer-

tain AID participants or groups of students selected by AID for non-refresher English training in the U.S." Under this contract many distinguished students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels—persons who in some instances will soon become leaders in developing nations—have acquired in the American Language Institute those skills in spoken and written English that have made it possible for them to profit from their sojourns in this country, especially as graduate students at various universities across the nation.

The contract with AID makes no specific mention of the Academy, nor is there any direct relationship between the Academy and our American Language Institute. In recent years, however, AID has sometimes included for English training some persons who are enrolled in the Academy. These individuals have been speakers of Spanish or French with minimal control of English; they have taken our program on a voluntary basis; it has been designed to enable them to function satisfactorily in everyday situations in an English-speaking environment (to ask directions, order meals, etc.).

Thus we are rendering significant assistance to groups of foreign visitors in our city. One might argue that no person whose profession is law enforcement should be permitted to enroll in English training; I would submit, however, that such an admissions policy would seem to have discriminatory overtones.

All of this may seem fairly slight, but in view of my earlier statements I am anxious to correct the record. If anyone was in any way misled by them, I apologize.

Thomas R. Fitzgerald, S.J.

### FALSE FRINGE

To the Editor:

My disenchantment with Lt. Villamana's letter rises not from his disagreement with Fr. McSorley over the existence of ROTC at Georgetown, but from his fringe attractions featuring the Bible, Jesus Christ and St. Francis Xavier—references that only serve to put him on the soapbox he told Fr. McSorley to vacate.

Please move over, Lieutenant, I think I'll get on with you for a while. I doubt very much that Fr. McSorley would have passed the man lying on the ground, beaten and robbed. The Samaritan did

bind up his wounds and did take him to the inn. Why wouldn't Fr. McSorley have done the same? There was no self defense involved in the aiding of a Jew, traditional enemy of the Samaritans. Would you have done the same for an enemy, Lieutenant? Or would you have made sure he was dead? If you must resort to the Bible, at least try to find fitting examples.

St. Francis Xavier was, in fact, a soldier. A former soldier, as you stated. He gave up the military life because he came to realize that he had been seeking the acclaim and glory that the world loves to bestow on heroes. Ultimate love for his fellow man had never occurred to him. Loyola asked him what profit a man would derive if he gained the whole world, but lost his soul. Xavier subsequently became a soldier different from the type you recognize.

Christ did lay down his life for man. Man's salvation depended on a sacrifice of atonement. Christ's death became a tragic necessity. There are many of us who believe that the death caused by the Vietnam conflict is not a necessity. And this unnecessary loss of lives is the tragedy today, Lieutenant.

If you would defend the right of self-defense, Lieutenant, you "should get off the soapbox and start dealing with facts." You might start with ROTC manuals, not the Bible.

Jim Keane  
Coll. '70

### MORAL DUTY

To the Editor:

We wish to offer a brief but sincere word of support for the presence of ROTC on our campus. We believe that this university owes to its students the convenient opportunity of serving in the ROTC. We also believe that we should share in this limited sense in the education of some of the officers of our armed forces. We hold this position for two reasons: 1) America owes its continuation as a free society to a significant extent to the armed services of our country, and 2) It is very important that the leadership of our armed forces be influenced by the type of liberally educated citizen who is normally the product of our campus. Force is sometimes necessary for the maintenance of good order and the preservation of human rights and freedoms. This necessity is unfortunate, but it is a part of the reality which we often see manifested. The ROTC should have a place at Georgetown.

Note that we are not speaking about academic credit for military science courses; this is something which must be weighed in terms of academic value and not in the "moral duty" sense in which we argue to the place on our campus for the ROTC.

Without denying that there are and have been military operations by our government from which we would wish to disassociate ourselves, overall, we believe that our military forces have been significant contributors to the welfare of humanity. Indeed, at crucial

periods of world history, they have turned the tide against forces which would suppress freedom.

Andrew J. Chiarelo  
J. A. Panuska, S.J.  
Dept. of Biology

### A CHALLENGE

To the Editor:

Students must be well trained. In our society, as in any, they represent the future and constitute the possibility for change and progress. Although well practiced in the establishment's techniques, this very establishment must demonstrate an awareness to the major ideals and opinions voiced by this group.

There is also a clear differentiation between theory and practice of this ideology that could be used as other definitions. One thing it never has been, however, is the total control over many by a few. A theoretical democracy may never be achieved, mistakes being consistent in all human endeavors, but to work for the destruction of a society that has achieved so much and condemn it for its present faults is totally unjustified.

The combination of the two terms, student and democracy, gives us a present-day organization that is representative of neither. SDS, if it was a truly interested in students or a democracy, has the capability of being a very worthwhile organization. The size and power of any student body could, with the proper leadership and incentive, accomplish formidable goals. The term apathy that is used to symbolize GU students today may be too strong a word. Possibly they could be described as a body that is just in need of the proper leadership.

In realizing the mores and environmental background of our student body, the reason for the ineffectiveness of Georgetown's SDS contingency is explainable. The importance they place on the shock value of their vocabulary is completely unappreciated by their audience. Shock may be necessary to awaken a few from their complacency or unmotivated existence. Institutional racism—an updating of the educational process—employment practices of the university—all these are, to say the least, worthwhile problems to confront. How this confrontation is approached is our present problem.

My challenge to SDS may appear overly conventional but it is to SHAPE UP. The often heard criticism that your appeal is limited not because of your goals but rather your means, rings terribly true. If you are interested in students and want a democracy, realize that you must appeal to a greater group then needs to be shocked into action. Take your research on issues—possibly to a little more on the make-up of your students, companions—and work out a more effective approach. Violence and a true revolution may be the ultimate answer to some problems, but remember the price you must pay yourself in using them prematurely is your own demise and destruction.

Doug Brown  
SBA '71

### APPALLED

To the Editor:

As a former dormitory prefect and graduate of Georgetown (J.D. '65), I was appalled to read of the reception accorded Mayor Alioto when he recently attempted to speak on the GU campus.

I have read with interest and very often with approbation about liberalizations of rules of personal conduct at GU. These were beginning during my tenure as a prefect and law student. Now I am wondering if it is not time to start going in the other direction.

Was the conduct toward Mayor Alioto that of Georgetown gentlemen? Have the students taken increased personal freedom to be equivalent to academic and political license? Freedom in matters of personal conduct is one thing; license to trample on the intellectu-

al rights of others is quite a different matter.

In the past I have been extremely proud of my ties with Georgetown and of its rational tradition. I considered myself lucky to have had the opportunity to be part of the Georgetown Community. That pride is now turning to embarrassment. I would like to know, "Just what in the hell has happened to Georgetown University?"

J. Timothy Phillips  
Assistant Professor of Law  
West Virginia University

### KEEP ROTC

To the Editor:

You might title this brief misadventure "In Defense of the Military," for I cannot refrain from responding to Father McSorley's condemnation of that body in the March 20 issue. Hopefully, my Business School students will forgive me for not having "researched" the SDS and Father McSorley, but they will remember that I put as great a stock in experience as I do in researching the authorities, at least when it comes to expressing an opinion.

My focus, therefore, is on Father McSorley's accusation of "the military" as being "professionals in violence" and part of "the military-industrial-university alliance"—who allegedly control the power in this country and perpetrate daily injustices on the poor and weak. For twenty-five years I was a part of "the military." My contemporaries included Alan Sheppard, John Glenn, Scott Carpenter, Lloyd Bucher, and the skipper of the *Thresher*. In my career I saw the evidence of the miracle of the Marshall Plan—the author of which was a General of the Army. I served and was personally acquainted with the five Admirals on the *Pueblo* Court of Inquiry. My Commander-in-Chief for eight years was Dwight Eisenhower. A respected friend was the present Commandant of the Marine Corps, Leonard Chapman. These men—all of them—are great humanitarians, just, gentle, dedicated, sensitive human beings. Does Father McSorley remember the statement of Captain Anderson of the *Nautilus* to the effect that the purpose of the nuclear submarine program was to attain a military superiority which he prayed to God he would never have to use?

These men are not violent. Nor do they deal in violence. Destruction, unfortunately, yes; but not violence, for that word connotes abuse, distortion, infringement, or profanation (look it up!). Nor do these men make the decisions that lead to destruction. That is the prerogative—in law and in fact—of the elected officials who gain office as a result of votes cast by all of us, including, I presume, Father McSorley. Thus, there is "political alternative in sight to stop (Father McSorley's) injustices." And if the Reverend Father's inter-university alliance of students devoted its energies to inundating the Congress and the Administration with letters, and to urging, by every legal means, an apathetic public to do the same—and to vote—it could and would be an effective means of showing discontent with the status quo.

Ridding the campus of the military, however, would be neither an effective means nor a viable alternative. If the military is to be led by humanitarians like Marshall, Eisenhower, Sheppard, Bucher, and Chapman, our best insurance is that they come from Georgetown and schools like it. Break the "alliance," and you may well end up with a military elite whose sole concern is destruction—or even violence. I'm sure Father McSorley would prefer no military at all, and so would I—when we can afford such a condition. Until then, let's insure ourselves against a destructive imbalance—not rush headlong toward it.

James H. Carrington  
School of Business Administration



**Jennie Patellis**  
**Head Cashier**

Jennie Patellis came to the "1789" office recently to work as our Head Cashier. Jennie is a native of Pennsylvania and now resides in Silver Spring, Maryland with her husband and three lovely daughters. Jennie likes to play the violin and to do interior decorating as a profitable hobby.

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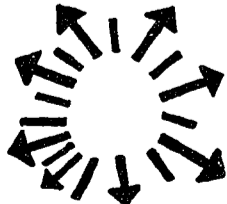
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# Fr. Quain Emphasizes Need To 'Respect Due Process'

(Continued from Page 1)

problem was a very basic one; namely the undefined role of the University Discipline Board at a time when very strict definition was necessary.

In the opinion of the minority in the Gonzalez hearing there was no quarrel with regard to the merits of the specific case; their objection centered on what it calls "the Board's interpretation of its own function." The minority, which consisted of Assistant Professor of Accounting George Houston Jr. and students Eldon Hale (Coll. '69) and Dave Rupert (Coll. '69), maintained that "besides deciding the case involved, our decision should reinforce an already existing University regulation or clarify a vague or broad regulation by the very decision we reach. This latter function which we believe the Board should exercise is the reason why we record this objection to the decision reached by the Board."

In addition to criticizing this lack of clarification, the minority went on to question the matter of civil procedure in a private University community. The minority raised the point that, "The Board should not be considered a formal court of law, but instead as a representative group of individuals from the University community who must help define and set acceptable modes of conduct for the community they represent." Because of the Board's strict adherence to formal legal procedures, the minority felt that any escape

from the murkiness of the *G Book* would be impossible.

This strict adherence to appropriate due process by the majority was also reflected in a letter from Fr. Quain to the Georgetown community released on April 29 to accompany his memorandum closing the Gonzalez case. In his letter to the "Ladies and Gentlemen of Georgetown," Fr. Quain stated that, "the University must be willing to respect appropriate due process in any action it brings against those accused of any wrong-doing. For the University to do any less would be to fall into those very errors which it claims to deplore." As the spokesman for a University which would treat its alleged offenders with such a high degree of fairness, Fr. Quain also points out the dangerous fallacy of vio-

lence and coercion as means, however exalted the ends. It is clear to him that, "the overwhelming weight of considered opinion of the students, faculty and administrators of Georgetown University not merely deplores but abhors recourse to obstruction and violence as a substitute for reason and civility."

The use of obstruction and violence as the means of student radicals has been a lifelong curiosity of the chairman of the Discipline Board, Associate Professor of Linguistics Don Graham Stuart. The author of the majority opinion, he maintains that society is faced "with a group (SDS) that has the destruction of society as its aim. We can't defend ourselves against this attack on our institutions by attacking the institutions themselves."



The Rev. Edwin Quain, S.J., Georgetown's acting President, spoke out last week on the actions of the Discipline Board, announcing the Dean of Students' decision to drop further prosecution of Emilio Gonzalez.

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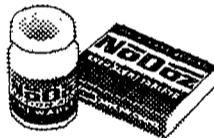
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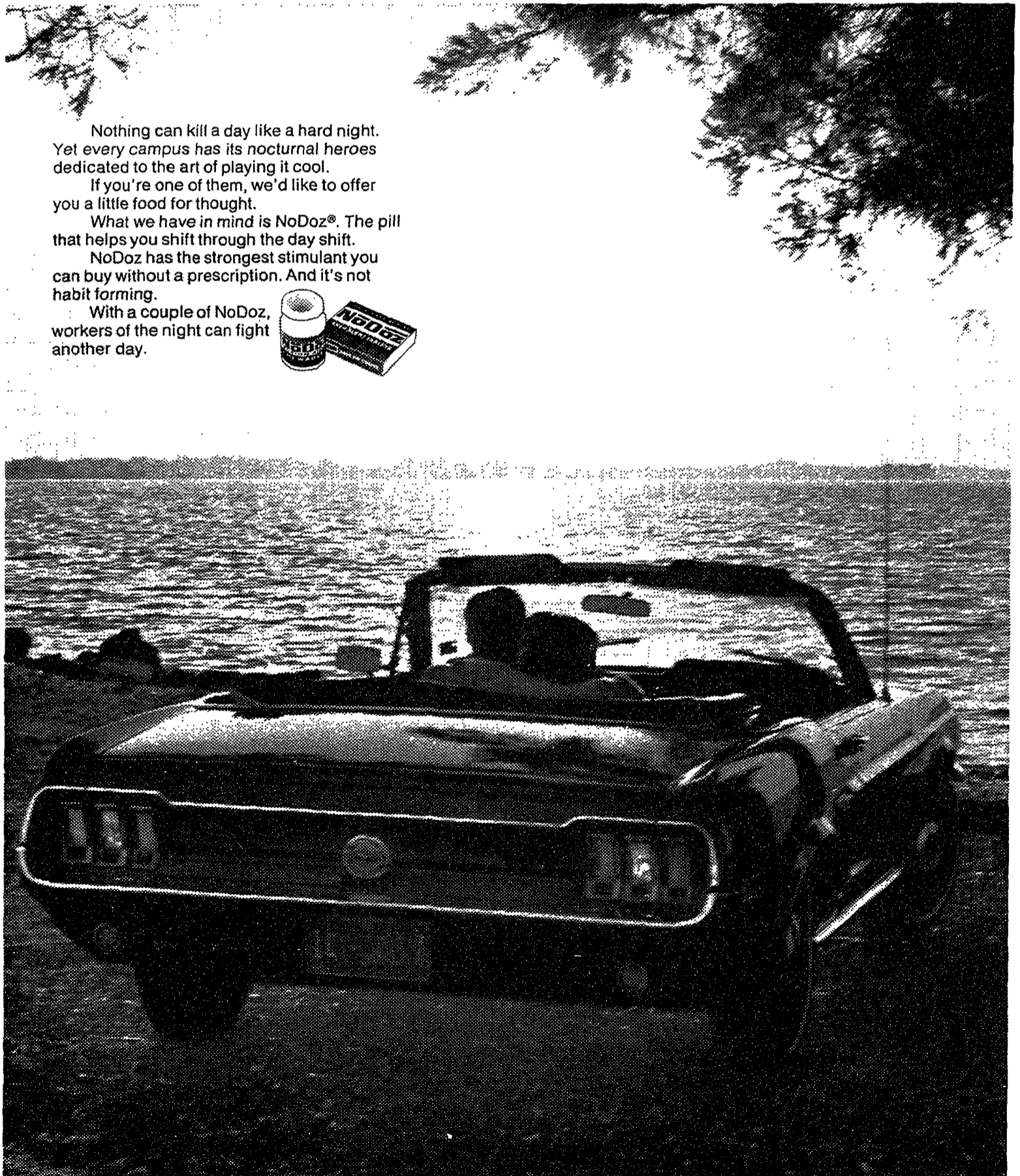
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# Letters to the Editor . . .

## RELEVANCY

To the Editor:

This spring, two major questions face the GU student body. Is student government relevant? Can GU justify its continued existence and function as a Christian institution of learning? These two questions become more urgent as students increasingly accept the facts that student government has failed miserably and that Georgetown is a racist institution which supports U.S. military aggression and economic exploitation.

Sincere efforts have been made by concerned students to bring student government to a position of power and relevance. Because of their efforts, student government at Georgetown deserves one more chance. To justify a provisional student support, the new government must adopt, as its first action, a bill demanding student representation on the Board of Directors of Georgetown University. Specifically, this bill must provide for four students to be received as non-voting members

at all future Board meetings. These students, elected at large, will safeguard student rights during the summer months. They will begin their functions as full, voting members in September.

This first action of the new student government will be the final step in institutionalizing student power at Georgetown. The actual use of that power will then depend upon the personalities and actions of the individuals involved and the situations and precedents that arise.

Having consolidated student power, at a formal level at least, the new government must then turn to the chronic problems that face Georgetown. Racism on this campus must end. Georgetown's support of militarism and neo-colonialism must stop. Change can only come, as it has always come, from pressure initiated at the student level.

If the new government fails to immediately accept these challenges, students must abandon it as a farce. Students must adopt the tactics of *ad hoc* committees and mass student action—tactics which proved effective in the School of Foreign Service crisis.

Should students, acting either through formal government or *ad hoc* committees, receive no indication from the Administration that sincere efforts are being made at reform, this university should cease to exist. If, by next September, Georgetown is not on the road to change, it is the duty of the Georgetown students to cease their participation in the function of this university and to publicize this university's shortcomings to the world.

