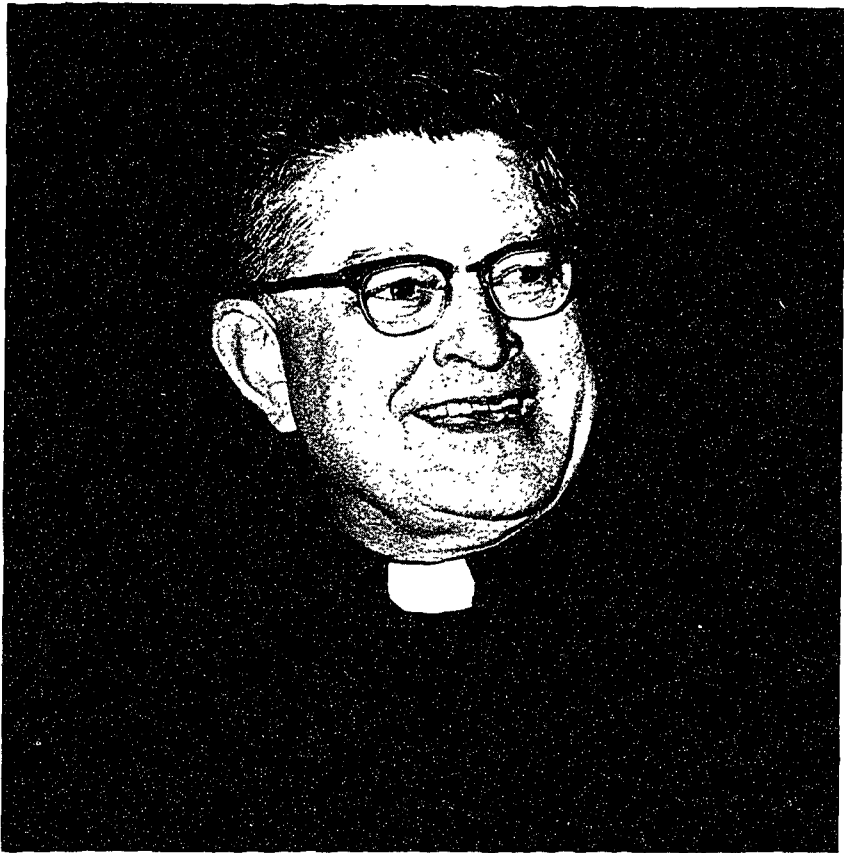


The HoYa

Vol. LII, No. 13

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Wednesday, January 15, 1969



The Rev. Robert John Henle, S.J. will become Georgetown's 45th president when he leaves his present post as academic vice president of St. Louis University. (Photo by Rich Hluchan.)

Cautious Optimism Prevails As Henle Named President

The traditional "100 days of grace" customarily accorded to an incoming American president by would-be critics has also applied at Georgetown to greet the Rev. Robert J. Henle, S.J., newly appointed University president. He will succeed the Rev. Gerald J. Campbell, S.J., who retires Jan. 31.

This wait-and-see attitude has not however tempered speculation for increased federal aid in the next five years and hopes for realization of Fr. Henle's dream "for a future unique greatness."

The 59 year-old president-elect, who will assume office over the summer, comes to Georgetown highly recommended after 25 years work at St. Louis University. He has served as academic vice president there since 1958.

One man able to judge the appointment from a unique vantage point is Mr. Daniel Schlafly, chairman of the Board of Trustees at St. Louis University, a 1933 graduate of Georgetown College, and father of a present Georgetown student, Thomas Schlafly (Coll., '70). Contacted this week by telephone, he applauded the selection of his friend, Fr. Henle.

"We are sorry to lose Fr. Henle at St. Louis; he is a brilliant academician," he said. "He faces serious challenges at Georgetown but this man has the energy and experience coupled with his unusual ability and broad academic and administrative background which qualify him for the job. If anyone can meet these challenges, Fr. Henle is that one."

When the 13 member search committee which selected the St. Louis scholar for the job first started its task, the Rev. Edwin A. Quain, S.J., chairman, said he was hoping for a president who would not be afraid to mix in Washington life.

"I would like to see the next president on the White House guest list; I don't want members of Congress to have to ask who the president of Georgetown University is," Fr. Quain said.

Mr. Schlafly says Georgetown's

new head fully fits Fr. Quain's description.

"I have seen him in action and Fr. Henle is very articulate, has a good sense of humor, he is well poised, he is at ease in social groups, he is a very attractive dinner companion. . .

"Fr. Henle has made many appearances before legislators for the university (St. Louis) in Missouri and he has made many appeals in Washington. He will not shy away from the Washington scene," Mr. Schlafly said.

Mr. Schlafly, who became the first layman to head the governing board of a major Catholic university in January, 1967, noted a five year blueprint for St. Louis which the president-elect just finished. The report analyzes the Missouri university's strengths and weaknesses school by school. Mr. Schlafly called it a "good hard-nosed, honest appraisal."

"I don't know what this augurs for Georgetown," he said, "but it does indicate some extent of this man's skill."

Student reaction at St. Louis was not of quite the same nature as Mr. Schlafly's. John McCarthy, editor-in-chief of the *University News*, contacted by telephone, said, "I am afraid I don't have much complimentary to tell you."

"Fr. Henle was respected as a scholar-administrator," he said, "but in general he was extremely inaccessible to the student body. In fact, I really had no idea what he did here until I sent a reporter to him a couple of weeks ago."

"I have to give Fr. Henle credit for establishing a couple of good programs here, though. He increased recruitment of black students and he set up a branch in Madrid. On the whole, however, I'd have to say I am happy to see him go. I just hope we can get someone now who will be more accessible to the students."

His opinion concerning the new president's accessibility was echoed by a leading St. Louis student government official who preferred anonymity. When asked which students Fr. Henle had worked with, he replied, "I don't recall Fr. Henle working with any students."

Student leaders at Georgetown (Continued on Page 6)



FR. CAMPBELL

Faculty Approves Student Members

Student membership on the College's executive faculty was approved Thursday, Dec. 12—but not without opposition. The measure required a two-thirds majority for passage and received just that. Eight members of the College's governing body voted in favor, including one who left his sickbed to cast his ballot. As Dr. William Thaler, professor of physics, noted, "The opposition lost by just one vote."

The executive faculty, in its Thursday vote, did not pass a constitutional amendment seating students, thereby changing its name to the executive committee of the College. It instead approved the concept of student membership.

An alternate proposal by Dr. Louis C. W. Baker, professor of chemistry, failed to prevent the executive faculty's approval of student membership. He suggested a permanent subcommittee of the executive faculty, to be composed of three members of the parent body and a number of student leaders. The sub-committee would serve in an advisory capacity and would provide easy access to the executive faculty.

Some weeks ago, Dr. Baker termed student membership in executive faculties "a very foolish thing." To date, both the School of Languages and Linguistics and the Foreign Service School have seated students on their governing bodies.

At the Thursday meeting, Dan Hurson, president of the Yard, urged student membership. According to Dr. Thomas McTighe, professor of philosophy, "Dan handled Dr. Baker beautifully." He continued, "The job that Mr. Hurson did was simply tremendous. It was excellent and straightforward. He was a fine example of just the sort of thing we were looking for in allowing student membership."

Another executive faculty member in favor of student membership was Mr. W. Patrick Dolan, the College's dean of freshmen. Ill with the flu, he nevertheless was called to the meeting to cast his ballot—which, as the final vote showed, was very much needed.

Dr. Thaler was among the measure's opponents. His objections were based upon the students' competence in academic decision-making. He later said, "In the first place, it's a matter of principle. Who runs the University and who knows what's best for the students? Secondly, students do not have the necessary depth of experience. Students are here to learn—and they would do best to keep to that objective."

Dr. Thaler also noted, "Assist-

(Continued on Page 16)



Dr. William Thaler, professor of physics, opposes student membership in the College's executive faculty. He says, "Students are here to learn, and they would do best to keep to that objective." (Photo by Chris Petrich.)

Kelly Denies Claims Of Council Collapse

by Norm Roger

John Kelly, president of the Walsh Area Student Council, has categorically denied that his council "is a powerless lame duck" which is "quickly sliding into oblivion" and in imminent danger of a major breakdown. Several members of his council disagreed, however. The statements about the council were made by Jim Scott, Foreign Service academic representative, in the Nov. 28 edition of *The HOYA*.

The spark which touched off the blaze about the current status of the council involved the unseating of the three academic committees from the council and the suspension of their budget due to extreme financial indebtedness.

The debate over the removal of the academic committees became for many the acid test of the council's strength. To them it indicates a compromise of the council's status. Kelly, however, said, "The fact of the matter is that I suggested the academic reps get off the council—much to their initial displeasure—because they were dead weight on the council. I am the chief executive of the council and it is my duty to get rid of members I see who don't contribute to the work of the council. Furthermore, there was a legitimate fear that a constitutional convention would destroy the work done by the committees

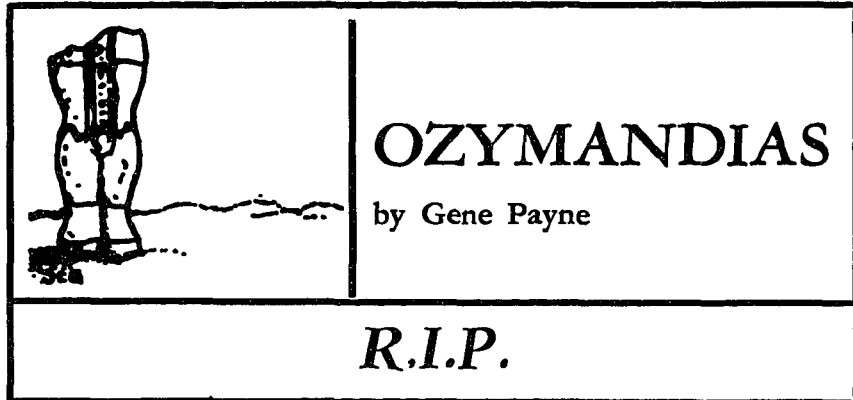
if they remained under the councils."

Kelly emphasized, "I don't think we are either powerless or lame duck. That implies we are sitting passively and waiting for the end. We are working actively, especially for the constitutional convention, and some type of a constructive solution."

On an impending breakdown within the council, Kelly said, "The insinuation that something had occurred within the last week to make our plight worse than it was before is misleading. The Walsh Area is no different now than it was two years ago. The fact of the matter is that student government has been in that condition for some time, and these things haven't been a sign that it is falling apart."

Among those who doubt the efficaciousness of student government at Georgetown, and of the East Campus Council in particular, is the council treasurer, Denis Curley. "We're a co-ordinating body, but we've got nothing to co-ordinate. The only reason the committees come to us is for money, and we don't have any of that. The academic committees have been unseated, and we can't hold social events . . . The reason for our existence is gone."

Jim Scott (SFS '69) described the council as being "in a state of (Continued on Page 16)



Mary Sumner Hoyt is buried in Bradford, Vermont and might otherwise never be remembered—except for her tombstone. A strange distinction to be sure; but one shared by many who, through no apparent fault of their own, were blessed (or cursed) with a whimsical epitaph.

For Mary Hoyt it was a four-line verse of somewhat contrived poetry:

She lived!
What more can be said.
She died
And all we know, she's dead.

John Coil was not so fortunate—his was not even bad poetry.

Here lies John Coil
A son of toil
Who died on Arizona soil
He was a man of considerable vim
But this here air was too much for him

For the more sophisticated, a few epitaphs tried poetic imagery, transforming what had been a simple rhyme scheme into a kind of artistic endeavor. In Nantucket, Massachusetts this attempt at metaphor appears:

Under the sod, under the trees
Lies the body of Jonathon Pease
He is not here
But only his pod:
He shelled out his peas
And went to his God

With this kind of literary effort, it may be fortunate that epitaph-writing has come to be considered an old-fashioned remnant of the pre-space age. The dead are now adequately served by a name and a set of dates cut into a fashionable marble slab.

In the past, things were different, and even the most insignificant soul was given at least a memorial carved in wood. The inscriptions of those days were more than simple identification tags. They were stylized obituaries over which the deceased had little control.

Some graves bore a reminder, if not a warning, of the cause of death. In Kittery, Maine, a somewhat incongruous description appears:

To the memory of
Abraham Beaulieu
Accidentally shot April 1844:
As a mark of affection
From his brother

And a headstone in Girard, Pennsylvania tells this story:

In memory of
Ellen Shannon
Who was fatally burned
By the
Explosion of a lamp
Filled with
Danforth's non-explosive
Burning Fluid

On the other hand, this simple explanation of death is given, appropriately enough, in Tombstone, Arizona:

He called
Bill Smith
A liar

However, one must be suspect of the cemetery in Winslow, Maine that makes a seemingly fraudulent claim:

Here lies the body of John Mound
Lost at sea and never found

If this exercise in tombstone reading seems somewhat academic, it just may well be that Amos Lefavour gave the best advice when in 1797 he wrote an epitaph for Mary Lefavour.

Reader pass on, ne'er waste your time
On bad biography and bitter rhyme,
For what I am this cumb'rous clay ensures
And what I was is no affair of yours.

Yet there could be a lesson in all these scratchings, a lesson the poet Shelley tried once to convey when describing the ruins of an Egyptian pharaoh's tomb:

And on the pedestal these words appear:
"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"
Nothing besides remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

Compromise Makes R.O.T.C. A Pass-Fail Course For S.F.S.

by Norm Roger

The Executive Faculty Committee of the School of Foreign Service, in action taken just prior to the University's Christmas break, has voted to institute a compulsory system of pass-fail for ROTC programs in the School of Foreign Service.

In early November the ROTC Department ran afoul of the School of Foreign Service Academic Committee with the issuance by that body of a double barreled attack upon the quality of the Army ROTC courses. Petitions were circulated to indicate student support for the elimination of the academic credit for military science, and the committee issued a report which was presented to the Army Professor of Military Science Colonel Ralph E. Kuzell.

The two main criticisms as stated by the report are that ROTC is a self-contained system and that ROTC course content is largely technical. The report states, "Our first criticism of ROTC stems from the position of isolation which it has enjoyed for so many years. A completely self-contained discipline has evolved, dictated not to the academic pursuit of the study of military science, but rather to training for a specific occupation."

The committee criticized the inclusion of Tuesday morning drill performance as part of the academic grade. It means, the committee says, that course credit is being given the student for general appearance, the quality of shine on shoes, hair length, "attitude," and the evaluation of fellow cadets under a merit-demerit system which is included in the final grade determination.

James Scott, chairman of the academic committee, pointed out that the report did not recommend a pass-fail system. "We called for a complete abolition of the academic credit for ROTC, but I guess the Executive Committee decided to meet us half way."

Under the proposal passed by the Executive Committee, all freshmen and sophomores will take ROTC on a pass-fail basis. Juniors and seniors, however, will be given the option of either taking the pass-fail or enrolling under the present grading system. Present freshmen and sophomores, however, who have not made an irrevocable contract with the Army, will enter the advanced

corps with the knowledge that they will be given pass-fail ratings with no option for grades.

The committee also recommended that the "SFS should urge the University ROTC co-ordinator to establish a University faculty committee which would serve in an advisory capacity both to the co-ordinator and the Department of Military and Aerospace Studies."

In relation to instituting pass-fail for ROTC courses in the other schools Scott said, "We talked to all the deans and it was my impression that none of the deans

seemed opposed. Again, it seems to me it is up to the students and how much interest and support they show."

In contrast to past years there has been little criticism of the ROTC program on campus this year. Even the Academic Committee report failed to arouse the student feelings mentioned by Scott.

Last year culminated with "Peace Day" protests on the university's annual Military Day. Plans have not yet been announced for the 1969 Military Day.

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Aniello Fiorentino
Pizza & Pantry Chef

A former chef of a noted Italian restaurant here in Washington, Aniello came to 1789 in September of this year. For half of his 30 years, he has been a baker, having first learned the trade from his father in Naples. Cooking is a family tradition with the Fiorentino's, what with his father a baker in Sorrento and his brother a chef at Gusti's. There is a certain art and poetry in his work even when making a pizza—but then, who can truly make a pizza a Neopolitan?

1789 People
who care



Nathaniel Williams
TOMBS Bartender

"Nate" has worked for one man since he started out working as a dishwasher fourteen years ago, and that man is Alex Inglese, manager, 1789. Born 33 years ago, in Montgomery, Alabama, he was one of eight children. He is presently furthering his education by taking correspondence courses at La Salle Extension University of Chicago. "Nate" came to us three years ago on Christmas, and we look forward to celebrating many Christmas's with him in the future.

1789 People
who care

Campbell Prepares To Leave University

Calling himself "the happiest man in the world," the Rev. Gerard J. Campbell, S.J., is making final preparations for leaving the University he has headed for the last six years.

The outgoing president attributed his happiness to a number of causes. "I am extremely pleased," he said, "that the Board was able to find a new president with such obvious qualifications as Fr. Henle."

Fr. Campbell also expressed pleasure at the choice of the Rev. Edwin A. Quain, S.J., to serve as acting president in the interim period after Feb. 1 and before the Rev. Robert J. Henle, S.J., is able to assume the presidency.

Fr. Quain is chairman of the Georgetown Board of Directors and is the head of the Fordham University Press. He has received permission both from Fordham and his Jesuit superiors to move to Washington Jan. 31. His assistant at Fordham will handle his New York affairs.

Fr. Quain will also host a University Farewell Reception for Fr. Campbell, 5 to 7 p.m., Sunday Jan. 26, in Copley Lounge. University Secretary Daniel Altobello reports that the reception will be attended by student leaders, members of the University Senate, local alumni leaders, and various other members of the University hierarchy, including members of the Board of Directors and Board of Regents.

The outgoing president has promised he will remain "an active president until Jan. 31." Almost daily briefings and meetings have been scheduled with both Fr. Henle and Fr. Quain. Fr. Campbell is hoping the transition will be a smoother one if the two priests are made constantly aware of the situation at Georgetown.

Fr. Campbell has repeatedly stated he wants "to relearn a little history before receiving a teaching assignment." An expert in medieval history, Fr. Campbell will live with the Baltimore Jesuit community, the Jesuit Provincial, or the Jesuits at Johns Hopkins University while researching at the school's library.

The only problem to arise thus far in the transition from one president to another is the lack of a portrait of the outgoing president to place in the Healy Building with those of past Georgetown presidents. Altobello, however, says a number of artists are being considered for the job, and painting should soon begin.



Mr. Edward R. Klein, Jr., dean of men, came to Georgetown last year clean shaven. This year he sports muttonchops. Who said there is nothing new under the sun?



East Campus Students Choose Academic Split

Eighty-three percent of the students voting on the mid-December Walsh Area referendum cast their ballots in favor of separating the East Campus student council from its academic organs, a decision that has deepened the split among the council's members. The separation will be effective Feb. 1 of this year.

Also included in the referendum were proposed constitutions for each of the new academic committees. The constitution for the School of Foreign Service committee in which 36 percent of the students voted, provided for eight elected and four appointed members.

The 15 percent of the School

of Languages and Linguistics who voted approved by an eight-to-one margin the proposed constitution of their committee.

Seventy-five percent of the students of the School of Business Administration who voted approved the proposed academic committee constitution and voiced their support of student representation on the standards committee. Under the new plan, two students will be selected by the dean from a list of four students presented to him by the academic representative. Chris Hoffman ('69) was appointed, and Richard Wiggins ('70) and Bill Perlitz ('71) were elected to represent student views on the SBA Executive Committee.

Fran Ficarra ('69), academic representative from the School of Languages and Linguistics, attributed the poor voter turnout simply to "student apathy. You can hand someone a piece of paper and a pencil but you can't make him think." Miss Ficarra was very pleased that the referendum passed because "We are now officially released from the Council and we can do our work much better. Previously, we were expected to be concerned about matters not in our field. It seemed like we were dead weight on the Council, which was not fair to anyone."

Journalism Award Created To Honor Writing Excellence

H. M. Greenspun, editor-publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, has established an award for excellence in undergraduate journalism at Georgetown.

Mr. Greenspun has given \$10,000 to endow "The Edward B. Bunn Award for Journalistic Excellence." The award honors the Jesuit who served as president from 1952-64, perhaps the University's greatest period of growth in this century. Fr. Bunn is now University chancellor.

The award, consisting of a bronze medallion together with a \$200 prize, will be given annually to the undergraduate who "makes an outstanding contribution to a Georgetown student publication," according to Mr. Greenspun.

A panel of three judges will determine the awardee. The panel will consist of the director of University information, Mr. Art Ciervo, and faculty members of the English and philosophy departments. Candidates for the award must present samples of their writing by Apr. 15 of each year. The medallion will be given in May.

According to Fr. Bunn, the award has been established to reward journalistic writing which employs "economy of language, simplicity, imagination, objectivity, precision, and interpretation."

Progress Fund Buoyed By Non-Alumni Donors

by Steve Pisinski

Non-alumni individuals, contributing to Georgetown's Progress Fund for Wisdom and Discovery in a Dynamic World, have pledged an amount almost double that given by the University's alumni.

In a recent report the University noted that over \$15.8 million of the \$26 million goal has been pledged, with alumni contributing \$4.6 million and non-alumni pledging \$8.9 million. Corporations and foundations are the third largest source with pledges totaling \$1.3 million. Non-alumni parents have promised \$1.1 million for the fund, according to Malcom McCormack, vice president for development and public relations.

The major gifts committee of the progress fund reports that the New England area has led in donations with pledges totaling \$7.2 million. The Midwest region is second in major gifts pledges with a total of \$1.8 million; followed by the Washington area's nearly \$1.7 million and the New York City area's \$1.3 million. Pledges from

the South total \$962,586 and those of the Far West equal \$418,767.

The special gifts committee of the fund indicates that pledges from individuals in the Washington area are largest with a total of \$581,733. The New York City area is second with \$506,714 and the Midwest section of the nation is third with \$344,369. The New England special gifts committee has been able to secure \$323,068 while the Southern and Far Western fund committees have been promised \$177,562 and \$154,524 respectively.

The Fund's report recognizes the availability of funds and the willingness to give. It states, "Solicitation of prospects now assigned to Progress Fund Committeemen is the missing element in moving closer to our goal. 'Only when people are asked,' the report said, 'can they be expected to give.'"

The Rev. Gerard J. Campbell, S.J., University president, referred to the Progress Fund Drive in his recent report on the state of the University.

"When we launched the Progress Fund some three years ago," he wrote, "we carefully divided the priority projects between our needs for physical facilities and our requirements for funds to support our academic programs."

"The future development of Georgetown and the stature it will attain in the next decade depend upon the successful completion of our Progress Fund goal within the very near future. If we fail of this objective, we must accept a position in higher education which is unworthy of the heritage which has been Georgetown's for the past 179 years."

"When we undertook the Progress Fund, we were aware that, although the goal was much larger than any previous fund-raising effort at Georgetown, it constituted a minimum figure below which we could not aim."



MR. McCORMACK

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Editorials

Hello, Father Henle

Now that we have announced the fact on the front page that the Rev. Robert John Henle, S.J. will become Georgetown's 45th president, we are no doubt expected to say something more about the man on the editorial page, ignoring those readers who moan that there really isn't any difference between the two pages. To put it simply, now that we have given an account of where Father Henle has come from and what he has done, we might as well propose some thoughts on where he should go at Georgetown and what he ought to do.

We fully realize that many students and faculty members, longing for a lay president, will have no trouble at all in telling the Jesuit Robert Henle where he should go, judging from the sundry comments heard about campus when his appointment was announced. But we, however, are pleased not simply because the new president is Jesuit, which was expected from the start, but because he is an extraordinary Jesuit educator. If he were only a Jesuit and not an educator, the results of his presidency would be slightly disastrous for Georgetown as an educational institution. But, we also believe, if he were only an educator and not a Jesuit, the results would be much the same for Georgetown as a Catholic institution. In other words, we believe that the University has certain goals and priorities which must be kept in balance—and this must be the new president's primary responsibility here.

We have encountered some rather strange notions, to say the least, about Father Henle's purpose at Georgetown. The chairman of the University Board of Directors stated that the new president ought to have no trouble in finding a niche on the White House guest list. The chairman of St. Louis University's board indicated that Father Henle makes a good dinner companion. But

if Father Henle devotes himself to those things as much as he has to higher education, the only thing he will acquire for Georgetown is a president with the gout.

One other notion which seems quite plausible, but is nevertheless incorrect, surfaced at last Wednesday's press conference. Question after question was posed about the University's financial position, other universities' financial positions, and, the financial position of private education in general. Now we fully admit that money, especially money for Georgetown, is a necessity. But we also know that the University can have all the money it needs and, lacking goals and priorities, spend it in the wrong places. To be sure, a university would continue to exist on the hilltop—but it would not be Georgetown.

Forging goals and priorities for the University will mean that some, long dormant, will be resurrected. Others, having long outlived their time, will be put to rest. And we hope that, in the process, some brand new ones will come along. But above all, Georgetown's goals and priorities must align themselves with Georgetown's mission as an educational institution that is also Catholic. We believe that Father Henle, because he is a fine educator and a good priest and Jesuit, is uniquely qualified to articulate the University's goals and priorities in terms of its mission.

Yet we cannot welcome Father Henle without a word of admonishment. He himself must take some time to work with students and not only for them. His one criticism coming from St. Louis is that, while he drew students into the university governance, he had little personal rapport with them. If the students at Georgetown do not have some contact with their president, they will learn to look on him as lackluster no matter what his real accomplishments are.