Patrick M. Smith  
SFS '70

## BOB FRANCIS

To the Editor:

Yesterday in a varsity baseball game against American University the sports career of perhaps one of Georgetown's most gifted and certainly most dedicated athletes came to an end. It was indeed a most unfortunate occurrence in that it cut short what was to be a promising season for Georgetown's baseball captain and left-fielder, Bob Francis.

Bobby has for the past four years tirelessly labored to improve and participate in the varsity sports program here at the University. He was a starter as a freshman football player four

years ago. He has played hockey for Georgetown. He has also shown himself to be accomplished on the diamond and was batting in the cleanup spot this year with a .300 average. Bobby, the *little guy*, who had to resign the captaincy of the football team when injuries prevented him from assuming his position of halfback, saw fit to serve as an assistant coach, hoping to pass some of his experience in the backfield on to the team members. Many times Bobby would sprint from afternoon football practice down to the lower field to work out with the ball team.

Athletics, Georgetown athletics, is important to this true sportsman. Bobby is chairman of the SAC and has served quite capably in that post. His dedication to the improvement of Georgetown and its athletic program should not go unnoticed. Injuries in key seasons have prevented the true talent of this man to be shown in the record books. However to those of us who know him well you can't name a better man or a more dedicated individual.

If there is to be any award for performance and sportsmanship, any recognition for true contribution to Georgetown athletics, then Bob Francis most certainly is deserving. Look for him at the next baseball game. He will be the guy on the crutches and he won't miss a game.

Art Murphy  
Pres. Coll. '69

## THE ROBE

To the Editor:

At the risk of belaboring a point, I wish to reply to the letter of Richard E. Villamana which appeared in The HOYA issue of April 24, 1969. This letter contained a verbal ploy used frequently by the military to clothe itself in the robe of Jesus Christ. Before Lt. Villamana attempts to heal the sick and raise the dead, I would ask him to consider the following:

Jesus Christ did not die with a gun in his hand. On the contrary, he willingly gave himself up to be executed, he prayed for those who took his life. He died for all men, and not merely for those of his own race; his refusal to build an earthly kingdom through an armed revolt against the Roman oppressors of the Jewish people was largely responsible for his execution. The American soldier, or any soldier for that matter, contradicts this model. He does not give himself up to die, but rather seeks to kill other men in the process of protecting his own life. He recognizes certain of his fellow men as his "enemy."

Lt. Villamana joined the government department of Georgetown University in heaping totally un-Christian verbal abuse upon Fr. McSorley. I hope to leave the good Lieutenant alone in the gutter and avoid such invective, and so I will not express my opinion on

the morality of this country's military involvement in Southeast Asia. I will even grant that a military force is necessary to protect our people in the case of military attack. Quite apart from these considerations, however, it is evident that ROTC has no place on the American college campus. Higher education should be free of all constraints upon its objectivity, so that it may question freely all aspects of our society and seek to improve those which it finds lacking. ROTC prevents such free debate from taking place.

Joseph J. Minarik  
SFS '71

## LIFE & DEATH

To the Editor:

You printed a letter from Richard E. Villamana in which he says, "The defending of life also involves the killing of the offender. That is not the same as murder." I ask Mr. Villamana: how is it different from murder? It is done to many people, to a mass of people, many of them innocent people. It is done in the name of Armed Service. Why is it not murder? God is the Author of life according to the Christian faith; God alone has dominion over life. Has God renounced that, given it to any commander, or to any human authority? I don't believe that. Mr. Villamana says "didn't Christ lay down his life for each one of us?" That question is easy to answer. The question that has to be asked about war is, "Did Christ tell us to kill anyone?" Do we imitate Christ when we kill our fellow man? How is the taking of human life the imitation of Christ?

I do not think that we can ever consider the taking of human life to be the imitation of Christ. We believe He was God on earth; we believe He had all power. If His way of having His will done was to kill men, He could have done it. Instead He chose to suffer voluntarily; He chose to take evil upon Himself rather than inflict it on others; He chose to die Himself, not to kill others.

The difference between the conscientious objector and the soldier is not that one is a coward and the other is brave; both may be very brave. The difference is that one is willing to kill his fellow men. The conscientious objector is not. Mr. Villamana quotes Vatican II as saying, "So long as the danger of (war) persists, it will not be possible to deny governments the right of legitimate self-defense." This is certainly an accurate quote from Vatican II. It should be interpreted in context of the entire Vatican II statement on war which already has been enunciated in the beginning as a call to "evaluate war with an entirely new attitude." It is a context which is based on the solidarity of the human family, and the massive destruction power of the new weapons.

Vatican II itself has to be interpreted itself in the light of the life of Christ. His life is the example of how the Christian should act. Now in this context, it seems clear to me that the taking of human life is never legitimate. So that any defense which would be said to be legitimate and which would include that, would go against the Gospel, the message and the example of Christ.

It might also be questioned in the history of war if the taking of life has ever been any defense to man. It seems clear that in the nuclear age, the age of probable nuclear destruction of the world, it is time to stop talking about the taking of human life as useful for man's defense. I am not surprised that Mr. Villamana expresses these opinions. The Church has given him very little good example. In practice, Christians over the centuries have killed each other in the name of God, just as though they believed that the Fifth Commandment was, "Whenever the military leader commands it, God says to kill."

It has been the easy acceptance

of this bad example that has weakened the authority of the Church and has misled many sincere people who are looking to the example of Christians for light and the words of life.

I think Vatican II has corrected this, but it still unfortunately has some phrases like this which taken out of context, seem to bolster the un-Christian idea that it is all right to kill your brother.

A clear exposition of what Vatican II says is outlined in the book, *The Non-Violent Cross* by Prof. James Douglass, McMillan, 1968. Mr. Villamana ends his letter with the phrase, "Father McSorley should learn a lesson from those young men who showed the ultimate love of their fellow men by laying down their lives." I have no objection to them laying down their lives. What I consider to be wrong is that they lay down the lives of others.

Richard McSorley, S.J.

## STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

To the Editor:

In a university, as an institution primarily dedicated to learning, cooperation between teachers and students is vital. Students must have trust and confidence in their teachers, as teachers must respect the academic interests and desires of their students. Even in the most extreme situation of students in conflict with their university administration or society in general, if a close relationship is maintained between students and teachers, the educational process will be successful. If this rapport is lost, no amount of effort can bring the process to success.

In the SFS, circumstances have created a situation where the mutuality of interests between teachers and students has become tenuous if not defunct. This development in the SFS is not the result of the concerted efforts of any individual or faction within the University. It is an unfortunate side effect of sincere efforts to improve the University as a whole.


Dean Mann's structural reform is an effort to correct the situation in the SFS with a minimal disruption of the University as a whole. Students seeking the diversified education offered by the SFS can work with teachers whose primary concern is history, government or economics. However, these students must have the assurance that there are also teachers who have the students' total or final educational aims at heart. These teachers would comprise the SFS Core Faculty.

In the past two months students have convincingly demonstrated their dissatisfaction with the present situation. In their belief that the situation was the product of accident, not design, they were confident that there would be no opposition to reform. The recent, desperate efforts of some faculty members to block the reform has shaken that confidence among the students. Efforts to amass faculty support in opposition to the reform are having increasingly harmful effects.

Students and teachers are losing that mutual trust and respect so vital to successful education. Those responsible for this intolerable development should certainly be held suspect in their motives. Do they have the best interests of the University Community at heart? Do they deserve a place in the learning process that is the function of that Community?

Students and teachers must familiarize themselves with all the facts and consequences of the present issue. They must, at all costs, seek to reestablish mutual trust and respect. If the situation is not rectified, Georgetown, as well as the SFS, will cease to fulfill its purpose as an institution of learning.

Patrick M. Smith  
S.F.S. '70



**John Robinson, Jr.**  
**'89 East**

"Slim" has worked at miscellaneous jobs in '89 East for over a year and a half. He is one of nine children and came to the District and to "1789" from Montgomery, Alabama where he was born and where his family still lives.

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*who care*

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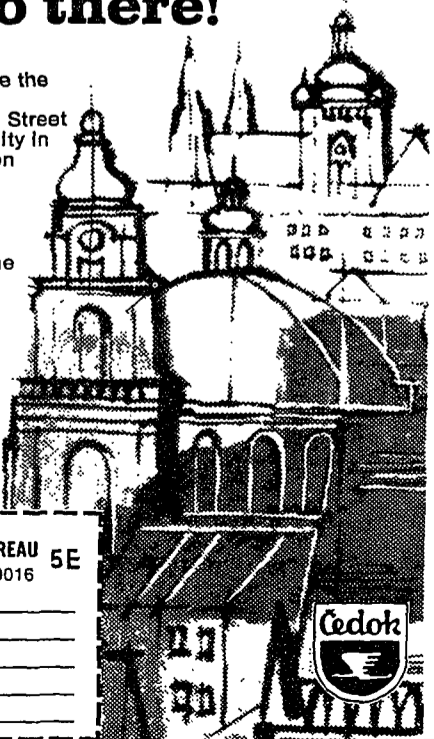
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## WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION? BUSINESSMEN DO.



Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by leading student spokesmen about business and its role in our changing society through

means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program.

Here, Arthur M. Klebanoff, a senior at Yale, who plans graduate studies and a career in government, is exchanging views with Mr. Galvin.

In the course of the Dialogue Program, Arnold Shelby, a Latin American Studies major at Tulane, also will explore issues with Mr. Galvin; as will David M. Butler, Electrical Engineering, Michigan State, and Stan Chess,

Journalism, Cornell, with Mr. Doan; similarly, Mark Bookspan, Pre-Med, Ohio State, and David G. Clark, Political Science MA candidate at Stanford, with Mr. DeYoung.

These Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.

# CLEAN HOUSE BUSINESS... EARN CAMPUS RESPECT



Arthur M. Klebanoff, Yale

Dear Mr. Galvin:

Student reaction to business is conditioned by what appears in newspapers and magazines. And what appears concerns investigations more frequently than innovations.

We read of industries with across-the-board product unreliability, and watch the nation's largest corporations attack Ralph Nader for defending the public against such frauds. Many of us have had our own bad experiences with mis-filled orders or short-lived products more expensive to repair than to replace.

We read of industries raping the countryside in the Redwood forests of California, the strip mines of Kentucky, and the oil fields of Oklahoma while preserving their malicious advantage with a peculiar and depressingly traditional brand of legislative log-rolling. We see the regulators co-opted by the regulated, and the future of an industry sacrificed to the short-run advantage of a single firm.

And we read of concerts of industries defining their own public interest, and calling it progress. Some of us have trouble seeing progress in hundred foot long trailer trucks, brand-name drugs, and supersonic airplanes and the congested airports from which they are meant to fly.

This is a college generation deeply concerned with personal honesty. To many college students business appears unreliable and destructively self-interested. Only the most positive actions by the business community can change this reaction, and create any significant degree of interest on the campus.

My question Mr. Galvin is what will business do to police itself?

Sincerely yours,

*Arthur Klebanoff*  
Arthur Klebanoff  
Government, Yale

Dear Mr. Klebanoff:

A newspaper that ran stories such as "120 Million People Committed No Murders Yesterday" . . . "Thousands of Officials Found Corruption-Free" . . . "Very Few Students Are Sex-Crazed Dope Addicts," would lose readership. Newspapers must, by definition, report the "news"—including factual occurrences, but putting emphasis on extraordinary events. Crimes, wars, and corruption, are unusual happenings, and are thus reported in our news media.

A report that a "New Drivemobile Sedan is Found Unsafe" is of greater importance to the motoring public than, say, "Fifty Makes of Autos Pass Safety Tests."

Most newspaper reports of fraudulent practices by business firms are accurate. However, newspapers are sometimes guilty of subjective interpreting and reports of entire industries with "across-the-board product unreliability" can only be described in those terms.

A single corporation (much less an entire industry) would not survive long by producing inferior goods. Competition is self-regulating for one thing, and most corporations are bound to meet certain standards specified by various trade associations and institutes. Government regulations, too, must be met, and, finally, the buying public has the last word.

Business is policing itself, Mr. Klebanoff. Consider some of the positive aspects of modern, responsible corporations while you weigh the shortcomings and malpractices. You have read of industries "raping the countryside," but apparently you haven't read reports of businesses and industries involved in conservation—an involvement in which billions of dollars are being expended, and will continue to cost many billions more.

An important conservation activity by industry is the building of huge lakes by the nation's investor-owned electric power companies. Although these water masses are essential to the companies' operations, they create valuable and much-needed reservoirs of fresh water. Power companies usually open these lakes to the public for recreational purposes. An example of this is Commonwealth Edison's latest watershed which provides the public with over 100-miles of newly reclaimed shoreline.

Lumber companies, far from "raping" our forestlands, are in fact responsible for their growth. A lumber company would

not stay in business if it did not operate on the principle of "sustained yield"—growing at least as many trees as it harvests.

Boise-Cascade Lumber Company is one of many that conducts multi-use forestry programs—the company's timber lands are open to the public for recreational purposes such as camping, fishing, hunting, hiking. Logging roads allow public access into these areas and are also invaluable in forest fire control. It is a fact that game increases in well-managed forests . . . this again is a contribution to conservation.

The National Association of Manufacturers estimates that American corporations are currently spending in excess of \$500 million annually on air pollution control research and methods. Many millions more are being poured into water pollution control by business.

Slum clearance and renovation currently claim the energies and financial resources of a number of corporations; others are working on improved sewage and garbage disposal systems.

Yes, there is some legislative "log-rolling", lobbying, and other questionable practices, just as there are some unscrupulous doctors, students who cheat, corrupt people in government, criminals roaming our streets, traitors and deserters in the Armed Forces. Like you, I believe that unethical practices in business—as well as in other fields—are intolerable.

Efforts by business to "clean house" are increasing, just as business' involvement in society's problems is more evident. Hopefully, students will be more willing in the future to examine *both* sides of the ledger before passing final judgments. If more of the brighter, talented students, with the high ideals and personal integrity that you mentioned would join business, the self-policing process that you and almost all business leaders seek, would advance more rapidly.

Sincerely,

*Robert W. Galvin*  
Robert W. Galvin  
Chairman, Motorola Inc.

# Books: Much Ado About Herman

**DEMAIN.** The story of Emil Sinclair's youth. Translated by Michael Roloff and Michael Sebeck, Bantam Books, 141 pp.

**SIDDHARTHA.** Translated by Hilda Sosner, New Directions, 153 pp.

**STEPPENWOLF.** Translated by Basil Creighton, Rinehart Editions, 218 pp.

**MAGISTER LUDI.** Translated by Mervyn Savill, Frederick Ungar, 502 pp.

Hermann Hesse died in 1962 at the age of 85. In his lifetime he had been a wanderer, an intense romantic, a pacifist, an eastern visionary, a troubled eccentric. Young Americans are now reading his novels and finding in them a reflection of today's popular ideologies and a remarkable examination of man's deepest conflicts.

Hesse's parents were pious Swabians who foresaw a respectable career for their son in the ministry, but he would not comply. In India young Hesse studied Hindu and Chinese teachings while his father served as a Pietist missionary. As a boy he had already steeped himself in the romantic literature of his native Germany, and he was determined to pursue a creative life of writing and contemplation. The adventures of his life and intricate mind are recorded in his works.

*Demian* appeared in 1919 in Germany and gained moderate popularity. It is the story of youth told by Emil Sinclair. It mirrors the boyhood of Hesse himself and explores the unconscious desire to remain a child. Guilt, pain and fear are tragically discovered when Emil falls into the iron hold of an evil boy—Kromer—who subdues his innocence by blackmail. Emil confides his doubt and consternation in a mysterious friend, Max Demian. Together they discuss the "mark of Cain." Emil is a child whose world is sketched in lines of truth and goodness until he finds them suddenly twisted. Emil's experiences of bitter disillusionment and personal fulfillment might be what we call the crisis of adolescence today. Hesse's prose is a core of lyric moments developing the fantasy world of childhood. There is a dream of joyous youth in *Demian* and a sharp awakening to the truth.

*Siddhartha*, is a searching book that spans a lifetime. It is written in a highly-individualized prophetic style and concerns Siddhartha, a young man who searches for the "Eternal" on an endless pilgrimage through his tranquil eastern homeland. His wandering leads him into a series of spiritual loyalties in which he samples self-denial, communal worship, love and material-

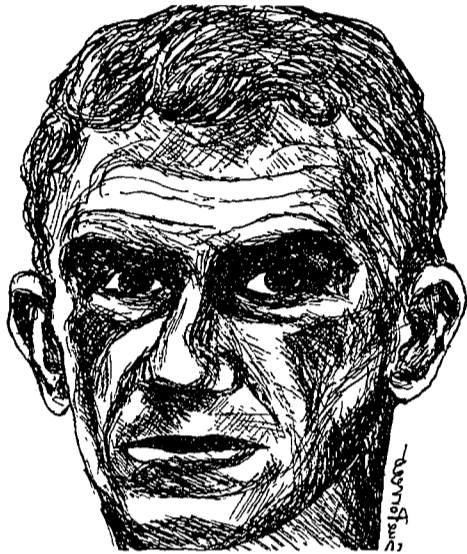
ism. Eventually he discovers the subtle mysteries within himself, and settles himself beside a whispering river to contemplate. He discovers that "it is only important to love the world." The life of meaning, Siddhartha finds, is to explore the depth of oneself, and at the same time, to explore the enormously varied roads of life. Hesse saw a vision of eastern introspection nourishing the life and progress of modern man.