Goodbye, Track Budget

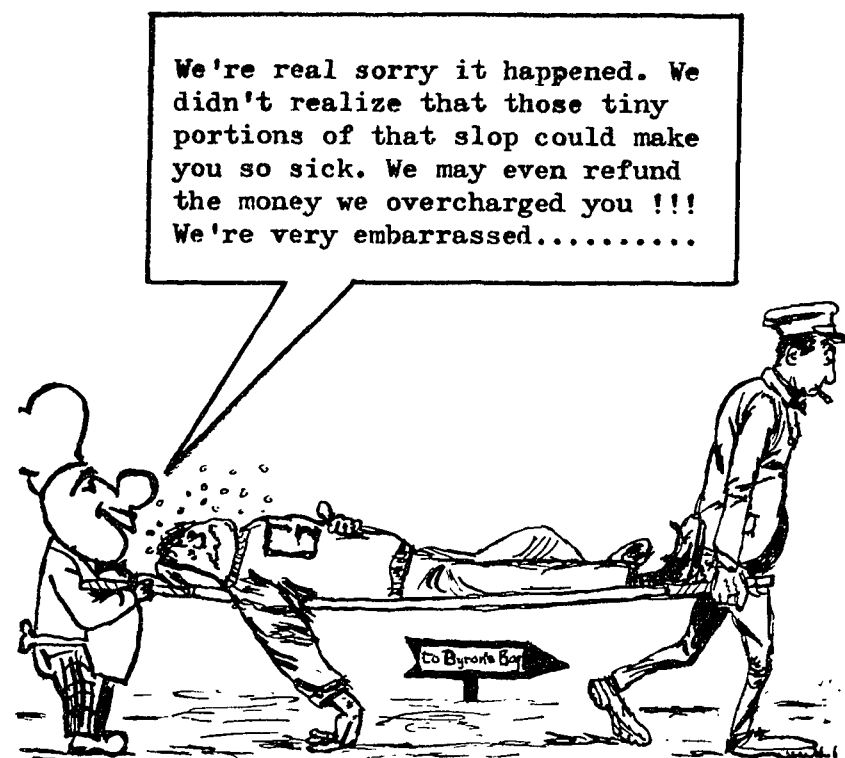
In turning to the track team's peculiar situation, we are quite simply at a loss. After welcoming Father Henle, we really don't know whether we should welcome the trackmen's return to competition or bid farewell to their coach, Steve Benedek.

Before the Christmas holidays, the teams refused to train with Mr. Benedek. The athletic board then cancelled the University's indoor and outdoor seasons, declaring that only those training with the coach could compete for Georgetown in any meet. When some runners returned, the seasons were reopened. But while the trackmen may have returned to competition, they have not returned to their coach. One stated that, although they train with Mr. Benedek, they still disagree with him, to put it mildly.

We think that the team's return to its coach is immensely more important than a

return to competition—but we can see no simple solution. On the one hand, we know that certain trackmen frequently broke training. We think that they are a bit presumptuous to then hold that they know more about training than the coach. On the other, we also know Mr. Benedek's methods failed to take into account that different members of the team require different routines and that, above all, they have personalities. It is also presumptuous of him, if that is the right word, to train the team as he would a pack of horses.

A team is formed only with the interrelationship of coach and members. A track team obviously does not exist at Georgetown, and perhaps its \$80,000 budget originally allotted to a team, should be spread among other teams which could well use it.



Newsbriefs

The Georgetown student-alumni relations committee is finding it takes more than a friendly invitation to get some alumni interested in their Alma Mater. The committee sponsored a number of informal parties with local students and alumni across the nation over the Christmas vacation. It is hoped the Cleveland party was not typical. Scheduled for the same day as the football title game (also in Cleveland), the party proved about as successful as the Brown offense. A total of six students showed to meet with the one alumnus interested enough to appear. The only problem was the alumnus lived in New Orleans and was attending graduate school. Officials of the Cleveland alumni club, as is so often the case with alumni, were nowhere to be found.

"The Student Council Press Service" (specially created for this occasion) provided interesting reading at last week's press conference featuring the new president. From the desk of Yard President Dan Hurson, the statement started out in a representative tone with the use 12 times of the editorial "we." Something happened, however, and readers were suddenly treated to a very noticeable shift to the words "I" and "me" six times in the latter part of the statement. It will be interesting to note the style of future releases from the hitherto unknown "Student Council Press Service."

Dr. Vaclav Horak, recognized by many as one of Europe's top organic sulfur chemists, has been appointed professor of chemistry at Georgetown. Formerly head of the chemistry department at The Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Dr. Horak orga-

nized Europe's first symposium on organic sulfur compounds in 1964.

Malcolm C. McCormack has been promoted from executive director to vice president of development and public relations at Georgetown. He has been at the University since October, 1967. He directs the \$26 million Progress Fund and is concerned with the general operations of the offices of University development, University information, and public affairs.

In a recent survey taken by a group of faculty members, a desire for a philanthropic society was expressed by 43.78 percent of the students surveyed. They have since convinced Charles Vincent (Coll., '71) to organize such a club in the second semester. Inquiries should be sent by campus mail.

An unexpected snag was reportedly hit by the selection committee for the traditional Caliope production each spring by the Mask and Bauble Society. Dan Maziarz (Coll., '69) and Dan Bradley (Coll., '69) initially submitted their work, "Morningside Heights," to Georgetown in competition. They report that, "much to Dr. Donn Murphy's embarrassment, it proved to be the best." However the governing board of the drama society demanded certain changes and objected to the play's radical approach in technique and substance. The would-be playwrights refused to alter the format and took their play instead to be used in Reginald Farmer's Polemic Theatre. There, instructed simply "not to be get us arrested," they are currently holding auditions and will open in late March for a two-month run.

The Hoya
Established January 14, 1920

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Letters to the Editor . . .

DEATH KNELL?

To the Editor:

Much has been said in the last week concerning the inaccuracy of the quotations attributed to Jim Scott, myself and other "informed sources" within the Walsh Area. I have long recognized the futility and frustration that accompany attempts to seek redress for every misplaced quotation mark. I have no desire to broach this subject now.

I would, however, like to comment on the essence of your Dec. 12 "big scoop". In that issue you quite vividly conveyed the impression that the Walsh Area Student Council, precariously balanced on the edge of a cliff for the better part of a year, had sounded its own death knell. According to your news editor, death was induced by the termination of student council sponsorship of social events, the current financial crisis, and the dissolution of substantive ties with the academic committees. "Imminent breakdown," "I am a duck government," and

"powerless" were the terms used to describe our ills.

To set the record straight:

1) In early October I suggested that the academic committees be constituted apart from the student council. This was done for three reasons. a) Such a delineation of responsibilities would help to unite the academic voice within each school by removing the ambiguities that could arise from a student council or council president dominated by one school, speaking *ex cathedra* on the academic programs of the other schools. b) Such a delineation would insure that the reorganization attempts of the student council would not interfere with the academic progress within the Walsh Area schools. c) Due to the increased demands on the time of the three academic representatives, they were no longer in a position to contribute to the other student government activities.

2) Both councils have been in the red for the better part of the last three years. Sustained insolvency does not imply imminent crisis. I

am sure that under Mr. Dixon's guidance we will see a quick resolution of our cumulative debts as well as some new provisions for future revenues.

3) The Walsh Area Student Council will sponsor Diplomats Ball this year. Three weeks ago John Gornall was appointed chairman of the Ball. He and a number of other students have been working on the Ball since early October.

Several conversations with members of the staff of The HOYA have convinced me of your preoccupation with the powerlessness of student government. To an extent I agree. The councils cannot tax students nor can they lock them in the class office for failure to attend a concert.

Student government is a strictly voluntary institution. It derives "power" from the students and holds "power" only as it holds the active or tacit support of the student body. Our power might be measured by our relative ability to influence those policies and reforms within the University that conform to the best interests of the student body. If our council deserves criticism of its powers, it would be far more legitimately levied on these grounds.

In conclusion, I submit that student government power has nothing to do with the number of social events run, the size of the debt, or even the extent of the political machinations within the Foreign Service School. I also submit that The HOYA's insinuations on this matter are not out of a belief that these are the true measures of student government effectiveness.

Instead, could it be possible that these insinuations are an attempt to ignore the fact that student government's ability to represent and influence student opinion is a direct function of its ability to communicate with these same students, and that the greatest share of this responsibility for communications leadership has been effectively abrogated by The HOYA?

John J. Kelly
President Walsh Area
Student Council

Editor's note: Not one of Mr. Kelly's quotes in last week's article was incorrect. Also, since when is a story on the Walsh Area Council a "big scoop"?

OUTSIDE PRESSURE?

To the Editor:

The HOYA is to be congratulated on its Dec. 12 issue and supplement and on its serious concern with basic questions of the University.

On the question of SFS I would like to clarify my own position. Mr. Michael Butler (SFS '70), in a paragraph echoing several characteristic phrases from Dr. Giles' article "Problems and Prospects", refers to me by name as one of those members of the curriculum committee "who know nothing about the school and care less." Dr. Giles himself has accused me of slandering him "in the legal sense of the word" for my discussion of the curriculum committee's functioning at the SFS faculty meeting.

I am willing to take a public stand on the whole issue, and as to competence I am quite willing to give my credentials. I have taught for 12 years in three universities and several adult education programs, studied in two highly successful interdisciplinary social programs, worked on several curriculum committees including two concerned with interdisciplinary programs, and have been engaged in human relations work in several countries and cultures. All of this semester I have spent an average of five hours a week on this committee alone—attending weekly three-hour meetings, study-

ing the previous documentation and all the proposals received, checking out possibilities, comparing programs of other institutions, drafting proposals, etc. It is true that I have personally nothing to lose or gain by any curriculum change in SFS, but in view of the above I do question the application by Mr. Butler of Dr. Giles' formula "those who know nothing and care less".

In view of the fact that Mr. Butler's letter, like many student comments I have heard, echo both the phrases and the arguments of Dr. Giles' article, while others echo Dr. Quigley's, I would like simply to repeat the question I raised at the faculty meeting. The curriculum committee is having severe difficulties coming to any vote on anything. Are Dr. Quigley and Dr. Giles exerting outside pressure on committee members, some of the five voting students, for instance, to hold up the curriculum committee until the issue of a core faculty is settled? This would not be a crime. It might be a good idea to settle the latter issue first. There may be no other channels to press for this order of business. My point is simply that there ought to be channels for bringing this issue into the open. It is unreasonable to expect the members of the curriculum committee to spend so much time for nothing, if there are outside forces determined (perhaps rightly) to prevent them from coming to any conclusion.

Monika Hellwig
Asst. Prof. of Theology
SFS Curriculum Committee

TEACHING ABILITY

To the Editor:

There is a saying that people get the kind of government they deserve. This is equally true of students and their education. By their indifference to, and occasional profiteering from, the inferior and corrupt schooling provided them, they simply forfeit any claims to sympathy.

At Georgetown the quality of teaching (never much to rave about anyway) has declined over the last two decades; yet our "student leaders" choose to spend their time not in trying to reverse this trend or even in drawing attention to it, but rather in abject fawning before those responsible for it.

The explanation lies in the convergence of two sets of selfish interests. Students, for the most part, do not want an education; they simply want a diploma. They strive, therefore, after whatever arrangement will give them the most prestigious degree yet demand the least effort. This is what hides behind their clamor for fewer courses required for graduation and for more electives allowed within the curriculum.

For their part the liberal arts departments are eager to meet these demands. Their members rarely have any desire to teach (to say nothing about competence). Research and outside consulting are their first loves; and what little teaching they must do, they prefer to be in graduate schools (where the classes are small; where the subject matter is the professor's narrow specialty; and where lectures often need not be prepared since the students do most of the talking). Whatever undergraduate courses must be offered will, they hope, be either electives (where again students are few and subject matters narrow) or at least such required courses as can be fobbed off onto graduate assistants or rookie professors.

No one on campus seems to have the power and courage to change all this. Everyone is also sure to shy away from putting squarely where it belongs the blame for our not having them. Rather than face the fact that the reason good teachers are scarce is simply the obstinate refusal of the liberal arts departments to make teaching ability the prime criterion for a professor's selection and advancement, the entire

circus of deans, student councils and academic committees hurries to divert attention off to such red herrings as lack of money.

Attention must be fixed to the source of the trouble. In the first and last analysis the liberal arts departments are responsible for the steady decline in the quality of teaching at Georgetown. They do the hiring and the promoting, the tenuring and the pay raising; and candidates for their favor learn quickly that they will be judged on almost any grounds *except their ability in the classroom*.

I shall cite just two grotesque examples of the inequities that have been perpetrated. In 1966 Dr. Bruce Davie, when not even tenured, was earning about as much as Dr. Jules Davids, who has been on the faculty since 1946. Dr. George Carey at the same time was making as much while untenured as Dr. Carroll Quigley, who has been here since 1941. Drs. Davie and Carey together do not have half the talent of either Dr. Davids or Dr. Quigley. Yet one would never know it from their salaries.

How is it that Dr. Giles, who started teaching here in 1947, only received tenure in 1960? Yet Dr. Earle, who started in 1955, received it in 1958. How is it that Dr. Davids, who started teaching here in 1946, only received tenure in 1958? Yet Dr. Penn, who started in 1951, received it in 1956.

Why is it that the various undergraduate survey courses (e.g., Principles of Economics) are assigned only to those senior professors presently "out of favor" in the department (e.g., Drs. Dobriansky, Zebot, Sotterer, Zrinyi) or to graduate students working on their doctorates (e.g., Messrs. King, Lurito, Casey, Oweiss, Murphy)? Is it to spare those "in favor" from the burden of teaching?