Hesse's greatest struggle was with himself, with his tumultuous personality that made him psychopathic at times. In 1904, Hesse had married in hopes of transforming himself into a more stable and social man. But after a discordant and harried period of family life he was compelled to seek relief in psychoanalysis. After this he was alone again. The illumination of his feverish character is

awe of Hesse's creative genius.

*Magister Ludi* won Hesse the Nobel prize in 1946 and brought him world-wide attention but not popularity. The 500-page novel which appeared in 1945 is Hesse's last major work. The book is not of this or any time. It is chronologically set after "The Age of Digest" when all learning has evolved into a great institution symbolized by the magnificent bead game. The central figure in the book, Joseph Knecht, learns music, philosophy and language as he rises in the monastic "Order of Eastern Wayfarers," eventually to be installed in its highest office as Magister Ludi. From high in the mountains, the Castalian Order looks out onto a foreign world of unending struggle and discord.

Linguistics, learning and art are combined in a brilliant game of



Herman Hesse

best achieved in *Steppenwolf*, published in 1927. In this novel Hesse creates a wonderful character, Harry Haller, who is at once a peaceful bourgeois and a "Wolf of the Steppes." Haller, by chance, meets the mysterious Hermine, and is startled from his pallid existence by her sensuous beauty and almost supernatural perception.

From this point Haller's life is drawn into an increasingly pleasurable fantasy which culminates in a night at the magic theatre. The invitation reads—"Price For Admittance Your Mind." The players in this amazing drama may go on a hunt for automobiles, be transformed into any animal or plant, or laugh themselves to bits in a delightful suicide. Hesse emphasizes the spiritual depravity of unrestrained attachment to commerce and pleasure. *Steppenwolf* is a portrait of the middle class in negative tones and an expostulation of the virtues of individualism, but more than anything it is an original creation, an experimental novel. It fascinates the imagination and leaves one in

unlimited creation in which a player carefully selects a theme to which his opponents add deepening associations until the ingenious method has touched the very extremes of knowledge. Joseph Knecht is first seen as a small schoolboy, an orphan, whose genius destined him for the elite schools of the Order. He is well-educated as a youth and continues his quest for knowledge in far-off China and in the office of Magister Ludi. The book ends with Joseph abandoning the constricting Order and dreaming of the life he knew as a boy in the village school.

Hesse's literary odyssey was completed with *Magister Ludi*. The restrained narrative takes its strength from disciplined style and profound symbolism which did not characterize his previous novels. Hesse's other books were the poetic journals of their author, recording his inner fantasies, his unsettled life, his agonized inquiry. *Magister Ludi* shows an older Hesse more directly conscious of are and form.

Stephen Fitzgerald

## persecutions and assassinations

delusions of adequacy/charley impaglia

*The Journal* came out last week. But some important things happened as well.

The SDS gave signs of moving slightly to the right by sitting on the floor with Tom Fitzgerald, chit-chatting about how ROTC can possibly be justified by anyone except Adolph von Thadden. Instead of simply storming his office and hustling the Silver Fox down to the Quad for summarial execution (the type of action one would expect) they became almost commendable. Peace Day ensued and still SDS was intent on not giving P. John Owen and the Witchhunters any reason for more inflammatory advertisements. The assembled Fascist-baiters sat quietly on the grass and listened to all manner of people banter about barbarians in uniform, including one Jesuit who quite sickeningly slandered Richard McSorley, giving more credence to rumors of ideological fragmentation among the Gervase gang. The Peace Ball topped off the gala dawning of the end of the ROTC era and the most notable thing about that event, a sort of hard rock seminar in dissent, was that there was no notable megalomania or insanity a la Alioto.

The insanity was camping it up down at McDonough Gym meanwhile where the vicious blue D.C. meanies were crawling around guarding the Military Ball stalwarts, a ritual which celebrates ROTC's Greatest Hits (e.g., "Outstanding Junior Killer," "Least Intelligent M-15 Handler," and other coveted slots). Paranoia strikes deep and the University still shows signs of chronic insecurity and potential overreaction in the same manner that lead to Dick ("Lissen Youse Guys") Daley's fiddling while Chicago and the nation in general burned. The powers that be may yet play into the hands of the Gonzalez brigade even though it is they and not the Administration that seems to be closer to rationality. After all, police on top of the gym???

Of secondary importance to the question of "Can American education find happiness and fulfillment in fond embrace with Lewis B. Hershey?" was the unfolding expose of can Charlie Hartmann get one? The key questions of should it even be Charlie Hartmann out getting people and is there really anybody to get were subjugated. No witchhunts without warlocks. No warlocks without hearts as black as the blackest magic.

But enraged citizens of Salem and Kuzell's Krusaders notwithstanding, the cause celebre (behind why the perpetrators of *The Journal* bothered) was the anointing of the Kampus King, now slated for tomorrow.

One would think that the temptation to write about the election is irresistible. One would be wrong. In fact, this particular election is terribly resistible. There are fine candidates who have frittered away support by choosing ridiculous running mates. They are, or rather is, a sincere candidate whose ideas are fundamentally sound but who is dismissed as human Sterno. There are, or rather is, a candidate whose machine is rather nauseating in its cool hollowness. There is one contender whose defeat is a foregone conclusion unless there is an outbreak of bubonic plague on fourth Copley and in the College junior class in general. And there even was one candidate whose claim to fame was that he once swiped a sheep until he realized the shepherd block was small and in a fit of good taste withdrew. This of course is ignoring the fringe candidates including the one who represents "da guys down in da gym who play ball and lissen to rock music all night." How fringy can a fringe get?

Yet from this Marxist melange we must select someone who will whip forty-four others into line and dramatically do something positive. For if the new system (whose bureaucracy dwarfs the old) doesn't throw some quick, satisfying sops out at next years' loony freshmen and all the other apostles of anarchy they will be seceded from and pilloried and scoffed at. And with this bunch one really has little hope for next year—Charenton seems imminent!



## Music: Scattered Considerations

**GET BACK.** A 45 rpm recording by the Beatles. On the Apple label.

This record would be a fine reference point in the case for someone arguing that the Beatles are obsessed with change for its own sake. They have switched direction so often and undergone metamorphoses so casually that tracking them is harder than pinning down Everett Dirksen's political philosophy. There is really nothing wrong with this effort but there isn't much right with it either. McCartney's vocal fails here even though an almost exact duplicate succeeded in "Rocky Raccoon" and "Honey Pie." The instrumentation is reminiscent of Buck Owens and the Buckaroos. The words are, at best, terrible. Who gives a damn who Loretta is anyway? A mediocre song that one can get used to—but on such their reputation was not built.

**DON'T LET ME DOWN.** A 45 rpm recording by the Beatles. On the Apple label.

Beatle B sides are always forces to be reckoned with ("The Inner

Light," "Lady Madonna's," being the only exception to that rule). This one is highly reckonable and may in the long run become the more popular side. The Lennon singing style works perfectly; he has an excellent bluesy voice formed by many hours of staring at Yoko Ono. The record is something of a *Who's Who* in blues with a bit swiped from Jimmy Page, Nicky Hopkins, Ginger Baker, and John Mayall. The reasons no one cares about the plagiarism are twofold: it's good, and, it's them.

**LET ME.** A 45 rpm recording by Paul Revere and the Raiders. On the Columbia label.

There's something strange afoot here. Paul Revere etc. have a good record. Formerly the nation's number one group (at least until the ascension of the Monkees), the Raiders produced a lengthy series of hits, but gradually they were assured of an increasingly lower spot on the charts. Personality disputes ensued and Mark Lindsay emerged as the only thing keeping them in the top twenty

(with tunes like "Too Much Talk" and "Don't Take It So Hard"). But when "Cinderella Sunshine" was hurled at the public last fall and all of a hundred people bought it, it seemed the Raiders were ruined. They made something of a commercial comeback with "Mr. Sun, Mr. Moon" and now they're on the verge of a quality comeback with this sound. Take a bit of "Black Is Black" and a dash of "Satisfaction" and couple it with Lindsay's gravelly voice, and the resultant combination is a winner—both to the twenty year old ear and the twelve (the Raiders former but now abandoned constituency).

**GITARZAN.** A 45 rpm recording by Ray Stevens. On the Monument label.

"Mr. Businessman" goes ape in this total mess. Why anyone would buy this shrieking loon's Johnny Weismuller imitations can hardly be understood! There is not a single amusing, melodious, or even funny moment in its three minute duration. Perhaps evolution did not affect the Stevens clan.

# Presidential Candidates Set Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

asked to comment on his candidacy, he replied that he would not break his "vow of silence," previously broken only for Peace Day last Friday. Dodo Reddington, a theology major and one of the first women to be admitted to the College, was unavailable for comment.

Clark, who lives in Warren, Pa. and who was graduated from Warren High School, is an English major. At Georgetown he has been a member of the College Academic Committee and chairman of the pass-fail commission. He is also a member of the College's curriculum revision committee and the University-wide *ad hoc* committee on rank and tenure. Clark is junior class secretary and represents the Georgetown University Sodality on the College Student Council.

He is seeking the presidency because, as he puts it, "the new form of government offers a great opportunity for the students here to achieve a parity in the expression of their voice in the matter of operating their University." Clark thinks that one student body president can especially attain this.

He says, "I feel that we have a great opportunity now that we have a unified student government and one student representative, namely the president, who can represent the views of all the students, to achieve a parity of the student voice in the functioning of their University." He continues, "I feel that it is vital that the



chance to implement some of the substantive proposals brought to light in the (constitutional) convention should not be missed. Finally, I feel that there is an opportunity to augment and channel the spirit displayed by such groups outside student government as Coalition '72 and the Friends of the School of Foreign Service."

Edsforth, whose home is Mt. Vernon, N.Y. and who attended Mount St. Michael's Academy in the Bronx, is a history major. In addition to track, his interests are "history itself" and "social things."

His reasons for running are brief. Edsforth states, "First off, I think I have an important thing to say about student government and student opinion in the school. Secondly, I think I can do a better job of being president because the other candidates are what I call traditional candidates for the most part."

The "important thing" which Edsforth wants to say about student government is that it is not a "cure-all." He notes, "The candidates have overemphasized the importance of student government,

and they should realize that it isn't a cure-all. The office of president is not all-powerful, and I think it should be put in perspective."

Hyland, majoring in international trade and transportation, lives in Marblehead Neck, Mass. He prepared at the Lawrence Academy in Groton, Ecole Nouvelle de la Suisse Romande in Lausanne, and Tasis in Lugano, Switzerland. He is a founding member of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts here in Washington and worked in the McCarthy campaign. While in Lausanne, he was chairman of a World Health Organization fund-raising ball. He has also been chairman of the Palestine Refugee Relief Committee, a group whose function was brought to an end by the June war. While at Georgetown, he has hosted open dinners at which Dr. Dobriansky of Georgetown's economics department, Ambassador Timberlake, and French monetary expert Gerald Teyssier have spoken.

The major reason for Hyland's candidacy is his never having held political office on the Hilltop. He explains, "I think we're at the crossroads at Georgetown. We have a new undergraduate constitution coming into the school. At these cross-roads it calls for a completely new approach to student government." This new approach demands that "the student government should be run not as a rule of personality, as it

has been." Instead, as Hyland states, "it is utmost in our mind to be representative of the student body, to be strong but restrained." He adds, "Real student power, nevertheless, must be established. We condemn the waste and insignificance that was part of the past."

Schroeter is the only government major running for the presidency. Graduated from University of Detroit High School, he lives in Birmingham, Mich., near Detroit. He served on his class council last year and was elected class president in May. A member of the Collegiate Club and the academic committee, he participated in the freshman tutorial program. He is seeking the office because he wants to make Georgetown "a truly open university."

Schroeter states, "Georgetown must be a truly open university in the sense that the student voice is heard on all University committee whose policy influences students in any way. The community must be as open as possible. The student government must be open to students both on a group and individual basis, particularly *ad hoc* interests. It's a year of letting people speak and letting their ideas be heard."

He continues, "Bill (Golden) and I can really effect change. We can really go out and do what students are screaming about. Bill and I can really go out and do these things." Schroeter sees another task in "actualizing the new student government."

## 27 For '72: The Issue Is Student Power

No fewer than 27 members of the class of 1972 have declared their candidacy for positions in the newly-created undergraduate student senate. Tomorrow's balloting will send ten senators to next year's government. Five candidates will be chosen from each of the undergraduate schools, another five will be selected by the class on an at-large basis.

Two candidates will contest the one senate seat apportioned to the School of Business Administration. Jim Brannigan has focused his attention during the campaign to issues academic and social by nature. Brannigan favors the abolition of the ROTC program on campus, optional theology courses for undergraduate students, and a pass-fail system for some courses. A hard-line for violations of University policy and a reallocation of the student activities budget, with more resources given to GU-CAP, are other points of Brannigan's platform.

Brannigan will oppose Sherwin Root in tomorrow's balloting. Root, in a campaign statement cited the most important function of a senator to be communication. Root feels that it is "essential that the senator from the Business School remain in close contact with his constituency" to provide a liaison between the senate activities and the individual senator's jurisdiction.

College freshmen will be presented with four alternatives for representation in the legislative body of student government next year. Ed Connor, Rich Fernandez, John Mastriani, and Tom Sheeran are actively seeking the votes of their classmates.

Connor has concentrated his campaign energies on academic reform. Connor has expressed hope for programs reviewing curriculum, professors, the grading system and academic requirements.

Rick Fernandez, on the other hand, has outlined his personal objectives in securing a seat in the student senate. Investigation of student publications and a more intensive examination of University budget policies are major planks in his campaign.

"A willingness to work, openness to hear what everyone has to say, and a desire to fight honestly," are the main criterion in entering the race for student senate, according to John Mastriani. He denounced "elaborate programs and ridiculous promises," noting "they mean nothing."

Mastriani's indictments of "elaborate campaign programs" was endorsed by another candidate, Tom Sheeran. Rather, Sheeran has stressed "imagination, a mind open to new ideas, and a flexibility to change as the essential" qualifications for a senatorial candidate.

In the race for senate from the School of Languages and Linguistics, Debbie Carr and Laurie Reynolds have filed for the lone seat.

Miss Carr supports the new governmental structure unequivocally, and pledged that, if chosen by her class, she would focus her efforts toward "pulling together the classes of the University" in presenting a united front of student opinion to the administrators and faculty members of the University.

Her opponent, Laurie Reynolds, considers the "main issue facing Georgetown student government" to be the organization of the senate in harnessing and channeling student opinion. "By demanding more cultural diversity and openness in administrative policies and priorities, the senate can help gear a community oriented campus," Miss Reynolds said.

The bulk of freshman entrants into the campaign for senate have declared for the five at-large seats. Sixteen candidates will battle for the pluralities of the 1000 possible votes from the class.

Jim Carroll advocates the use of the united student government in "applying pressure upon the administration to ensure that the senate's legislation will be acted upon." Carroll denounced complacency-ridden institutions within the University framework, and denoted the belief that "the student senate can be a significant vehicle for responsible student power in these areas."

The theme of "complacency" is

also vigorously attacked by Ted Casey. He spoke during the campaign of engendering a "social conscience of our society." Casey feels that a greater awareness of problems both inherent to Georgetown and relevant to general society is plausible because of the "increased power and communication of one student senate."

Increased student participation in the administering of school policy, and subsequent curriculum reform was articulated by Alan Greenberg. Specifically, Greenberg recommends "dissociation with the unnecessary and undesirable ROTC program and the liberalization of admissions and parietal systems."

Brian Mannion has directed primary attention to the realization of the term "representative self-government." Consistently, Mannion has emphasized student leaders' responsibility to "honor the demands" of their classmates.

A more direct approach to the alumni problem, a reallocation of University resources into "relevant interests," stripping ROTC

of academic credit, and a "greater appeal" of University publications to the mainstream of the student body are the principal issues raised and discussed by Neill Scotti in his bid for the senatorial post.

Alan Silva, in announcing his candidacy, said that he would base his campaign on his experience in student government.

Silva stated that the "experiential advantage that the delegate to the constitutional convention should be contributed to the new system that needs life for viability."

The necessity of competent leaders to translate rhetoric into action is the major consideration pointed out by the candidacy of Mark Sitley. "Words and good intentions do, and have done, nothing effective unless immediate action is taken on all the things we have been complaining about," Sitley commented.

Gerry Sykes has waged his campaign based upon his belief "in the validity of the term 'responsible student power' at Georgetown." Sykes states that the senate will be "Georgetown's first and last chance to make suc-

cessful student government plausible."

The campaign statement by Jim Trudeau to The HOYA relayed the candidate's respect for next year's senate to establish "precedents in student government that will affect the future of the University." Trudeau adheres to the idea that a senator must first be responsible "to what he considers the good of the University," and secondly "to the interests of his constituency."