The salaries paid these graduate-student teachers make another scandal. Mr. Casey, for example, earns only \$625 a semester; who then grabs the lion's share of the department's budget? The Chairman puts all sorts of interesting people onto the payroll as "teachers." One would be fascinated to find out the basis of selection: for Mr. Echevaria, it doesn't have anything to do with his consultation work for the department with the Inter-American Development Bank, does it? for Mr. Dinkelacker, it doesn't have anything to do with his consultation work for the department with the Trade Relations Council, does it? for Mr. Harrington, it doesn't have anything to do with his special project for the department on the University's cost-analysis, does it?

Now that the liberal arts departments are firmly in the saddle and no longer even try to hide their master plan of building up the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at the expense of all the undergraduate schools, you can expect even faster decline in the quality of Georgetown's teaching staff. In the past, when the School Administrations were stronger and quite distinct from the departments, such teachers as Quigley, Giles, Dobriansky, Aguilar, Zrinyi, Fadner, *et al.*, would be encouraged and supported despite departmental indifference to what they accomplished in the classroom. But in the future, you can look forward to a lot more Woods, Duncans, Hinckes, Giberts, Earles, Dinkelackers, Careys, Lydgates and Pennimans.

Judge for yourself the worth of a system that pays a Dr. Penniman over \$5,000 more a year than it does Dr. Quigley. And don't expect your student leaders to change anything. They'll be much too busy ingratiating themselves with the Establishment that created the mess in the first place.

Terrence J. Boyle
SFS '63

Chairman, S.O.S. Committee

Frederick J. Hurley
SFS '70

(Continued on Page 7)



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President-elect Sets Goals; Foresees Promising Future

(Continued from Page 1)

have taken a more favorable approach to Fr. Henle's appointment. They have combined caution with optimism and hope in supporting the choice.

Reporters were issued a statement from Yard president Dan Hurson under the heading "The Student Council Press Service." It included a statement of strong endorsement and full support for Fr. Henle. Hurson and Walsh Area Student Council President John Kelly, both members of the search committee, also issued a further statement on the selection. It applauded the president-elect as a man "who could think young—someone in tune with modern education and the changing style of Georgetown life."

The statement said all three student participants in the search endorsed the candidacy of the St. Louis scholar. The conclusion of the statement was directed at skeptics and critics of the choice: "We suggest that skeptics give Fr. Henle a chance to demonstrate those abilities that so impressed both a discriminating search committee and the Board of Directors. Georgetown's future is in all our hands, and as much as possible the entire community played a role in the vital decision. Fr. Henle stood against tough competition and emerged as the man we want to lead Georgetown. We feel

Fr. Henle deserves the support of the student body and that in the critical months and years ahead he will prove himself worthy of the great challenge all of us have placed in his hands."

Fr. Henle himself has had no time to state specific goals at Georgetown. Referring to the next two years as the critical years for private education, he left no doubt that he thought his term as Georgetown's 45th head would be a rough one. He also left no doubt that he considered Georgetown to be a university with a real future coupled with a distinguished past.

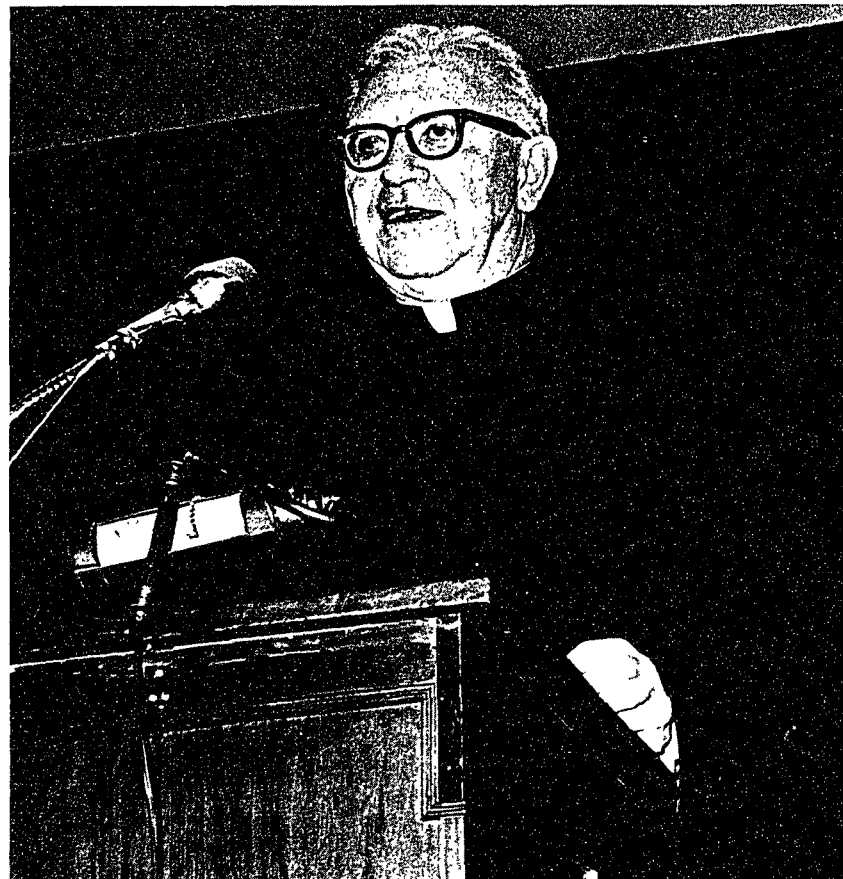
"I told your Board of Directors that if I thought the Georgetown situation to be a hopeless one and a financially bankrupt position, I would have stayed in St. Louis," he said.

In his acceptance statement, the president-elect dedicated Georgetown to a series of goals—dictated by the driving force of love.

"If I read the hopes and the forecast of those hopes correctly, Georgetown can and will respond

creatively and spontaneously to the great invitation arising from the new world society which is rapidly emerging.

"In an international age, Georgetown, 'situated in a world capital with enormous international resources will set new patterns of inter-cultural and international education; in an ecumenical age, Georgetown, a Catholic university in both senses of the word, will establish a model of Christian commitment and human openness. In an age of universal well-being of all people, Georgetown will respond with Christian concern to the needs of the inner-city, of the disadvantaged and of the handicapped. In an age of rapid change, wherein the ability to continue to learn and the wisdom to evaluate will be more important than any piece or pattern of pieces of technological, sociological, scientific, literary information or knowledge, Georgetown will continue to concentrate, in new ways indeed, on the growth of individuals and individualized human persons."



The Rev. Edwin A. Quain, S.J., chairman of the Board of Directors, will become Georgetown's acting president. Head of the Fordham University Press, he once remarked that he has "an affection for Georgetown that Fordham was never able to give."

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Letters to the Editor . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

GILES

To the Editor:

As part of his remarks in the Dec. 12 edition of The HOYA Professor Giles launches a frontal attack on the faculty of the School of Foreign Service. His remarks include the following:

"In my opinion most of our activist curriculum reformers, especially those in the student body, have lost sight of the fundamental problem underlying the School's present curriculum difficulties: the teaching of that curriculum. Dissatisfaction has resulted from the teaching of certain courses. But the typical student misconceives this situation by attributing the fault not to the teacher but to the course, that is, to the prescribed content. He fails to realize that it is the human factor which makes or breaks any course—the teacher."

In a section headed "Insidious Teaching" Professor Giles continues by specifically charging

that the real problem is one of "inferior and indifferent teachers."

These are serious charges which should be taken seriously by students, faculty, and the Administration. But what are the criteria for making this judgment? Professor Giles charges that departments, which hire the faculty, use a criteria emphasizing "narrow specialization" and "obsession with methodology." Since he does present evidence one cannot directly agree or disagree with this allegation. In my own case I can testify that it is false. When I was employed I was specifically hired to staff an SFS course in European Economic History although my "specialization" is in the area of international economics. Am I to conclude that I rank among the inferior and indifferent teachers?

Do not get me wrong. I am not contending that Professor Giles' charges are false; nor do I agree that they are correct. They are, serious. Rather than creating the rumor that teaching is "insidious," "inferior," and "indifferent," Pro-

fessor Giles should clearly specify his criteria, demonstrate that his criteria are relevant, and designate those members of the faculty who are inadequate by these criteria. I am arrogant enough to believe that I am neither inferior nor indifferent and personally resent such a blanket indictment in a public forum.

Bruce F. Duncombe
Asst. Professor of Economics

PUSSYCATS

To the Editor:

Some observations on the "reformed" animal section at the GW game:

1. The animal section, usually filled early in the freshman game, contained at least 50 vacancies before the varsity game, while the sections on both sides were filled with many Hoyas who refused to pay their "membership dues."

2. These vacancies were occupied by several adults and boys in what is supposedly the student section.

3. The ushers gave non-"members" the impression that only

members could sit in the animal section, and that they would be thrown out bodily if one tried to enter without a card. When one Hoya dared to risk the brutality of the ushers, the ticket manager was called; he explained to the ushers that the section contained 333 seats, and that it could be reserved only if an equal number of membership cards were sold. (At that time, less than 250 were sold.) The ushers continued to pester the non-members.

4. A large number of the "animals" were freshmen, who refused to cheer or stand up, even when taunted by the rest of the section. These are the "boosters" who now occupy the animal section.

5. John Dwyer, author of "Animal Section Faces Challenge" in your Dec. 12 issue, was sitting in front of us, resplendent in his freshly-pressed white shirt. Not once during the freshman game did he applaud, stand up, or make any noise that could be called a cheer. He called the animal section "bush."

The animal section is not a club or an Ivy League "watching section." It is the cheering section of dedicated fans who happen to be boisterous because it is part of their support for the team. You can't organize spirit. Let the

white-shirted members move to the north stands and breathe in unison.

James R. Seivick
Coll. '70
Mark Dobson
Coll. '70
John Read
Coll. '70

JOURNALISM

To the Editor:

Had T. Patrick O'Neil, editor of The Courier, used his journalistic sense of finding out the facts before losing his head in a swirl of emotion, he would have discovered that Father Collins had no alternative but to "tear up the campus at homecoming time." The campus commentator would have found that pipelines of a central heating-cooling plant to the new library were delayed by actions of several government agencies. Thus, digging could not have taken place over the summer as Mr. O'Neil advocated. Furthermore, the editor would have concluded that the new library would be operating next fall and winter without heating and air-conditioning if pipelines were not installed promptly.

But Mr. O'Neil, a senior, need not worry about facts or the physical comforts of the library next year. Hopefully, he will be learning the pursuit of truth at a good graduate school of journalism someplace. He might learn what Mark Twain once said: "Get your facts first, and then you can distort them as much as you please." Not bad advice.

Wes Christenson
University News Service

CHARLES LACEY?

To the Editor:

In your issue of Dec. 12, there is a letter signed "Charles Lacey, Law" which argues that the comparative figures I gave in a recent letter to The HOYA to illustrate the healthy condition of our Alumni Annual fund, etc., are misleading. Indeed, he implies that because I omitted two Catholic institutions from my sample, my figures were deliberately misleading. May I take a little more of your space to defend myself.

One of the institutions named by Mr. Lacey is St. Louis University. It is indeed true that, in the year cited by Mr. Lacey, St. Louis alumni contributed slightly over a million dollars compared with Georgetown's \$340,233. But the year before, the St. Louis alumni contribution was \$242,000; and the year after, it was only \$238,000. Thus, the one million dollar year is surely not typical, and in omitting it I was not suppressing relevant information.

As for the other Catholic University named in Mr. Lacey's letter, persons who are highly experienced in the matter of alumni funds tell me that it is well known that this institution lumps all its gifts together, alumni and non-alumni, capital and other. Hence, the figure of nearly \$3 million from more than 50 percent of potential alumni contributors requires considerable correction before any meaningful comparison can be made.

Finally, who is "Charles Lacey, Law"? His name does not appear in the current Register of Faculties and Students. In reply to a telephone query, the Registrar of the Law School said that no person of that name is enrolled there. Whoever he may be, I would like to ask him what purpose he is serving by belittling the generosity of the Georgetown Alumni? If he has an interest in the University, he might consider how to make some positive contribution. . . . Maybe even some money.

Reverend Gerard F. Yates, S.J.
Faculty Representative to the Alumni Association

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Dear Mr. Doan:

Business has cast itself in the role of the doting parent, scratching its corporate head and asking: Now where have I gone wrong? We on the other side of the aptly-named generation gap can readily answer your question. The question we can't answer—and the one you must answer—is more difficult: What does, and what will, business do right?

The image that the corporate world has created in the academic world is a highly negative one. Business, which has sold us everything from living space to living bras, has been unable to sell itself. Hopefully, our dialogue will help dispel the "business myth"—although all myths are based on varying degrees of truth.

And what exactly is this image? It's that of a potential vehicle for social change overcome by its own inertia. Business has an immense social power which is exceeded only by its inadequate social commitment. This is not to deny that many major corporations are involved in health research, agricultural improvement, etc. But what we question is whether business is really carrying—or plans to carry—its share of the social burden.

A psychologist's association test, for instance, would yield such verbal gems as "business" and "air pollution," "business" and "war-profiteering," "business" and "planned obsolescence." You yourself know only too well the two-syllable associative response generated by "Dow Chemical." It is hard for us to applaud a new measles vaccine juxtaposed with such immoralities.

Thus, many of the qualities we associate with business are contrary to our very way of life. We have awakened from the sleepy fifties and have begun to challenge both political and social tenets. Yet, while we question our involvement in a more-than-questionable war, business apparently closes its eyes and fills its wallets.

This is what troubles us. As corny as it sounds, we do hope to change the world. Business, meanwhile, is trying to change its image. But in so doing, it is merely creating a battle of antithetical stereotypes.

Thus unless it decides to give itself—and not merely its image—a major overhaul, business can continue to write off a growing segment of college youth. Perhaps our dialogue will help give the corporate world the rectal kick it so desperately needs.

Sincerely,



Stan Chess
Journalism, Cornell

Forget your image, business... Overhaul yourself



IS ANYBODY LISTENING TO CAMPUS VIEWS? BUSINESSMEN ARE.



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 students about business and its role in our changing society . . . and from their perspective as heads of major corporations are exchange-

Dear Mr. Chess:

I agree with you that business has done a wretched job of selling itself. We tend to feel that our role in developing the highest living standards in the world is self-explanatory, and doesn't need much selling; and we are so busy, and engrossed, in what we're doing that we don't really have time to "sell" what we do.

Simple explanations of why a company is producing a product in the national interest don't provide the answer to "selling" business, as we at Dow are all too well aware. The fact that in the judgment of our military leaders the tactical use of napalm is effectively saving lives of our troops, and serves an indispensable need in accelerating the end of a dirty and unpopular war . . . the fact that there simply is no truth to reports of massive casualties among Vietnamese women and children resulting from napalm . . . the fact that hundreds of American doctors who have volunteered their services in Vietnamese hospitals report not having a single civilian napalm burn case, all are documented facts blandly ignored by those not responsive to reason. But I have yet to hear criticism of napalm from any returning combat veteran.

Doesn't this really mean that judgments should be made on the basis of objective inquiry and not unfounded opinion? Honest differences will always arise. But a better understanding of viewpoints and motives will follow from objective discussions. Business must sell "itself" not an image of itself.

It is from this perspective that I think we should examine your central question of "whether business is really carrying—or plans to carry—its share of the social burden."

You are of course aware of business' direct involvement in contemporary community affairs through such programs as those dealing with hard-core unemployment, blight-area housing, civil rights, traffic congestion, and pollution problems. To me these programs are evidence that business today is assuming a much more active social role. But this does not answer two questions fundamental to your inquiry: to what extent should business—an economic vehicle whose primary commitment to the community lies in its economic functions—assume social burdens; and how can these social respon-

sibilities be discharged most effectively?

Obviously all of society's institutions must assume some share of the burden; there is no sole responsibility. Can you visualize a solution in which only one segment of society provides equal opportunity for Negroes?

I believe maximum long-term profit growth is consistent with, and in fact cannot be achieved without, maximum service to society. Maximum service to society can be achieved only through maximum development of, and release of, the ability of individuals. And maximum release of individual abilities brings about maximum profit-growth.

Further, in my view, service cannot be delivered best by deliberately trying to be of service. Service can more often be achieved by indirection than by any direct attempt to be of service.

Business does so many things right that I don't really see this as an issue. We have developed a system that the rest of the world is frantically trying to copy. It is the worst system going except for all those other systems. Business can't do everything for everyone, of course; it wasn't designed for that. Like all of us, it should be doing what it does best. As an economic instrument, it can best fulfill its social commitment by excelling in that respect.

Our nation is going through a period of transition to new policies and new philosophies. Your generation on the campus is doing us a real service by questioning our assumptions, and by making us aware of hypocrisies and outmoded parts of our systems and institutions. You want to do away with outmoded ideologies, and so do I. As new values are accepted which emphasize the role of the individual in society today, and new relationships develop between the public and private sector of society, then more realistic answers will be found as to how business, in harness with government and education, can share the social burden by providing real—rather than illusory—service.

Cordially,



H. D. Doan, President,
The Dow Chemical Company

ing views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Here, Stan Chess, a Journalism senior at Cornell, is exploring issues with Mr. Doan.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering Program at Michigan State, also will exchange viewpoints with Mr. Doan; as will Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, and David G. Clark, Political Science MA candidate at

Stanford, with Mr. DeYoung; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

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.

This Is The Year That Will Be . . .

With 1968 behind us, this is a projection of what 1969 may bring us. We offer it in the spirit of the New Year giving to those who deserve something exactly what they deserve.

JANUARY

At its first meeting of the new year, the East Campus Student Council formally relinquished its one remaining power—direction of the Guadalupe Festival—and thus voted to abolish itself. The only dissenting member was Secretary Carol Kilhenny, who immediately after the vote was tabulated announced her intention of transferring to the College and making a run for the Yard presidency.

John Kelly, who fulfilled his long-standing ambition to be the last president of the Walsh Area, was appointed University vice president for alumni affairs. Kelly remarked upon his selection, "I am pleased with this show of confidence and frankly, I could use an office with a little power."

T. Byron Collins was rumored to be contemplating suicide.

Mr. Richard McCooley revealed that the '89 East would close as of Feb. 1. McCooley blamed the collapse of "Tehaan's" on the competition of Washington area restaurants. He plans to petition Mayor Walter Washington to ban



The Kampus Kops: An Impound-A-Thon?

their mission, the Search Committee passed a resolution endorsing Campbell for another lifetime term. Excessive restrictions on the possible candidates were blamed for the failure.

FEBRUARY

The cafeteria announced it would terminate all services, save *Marty's On The Potomac*, as of Valentine's Day. The decision was reached after six members of the food committee died of ptomaine poisoning after dinner. It was

Mr. Robert Dixon published the results of an audit of Yard finances, taken after ailing President Hurson purchased an estate in McLean, Virginia, as the Yard's new headquarters. The Yard's debts amounted to \$769,834.72. Treasurer Larry LaPare was reported in fair condition at D.C. Children's Hospital, recovering from gashes on his wrists.

The Social Events Committee to study the Social Events Committee published its report as well, entitled "Nothing Out Of Three." The report recommended dissolution of the Social Events Committee to study the Social Events Committee but took no position on the Social Events Committee.

The Gaston Lecture Committee voted to disband after realizing that the only two people willing to speak on its next lecture date were Senator George Murphy and Doctor Richard Walsh of the History department. Sen. Murphy's address was tentatively on "Ronald Reagan: Man And Superman" while Walsh submitted "The Founding Fathers And Me" as his topic.

Jack Magee resigned as Head Basketball Coach of Georgetown and accepted a position as Spiritual Counselor at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. After his third 12-11 (or was it 11-12?) season in a row, Magee was pleased to move on to a new but equally suitable post.

In other news, John Dwyer announced his transfer to Notre Dame, citing academic pressures as the reason. It was presumed that the decision was related to a policy decision made by the College Dean's Office to require class attendance by athletes. Charlie Adrien was said to be considering a move to Seton Hall University, emphasizing the gravity of the crisis.

Rumors concerning T. Byron Collins' suicide increased in intensity.

APRIL

In an unusually bitter press conference, Dan Hurson, speaking from his wheelchair in the International Student House, renounced the Yard presidency on the grounds of new physical deficiencies. "You won't have Dan Hurson to kick around anymore," the overwrought leader was quoted as saying.

The Yard appointed Joe Lawson as acting president. It was expected candidate Carol Kilhenny was a shoo-in once Lawson reached incumbency.

All student advisory committees were summarily disbanded by the Board of Directors. "We simply decided our public image was so bad anyway that it would be absurd to go on with the wasteful practice of having these committees meet and never listening to them anyway," a spokesman for the Administration succinctly put it.

The HOYA was cited by the American College Press Association as the first paper in the country to have a generation gap with its readers.

The University's Law Department reported no progress on at-

tempts to get Director Louis Pangaro and the entire cast of *Mask & Bauble's* latest production released from interment in the seventh precinct. The charge of lascivious carnage was particularly difficult to refute because the title of the play was *Candy Meets John Carroll*. New moderator of the society Paul Lynde states, "It doesn't really matter if we get those dummies back. We've got a much better crowd down at Stage One since the raid."

A small riot occurred at midnight in Gaston Hall when assembled ROTCians, who had been waiting since 7:00 for the arrival of Gen. Charles Robb, vehemently protested the compulsory attendance at ROTC lectures. Gen. Robb, detained in attempting to leave Palm Springs, his new permanent base, was to speak to the cadets on "Qualities Of Leadership." When he did not show, certain ROTCians attempted to leave. Cadet Col. Hoffman ordered the Spraker Rifles to shoot to kill anyone who tried to escape. Six were wounded before Hoffman was overcome and subdued by sedatives. Dean Klein has promised to remain strictly neutral in disposition of the case.

The unfortunate demise of T. Byron Collins was revealed today by the University news service. It appears Fr. Collins worked up enough courage to make a public appearance on campus for the first time since the cornerstone ceremony for New South. The shock of realizing what had happened to the campus in his reign

before of an overdose of sleeping pills, the election for treasurer was postponed. Miss Kilhenny was undone by her close ties with the administration of acting President Joe Lawson under whose domain the Yard's deficit for the first time surpassed the University's.

The Kampus Kops towed away every car on campus on Memorial Day. The impound-a-thon was scheduled to coincide with the birthday of Sgt. Barr. The revenues, which amounted to over twenty thousand dollars, will be used to purchase color TV sets for both the tow truck and the off-duty room, the rest being thrown into a slush fund of as yet undetermined use.

WGTB covered an athletic event.

WGTB also slipped into dead last place in the rating service reports, but then that's not very newsy.

Bruce Goral revealed intent of running for another term as Collegiate Club President. He was promptly committed by club members.

Robert J. Dixon, former Student Activities director, now University vice president for Alumni Affairs, announced the donation of \$24,898,555.09, raised almost exclusively among the parents and friends of 27 Loyolans. As Mr. Dixon put it, "We must realize where the power lies here at Georgetown."

JUNE

Pope Paul VI chose his Georgetown commencement address as the occasion of his announcement of a new Inquisition. His Holiness felt Georgetown was the proper place for the decree since as he phrased it, "Here we have examples of a turning away from dangerous liberalism and a union with the beautiful truths of the Dark Ages." The Inquisition was applauded by President Campbell who made plans for a purge of the Theology and Fine Arts Departments. "Let this date stand as the beginning of a new yesterday," exulted Campbell, who went still further and re-instated compulsory mass and nightly rosary. The graduates made no comment whatsoever on either His Holiness' or Fr. Campbell's programs for at the time they were, to a man, burning down Gervase Hall.

The late and bemoaned T. Byron Collins' successor in the Phys-



T. Byron Collins: Contemplating Suicide?

all "social services" in the District of Columbia because of the unusual dedication of the '89's staff.

Seventeen people were killed in ROTC maneuvers held on Kehoe Field. Cadet Col. John T. Hoffman blamed the deaths on an unfortunate over-reaction of the boys to provocations by a group of peace demonstrators protesting President Nixon's decision to bomb the city of Paris as a way to speed settlement of the Viet Nam war. As Hoffman put it, "Dissent is all right, but . . ." Among the casualties were Rev. Richard McSorley, Sr. Louis-Gabriel, the entire Hilltop SDS contingent, and five Kampus Kops sent to preserve order.

Georgetown finally selected a president, the surprise choice being Gerard Campbell, the current president. It was understood that by November the Search Committee was restoring to pulling names out of the phone book as potential chief executives. Having convinced Fr. Campbell of the futility of

understood that the insects which infected the salad were improperly prepared.

Tuition was increased by 44 percent effective immediately for all branches of the University. Rev. Thomas R. Fitzgerald, reached for comment while vacationing on Tierra del Fuego, rationalized that the hike was necessary because of dwindling funds from alumni. Fitzgerald also revealed that entertainer Emmet Kelly would be replacing John Kelly as University vice president for alumni affairs. "At least we have found the right type person for the job," remarked Fitzgerald.

Although 97.93 percent of the students were reported to be ill, President Campbell stated that the University would remain open despite the widespread bubonic plague. Fr. Campbell's announcement was made in a press conference held in the intensive care unit of Walter Reed Hospital where he was recovering from the bubonic plague.

T. Byron Collins was rumored to be contemplating suicide.

MARCH

Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco shocked quite a few in his Gaston Lecture when, instead of sticking to his prepared speech, "How To Achieve Greatness," he digressed into a discussion of erotic Italian pottery. The audience of seven promptly trooped out of Gaston Hall.

It was disclosed that the Yard had contracted Bill Haley and the Comets and Peggy Lee for the Senior Prom. Dan Hurson, president of the Yard, reached for comment while recuperating from neurosurgery at Georgetown Hospital, proclaimed that he would introduce a motion at the next Yard meeting urging a boycott of the event.