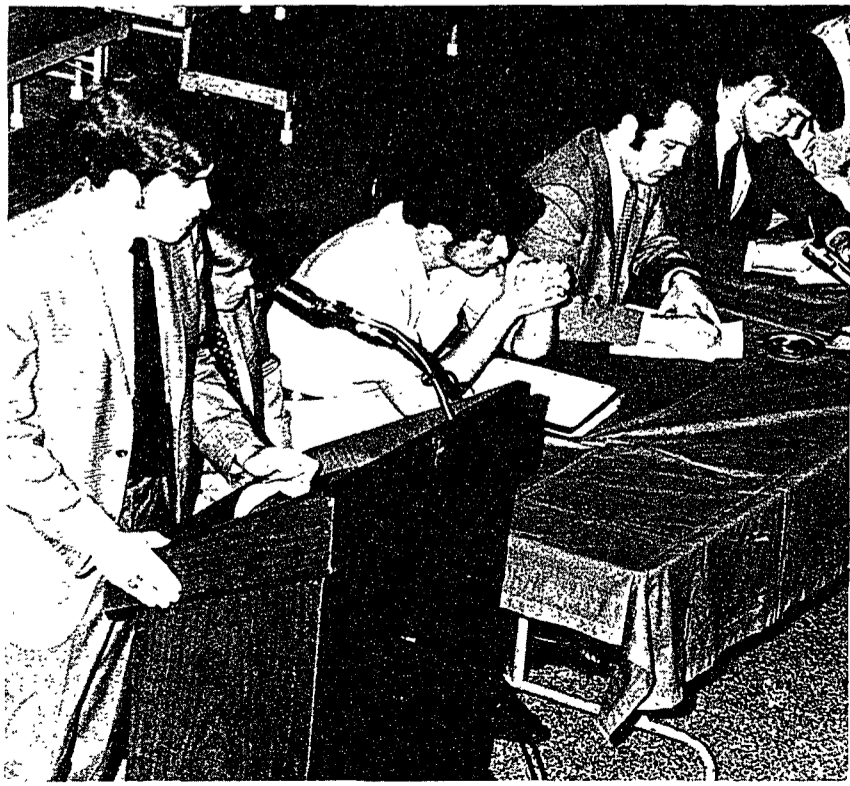
Joe Valenti voiced the conviction that the senate's primary function in its first year of existence would be to "solidify the structure created by the convention and ratified by the student suing a specific platform statement because he feels that the body." Valenti refrained from is- problems that will confront the short-termed first session of the legislative body will be basically organizational in nature.

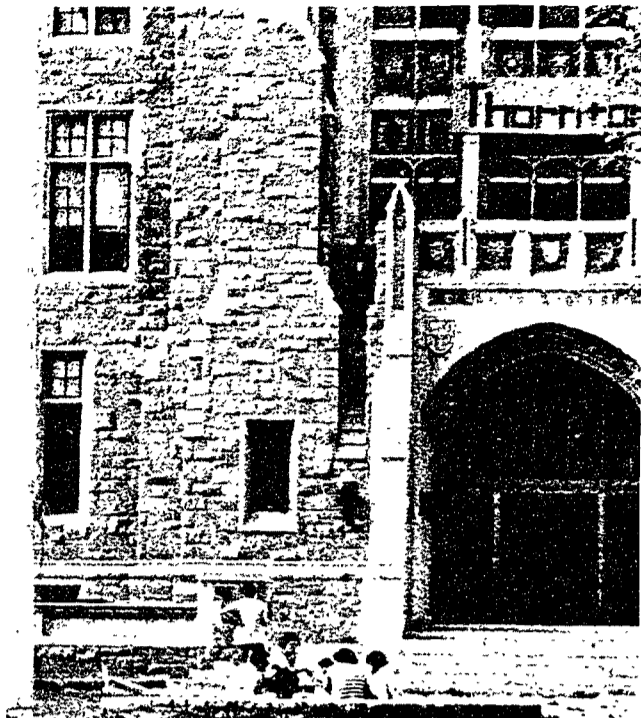
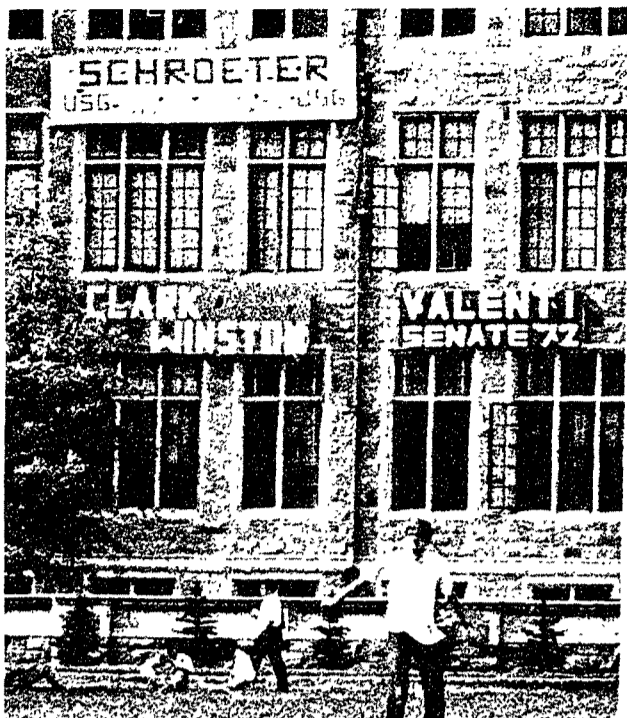
One senator will also be elected along class lines from the School of Foreign Service. Ed Hamberger, Ed McKeon, and Jim Salmon will be vying for the position.

Hamberger, in his campaign statement, attempts to strike a delicate balance between the interests of the University in entirety, and those of the individual schools. "Students must present a united front to the administration, but, by the same token, the government can not hinder the activities of the individual school."

McKeon also favors the concept of unification. He feels, "The interests of the School of Foreign Service must not be neglected nor harmed." Increased communicative ties within the university community and a greater concern for "successful social events" are also major points in McKeon's platform.

"Georgetown is suffering from a failure to involve itself in its problems and in its environment," diagnosed Jim Salmon. Salmon feels that the senate can supply unifying principles through action if this student government attempts to exercise rights of initiative and pressure their representatives into necessary action.





## SLL Has No Candidate

# Seventeen Seek Juniors' Nod

by George Condon  
Managing Editor

The junior class will be provided with little real choice in tomorrow's senate elections. Only 17 candidates are vying for the nine available positions. Even allowing for the fact that two office-seekers are fortunate enough to enjoy no opposition, the candidates have voiced remarkably similar conceptions of the new student government they hope to form.

All the candidates are agreed on the importance of strong participation by next year's seniors in the senate. All stress the importance of their elections if the new government is to spring to vigorous and long life from the paper on which it is now outlined. None express the desire to rush into constitutional amendments until the senate has been given a fair trial.

Already elected without opposition (though of course awaiting official voter certification tomorrow) are senators-to-be Jerry Meunier and Eileen Wolf who will represent the College and School of Business Administration, respectively and, they promise, respectably. The School of Languages and Linguistics—never noted for its spawning of student politicians—has been placed in the somewhat embarrassing position of having no one willing to represent it in the new senate. Not one student filed for the seat.

The representatives from the School of Foreign Service and the Nursing School will, however, be decided tomorrow when voters must choose from Carol Kilhenny and James Browne for the former seat, and Mary Lou Patterson, Ann Thomas and Sacka Jochem for the latter.

Candidates vying for the five at-large seats number ten. They are juniors Ben Danis, Tom Nealon, John Wolfe, L. J. Foley, Brian D'Arcy, Phil Cardinale, and Jim Illig, from the College; Nurse Joan Stack, and Tom DuMais and Alan Leis, from the SFS.

Meunier will find himself in familiar surroundings next year on the senate even if it is a new governing body. As student council representative from his class both freshman and junior years, Meunier has rarely been away from the student governmental arena. Other activities in his past include the vice chairmanship of the Yard's academic committee the last two years and a two year membership on the College curriculum revision committee.

He is welcoming his chance to serve on the senate to promote what he feels are the solutions to all that ails the University community. Meunier narrows those problems into four main areas: policy-making, admissions, over-extended bureaucracy, and the athletic department.

He insists that student member-

ship on the Board of Directors is more than desirable—it is "mandatory." He calls for more student voice in University affairs while acknowledging some strides have been made by the present councils. He is extremely critical of physical plant administration which he says has "expanded five-fold while the rest of the University has grown only two-fold." He demands a clear explanation of decisions. Meunier has also aimed some unkind words in the direction of an admissions office whose approach, he says, now is one of geographic distribution when "what we need is cultural diversity."

Eileen Wolf, the other winner by default, served as a freshman officer and has remained active since then. She declined comment, however, on specific issues until the election of the president is finalized.

One candidate banking heavily on his key role in the constitutional convention which turned out the new senate is Tom DuMais. Agreeing with fellow office-seeker Carol Kilhenny that "all we have now is the skeleton; we must put some flesh on it," DuMais wants to remain open-minded and does not want to rush into any quick amendments. In this opinion he is joined by all the other serious candidates.

Allan Leis also voiced a majority viewpoint when he said he was running to prove the interest of the soon-to-be senior class. "It's so very easy to say the hell with student government when you're a senior," he said heatedly, "but I hope my candidacy helps prove my interest and the interest of most of the class."

Joan Stack who has served on an untold number of committees since her 1966 arrival on the Hilltop wants to help cement the relationship of the Nursing School and the new student government with her candidacy. She maintains that "we have a lot to offer at the Nursing School." She says she came to the same conclusion that the Schroeter Commission (the study group which suggested the constitutional convention) did, "that student government was not working for the students." Joan Stack was herself an officer every year here, serving two years apprenticeship as class secretary before moving up to the class vice presidency this year.

Another former officer, Tom Nealon, is hoping to re-enter the political arena after a year's absence. Nealon, who served as freshman class vice president and was barely edged in a re-election bid, has served a year as Collegiate Club vice president. Nealon cites the importance of a good start for the new senate, but here again he is certainly not alone among the candidates harboring this concern.

Jim Illig, already well-known to

many observers of the campus scene for his daily rendition of the FEDICAB Bulletin and to others for his work as an aide to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), is hoping to gain new notoriety by election to the senate. He warns against quick changes in the constitution ("we should stick with it for a month or two at least") and future politicians ("the senate must not become a haven for politicians"). Illig is presently chairman of WGTS's board of directors.

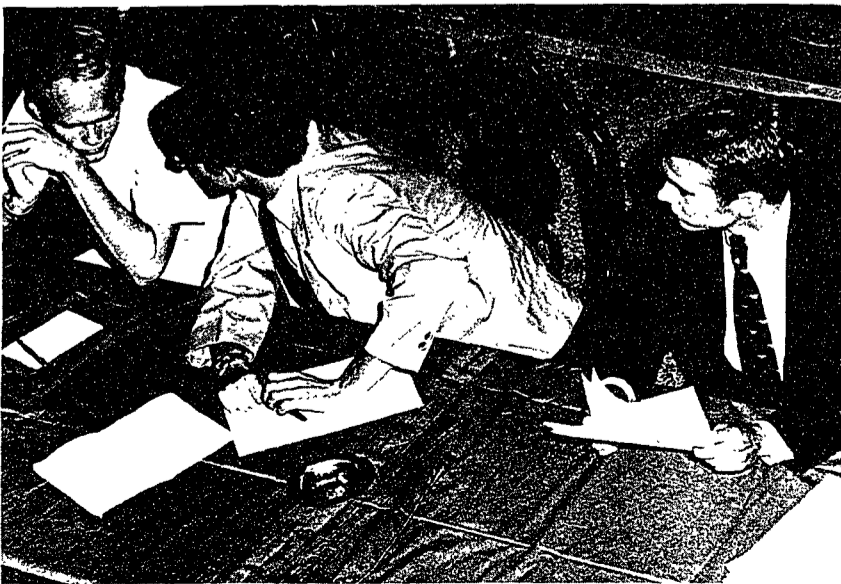
Carol Kilhenny who says her experience as a participant in the old politics (she was the last secretary of the East Campus Council) will help her in the new politics of the senate, feels the number one issue in the University is involvement, or lack of it, in the city.

Another feminine hopeful is Ann Thomas who feels strongly that the "new student government will be what we make it," thinks it important for the University to face the prospect of more campus violence.

The final candidate for the GUNS junior class senate seat is Sacka Jochem. She feels that active participation by nurses is extremely important "now that the Nursing School has been placed on equal footing with the other classes in the government." Miss Jochem also stresses the importance of social events.

Two roommates who find themselves running for the Senate also find themselves with not dissimilar philosophies. Phillip Cardinale, who describes himself as the "Harold Stassen of Georgetown," is trying to win in this, his third try at elective office. "I'm basically an egotist," he says, "and I want to find out what all the other egotists are doing at Georgetown."

His roommate, Brian D'Arcy, feels it would be "alien to my personality" to campaign with signs and the like. He claims, "I honestly don't know why I'm running and really don't know if I will win."



# Sophomore Class Yields 27 Entrants

by Ron Henry  
Rewrite Editor

Sophomores voting in their senatorial elections tomorrow will have a choice of 27 candidates. Eighteen are running for the five at-large seats available at-large, and the remaining contenders are campaigning for the seats from each of the undergraduate schools. The at-large race is drawing the most interest, as the candidates come from all sectors of the university community.

John Kelly, a former Yard member who served as president of the College class of 1971 last year, is basing his campaign on "completing measures which I advocated while a member of the Yard and which have not been completed over the last year. The idea for a student center in the basement of Healy—which I advanced during my stay on the Yard—has not been acted upon, and I intend to see it established." Kelly also commented that the SDS must be "recognized as a force that should make student leaders consider the general good over the protestations of a small and violent minority."

Dan Morrissey, a member of the College class council, hopes to be able to work "to establish more of a community atmosphere" on the Hilltop. Pledging to look into Georgetown academics, Morrissey hopes to "re-examine" both the ROTC situation and the problem of oral comprehensives over the University as a whole. "The role of the government," he said, "will be to offer new ideas, new proposals, and perhaps shake up a few people."

Regina Kelly, the only coed running for an at-large seat, emphasizes "communication" in her campaign, and hopes to infuse the student body "with the idea of getting involved instead of just sitting." Miss Kelly assumes a definite stand on the question of ROTC and its role in the University, saying, "I'd like to see ROTC remain on campus as long as there is compulsory military service. It has a place, and guys should have a choice."

Chip Murray, also a member of the College class council, hopes that the new government "will involve itself with the city." Murray will also work to improve communication between the government and its constituents. The newly formed body, he said, will be "a start to win the respect of the administration for the student body."

Steve Corrigan, who is running on the pledge of helping to form "a new type of student government with new concepts," sees the three major issues as being "the establishment of the judicial board, ROTC, and what the University does with its money."

Doug Corcoran, in explaining his platform said, "My reason for running is that I'd like to find out where the money from tuition increases is going." He noted that

he would press to obtain student membership "on all the relevant committees. Students should make up at least a third of each group."

Dave Chiles explains his goal in running for student senate as "getting the University to remove itself from the stagnancy it has gotten itself into." The vice chairman of the Georgetown Black Student Alliance, Chiles hopes to extend the University into the inner city and develop "programs of the nature that should be encompassed in our curriculum."

Ken McGrath sees the vice presidency as important to the new plan of government, and notes that the students must speak "with one voice." He said, "The University has got to become a more integral part of the community."

Running as a spokesman for "positivism," Jim Tyrrell says that he is "tired of speaking of political philosophies and getting nothing done." He emphasizes that the goal of the government must be to get the best people for the committee that will be appointed, and highlights "effective organization" as a major point in his campaign.

Foreign Service School sophomore Mike Capalette, a member of New South house council, feels "that student government has suffered from a lack of creativity. It is the job of the senate to come up with new ideas." Capalette, who notes that he has "no preconceived notions," emphasized that his goal is to keep his mind open to new ideas.

Joe Guarriello, running for the seat available in the School of Business Administration, promises to work to get the government "set up and running properly." Commenting on his candidacy, he said, "I don't see any problem areas. I see my role as senator as one of developing student responsibility and power, and to get the respect of the University administrators."

Jeanne Hancock, also running for the SBA seat, notes her goal as one of extending the school's role in the University, and adequately representing the Business School's point of view. Miss Hancock said that her goal is "to try and get people interested, and to try to get somewhere and get something accomplished."

Tom Patella, the third candidate for the Business School senatorship, bases his campaign on academics. He said, "I'm really fed up with the lousy teachers in the Business School."

Ellen Stoehr, running for her class' GUNS seat on the senate sees her role as representing the School of Nursing in the affairs of the senate and seeing that the school gets its fair share of the government's power.

Rick Sindelair, in offering his candidacy among the SFS sophomores, admits that he got into the political fray because "Jim Vaughan was running unopposed." "I have no intention of winning," he said, "the new student government is nothing more than a magnification of bureaucracy on campus."

Frank Smith, a new political face, running at-large, made a plea for activism. "To obtain the needed change it is necessary for the students to actively challenge the administration on the crucial issues affecting student life. It is vital that student interests unite behind the student government if there is to be such a challenge."

Les Luchonik in the College and Vicki Von Glahn in the School of Languages and Linguistics are both unopposed in their bids for election.

Also running in tomorrow's election are Joe Combs, Mike Mason, Ken Rhodes, Mike Thornton, George Dunn, Tim Cleary, Kevin Moynihan and Jim Vaughan.

# Class Of '72 Restructuring Freshman Orientation Week

The freshman revolution seems on the verge of securing some victory at long last. Orientation '73, the program to welcome, acquaint, and indoctrinate next year's freshman class, is being largely handled through the class of '72. Tradition has always dictated that the junior class operate the orientation program, but September 1969 will probably see that tradition slip away as so many others have.

The Orientation committee Chairman, Director for Student Activities Robert J. Dixon, gave over most of the orientation structure when this action was demanded by an *ad hoc* freshman committee.

General chairman of the student orientation committee is Joe George (SFS '72), who obtained the job simply by volunteering for it. To assist him, Joe has selected

five co-chairmen, one from each undergraduate school in the University.

The theme for Orientation '73 is "an investment in the future of Georgetown." Chairman George has already received a strong response from the freshman class and he expects that the final result will include the efforts of 300 freshmen.

In the several committee meetings so far, the general direction of the orientation program has been discussed. Initially, the committee hopes to change orientation from a primarily social event to an academic event as well. It would like to put emphasis on three main areas: orienting the freshmen to Georgetown's formal education, its social life, and its environment. In line with these hopes, the freshmen have already

formed 18 sub-committees that are organizing students to work in specific areas.

In summing up his effort, Joe George urged any interested students to help if it was at all possible. He said, "In order to make this orientation a meaningful, relevant introduction to Georgetown, the assistance of as many students as possible is essential."

Mr. Dixon has said he was pleased at the amount of enthusiasm that has been shown by the freshman class. Dixon promised to give the freshmen as much freedom as he possibly can although he must give final approval to everything suggested. He was confident however, that the freshman class could work very well along with the administration through his office for a greatly improved freshman orientation.

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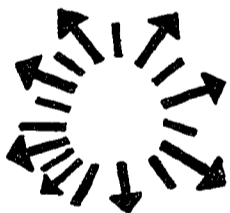
## REFERENDUM

(Continued from Page 1)

sanction for ROTC can vote for its outright abolition. Those who cast a "yes" vote on this question will be allowed to express their opinion on two other issues related solely to what could be called the abolitionist position. The first is "should the University sever all its ties to the military (i.e., 352nd Airborne, International Police Force, etc.)?" Secondly, "should the University disclose the monetary value of Defense Department research?"

Should the voters as seems likely ballot for a change in ROTC's status, Hurson and whoever is elected student body president will submit this reflection of student opinion to the Executive Committees of the affected schools, hopefully for action.

Aquarius



Hyland - Lusk

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# Yard Fades Into Georgetown History

(With elections tomorrow for the new student government, the Yard will fade into Georgetown history after 79 years of service as the College's student governing body. It is not a situation which should pass unnoticed and Mr. Robert Dixon, director for student activities accepted the task of providing a fitting written memorial. Mr. Dixon graduated from the College in 1966 and served as Yard parliamentarian in his senior year.)

A death has occurred in the Georgetown family. No one is overly saddened as the death had been anticipated. The deceased had a precocious youth, enjoyed a rugged middle-age, and lived to a full and sparkingly energetic old age. Only in the last years was a tendency to senescence apparent. But even in the last minutes of life he sent out commands and orders, requests and ideas that will forever be ranked among the highest accomplishments.

It is rather a strange thing to mourn a student government, and the tears that will be shed for the Walsh and Nursing Councils will be few in comparison to the thoughtful reflections of the friends of the Yard. Oh there is no doubt that it was a system that had to go as it had outlived its time. The days of a student government attuned to the social needs of the individual rather than the social-conscience of the individual are kaput. Concerts and dances are things of the past and the Yard left with them.

## 79 And 81

But it was a good time while it lasted and when one thinks about the 79 years and the 81 men, a government can be discerned



that has lasted longer with more continuity and less disruption than the governments of 93 nations.

To catch the spirit and to etch the mercurial change it might be best to go back to the beginning and attempt to comprehend the spirit of the founders.

One day a Georgetown fellow walked into a fruit store, picked out an apple, and asked how much it cost.

"A dollar," replied the proprietor.

"A dollar!"

"Yup, rent's high, you know."

The fellow handed him a two dollar bill and started away.

"Hey, your change," the vendor called after him.

"Ah, keep it. I forgot to tell you—I stepped on a grape when I came in."

This little story was told by Rev. Eugene T. Kenedy, S.J., who came to Georgetown as a freshman in 1894. On a recent visit to the University he said, "It was a strange Washington compared to today. The Union Station didn't exist when I arrived at the old B. & O. Newsboys shouted, 'Estar'—short for *Post-Star*. The Pennsylvania Avenue trolleys were manipulated by a man in a for-



ward car that drew behind it a trailer containing the passengers. In the winter there was no heat whatever, but the foot or two of straw on the floor kept your feet warm—if your imagination was poetic.

"Georgetown was probably never in its history rated so high in athletics as in those days. Doc White, for example, famous for striking out nine Holy Cross baseballers on 27 consecutive pitches, was one of four outstanding pitchers on the baseball team that was intercollegiate champion in 1899.

"Georgetown had a strong aristocratic flavor," Fr. Kenedy went on. Among his contemporaries were Bob Collier of *Collier's Weekly* and Fisher of Fisher bodies "One day before physics he called a fellow in New York and told him to buy some shares of a certain stock. He said he made \$20,000 in that hour." Fr. Kenedy is himself the grandson of the founder of the P. J. Kenedy Publishing Company in New York.

## Famous Families

There were Stephen Douglas's two grandsons, the Ryan boys, Alexander Stephens, whose grandfather had been vice president of the Confederacy, Conde Nast, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, whose father was in Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet, John Barrymore, and Miller of the brewing family.

One year the traditional Georgetown vs. Virginia baseball game was held up until four o'clock making it impossible for the team to catch the train back. "So one fellow hired a special train—probably cost him \$200."

"The students," Fr. Kenedy noted, "were always careful to elect a millionaire Yard President."

Conde Montrose Nast graduated in the spring before Fr. Kenedy arrived and stayed at Georgetown to receive his Masters degree in 1895. He became the first President of the Yard in 1891. "The Yard" was a pet name of the Athletic Association, a group of students who were elected to run the various teams both intramural and intercollegiate. Each team had a manager who handled the organizations affairs, scheduling, expenses, etc. Each manager was a member of the association. This group in turn elected an executive committee composed of a Jesuit sitting as President and a Vice-president and other officers drawn from the students. Nast became the first student to hold the office of president; after that a Jesuit sat as Moderator.

Conde Nast was preceded at Georgetown by his famous cousin Conde B. Pallen (A.B. '80; A.M. '83; LL.D. '96), essayist, lecturer,

editor of *Church Progress* and the *Catholic World*, a founder of the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, and author of many books.

Nast was born in New York City March 26, 1874 to William and Esther Benoist Nast. They moved to St. Louis when he was a child and he was educated in public schools there before coming to Georgetown at the age of sixteen.

## Nast And Collier

The story of Conde Nast at Georgetown is really that of Nast and Collier. Robert J. Collier, his classmate, and he dominate the annals of those years when they were here. For the American publishing industry their relationship is hardly less important.

He was head of the tennis association and manager of the basketball team, a highly responsible post considering the team's prestige. During his junior year his father died and the *College Journal* records a resolution of condolence from the class signed by its president Bob Collier. Nast succeeded Collier as class president in their senior year.

He was much admired for his virtuosity on the flute which he displayed at the musical programs frequently presented by the Glee Club, Mandolin Club, Banjo Club, and other organizations. At one such event May 22, 1894 he was the featured soloist, playing *Babilare* by Terschak. That month's *Journal* records "The flute solo by Mr. Nast, appealing as it did to the most musical audi-



ence, won him much applause." This concert was also the debut of Collier's "Blue and Gray"—*Carmen Georgiopolitanum*, our present Alma Mater, which was followed by "tremendous applause."

Both Collier and Nast were associate editors of the *Journal* and in their last year here Collier became Editor-in-Chief.

At the Seventy-Fifth Commencement that June, Nast delivered the Bachelor's Oration in the presence of Vice President Stevenson and Cardinal Gibbons. He was awarded "Distinction" both in Rational Philosophy and in Mathematics. Collier gave the class poem.

## Collier And Nast

Conde Nast stayed at Georgetown for another year studying for his Masters degree. In 1898 he returned to St. Louis where he received his LL.B. from Washington University. He practiced law in that city for a short time when his friend Collier asked him to come to New York to work on his father's *Collier's Weekly*. His talents were considerable and he rose quickly. He was advertising manager from 1900 to 1905 and business manager from 1905 to 1907. When Conde Nast took hold of the advertising at *Collier's* the total annual income from advertising was \$5,500. When he left the revenue was more than \$1,000,000. He advanced in less than a decade from an insignificant job to the general management of the business at a salary of \$40,000.

In 1904, while working for *Collier's*, he founded the Home Pattern Company with Theron Campbell and in 1907 he left *Collier's* to devote himself completely to its management. The company issued two publications, mere pattern catalogues, which contained no editorial matter and were given away by dry goods and department stores. They were entirely unable to gain advertising patronage but Nast believed that even such catalogues as these would command the attention of women because of the fashion news they contained. He set out to overcome advertisers' prejudices and succeeded in establishing the catalogues—*Quarterly Style Book* and *Monthly Style Book*—as acceptable advertising media.

In 1909 he acquired the weekly *Vogue* and immediately put into practice his belief that for the purposes of most advertisers a semi-monthly is very much preferable to a weekly. Advertising revenue and circulation increased enormously. Within two years *Vogue*, the first in the bi-weekly field, took the lead of women's publications in advertising volume.

In 1911 he organized with Isaac A. Mekeel the United Publishers

Corporation with a capital of \$7,500,000. The venture brought under one management 17 notable publishing properties including such widely known and influential publications as *Iron Age*, *Dry Goods Economist*, *The Automobile*, and *Motor Age*. In the same year he bought out *The Housekeeper* with Collier as co-publisher. As president of the Conde Nast Press he controlled *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, *House & Garden*, *Vogue Patterns*, *Glamour*, and *Hollywood Patterns*.

He was married Aug. 20, 1902 to Jeanne Clarisse Coudert of New York City, daughter of Charles Coudert. They had two children: Charles Coudert Nast and Natica Nast. His second marriage was to Leslie Foster of Lake Forest, Illinois Dec. 28, 1928.

Conde Nast died at his home in the early hours of Sept. 19, 1942.

## Hurson The Last

Conde Nast was the first and Dan Hurson is the last. Neither had planned on their particular distinctions. The 79 other men who served, including Senator Philip Hart, Haymond Reiss, Judge Duffy, Frank Keating, Bishop Guilfoyle, the ever-popular Richard McCooey, and Dan Altobello, desired to make this a better place and strove to accomplish that goal.



For many years they were unhampered by other governing bodies and for a period the President of the Yard sat in on the deliberations of the Board of Directors. The Yard was not only a term but a place of honor. It won and it commanded respect. But as ideas and ideals changed it could not cope.

The sophists conclude that finances ruined everything. That debt prevented action and that everything turned in upon itself. Others, Freshmen, contend that it was a useless instrument. To be a part of the Yard is to be derided. But these are new sensations. A mere three years ago, the co-chairmen of the 75th anniversary celebration of the Yard noted that the Yard "is a tradition of which we are truly proud and one in which we hope you will take an active part."

Perhaps it was because this wish went unfulfilled that the Yard failed. For as groups splintered and broke off, the central attraction of the Yard disappeared. It became only one voice rather than the first voice.

The Yard is gone. It appears that few care. Student government has "come of age." It must be realized that this has been possible only because of the Yard. In truth any government that can make it for 79 years and in a responsible and effective manner with a commitment not only to itself but to its constituency deserves a large modicum of praise.

To the student government that begins tomorrow the most sincere wish is one for its health and growth over a period as long and as fruitful as the Yard's.

## On Eightieth Birthday

## Scholars Honor Dr. Briefs

A 700-page book has recently been published honoring the eightieth birthday of Professor Goetz A. Briefs of Georgetown University.

*Social Responsibility* is the title of the Festschrift-book, a symposium in which 37 American and European scholars explore a theme that has characterized the long scholarly life of the honored octogenarian. The book was published by Duncker & Humblot in West Berlin.

Four colleagues and pupils of Prof. Briefs in the Georgetown Department of Economics contributed to the symposium. Prof. Josef Solterer wrote an article carrying still further his quest for invariants and proportionalities in the dynamics of economic development. In a paper entitled "Factors in East European Evolution" Prof. Cyril A. Zebot traces the fifty-year lifespan of Communist systems and suggests a comprehensive theory of the process of detotalitarianization as it has been unfolding in Eastern Europe since the Stalin-Tito break in 1948.

The Rev. Joseph Zrinyi S.J., explores the role of organized labor in the historical development of Western capitalism, which is an important element in Professor Briefs's theory of capitalist development. Dr. Oscar Eschevarria of the Inter-American Development Bank and one of the most recent Georgetown students of Prof. Goetz Briefs revisits Schum-

peter's concept of socialism and finds it wanting both on rationality and efficiency grounds.

The honored octogenarian celebrated his eightieth birthday in January, not in retirement but as an active and prolific scholar. At the end of the Festschrift book there is an 18-page bibliography of Prof. Briefs's own writings with several hundred entries, 15 of which were published in 1967-68.

Currently on sabbatical leave in Rome, Italy, where he is working on yet another book that is to crown the long span of his creative scholarly life, Prof. Briefs was honored on the occasion of his eightieth birthday in Bonn, the capital city of his native Germany, on Jan. 16. The solemn celebration of this great trilingual scholar—he has written many books, papers, and articles in German, English, and French and saw them translated into five other languages—was marked by an address by Heinrich Luebke, President of West Germany. Ludwig Erhard, the former Chancellor of West Germany, two sons of the late first postwar Chancellor of West Germany Konrad Adenauer, and about 300 of Prof. Briefs's academic colleagues and pupils and distinguished friends in government, diplomacy, business, culture, and Church were also present.

After a long professorial career in Germany, where he taught at the universities of Freiburg, Würzburg, and Berlin, Prof. Briefs came to the United States in 1934 as a victim of the incipient Nazi terror that marked him because of his liberal Christian philosophy and influence in social and economic questions.

In the United States Prof. Briefs first taught economics at the Catholic University. In 1937 he came to Georgetown, where for over thirty years he has lectured, tutored, mentored and written on the history and development of modern capitalism, a fascinating if complex field of study to which Prof. Briefs has applied his profound mastery of philosophy, theology, history, sociology, and economics.

One of Prof. Briefs's five children, Prof. Henry Briefs, is chairman of the department of Economics at Georgetown.



Herman S. Lanzi  
Assistant Manager

Herman S. Lanzi was born in 1926, in Amsterdam, New York, "along the Mohawk, between the Catskills and the Adirondacks." He is one of five children, literally born into the restaurant business (Lanzi's Restaurant, Amsterdam, New York). After being schooled in this industry by his family, he came to 1789 approximately a year ago to join his best friend, Alex Inglesse, and to cast his lot with the future of 1789.

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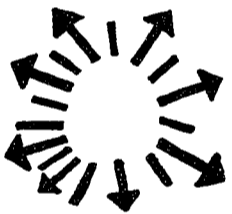
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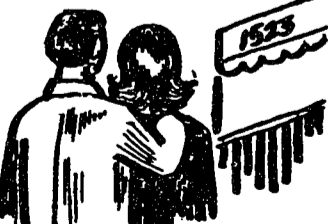


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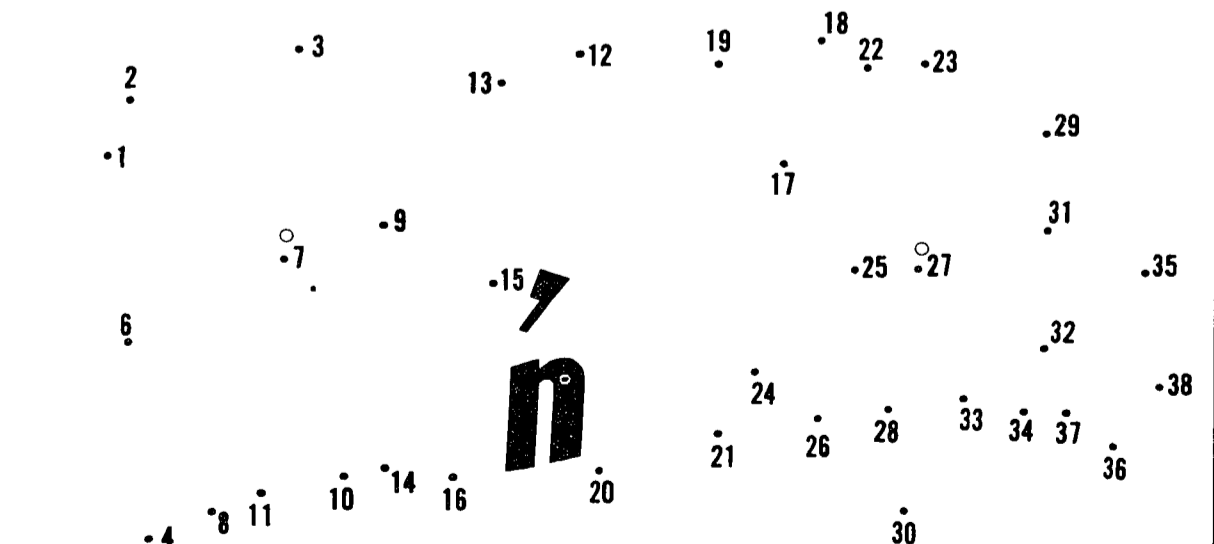
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# Student Opinion Poll Critical Of SDS

On their own initiative, these two students began an exhaustive polling of random University students to sound out their opinions on a wide variety of issues, among them SDS and ROTC. The HOYA presents the pollers' explanation of their project unedited so that its perpetrators may acquaint people with its results and possible ramifications.

by Doug Brown  
and  
Nando DeFillipo

There exists at Georgetown a voice which has been traditionally silent usually disregarded, and generally maligned. It is the voice of the student who makes up the quiet majority of the University. He is the one termed by both radical and activist as apathetic, insensitive and basically unintellectual. Yet like most cliches and generalizations these criticisms fix an image upon the average Georgetown student that simply is not true. As a result of a recent survey conducted to gauge the opinions of the Georgetown student community concerning recent issues, several pertinent indications have resulted.