T. Rollins Fitzgerald: Another Tuition Increase?

as physical plant director was too much for the man, who had been contemplating suicide. He perished instantly from heart failure, tumbling backwards into one of the pits near Copley Lawn. Three hours of official mourning were proclaimed by the Board of Directors.

MAY

The political career of Carol Kilhenny apparently was ended by the Yard elections. Executive Assistant to the Dean, J. Kemper Will, on a tide of write-ins, swamped avowed candidate Carol Kilhenny by better than three to one. Jim McCanna was re-elected secretary over the challenge of Jerry Meunier. In memory of Larry LaPare who died the week

ical Plant Office, Thomas Saltz, announced on June 15 in a letter to currently enrolled students that they need not bother to return, for, to help alleviate the University's deficit, which was reliably reported to be in eight figures, Mr. Saltz had, out of petty cash, purchased the entire Hilltop and plans to turn it into a shopping plaza. Mr. Robert J. Dixon, formerly vice-president of alumni affairs and under whose tenure more than a quarter of a billion dollars was funneled into the cause of salvaging the now defunct university, was appointed General Director and Arbiter of Good Taste of the plaza, to be named Campbell City.

C.I.



Dan Hurson: Neurosurgery?

Ups And Downs Of Cinematic 1968 . . .

The compilation of a ten best films list is probably most similar to an alcoholic selecting his favorite drinks. Only confirmed addicts of the silver screen, even among those of us who make no pretensions to knowledge of pictures as an art form but simply enjoy good movies, can summon a sufficient number of films to mind so that sorting a top ten is more an exercise in discernment than fetishism. Further hedging is needed: although a film may be stylistically perfect, it may still be as boring and profound as uncooked oatmeal. Thus Jean-Luc Godard and Ingmar Bergman will remain examples of film-makers who make films apparently only film-makers and film-scholars can appreciate. One may as well toss in all those Czechoslovakian products we were deluged with this year into that same category—the almost inherently praiseworthy that is almost inherently unentertaining. So, having dismissed almost everyone else's true loves, we move on to presentation and consideration of our favorite ten, which are, in roughly preferential order, *The Lion In Winter*, *Rosemary's Baby*, *Yellow Submarine*, *Petulia*, *Pretty Poison*, *Charlie Bubbles*, *No Way To Treat A Lady*, *Bullitt*, *2001: A Space Odyssey*, and *Secret Ceremony*.

Unlike 1967, which offered two films of classic potential (*Bonnie And Clyde*, *The Graduate*), 1968 possesses only one such work, but it is a work triumphantly brilliant enough to have made the most desolate twelve months not a total loss, a picture one can delicious-

Ruth Gordon's Minnie, now the definitive witch-next-door, and Roman Polanski's direction, which brings horror and pathos out of what might have been quite a comedy. Were there no *Lion*, the year would be *Rosemary's*, but unfortunately for the pseudo-sacriligious satanic festival, second best is its peak.

Yellow Submarine is another superlative, but one that scores heavily from far out in left field. Its charms center about a liberal dose of Beatle music, a series of perfectly horrible puns which when taken together form a mountain of merry abandon, and the scenic inventiveness of Heinz Edelmans' animation, quite honestly the best this reviewer has ever encountered, so, so good in fact that it redefines the genre. Even the Beatles can be faulted (they are human, after all) for *Yellow Submarine* falls short of total success in its excessive length (upwards of twenty-six minutes are superfluous) and its tendency towards schizophrenia—it ultimately cannot decide whether to be a kiddie carnival or an adult cartoon and so settles for adolescent adventures into the mad minds of the Fabulous Four.

Richard Lester used to be known only for Beatle movies. Now he will be known for *Petulia*, the expatriate American's first film devoted to exploring the brittle relationships his native land fosters. George C. Scott could easily give Peter O'Toole a heated race in Santa Monica come April as the world-weary physician who tires of his wife and encounters a gorgeous arch-kook named Petulia for compensation. Julie Christie renders a solid contribution to *Petulia* in the title role and has developed into a shrewd enough actress not to let the tremendous Scott overwhelm her in their scenes together. Shirley Knight as Scott's wife and Richard Chamberlain as Christie's limp-wristed husband are both praiseworthy in their eloquence and ability. Combining his irrelevant flashback technique with a more disciplined, more conventional, less flashy approach, Lester strikes a balance that puts *Petulia* at the top of any esthete's list.

1968's sleeper was *Pretty Poison*, a tragi-comedy about a fantasy-prone young man who becomes involved with a cheerleader whose exterior is like sugar but whose interior is pure strychnine (Tuesday Weld). Lorenzo Semple Jr., formerly of *Batman*, won the New York Film Critics Award for his screenplay, a fitting tribute to its craftiness and to the eerie evolution of sin that the picture exposes. Perkins and Weld are superb (which is no shock in his case but is a welcome departure from Miss Weld's norm) as is Beverly Garland in a brief but credible portrayal as Tuesday's sluttish mother. *Pretty Poison* is a film of limited horizons and limited means. Were it a more Hollywoodian, more flamboyant, more obvious murder mystery, it would be a disaster. On its own level, however, it falls together into a cohesive whole so effortlessly that it is probably the year's most nearly faultless film.

Charlie Bubbles is a motion picture by and about Albert Finney, Seizing upon a cliched theme, the celebrity's perpetual *ennui*, director Finney fills his film with a whole armada of clever little devices which work—he is gimmicky without being heavy-handed, simple through his deliberate complexity. Among the most memorable of Finney's evocative scenes are one in which Charlie (as played by Finney) watches everything going on in his house on a battery of TV monitors, another in which Charlie and a sycophantic student (deftly handled by Liza Minelli) drive around bleak Manchester in a plush Bentley with the top down, and finally the work's conclusion, a nonsensical balloon ascent right out of this world. Admittedly, the

forementioned don't sound like showstoppers but as the film progresses, it takes on a style all its own and becomes a testament to Albert Finney, this time around more as director than star.

No Way To Treat A Lady is Rod Steiger's film. The tale of a literal lady killer who is more personable than pitiable, it is Steiger's performance, full of such bravado and bravura, so many novelties and nuances, that holds *Lady* together, although Lee Remick and George Segal could not have been better. But clearly the center ring must belong to

stay through the whole first hour of the movie again just to view this seven minute or so minor epic of driving as if you were immortal. This is not to imply that *Bullitt's* sole virtue is two autos hotly pursuing one another—the casting is precisely tailored to the parts and the performers need not exert themselves to excel. Steve McQueen has never been Burtonian of voice or Gielgudian of gesture but he has to a tee the look required to force one to accept whatever he does on screen as stemming from a reserve of talent. As such, he surely is an

answer to a prayer. resemble each others' lost relative) in a mutual gratification scheme that two lesbian aunts and Mia's incestuous father are intent on breaking up. Joseph Losey (*The Servant*, *Accident*) directs this perverse fare with characteristic lack of razzle-dazzle and a premium on human interaction, and who interacts better than Liz Taylor, who is tender and tyrannical, bitchy and benign, selfish and selfless? For all who are fond of the Pinteresque, the Gothic, the devilish, and the demented, *Secret Ceremony* is an



All You Need Is Love . . . Apparently

Rod Steiger, whose seven characterizations (especially that hairdresser/wig salesman) often attain the upper reaches of genius and as a result hoists *No Way To Treat A Lady* to the highest pinnacles—it is a decidedly black comedy that convinces one black can be beautiful as well as grizzly.

Bullitt's central thesis is that the appropriate salary for a policeman is thirty pieces of silver. It is a scathingly anti-cop film, one whose point is well-made because it is never falling over its own platitudes and beating its viewer over the head with the urgency of its message. The film is particularly refreshing coming as it does in the wake of Mayor Richard Daley's own version of the St. Valentine's Day Massacre staged last August. *Bullitt* is a violent film just as *Bonnie And Clyde* was but it does not flaunt its killings to titillate but to convince one that society's appointed assassin (the cop) is no better than the criminal being pursued. Its most mind-boggling moments come when the murders begin to accumulate at a feverish pace—as in the one amazing (for lack of a more powerful word) car chase all over San Francisco, up and down its fabled hills. To digress here briefly, this race sequence must count as 1968's single most effective segment—people often

American Mastroanni. Robert Vaughn is equally competent as an Unruh-like politician who finds that compromise is not always the answer. *Bullitt* is a deceptive film—the deeper one looks, the more one finds. How often can that be said these days?

There is really so little that needs be pointed out about *2001: A Space Odyssey*. For some cultists, *2001* is practically a religious experience. For detractors, boring is the only word. A few things are plain however—technically, it is nothing short of an awesome, devastating masterpiece. It is when Stanley Kubrick tries to inject his murky philosophies into his light shows that some are unappreciative. *2001* was an important event because it showed that working with the 'medium can still make for a solidly visual happening of much merit, even with a message straight from a high school term paper.

Secret Ceremony explores an integral part of the human condition—loneliness. Elizabeth Taylor stars as a prostitute who has lost her daughter and is generally on the brink of despair. Mia Farrow (it was quite a year for her after all) is cast as a slightly insane perennial pubescent child-woman who has been driven to derangement by her inability to face the loss of her mother. The two come together (they presumably

The eleventh? Well, there were other films, more poorly made or perhaps less enjoyable than the first ten, that were deserving of some mention, if only were it for a moment or two of pleasure they gave. Consider: *Interlude*, *Candy*, *The Bride Wore Black*, *I Love You, Alice B. Toklas*, *Charly*, *The Fixer*, *A Dandy In Aspic*, *The Queens*, *The Killing of Sister George*, *The Thomas Crown Affair*, *Boom!*, *The Subject Was Roses*, *Oliver!*, *The Producers*, *Duffy*, *The Sergeant*, *Joanna!*, *Inadmissible Evidence*, *Hot Millions*, and *The Boston Strangler*.

At the other end of the quality spectrum, not counting John Wayne epics and such obvious sacchrine as *Chitty-Chitty Bang-Bang*, the year's worst major films fall more neatly into their places of dishonor than do their more endowed colleagues. The terrible ten are, in descending order of ghastliness, *Three In The Attic*, *Wild In The Streets*, *The Charge Of The Light Brigade*, *Head*, *The Touchables*, *Barbarella*, *The Secret War of Harry Frigg*, *The Swimmer*, *Paper Lion*, and *For Love Of Ivy*.

Three In The Attic and *Wild In The Streets* share two things—the easily exhaustable talents of Christopher Jones and dialogue straight from *Captain Marvel Meets Methedrine*. *The Charge* was a bore, simply put, striving for meaning but not being sure of what the meaning was. *Head*—well, it was the Monkees and can anyone reasonably expect anything from them? *The Touchables* was a gay romp about wrestlers lusting after one another and a perverted pop star in the middle of it all. The viewer is advised to keep his distance. *Barbarella* is the visual recording of the confusion in Roger Vadim's mind, confusion so bad that it makes Warhol look good. *Harry Frigg* features the erosion of the theory that Paul Newman no longer makes B-movies. *The Swimmer* is Burt Lancaster's exploration of Connecticut pool by pool. The movie is as empty as some of the pools he encounters. *Paper Lion*—will Joe Namath now be the definitive Othello? The athletes are better on the field than in front of the camera, supposedly acting. In *For Love Of Ivy*, Sidney Poitier creates a black man's *Thomas Crown*—it is ultimately as valuable to race relations as Ross Barnett was and as a film—forget it!

C. I.



A Very Pretty Poison

ly savor every few years. The movie is *The Lion In Winter*, leagues ahead of its competition; far and away 1968's best picture, if for no other reason than its uncompromising professionalism.

A hybrid offspring of *Virginia Woolf* and the Paris peace talks, *Lion* focuses on the verbal vendettas fired between Henry II (Peter O'Toole) and Eleanor of Aquitaine (Katharine Hepburn) over who would succeed the aging monarch as King of England. James Goldman's screenplay offers the wittiest repartee since Martha lashed out at George. Peter O'Toole's Henry is perfection—lust, longing to live forever, but realizing the impossibility of that yearning, anxious to place his legacy securely out of his Queen's reach. Katherine Hepburn is probably the greatest living actress, such proclamations being excusably intemperate. As Eleanor, she is vicious, vital, a woman who desperately needs her husband but can't let him know, for it would deprive her of the bargaining power she relishes. Anthony Harvey's direction is done as it should be. He sits back and lets his actors act, and acting like this there hasn't been in many movies. Get used to the sound of the words *The Lion In Winter*. Come Academy Award time you will be hearing them rather often.

In the runner-up slot is *Rosemary's Baby*, which has much to commend it—Mia Farrow's surprisingly compelling performance as the enchanted Manhattanite,

Some Notables' Choices

Joel Siegel
Professor Of English
Pretty Poison, *Warrendale*, *The Bride Wore Black*, *Petulia*, *Weekend*, *Les Carabiniers*, *Charlie Bubbles*, *Falstaff*, *Young Girls Of Rochefort*, *La Chinoise*, *Faces*, *The Fifth Horseman Is Fear*, *The Secret Life Of An American Wife*, *No More Excuses*.