The opinion poll itself was conducted under the supervision of certain members of the Sociology and Psychology departments to test the validity of certain current assumptions. The survey was directed to both on and off campus

students. Conscious efforts were made to reach a sizeable cross section of the student community. Personal information such as class, sex, QPI, and age were carefully included so as to have every group of students represented. Over 1100 questionnaires were sent out and approximately 900 students responded. In order to avoid duplication of results, poll takers were instructed to give out and collect questionnaires at the same time. Thus the statistics reported in this survey, within a certain margin of error, are consistent with the opinions of the Georgetown student community.

## Is SDS Valid?

The overwhelming majority of students on this campus reject categorically the methods employed by the SDS to achieve their ends. Perhaps the only valid truth to emerge from the accusations and counter accusations of the SDS and the Georgetown administration is that neither represents the feeling of the average student. Somewhere in the middle stands "Joe Hoya", bewildered, frustrated and disgusted by both camps which are contending for his support. However one point is absolutely clear. Violence and coercion in any shape or form does not belong at this University or any other. No matter how supposedly noble the goals of the SDS may be, a University can not succumb to their demands because

the cloud of possible violence hangs over it.

If the University does this, then it abdicates its right to instruct the students within its community. The great threat that underlines the failure of a University to justify disciplining students who participate in violent dissent, is that society will react by allowing the professional men of violence and saviors of public order to eradicate not only violent dissent, but also peaceful expression of divergent views. Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst expressed his views on dissent in the *Atlantic Monthly*. "Demonstrators interfering with others should be rounded up and put in a detention camp." Will Wilson, head of the criminal division of the Justice Department had this to say about student demonstrators in the last May issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, "I think if you could get all of them in the penitentiary you'd stop it." So when the University indicates it can not handle radical dissent within its own structure, there will be others who will do it gladly. However, their answers are instructional violence, the detention camp and the penitentiary.

Georgetown University does not deny the right of dissent or expression to any minority on this campus including the SDS. But the minority on this campus has no right to terrorize the majority of students and have their views and suggestions followed as if they were those of the majority. When students use force to stop others from exercising the basic rights they claim so loudly for themselves (such as denying Mayor Alioto freedom of expression) then they should be expelled or suspended from the University community. They belong not among scholars but in a jungle where violence is given its true measure of appreciation.

## Violence-Reform?

Some students equate violence and reform as necessary correlatives. Granted that the world as it exists necessitates in certain cases the use of violence to acquire just ends. But, Georgetown does not in any manner constitute such a case. If ideas and valid criticism can not be expressed peacefully here, then where can they be? If a forum for the exchange of concepts does not exist here, then where does it? The SDS tends to polarize every issue into black and white, right and wrong. It tends to seek simplistic solutions to social problems complex enough to confuse



men who have spent their lives seeking answers. Their ideology calls for reform by the clash of arms, not ideas. This perversion, like academic censorship, cannot be tolerated by any university.

## Hacks?

The actions of the Georgetown administration subsequent to the Alioto incident demonstrates the lack of communication which exists between the policy makers of the institution and the students. The administration is not sure where the students stand. Images of Harvard and Columbia keep running through every administrator's mind. Their compromise with the SDS by refusing protection to ROTC cadets on their military day and debacle of indecision they displayed over disciplining students in the Alioto incident were deplorable. The several hundred students who stood outside the meeting of the discipline board were for the administration, not against it. But, the administration looked upon this crowd of students as an indication of the possible radical disorder, to be perfectly blunt, between the students and administration at Georgetown, there exists no dialogue, no understanding and no respect. There must be some other alternative to the relationship which now exists between students and administration.

In theory it should be the responsibility of the student representatives to fill the vacuum of communication between student and administration. Yet, do they? If there is anyone on campus who does not represent student feeling it has to be the Georgetown politico. Repeatedly on questionnaires, students criticized present student organizations and representatives—especially Dan Hurson, president of the Yard and Don Casper, editor of The HOYA. Dan Hurson himself came up with a rather interesting remark when informed that an opinion poll was to be taken among Georgetown students. "Yes, I'd like to find out what students think." Thus it seems, that when somebody needs "Joe Hoya's" support he would like to find out what "good old Joe" is thinking. It may even surprise some people on campus—But Joe is thinking and even has some good ideas. As one student said in a returned questionnaire, "student government, despite the array of cliches to the contrary, has the potential to be a valid means for change and progress at Georgetown". However, unless student government becomes more relevant for the mass of students at this university it will continue to remain inadequate and inefficient.

A sizeable portion of the student body would like to participate in constructive programs. Yet, most of them do not participate and for this fact they are

labeled insensitive and ignorant. Well, most students do not become involved because they lack time, not sensitivity. An average student trying to maintain a strong QPI can not become too much involved in extra-curricular activities. Thus involvement is delegated to campus politicians and the SDS. Yet, is it not possible to place some extra-curricular activities into the curriculum? Why not give two academic curriculum credits on a pass-fail system for GUCAP? How about expanding our sociology department to include ghetto work as well as the usual class room text material? Instead of three credits give four credits for this program. If the University can allow ROTC academic credit, it can allow these other activities academic credit also. After all, social involvement in the community is just as important as learning how to handle an M-1 rifle. By instituting such changes Georgetown will not be forcing participation upon the student, but solely making it easier for those students who desire to participate.

As for their academic credit these social action programs would only be usable for over all graduation requirements. Will the intellectual atmosphere of Georgetown be effected by giving credit for ghetto work? Stanford gives two credits a semester for learning how to play golf. The answer is clearly evident.

## The Urban Crisis

The real danger to America's survival lies not in South East Asia but in the urban community. Georgetown exists, in a community that exemplifies urban social ills and as a consequence has a unique opportunity to aid in constructive reform of the inner city. At Georgetown there exists a "free university" open to all students at night. Instead of giving courses in wine tasting and guitar playing, how about some courses in rent, contract and basic constitutional law? Blacks of the ghetto are exploited everyday because they are ignorant of their rights. Make the free university a work shop for the solving of urban ills. What can be more meaningful than such a program? Wendell Phillips said it less than a hundred years ago, "The duty of a scholar in a republic is to educate the people." This is the duty which Georgetown can not evade.

Preliminary results are shown to the left. Due to the fact that only a few students were involved in the organizing, distribution, collection, and tabulation of this poll, an in-depth analysis has not been done. The wealth of information in a total breakdown of the results could be of interest to our campus "politicos," administrators, or any concerned party. All information will be made available on request.



1. Do you feel that punitive action should be taken against Georgetown students involved in the Alioto incident?

YES 79% NO 13% NO OPINION 7%

2. Do you feel that the news media is fair in its portrayal of SDS as an organization whose sole objective is the destruction of present-day systems?

YES 34% NO 53% NO OPINION 12%

3. Can SDS provide the needed leadership in bringing about constructive reform in our society?

YES 5% NO 80% NO OPINION 15%

4. Do you feel ROTC should be abolished as an academic credit at Georgetown?

YES 53% NO 35% NO OPINION 11%

5. Are you interested in actively participating in a program to change the Georgetown atmosphere in any way?

YES 78% NO 15% NO OPINION 7%

6. Are you involved in any such program now?

YES 20% NO 80%

7. If no, WHY—Because of—(a) No interest 4%, (b) Lack of time 35%, (c) Opinions not recognized 2%, (d) Dislike of present organizations 18%, (e) Education Now Involvement later 12%



Delicatessen owner Isidore Feldman announced that he was leaving the lucrative field he previously made his fortune in—feeding rich Hoyas.

## Isidore Feldman Bids Adieu To Georgetown

The year 1969 has, thus far, been an unfortunate one for tradition at Georgetown, what with the termination of such seemingly eternal institutions as the Yard and the previously all-male College. In the midst of these, however, one tradition has passed into oblivion virtually unnoticed.

Yesterday, when Isidore Feldman, of Feldman's Market closed his store as he has for the past 38 years, he did so for the last time. Mr. Feldman, whose establishment at 35th and O Street has seen many a Hoya come and go, has retired from business and begun a vacation in Florida.

Reflecting back over the changes he has witnessed during his years in the Georgetown area, Mr. Feldman was quick to point out the noticeable decrease of the area's Negro population as among the

most evident. "They were nice people," he stated, while noting that he enjoyed his most recent customers just as well.

One patron that he was not particularly fond of was the one who held scissors to his throat and robbed him of about \$500, just two years ago. Isidore Feldman can vividly recount the events of that day.

Mr. Feldman, recalling the early days of his business when coffee just 35¢ per pound compared to today's \$1, suggested that there has been a vast change in students. He noted that some students today "look like animals," and that at times, he cannot tell the "difference between the boys and the girls." When asked his opinion on recent campus demonstrators, he wryly commented, "I'd put them in jail."

## Dixon Might Enter Congressional Race

(Continued from Page 1)  
1789. Simultaneously, Dixon's friends at home released announcements to the media that he was a potential candidate.

The quasi-testimonial to Fr. Quain was also held for the purpose of revealing to the acting president that the Dixons were donating a portrait of Fr. Quain to the University to be placed in the Hall of Presidents.

Dixon argued that it really doesn't matter if he wins or loses (he estimates the chances against him at about 85-15), believing as he does that the running alone is a valuable enough experience for those who wish to serve. "You can't accomplish anything in politics unless you pursue elective office," he explained.

Should the student activities director eventually find himself in the race, he would most likely focus on four main areas of discussion. The first is the situation in colleges today, a subject he would of course have little difficulty in summing up, defending, and offering critiques of, even to the most conservative North Shore audience, and there could be many of those.

Receiving secondary emphasis would be the unique ties to the international finance community that the Chicago North Shore has.

Local issues would be important but grave crises such as whether or not the shade trees would be removed from Lake Forest are primarily compelling to those to whom, for example, Loyola Academy is not so much an alien invading force but a tolerable evil close at hand.

Youth is not an issue in itself but it gains some significance since Dixon wishes to wage a

McCarthyesque campaign ("except mine will be positive").

He doubts his tender age (at least for Congressmen) will be a serious drawback. "The district has a habit of electing younger candidates. Rep. Rumsfeld was only 28 when he first won."

If and when the primary becomes open, Dixon will take a leave of absence from the University and, if defeated, will still retain the option of continuing his career at Georgetown. If elected, he will be ending a period of service to the University that began in September of 1962 when he registered as a freshman in the College and stretched over a great deal of heavy involvement in all manner of student activities.

Dixon graduated in 1966 and obtained a Masters Degree in political science (with emphasis upon electoral processes) soon after. His first post at Georgetown was as executive assistant to the College dean. He was elevated to the activities job in September of 1968.

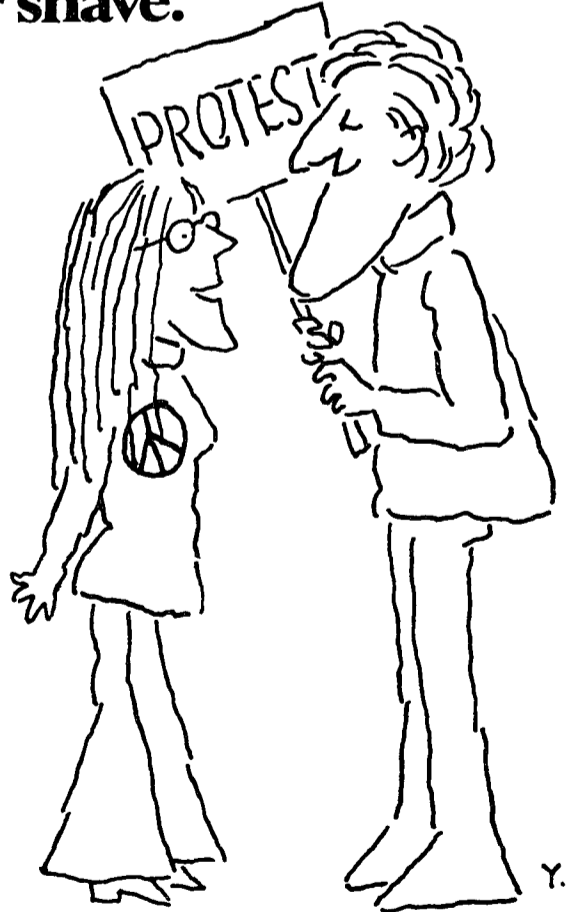


Peter Conathan  
Waiter

Peter, 20, and a junior majoring in Economics in the College, follows in his brother John's footsteps here at 1789. He, like all student employees, has worked from carparker and assistant bartender to waiter in the Tombs. If he continues to follow his brother, after graduation he'll end up in O.C.S. with the Navy.

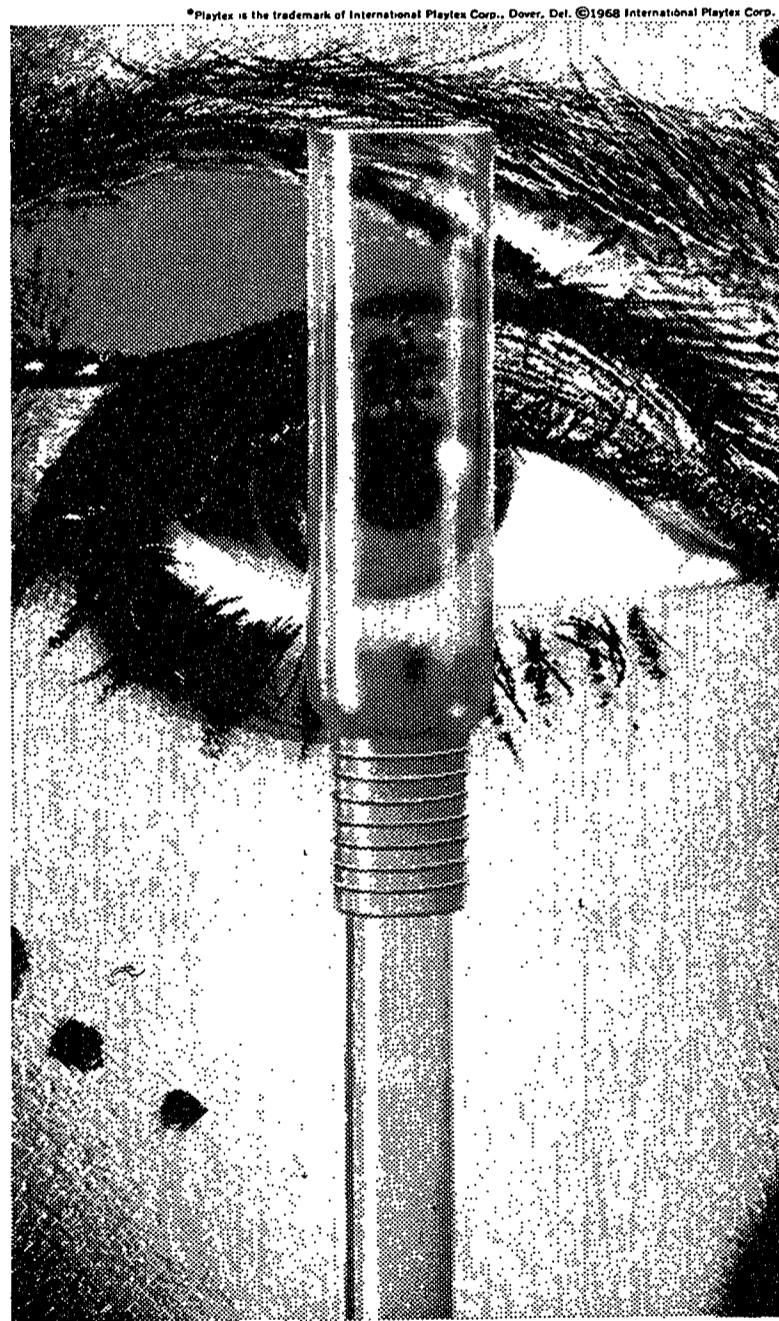
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Kathy Allen, Georgetown Woman Athlete of the Year, was honored along with many other outstanding Hoyette athletes at the annual Women's Athletic Association Banquet held last Tuesday.

# Freshman's Training Works; Finishes Boston's Marathon

Joe Haertel, a freshman math major in the College, successfully completed the Boston Marathon April 21. Haertel, who ran on the Hoya track team until it was disbanded, came in 423rd out of 1152 runners with a time of three hours, 37 minutes in the grueling race of 26 miles, 385 yards. The freshman said that he ran the marathon "just to see if he could finish."

Haertel started training for the race Jan. 1, and started an intensive training period April 1. He said, "During my intensive program, I would have a 20-mile run one day, then three days of light running. I found that I did not really have to work on my wind, but I had to get my legs used to three or four hours of work. I did most of my training along Route 50 in Virginia." Haertel said that he ran one practice marathon two weeks before the Boston event. "It was a 27 mile run," he declared, and I broke four hours by only two seconds."

On the day of the race, Haertel felt that he was ready. The race was scheduled to start at noon, and by 11:45 everybody was on the starting line. The favorites were placed in the front of the line and everyone else filled in behind them. Haertel was about 30 yards behind the real starting line.

When the gun went off, he couldn't move because the runners were packed too tightly.

Haertel explained that everyone was strung out after about 15 miles. "At first, I was worried about breaking four hours," he said, "but I stopped worrying after I covered the first 18 miles in two hours." The Hoya runner originally planned to rest after 19 miles, right before the famous Boston Marathon hill, but he decided not to when he saw that no one else was resting. As it turned out, Haertel ended up running the whole race without stopping. He covered the hill and then came to the worst part of the race for him, the last three miles on Beacon Street in Boston.