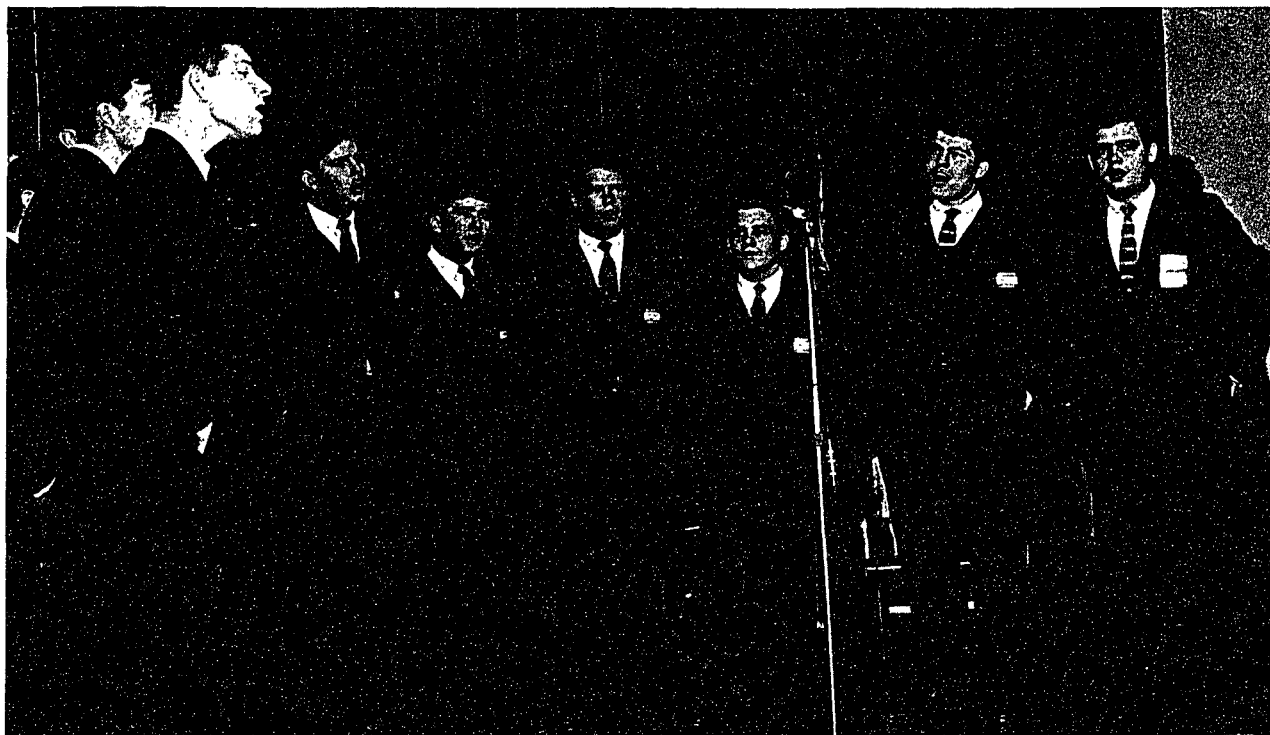
John Kelly
President Of The East Campus
Warrendale, *2001: A Space Odyssey*, *The Battle Of Algiers*, *La Guerre Est Finie*, *Romeo And Juliet*.

Don Casper
Editor Of The HOYA
"The films I liked best in 1968 were *Romeo and Juliet*, because it featured Italy, *The Charge Of The Light Brigade*, because it featured a certain amount of pomp, and *The Shoes Of The*

Fisherman, because is starred both."

John Dwyer
Athlete
The Films Of The Homecoming Game, *Charly*, *The Graduate*, *The Odd Couple*, *Paper Lion*, *2001: A Space Odyssey*, *Bullitt*, *The Thomas Crown Affair*, *Camelot*, *The Lion In Winter*.

Tom Zito
President Of The Film Society
Faces, *Weekend*, *2001: A Space Odyssey*, *Nazarin*, *The Fifth Horseman Is Fear*, *Rachel*, *Rachel*, *Toni*, *The Two Of Us*, *Warrendale*, *China Is Near*, *Shame*, *La Chinoise*, *Young Girls Of Rochefort*, *Wild In The Streets*, *Hour Of The Wolf*, *Targets*, *Mouchette*, *Les Carabiniers*, *Petulia*, *The Bride Wore Black*, *Coogan's Bluff*, *Greetings*.



... it is cheering and hopeful to listen to the chimes.

Music: Chimes—First, Last, Forever

They meet again, this time on their newest recording. They meet in the '89 for their nights. They meet at alumni gatherings across the nation. But most importantly they meet together to convey a sense of Georgetown to their friends and fellow students.

In this day and age of sham, pretensions and quick, fleeting, unloyal loyalties, it is cheering and hopeful to listen to the Georgetown Chimes. They are in their third decade of changing faces and musical styles—but they have not changed their basic approach. They present simply, but with style and charm, songs and ballads, musical paeons and singing laughter aimed at those who know Georgetown.

To talk with the Chimes is to know that they care about this place. They have taken it upon themselves to convey Georgetown and they are quite serious in their dedication. For every minute of public troubadoring there are hours of serious concentration and rehearsal. For all of their frisbee contesting in front of the Walsh Building, they are concerned and they are caring. They are concerned that their university doesn't care as it should for its friends and its neighbors.

But they are Chimes, first and last. A brotherhood of comradeship that stretches to include over 75 present and former members. It is a grouping that can be considered to include the Chime buffs who sit on the fireplace and in the booths surrounding the Chimes table at their Wednesday nights in the Mike O'Leary taproom in the basement of 1789. As Chimes, they rehearse the intricate balances and harmonies that are the essential ingredients of their singing. Each number is balanced not only on the collective harmony of the group but more on the harmonics that are the result of strong individualism within the group. They sing because they love to sing. It is their whole life and they are proud of it as few craftsmen seem to be anymore.

To comprehend their activities one must follow them from a late rising Saturday morning to the

pre-dawn hours of a Sunday. As they gather together to rehearse and to sing for a group brought to Georgetown for a rather normal meeting. They travel to faculty meetings and parties and entertain for the North Atlantic Association of College and University Residence Halls. From there they go on and on and on—constantly attempting to convey a sense of pride and humor, of interest and consideration that is meaningful to the Georgetown man and woman in ever more meaningful draughts as he proceeds towards graduation.

The final Chimes gathering of the year is always an occasion that bespeaks of the ending of a

This year Bob Ayers of the Business School is Ephus. He succeeded David Cosco, who succeeded Tim, who succeeded Fred, who succeeded John, who . . .

The Chimes go on. They have some years that are better than others just as their latest record is better than their last but not quite as good as the one before that (however, that is out of print). As long as they go on, there will be something of the old way at Georgetown, there will be something of friendship, and harmony, and of good times and life, as Zorba wanted it to be, for living.

To hear the Chimes singing is, to paraphrase Sandburg's estima-



Never stop singing . . . never!

way of life and community that will never more return. Perhaps, to depend totally on the Chimes is to be a part of a world that is not as real today as it was for say the Class of 1966. But it is a world that is still valid.

Each year, the Chimes are populated by those who have fulfilled their singing apprenticeship and those who are beginning to learn. Those who are Chimes are distinguished by their blue Georgetown Shop ties marked with thin horizontal gray-white stripes. It is their proudest possession.

The only Chime possession that is more coveted is the pitch-pipe of the Ephus, the Chime leader.

tion of the Weavers, to hear Georgetown singing. And their new recording, which inspired this article, is on the stands and it is a more than adequate summary of what was the past and is the present. It should be a success.

The Chimes will go on as they should. With the exception of their Ephus, no names have been mentioned—not to protect the innocent but rather to stress their togetherness and comradeship. Perhaps the best, brief, description of a Chime is to quote a harrassed roommate on a member "He never stops singing . . . never."

rjd

The G.U. Symphony—Round Four

The Georgetown Symphony Orchestra will perform the Washington premier of *Event*, for chamber orchestra and tape, written by Charles Wittenberg, on Friday, January 17, at 8:30 p.m. in Gaston Hall.

Also on the chamber music program are the Dvorak Serenade for Wind Instruments, Mozart's *Eine Kline Nachtmusik*, and the Aaron Copeland Fanfare for the Common Man.

This is the fourth of the or-

chestra's six concerts this season, the next two being in April and May. The orchestra is under the direction of Louis C. Fantasia, founder and conductor.

The Whittenberg *Event* was composed in 1965. It is scored for clarinet, flute, bassoon, French Horn, two trumpets, trombone, tuba, piano, cello, and double bass. Also, there is a segment for tape recorder. This is the second in a series of new works to be performed by the Symphony. Other performances are to include music

of Ulysses Kay, Artin Arslanian, Leon Janickian, Christopher Zarba, and other Modern Americans.

Tickets are available at the door.

The symphony's directors express the hope that many students and faculty members will attend this last concert of the semester. They note of their average audience of 500, less than a quarter are students while still less have been faculty.

literary hangover

delusions of adequacy/charley impaglia

In a literal overflow of New Year good cheer, we have decided herein to offer thanks and best wishes to those at Georgetown who are a source of pride and satisfaction, and not to criticize anyone at all. Let the praise roll and let the following be singled out for warmest congratulations on the occasion of 1968's demise:

Rev. Royden Davis, Mr. J. Kemper Will, and the entire College Dean's Office, who are reassuring.

Mr. Jesse Mann and all those helping to renew the Foreign Service School.

Dr. Robert Lado.

Steve Benedek, who now knows what it's like when the freedom fighters are on the other side.

Prof. Carroll Quigley, from whom we learn.

Jerry Meunier, Mike O'Leary, Jim Clark, and Joe Lawson, who attempted what had not been attempted before.

Some of the ex-officers of the Collegiate Club.

One of two of WGTB's disc jockeys, especially the one who played *Jumpin' Jack Flash* at 33, 45, and 78.

Dr. John Lydgate, recently of Pakistan.

Fr. Dick McSorley, the hypnotizing elderly flower child.

The cafeteria employees, considering what they have to work with.

GUCAP, more or less.

Those selected for commendation by *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*.

The Copley House Council for doing what couldn't have been done.

Mush, Pierce, Duckett, O. J., et al.

Marty's On The Potomac, dry or not.

The Four Tops, who deserved better.

Judy, Jo Anne, Dr. Capone, and all those in the Infirmary who braved A2 Hong Kong 68.

The girls in the student bank.

Mr. R. J. McCooley.

Mr. Robert James Dixon and the office for Student Activities, who do wonderful things with red numbers.

The Social Events Committee to study the Social Events Committee.

Anyone who plans terrorist activity against the Kampus Kops.

Twenty-seven Loyolans and their moderator.

The East Campus Corner.

The Student Athletic Commission.

The Georgetown Symphony Orchestra.

The Guadalupe Festival.

Joan Caryl and Donn Murphy, who add something different.

The Young Democrats, who are refreshingly Trotskyesque.

Priscilla, Fifth Copley's maid, and perhaps seven of her many, many co-workers.

John V. Quinn, the University Registrar.

1789, which is doing quite nicely, thank you vehry much.

Mr. Paul Harbrecht, who made some think.

The Chicago Club.

The Georgetown University Film Society.

FEDICAB.

Mr. Stephen Stageberg.

Dean of Students Charles Hartmann.

Hoya Station.

Charlie Adrien.

Those who have run for office and lost but realized that they are neither the first nor the last to have done this, and perhaps they are the better for it.

Those who have decided not to run for office again.

Ozymandias.

The WEAM Team, who were courageous enough to show up that Saturday night.

The person who did that marvelous flyer for the Christmas Freak-Out (the one with the hypodermic).

T. Rollins Fitzgerald.

The Courier, which is now number one.

Ye Domesday Booke.

The Sodality and its member.

Dean Klein's sideburns.

Carol Kilhenny, just on general principle.

Eldon Hale, for having been what he is for four years.

Matt Crosson, who has made the transition well.

Barnes And Noble and the Follette book companies for supporting student government at Georgetown.

Robert Henle, S.J., whoever he is.

And Gerard Campbell, whoever he was . . .



Two years ago, classes were cancelled for a day in early January due to snow. This year the weather is cold enough, but there is only frost on the trees in the morning. (Photo by Bill Nix.)

GUCAP Work Secure From Inner City Racism

The "black racist" mentality which is currently permeating much of America's Negro culture has apparently not severely affected the Georgetown University Community Action Program's (GUCAP) work in the Washington area. This philosophy, which includes an aversion for the "great white savior" image and an emphasis on self-improvement within the black community, has hampered poverty and inner-city betterment programs throughout the nation.

GUCAP's moderator, Michael Beaudoin, said that as far as he could detect, a "black for blacks" attitude exists only on a philosophical level and has not yet reached the practical level where GUCAP does its work. He described this feeling as being part of today's "black message" which doesn't want the black people to remain always as "the recipients of gifts from the white society but to become a contributing, viable part of today's world." Mr. Beaudoin pointed out that this

philosophy is not exactly racist, but it did include a temporary exclusion of whites until the black world could find a certain measure of self-stability.