After running 26 miles, Haertel finished by sprinting with another runner the last 100 yards of the race. Haertel beat him and recorded a time of three hours, 37 minutes far better than he expected. All the freshman could say after the race was "I just don't believe it." However, he was disappointed that there were only two showers at the finish line for all the runners. But nonetheless Haertel was impressed by the thousands of people all along the way cheering and distributing water, oranges, and Gatorade. He remarked, "I must have drunk

two quarts of water during the race."

The ambitious trackman asserted, "I looked forward to it for a long time. It was a fascinating and exhausting experience but I really enjoyed it. I think anyone who wanted to do it, could."

Haertel hopes to run in similar marathons in New York City this May and August. He also plans on running in Boston next year. Concerning the track situation this year at Georgetown, Haertel said, "It was an unfortunate incident, but hopefully it was for the better. I'd like to run for the team when it starts again next fall."

## CREW

(Continued from Page 20)

consequently defeated Marietta by the largest margin of the day, approximately ten lengths.

The lightweight crews, rowing into a strong headwind on the Schuylkill in Philadelphia dropped four races to Penn and Princeton. The powerful Pennsylvania crew, rowing on its home course, lost only the second frosh race to Princeton.

Georgetown's varsity lightweights, rowing after a switch in lineups which resulted in the purge of all three seniors from its varsity boat, trailed as Penn and Princeton fought a close race. Penn passed Princeton in a final uproot, to win by one length.

The junior varsity lightweights, in the closest race of the day, could not overtake either opponent. The margin of victory was only two seconds, as Penn won an exciting race.

The first freshman lightweight crew also finished third in their race although they rowed the fastest race of any Georgetown crew. Unfortunately, they couldn't overtake the equally outstanding Penn and Princeton frosh, who finished in that order.

The second frosh, rowing on guts alone, lost to Princeton and Penn. The frosh could not get moving and finished a discouraging third.

This Saturday the heavyweights co-host the D.C. area regatta here.



1. Pipe broken?

No, I'm trying to find where I stashed some dough.



2. That's where you keep your money?

Sometimes I put it in the flower pot.



3. What's wrong with the bank?

I'd only take it right out again.



4. But that's what you're doing now.

Not quite. The beauty of my system is that I usually can't find where I put it.



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## Experiment In Journalism

One of the major issues on campus this year has been the quality and relevance of campus publications. In an effort to improve the publications, *Ye Domesday Booke* wishes to attempt an experiment next year in which we would offer the book to a student or anyone else on a subscription basis only. By this we mean that a person within the first two months of next fall would order a book for himself at an approximate cost of \$10 per copy. If someone should fail to order a book and should decide that he wants one come May, he would be able to purchase one for approximately \$15 until the supply has been depleted.

Of course, as a result of this experiment, a student would be paying more for a book since the student activities fee could not be reduced as yet. However, if the experiment should prove successful, this being determined by how many would subscribe, the other publications would most likely begin operating their organizations under this new method, which should result in a cut of the activities fees.

As for the advantages of this system, the biggest is that the editors would receive financial compensation because the publications would now be run on a profit basis. Therefore, since the editors would now be remunerated for their labors, they would be forced to put out a high quality publication in order to keep up its subscriptions. Also, by paying the editors, more competent students would want to work for a publication due to the money factor involved. This too would result in a higher quality publication as can easily be seen. It is worth noting that practically all of the well known campus publications of other universities (ie. Ivy League) have utilized this method for years. It has proven to be an excellent means, if not the best, for insuring outstanding campus journalism.

Therefore, *Ye Domesday Booke* wants to know your opinion in order to see if such a system could work here at Georgetown. Please take a minute and check "yes" or "no" for this proposal in the block provided and send the form care of campus mail or deliver it personally to *Ye Domesday Booke* Office, Basement of Nevils.

Thank you!

The introduction to this year's book is totally new and different! Take time out and read it when the books are distributed. Contracted delivery date: May 13.

Yes .....

No .....

# Athletic Board: 'Impotent Flop'

by Russ Gaspar

The Georgetown University Athletic Board has come under fire in recent weeks for its unpopular decision to terminate the track program this spring and its tight-lipped approach to the request for a lengthened football schedule. These criticisms have gone deeper than simple disagreement with the Board's decisions; serious questions have been brought to light by the controversy. They can perhaps best be summarized by Student Athletic Commission chairman Pierce O'Donnell's dismissal of the Board as an "impotent flop."

An analysis of the Athletic Board then appears to be in order.

Board members are chosen by the president of the University from a list of nominees submitted by Dr. Philip A. Tripp, University vice president for student development. Traditionally the presidents of the Yard and Walsh Area student councils, along with the heads of the SAC and Women's Athletic Association have been its student representatives. Dan Hurson, John Kelly, O'Donnell, and Kathy Allen fill these positions this year. The Board's three faculty members include the Rev. William Kelly, S.J., and Professors Charles Ferster and George Wood. The alumni association is represented by its executive secretary, Pat Read, and the ath-

letic department by Athletic Director Jack Hagerty and the Athletic Moderator, the Rev. Robert Hoggson, S.J. The Rev. Royden Davis, S.J. chairs the Board, a position he has held for three years.

## Inherent Weaknesses

Pierce O'Donnell also felt that the track crisis revealed several inherent board weaknesses, although he could not blame the Board as the sole cause of the problem. "In terms of the Athletic Board, the members sincerely tried to avert the disaster that befell the track team and resulted in Georgetown sinking to an all-time low in national collegiate track circles," he claimed. "But by its very nature, the Athletic Board has no power whatsoever; it is large, unwieldy at times because of the number of its members. It tends to be problem and crisis-oriented instead of far reaching in its policy recommendations."

Athletic Director Hagerty has

the Board were hampered by the University's financial situation. "I have been led to believe that all the departments in the University have been asked to cut their budgets," he stated, and as a result "instead of growing, we will probably have to retract."

Fr. Davis agreed with the accusations that the Board has no authority, saying "It has not been really a planning board, it has not up to this time had deciding power." Defining the Board's role more clearly, Davis commented that it was never meant to be an innovating body, nor was it meant to supervise athletics. And although it may consider budgetary problems, it is only in light of a specific problem (as it was in track) and only because the problem has reached the Board. No full-scale review is undertaken. "They do not determine the budget of the athletic department," Fr. Davis remarked.

However, Fr. Davis defended the original definition of the Board's powers. "In and of itself, the advisory nature of the Board is not prohibitive," he said. Although he would not specify whether he felt the Board should be given initiative powers, he indicated that the Board possibly had a potential that was not being realized. "We could be a strong advisory body," he noted. "In a lot of the new trends it might be valuable." Furthermore, he said, "The concept and composition of the Board are excellent. Given the right circumstances the use of the Board, given its advisory function, could be very constructive."

The chairman recognized that a good deal of the problems facing the Board resulted from the complicated structure of which it is a part. Its role was not to be slighted, however. "It has a definite place in Georgetown," Fr. Davis emphasized, "and can be of great value in Georgetown's athletic program." Obviously aware of the criticism the Board has received, he stated that at the next meeting its members would attempt to clarify the role it would play and the actions it should undertake.

## Shake-Up

A re-evaluation of the Board's role and possibly a total shake-up of the University athletic hierarchy are on many minds these days. When it comes to suggesting specific areas for improvement, at least three are considered major. The nature of the Board as advisory, its size and composition, and its present orientation toward problems are the focal issues for those who would improve the Board.

Although Fr. Davis wholly supports the advisory nature of the



Board, there are those who would completely abandon it in favor of a more vital set-up. Hurson suggested, "Make the Board into a more powerful group—a board of directors for athletic affairs." He would like to see the Athletic Board having total control over the hiring of coaches, the athletic director, and other major departmental decisions.

## "Absurd Arrangement"

O'Donnell sees the Board in a similar light. Remarking on its present advisory status, the SAC chairman declared, "This is a deplorable and absurd arrangement that must be changed if Georgetown is to assume any position of prominence in intercollegiate athletics. The Athletic Board should be constructed so as to reflect in its membership a cross-section of the Georgetown community—students, faculty, alumni and administrators. Then, in order to give some meaning to this much-abused term 'community,' the Board should be given complete control over the formation of all athletic policy."

Consensus seems to agree with Hagerty's criticism of the Board's size, and many would favor his plan to cut the number of members from eleven to six or eight. A more debatable point is which groups should be included. While Fr. Davis, Hagerty and O'Donnell would continue the present four-party representation, Hurson would remove all direct representatives of the athletic department in order to have an impartial group free from departmental in-

terests and influences. Kelly also felt that perhaps "the administrators ought not be the people who are on the Athletic Board," but preferred to have a definite idea of its role before making a final judgment.

John Dwyer, a varsity halfback and an instrumental member of the group that pushed for an extension of next fall's football schedule, has a slightly different idea about the Board's composition. Because he feels that too many of the Board members know little or nothing about sports, and are unaware of the issues facing the department in its relationship to the teams, he would like to have at least half the members be students. While allowing for representation of the other three groups, a student-majority board would permit athletes to sit as full members, therefore making it a more viable structure for problems such as those of the track situation.

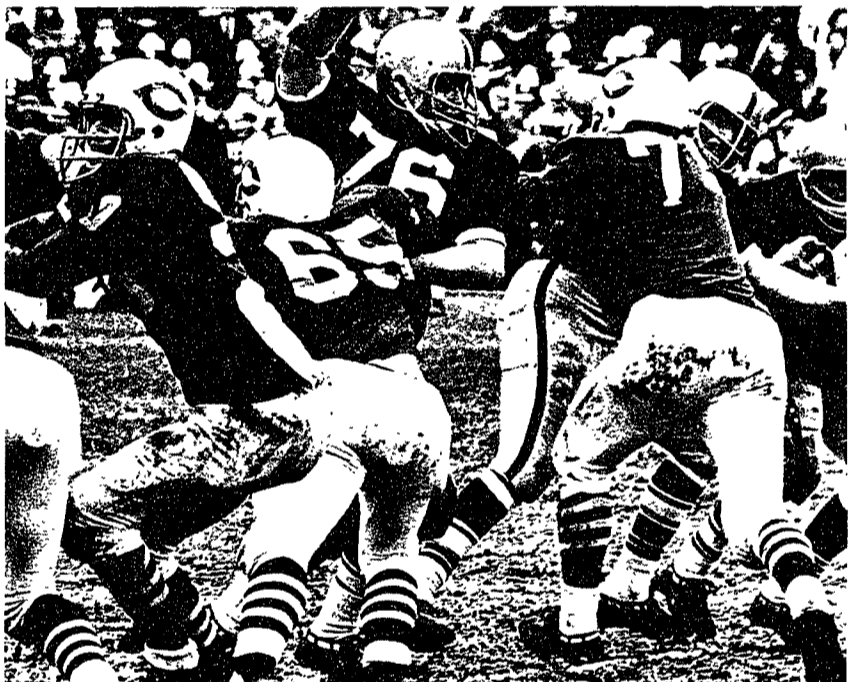
## Sore Points

The way the Athletic Board handled both the football and track issues has been a sore point for many athletes. "The Board is one of the many, many committees they have," Dwyer complained. "They put off a request and delay it as long as they can." Steve Stageberg is another irate athlete. "They have no sense of direction," he said. "They let the athletic department take the lead." Stageberg was particularly upset over the Board's refusal to hear team representatives during the track crisis, a situation that resulted in the total acceptance of the department's "big lie" about track, and the cancellation of the program.

O'Donnell seconded Stageberg's complaint. "Several students and the members of the track team proposed a definite alternative to the situation. Students are not in the business of administering athletics or coaching, but it seems that their opinions and suggestions should have some hearing, and in the context of the track situation the students seemed to have been more perceptive than the 'professionals.'"

Both Dwyer and Stageberg would like to have the Board meet regularly, in order to prevent issues like track from reaching the critical stage. At present the Board meets sporadically. "We haven't had many meetings," Kelly admitted. "Father Davis hasn't seen fit to call them."

Pierce O'Donnell would have the Board meet more often as well. If it doesn't define its role, decide how to act, and receive the power it needs, the SAC chairman foresees that, "We are fated to endure more ugly crises like track in the future."

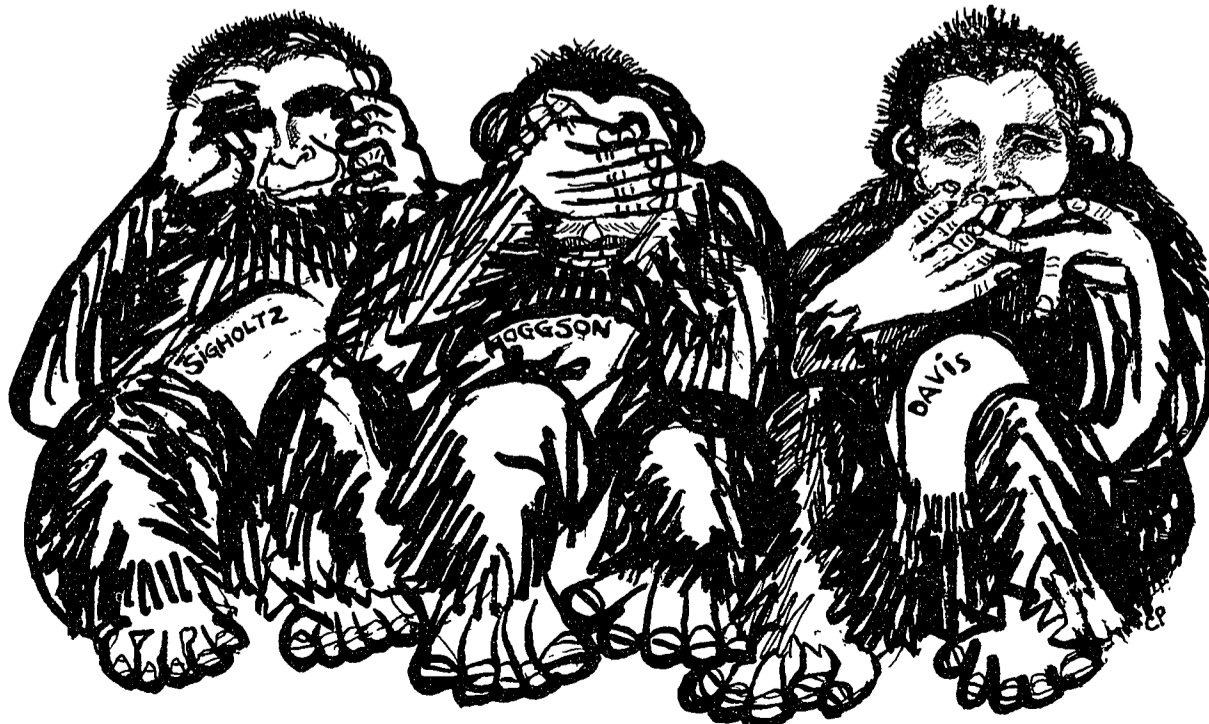


letic department by Athletic Director Jack Hagerty and the Athletic Moderator, the Rev. Robert Hoggson, S.J. The Rev. Royden Davis, S.J. chairs the Board, a position he has held for three years.

In the somewhat complicated University bureaucracy, the office for student development has supervision of and final decision over athletics. The Athletic Board fits somewhere in between Dr. Tripp's office and the athletic department, reporting in an advisory function to Tripp. The nature of the Board has remained the same from the outset: said Hagerty, "The Athletic Board is only an advisory board." This statement is agreed to by all who sit on the Board, and is probably the one fact that is most responsible for the criticism the Board faces. Many of its members would like to see the Athletic Board do more than recommend that a sport be given varsity status or suffer cancellation when problems arise.

## "Marginally Useful"

Athletic policy is formulated within the athletic department, and money budgeted for each program as its needs and relative value demand. Policy changes are approved through Dr. Tripp; budgetary problems are handled by the University budget committee, and a lump sum is given to the department for dispersal as it sees fit. The Athletic Board comes in, Hagerty revealed, when "the athletic department presents problems to the Board—they kick them around and come up with a recommendation."



## Takes Up Skydiving

# Boxer's Future Uncertain

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coach felt that the fact that his pupil is a southpaw would make him a tough man to fight against, and so he gave Dumas the go-ahead to enter the Golden Gloves.

Dumas began intensive training in late January, coupling extensive roadwork with his boxing exercises, but he did not engage in any sparring until five days before his first fight when he sparred with an experienced fighter from the Hillcrest Heights Boys' Club. The Hoya freshman felt that he fared rather poorly in the sparring bout, but he entered the Golden Gloves Tournament with a feeling of confidence: "I felt I had a pretty good chance. I guess I'm an optimist at heart." Dumas drew a first round bye, but on March 14 he was paired against a man who had won by a knockout the week before.

In his first fight, Dumas proceeded to floor his opponent in the first round and to win an easy decision. Both he and Gallagher were thrilled by the victory, and by the first-round knockdown. Gallagher said, "I was really surprised when Art knocked him down, and Art looked more surprised than I was." Dumas agreed, saying, "I didn't think I hit him that hard. It was a left jab, and I wasn't really looking at him. I was too busy concentrating on my form." However, one week later, it was not Art Dumas' form but his boxing ability that won him his second victory, another easy decision.

Thus the original field of sixteen fighters had been pared down to two, and on March 28, Dumas met Glenn Haman of the Hillcrest Heights Boys' Club for the Light Middleweight Novice Championship. Haman was a tough, experienced boxer who had competed extensively in club bouts prior to the Golden Gloves. However, Dumas had done quite a bit of sparring since his first bout and felt that he had a chance against Haman.

The Dumas-Haman bout was perhaps the best and hardest-fought bout of the final night. Whereas in his first two bouts Dumas had been basically a boxer, against Haman he became a puncher. "Art stood toe-to-toe with Haman," Gallagher recalls. And Dumas remembers, "We just started swinging."

The bout went the full three rounds, and when it was over,

there was no doubt in anyone's mind that it would be a very close decision. The victory was awarded to Haman, but Gallagher believes that Dumas had the edge in the fight. Gallagher recalls that after the decision was announced, Pappy Gault, the coach of the U.S. Olympic boxing team, told him that he thought the decision should have gone to Dumas. The Hoya southpaw was not as sure, however: "I thought it was up in the air. It was definitely close. I was just hoping." It is a tribute to the bout fought by Dumas that Haman was named the outstanding boxer in the entire novice division of the Golden Gloves Tournament.

When asked about his feelings following the final bout, Dumas stated that he had been more thrilled following his first fight because he didn't win the final one, as he felt he could have. He said that he was "just relieved" that it was all over.

As far as his future in boxing is concerned, Art Dumas is uncertain. He says that Gallagher wants him to continue and that he has been working out in case he decides to go on, as well as "just to stay in shape." However, he does not at this time feel that he will go on. He does not believe that the time and effort involved in intensive boxing training are worth the few minutes spent in the ring. "I don't enjoy boxing that much," he says. "The sense of accomplishment I got was the best part."



ART DUMAS

"Art has a lot of guts," said Marty Gallagher. And now that Art Dumas has tried his hand at boxing, he is about to take up another sport—skydiving. A member of the newly formed local skydiving club, St. Michael's Angels, Dumas was supposed to take his first jump as this issue was going to press. That jump was cancelled due to high winds, but Art Dumas will try again. "It's not dangerous," he says.

## Light Hitting Hoyas Miss Francis' Hitting

(Continued from Page 20)

run in the eleventh on a wild pitch. Four runs without benefit of a hit: Hitless Wonders in their own right.

Without Francis, the only consistent hitter left seems to be Zeitler. Nolan observed, "When Dick's hitting, we're going to be tough." Nolan added, though, "I think he's pressing a bit." It has shown in Zeitler's abnormally erratic fielding, 11 errors in eight games, highly uncharacteristic. The loss of Francis has thrown extra weight on his shoulders. Nolan mused, "We're really missing him (Francis). We miss his

leadership." He noted that Rich Binetti and Tom Elliott looked good and Ron Beal would improve once he got over his broken foot.

But the team is relatively young and, in the eyes of their coach, they lack the maturity gained by experience. "We're making a lot of errors," not only fielding miscues, but strategic mistakes that inexperience forces. He added, however, "Maybe they're trying too hard." He thought it would be a long season. Without Francis' dependable hitting and above all his leadership on the field, it could be too long.

## Under The Table

by Pat Quinn

The holy temple of Georgetown athletics received some unusual visitors last week, and no one is quite sure yet whether the entrance of these intruders into the Hoya sports world is the promise of a new day or just some more mediocrity. The new arrivals are none other than the student politicians, those dedicated souls who are seeking to become the messiahs of the Hilltop rabble for the coming year.

The presence of politicians no doubt causes alarm among old guard "jocks" but their coming was inevitable. The politicians became interested in athletics on the thought that, next to beer and other things, sports occupy a great deal of the Georgetown student body's time, and it would certainly be prudent for any judicious vote-getter to spend a few minutes on this area. Therefore, all the platform writers of the various candidates were dispatched to create visionary athletics planks.

In reality, there may be some question as to the amount of vision in the planks as well as to the actual ability of the candidates to improve the Georgetown athletic program but at least this club of vote-getters showed some concern for the confusing condition of Hoya sports. For it is quite clear that athletic policy-making is pretty mixed up around here and boasts of a bureaucratic structure that even Mayor Daley's Cook County democratic organization would find awe-inspiring. As this week's story on the Athletic Board indicates, leadership in athletic decision-making is nonexistent. Every year the student development office, the Athletic Board, and the athletic department muddle through athletic affairs without common direction or philosophy.

This organizational chaos offers nothing worthwhile to Georgetown students who have the right to expect better. The athletic bigwigs haven't done a very good job this year. Their most evident failure was an inability to resolve the track dispute, which revealed in graphic detail the incompetence of the Athletic Board and the athletic department. Everyone became aware of the athletic hierarchy's complacency, indecision, and lack of imagination and innovation. Without a doubt, game-playing at Georgetown is not restricted to athletes; the athletic policy-makers like to play games too although their playing performances aren't crowd pleasers. The Athletic Board which, according to reliable sources, can be silent in five languages, is the best example of the do nothing spirit.

The Hoya sports program has never been forward-looking in terms of outside promotion of teams and community involvement. But now it is even failing to properly handle its internal affairs and maintain domestic tranquility at McDonough Gym. Assistant Athletic Director Sigholtz has alienated athletes like Pierce O'Donnell and Steve Stageberg, who are now seeking his resignation. This grievance could present more trouble to the already beleaguered Athletic Board which hasn't been able to contain dissension in the past.

So the time has come for a wholesale reform of athletic policy-making at Georgetown. The Athletic Board has amply displayed its inadequacies. Its responses, concocted by the specialists in cliché and tradition, have ceased to be satisfactory. The best way to bring the Athletic Board back to life is to give it more authority than its present "advisory" function allows.

This solution, which has been suggested by student leaders concerned with athletics, would give the Board sole policy-making power with regard to athletics. The athletic department would lose its quasi-independent status and be responsible only for the implementation of policy decisions. Dr. Tripp's veto power over athletic decisions would also be eliminated. However, representation on the Board could be worked out for the athletic department and Student Development Office.

Under this plan, the University community—student, faculty, administrators, and alumni—would participate most fully in the decision-making process concerning Georgetown sports. The proposal would abolish the current feudal and paternal athletic structure, and it would considerably reduce the bewildering bureaucratic mumbo-jumbo that now exists.

Such a move is imperative if the Georgetown sports program is ever to acquire a progressive tone. The first step is to open up the decision-making procedure. The Athletic Board always marks its pronouncements by nobly noting that "the Athletic Board is made up of administrators, faculty, students, and alumni." That's fine, except the Athletic Board doesn't do anything of consequence and doesn't even care to meet very often. The real power in athletics lies elsewhere. Until this power is shared, Georgetown athletes and fans will continue to be shortchanged.

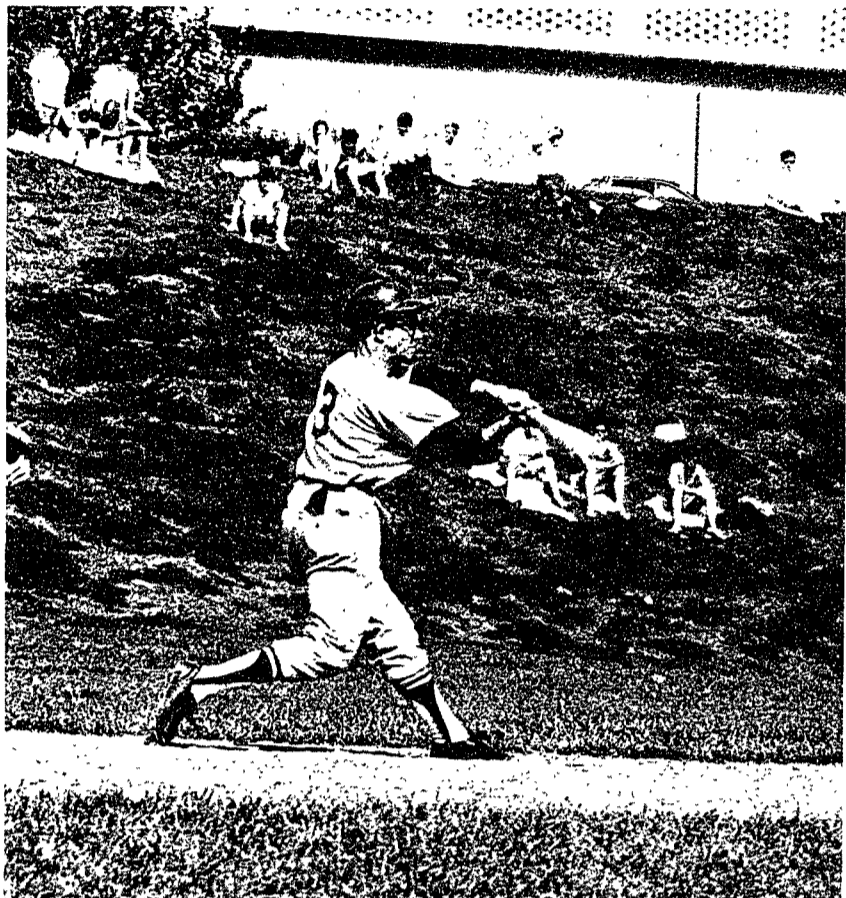
## UNITED STUDENT GOVERNMENT



needs  
you



SCHROETER—GOLDEN



Hoya catcher Pete Train (3) puts his whole self into the swing here against Gallaudet. Unfortunately Train and his fellow Hoyas couldn't outswing their opponents.

## Francis Out For Year; Hoya Nine Drops Pair

by Jim Keane

The Hoya edition of the Hitless Wonders couldn't put together walks and steals to beat either American University or Gallaudet College, last week. The Georgetown nine lost to AU by a 14-2 count and succumbed to Gallaudet in 11 innings, 7-6.

Whatever real hitting the Hoyas had was sharply curtailed in the first inning against AU when Bobby Francis, team captain and a main power at the plate, collided with Brian Ward in the outfield. Francis broke his leg and will be out for the rest of the season.

"When Francis got hurt," coach Tom Nolan stated, "our kids just went flat." To add woe to misery, AU came out slugging and shelled starter Tim Mercier ("he never could get loose to throw the way he wanted to") and then reliever Bill McNulty enroute to a 14-2 bombardment. The Hoyas defense made it a team effort by contributing five errors in the disaster that Nolan could only describe as "one of those games." After the game, one of the Georgetown players, Brian Ward, returned to his car to find his windshield smashed by a discus. It was a bad day all around.

Against Gallaudet, in a game that dragged 11 innings, the Hoyas showed how to score six runs with minimal hitting. Unfortunately Gallaudet showed how to score seven runs on hits, errors of judgment and defensive mistakes. Georgetown's Dick Zeitler, the streaking Silver Squirrel at shortstop and on the basepaths, collected three hits—a scorching double and two singles. He scored once and drove in another run with a shot up the middle. Dave Ryan knocked in a run also.

Chris Speed, the Hoya starter, after being nicked for a run in the first, was in command until the sixth when Gallaudet scored three. Georgetown battled back to tie in the same inning and went a head by one in the eighth. However Gallaudet tied it again in the ninth. Reliever John Lawler walked in the go-ahead run in the eleventh and gave up one

more. Georgetown could get only one run back in the bottom of the eleventh.

According to Nolan, coach and choreographer, "I'm not getting any hitting at all. We're stealing runs like mad." The Hoyas ran like roadrunners to score the bulk of their runs. "We've gotta depend on our running game," Nolan said,

and his team proved it. Both scored on an overthrow attempt. Dave Ryan thought he was only trying to steal second, but found himself at home after a pair of wild throws. He also stole third in the eighth standing up, and Pete Train stole third in the tenth. Tom Elliott scored the last Hoya

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## GU Boxer Scores In D.C. Tourney

by Roger Geiss

"It's something to look back on." With these words, Georgetown freshman Art Dumas summed up his feelings regarding the recent District of Columbia A.A.U. Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, a tourney which saw him take the runnerup spot in the Novice 156-lb. (Light Middleweight) division. This performance represented quite an achievement for a young man who was in the ring for the first time after less than three months of serious training. But Dumas is not overly impressed with his own success: "When I think back on it, I feel I could have won."

A student in the College and a native of Maine, Dumas attributes his success to the tutelage of Hoya boxing coach Marty Gallagher, whom he calls a "fabulous instructor." However, it was on his own initiative and against Gallagher's advice that Dumas began training for the Golden Gloves. He started attending Gallagher's boxing classes last fall out of a simple interest in learning how to box. However, he did not train seriously at first and it wasn't until October that Dumas even began to think about the Golden Gloves.

After several strong sparring matches with a friend who was himself a veteran of Golden Gloves competition, Dumas approached Gallagher regarding the advisability of his entering the

tournament. Gallagher recalls that he told Dumas to "forget it" because of the freshman's lack of ring experience. For the next several months, Dumas continued to attend class, but he did not engage in sparring or hard training.

Although he and Gallagher discussed the Golden Gloves occasionally, it was not until late January that Dumas finally decided to enter the tournament. He had begun training harder following the Christmas recess and after a few sparring matches in January felt that he could be ready for the tourney. By this time Gallagher too agreed that Dumas was coming along nicely. Also the Hoya

(Continued on Page 19)

## Hoya Quick Start Topples Roanoke

by Dan Hickey

The Georgetown Lacrosse Club grabbed a quick lead against Roanoke College and then had to fight off repeated rallies by the visitors to defeat them, 11-8, before a good crowd at Kehoe Field last Saturday. The victory evened the Hoyas' record at 5-5. Roanoke, which had previously defeated North Carolina and Duke, dropped its second decision against five victories.

Jim "Thunderstick" Rogers, the Hoyas' high-scoring midfielder, got the team off to a quick start with an unassisted goal at 2:33 of the first quarter, and crease attack-

man Bill Guilfoyle duplicated the feat three minutes later to build a 2-0 lead. Roanoke narrowed the lead to one, but Rodgers scored again on a pass from Pat McArdle, and McArdle scored on a feed from Charlie Blazek while Roanoke was a man down. Roanoke narrowed the gap to 4-3 early in the second period, but Dan Hickey and Pat McArdle both scored on assists from Phil Porter to gain a 6-3 lead at the half.

The Hoyas broke the game open in the first minute of the third period. Charlie Blazek won the faceoff, passed behind to McArdle, who passed to Guilfoyle in front, and Guilfoyle fired in his second goal after only 24 seconds. A half minute later, Blazek took a pass from Jim Bagdonis and scored for an 8-3 lead. Pat McArdle also scored in that period, and the Hoyas led 9-4 at the end of three quarters.

The momentum suddenly changed in the last period. Roanoke poured in two quick goals and were threatening to diminish the Hoyas' lead even more until Hoya Nick Middy got the ball out of the Hoyas' defensive end, found Bill Guilfoyle cutting across the middle with a fine pass, and Guilfoyle fired in his third goal of the afternoon. Pat McArdle scored his fourth goal of the game only two minutes later, giving the Hoyas an insurmountable five goal lead. Roanoke scored two more goals before time ran out on their belated rally.

The victory over Roanoke gave of their last four, momentum for the final part of their season. Over the weekend the team will take on George Washington away on Saturday and finish the season at home Sunday against the Richmond Lacrosse Club. The Hoyas hope to avenge a 17-9 loss to Richmond suffered earlier in the season. The club also hopes to gain varsity recognition for next year. The decision is still pending. Senior co-captains Bill Guilfoyle and Charlie Blazek have done a fine job in preparing the club for varsity status.

## Committee Forms To Pressure For Sigholtz Removal

Student Athletic Committee Chairman Pierce O'Donnell, Track Captain Steve Stageberg, and Yard President Dan Hurson announced early Tuesday the formation of a committee which will seek to block the appointment of Assistant Athletic Director Robert Sigholtz as successor to present Athletic Director Jack Hagerty who will retire at the end of this year. The group also wants to secure Sigholtz's resignation from the athletic department. They issued the following statement:

"While we acknowledge the experience and background that Colonel Sigholtz has brought to the athletic department, we feel that his personality, his methods, and his performance are not conducive to a healthy athletic program at Georgetown. We also feel that Colonel Sigholtz is insensitive to the dynamics of academic life in terms of recognizing the importance of significant student involvement in decision making."

This committee has been meeting for the past two weeks analyzing what they call "the deteriorating athletic situation at Georgetown" and finally decided to mobilize for Sigholtz's ouster.



Georgetown's Tom Elliot exhibits his unusual "strut" running style as he crosses the plate after a wild pitch.

## Hoya Heavies Beat Marietta Avenge Loss

The Georgetown heavyweight crew defeated arch-rival Marietta College last Saturday in a dual meet. Rowing on the swift-flowing Muskingum River, the Hoya varsity avenged an earlier defeat by Marietta in the Cherry Blossom Regatta.

The varsity, stroked by John Coustia, stayed with Marietta most of the way down the 2000 meter course, while rowing at a slightly lower stroke. The Hoyas moved out slightly after the 1000 meter mark, and increased their lead to almost a length by the last quarter mile. They were able to withstand a final Marietta sprint and win by ¾ length.

Coxswain P. Hill Jackson's junior varsity heavyweights, who had beaten Marietta previously here on the Potomac, were bothered early in their race by some extremely rough waters, complicated by wakes from passing motor boats. Marietta took advantage of the Hoyas' difficulties to move out to a half length lead. The jayvees regained their composure in time, however, and, rowing at a powerful clip, moved by the Pioneers in the body of the race, and won by a length and a quarter going away.

In the first freshman heavyweight race, Marietta once again took advantage of the rough water to take a lead and the inexperienced Hoyas could not recover in time to overtake the Marietta frosh. This proved to be Marietta's only victory of the afternoon, as they held on to a one length lead for the course of the race.

The Hoya second frosh four rowed smooth, steady race and

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