To prevent feelings of this type from taking hold in the areas where they work, GUCAP volunteers, according to Mr. Beaudoin, have tried to develop a real communication between themselves and the people they work with. They have sought to avoid a self-righteous attitude that could well alienate the Negro community. Mr. Beaudoin said, "We try not to impose white values and attitudes on the black people. Only recently, we've had some interesting dialogues with several of the more militant black leaders and they, too, realize that race polarization must end. Everyone expressed a hope that we could 'trust each other as people' and this would alleviate most problems."

As for the future, he emphasized that GUCAP is working for the time when concerned whites and blacks would work together.

CONTAC Conference University Will Host

College and university students from the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union will meet at Georgetown Mar. 14 as the University plays host to the third Conference on the Future of the Atlantic Community (CONTAC). The conference, administered completely by students, hopes to bring student leaders together to discuss the future of the Atlantic community and the forces working upon it.

During their six-day Hilltop stay the delegates will consider important issues facing the community and research its problems. Leaders in education, government, and journalism will address the group and present varying views on the issues of the day. Senator Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) is the only dignitary who has thus far accepted the committee's invitation to speak, his topic being "Far Eastern European Problems." Others have been invited, but according to the steering committee's spokesman John Awerdick (SFS '69), "Acceptances usually come in later."

CONTAC, first held in 1965, has brought such notables as Adm. Arleigh Burke, Max Freedman, Hans Morgenthau, John Leddy, Robert Triffin, and the first secretaries of the French, British, and West German embassies.

According to Bill Hemsley (SFS '69) who heads the student effort, the \$31,000 project is "an attempt to look at Atlantic community problems from a unique perspective. This dialogue should be as important as that of any international conference this year, because of the broad range of delegate backgrounds and the competence of speakers and experts involved."

In its short history CONTAC has gained recognition as one of the leading international student conferences, and as one which has regularly brought the most articulate members of the academic community together to express their views on the state of European and American affairs. The sponsors of the 1969 CONTAC believe that this year's gathering will be no exception.



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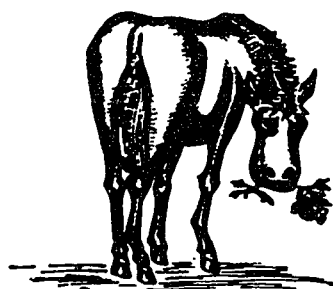
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New President Man Of Many Interests

by Don Casper
Editor-in-Chief

The Rev. Robert John Henle, S.J. will not make a very good 45th president of Georgetown University—if the portraits of 35 of his predecessors hung in Healey's arched halls are any criteria, that is. Simply put, Robert Henle just does not look like a Georgetown president.

Hunter Guthrie, the 42nd president, for instance, was reasonably tall. His is a half-length portrait, depicts the Jesuit seated in a Sorbonne doctoral robe, brandishing the cross of Spain's Order of Alphonse the Wise on his neckcloth. It is enough to make even that half of his reasonably tall stature seem lordly. Father Henle, however, is short and tends to seem a bit shorter than he is because he puts his hands in his pockets, relaxing his shoulders into a slouch. But unlike Edward B. Bunn, the 43rd president, he is unable to make his lack of height a hallmark. Father Henle is only moderately short.

William Matthews sported a mane of silver hair which dropped low enough to form a backdrop for his head, a grooming habit not all that scandalous if one remembers that Father Matthews was the sixth president. Father Henle's hair is neither white nor black but an uneven mixture of the two. It is close-cropped at the temples, lacking sideburns, with a very straight part on the left and the rest combed to the right. There is a slight wave in front. The 33rd president, Jerome Daugherty, combed his hair in roughly the same fashion. But Father Daugherty's hair fell that way naturally. Father Henle's seems to be coerced.



The features of Leonard Neale, the fourth president, were slenderly ascetic. Patrick Healy, the 29th president, was ruggedly handsome. Father Henle is neither. His face, on the whole, is round, with cheeks that are more properly called jowls and a chin that folds into a crescent. His ears are a mite big for the face, with auricles curving high and lobes falling low. Two faint lines extend from the corners of the mouth and move downward to meet the chin's crescent fold, giving the man a perpetual frown. But the lines are certainly not there because Father Henle frowns—his frequently glinting eyes will tell you that. When he laughs, which is quite often, the lines jump up into sharper focus; and it becomes quite evident that laughing put them there.

Gerard Campbell, the 44th president does not yet have a portrait in Healey. But Father Henle differs from him in precisely the thing that a portrait cannot depict. At the podium, Father Campbell speaks in an even-tempered, urbane voice more suited to the classroom. He breaks the uniformity with few, if any, gestures. Father Henle can also be even-tempered in that he begins and ends with a definite lively temper. He looks squarely at his listeners, attempting to penetrate them with his eyes and leave them with a bit



of his own boyish enthusiasm. The one thing monotonous about his speaking habits is the up-and-down motion of his left arm, palm extended and thumb erect. But that thumb sometimes trembles, letting us all know that the 45th president of the oldest Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States is, like most of us, susceptible to a few butterflies in his stomach.

Brilliant Educator and "S.O.B."

Father Henle does not look like a Georgetown president if only because he has never been one—but he has been most everything else necessary to make a good president, from a brilliant educator to an "S.O.B."

A former student at St. Louis University described him as "the best philosophy teacher St. Louis had." A Georgetown administrator said, "He speaks more intelligently about higher education than most anyone around. At St. Louis, he has a reputation for getting things done. He has a reputation all over the country, really." He continued, "I hope Father Henle's legacy to Georgetown will be the role of leadership in Catholic higher education which he has personally filled and which will to a greater extent become a characteristic of Georgetown as an institution." The same administrator noted that Father Henle is an "S.O.B.," explaining that he will demand high performance from those around him and implying that those who did not perform wouldn't be around him very long. And perhaps the chief reason why he himself has been around rather noticeably in higher education for such a long time is because he has consistently performed to his utmost.

He was born on September 12, 1909 in Muscatine, Iowa, whose population was then 28,000 plus a hundred or so. His father, Edward, was the proprietor of the Henle-King Bijou Theatre in Muscatine; and his mother's name was Mary Ann Hauber. Robert was the youngest of four, having two brothers and a sister. His brothers are dead now, but his sister survives at 74.

Robert attended two elementary and three secondary schools, presumably not because of academic or even disciplinary problems, but because the family moved. Through the sixth grade, he was enrolled at St. Matthias in Muscatine. He completed the seventh and eighth grades at Cathedral Grammar School in Los Angeles. He then attended the first of three Jesuit high schools when he became a freshman at Loyola in Los Angeles. His sophomore and junior years were passed at Loyola in Chicago, and he was graduated from Spring Hill Preparatory School at Spring Hill College in Mobile. The following year, 1926, he began his college studies at The Creighton University in Omaha.

During all that time, he thought he might become a lawyer. He explains, "I was interested in speaking and in the Constitution," the rudiments of the profession. But he restates that, saying "I

was really excited about the Constitution." He also thought about journalism. Once at Creighton, however, he took a liking to chemistry but never did become a chemist because, as he recalls, "one of the arguments against it at the time was that everything that could be discovered had been discovered." At any rate, he left Creighton after his freshman year and entered the Society of Jesus at Florissant, Missouri in 1927.

Law, journalism, and chemistry notwithstanding, once in the Society he was, as he puts it, "destined to be a classicist." By the word "destined," he means that it was partly his choice and partly the choice of his superiors, proper weight being given both. After all, as he recalls, "I was very fond of Greek and, at the time, a great devotee of Plato."

Thus he became a classicist and, in the process, began an association with St. Louis University that was to last over the next 40 or so years and grow particularly strong. He received his bachelor's degree from St. Louis in 1931 and his master's in the classics the following year. A three years' study of philosophy, which all candidates for the priesthood must undergo, was also carried out at the university, at the Jesuit scholasticate there. Meanwhile, he was "piling up courses" toward a classics doctorate.

Three Professional Interests

During those first years spent at St. Louis, Robert Henle began publishing various articles which indicated what would become the three areas of professional interest in his life—though at the time he was certain of only one. For *The Classical Bulletin*, he wrote "Homer, Grand against the Ancient Morn," "After Reading Homer," Finding Rome in Her Language," and Helen, a Lady of Chivalry." In *The Modern Schoolman*, a journal of philosophy published by Jesuit students at St. Louis, appeared "First Principles," "The Strong Stuff of the Mind," "Doctor Hutchins Turns Scholastic," "A Problem," and "Anti-Rationalism." He also had some thoughts about higher education which appeared in *America* on December 31, 1932 as "Man and the University."

Receiving his licentiate in philosophy, an ecclesiastical degree equivalent to a master's, he began in 1935 a period of teaching called regency, which all Jesuit candidates for the priesthood must undergo, as a classics instructor at St. Louis University High School. While teaching Latin, he found that he had problems with the quality of the textbooks then in vogue. The solution, as he saw it, was quite simple. "I wrote some of my own," he notes. The initial volume of the Henle Latin Series, *First Year Latin*, was published in 1937 together with a companion *Latin Grammar for High Schools*. The series' final volume, titled of course *Fourth Year Latin* appeared in 1941. The texts came to be used in the high schools of most every Jesuit

province in the country with one now notable exception—the Maryland Province.

In 1937 Robert Henle completed his regency and began the last lap before ordination, theological studies, at St. Mary's College in Kansas. He was ordained in 1940, the 400th anniversary of the Society, at St. Mary's and received his licentiate in theology the following year from St. Louis University. He then took up studies in ascetical theology at St. Stanislaus Novitiate in Cleveland. While in Cleveland, there was some question as to whether Robert Henle would continue in the classics or become a professional theologian. His superiors instead decided on a discipline which, in its more scholastic forms, involves both the classics and theology, and agreed that he should become a philosopher.

He would have gone to Europe to take his doctorate in philosophy, but the world war put an end to any of that. And so he did the next best thing and began study and research at the University of Toronto. In 1943, however, he was called back to St. Louis University to become dean of the School of Philosophy and Science, the liberal arts college for Jesuit students. He was also an instructor in the history of philosophy, teaching Plato, Aristotle, and Aquinas in those days when scholasticism was still very much the norm.

Classicist to Philosopher

In 1945 he became editor of *The Modern Schoolman*, but his writing had not been confined to philosophy. He continued to contribute to *The Classical Bulletin*, wrote for *The National Catholic Educational Association Bulletin*, and commented on the teaching profession in the *Jesuit Educational Quarterly*. He later wrote "Existentialism and the Judgment" for the American Catholic Philosophical Association and, with Vernon J. Bourke, translated Aquinas' *De principiis naturae*.

Father Henle was made assistant professor of philosophy in 1947 and promoted to associate professor after receiving the Ph.D. from the University of Toronto in 1954. Four years earlier, he had been appointing dean of the university's Graduate School in addition to his duties at the School of Philosophy and Science with the promise that he would be relieved of the graduate program after a short while. In 1952 he retired as dean of Philosophy and Science, then renamed Philosophy and Letters; but he was not replaced at the Graduate School. Fourteen years later, to his surprise, he was still dean and a university vice president to boot. "Destined" to be a classicist and then philosopher, he was as much "destined" as anything to become a university administrator.

In the Graduate School, Father Henle combined his teaching a particular discipline with his administrative responsibility to oversee the entire curriculum in a rather creative way. Linking philosophy to all the other sub-

jects, he established a course dealing with the theory of knowledge for students not taking degrees in philosophy. He set out to prove that every discipline has its own standards and methods and thus its own capabilities and inevitable limitations. He noted, "In science you can't answer all questions with chemistry—physics has something else to say." He recalls that "my method was to make each discipline made at me." Yet he took it all with a certain *elan* observing, "But we had a good time."

Philosopher and Educator

His major works during this period were two books on philosophy, *Method and Metaphysics*, published in 1950, and *Saint Thomas and Platonism*, published six years later. However, his articles began to dwell more and more on higher education and, more specifically, Catholic higher education.

In 1958 Father Henle was made full professor of philosophy and given added duties as acting vice president in charge of academic administration. The next year, he became the university's research administrator, overseeing research grants and contracts. In 1964 he was finally relieved as dean of the Graduate School, but he was not relieved as acting academic vice president. Instead he became full-time vice president.

As the university's chief academic planner, he inaugurated an urban studies program concerned with race and poverty particularly in St. Louis. He also arranged a program of assistance to three Latin American universities, in which St. Louis administrators and faculty members travelled to the other institutions to serve as advisors and their Latin American counterparts came to St. Louis to study university structure. Also, during his tenure, students were admitted to the university senate and placed on all committees capable of accepting students. He also became one of the nation's chief spokesmen for Catholic education, authoring the statement on the nature of the Catholic university issued at Land O'Lakes, Wisconsin a year and a half ago and signed by a number of college and university administrators.

On top of all this, he formed a theory about modern higher education in which he proposed that modern higher education it really isn't modern at all. He wrote it into an article, "Collegiate Education for Modern Culture," for the *Educational Record*. "In that article," he says, "I was trying to make the point that, as great changes take place in the world, colleges have simply fiddled with their curricula. Colleges haven't rethought their curricula in modern terms." Perhaps it is appropriate to note right here that, when his appointment as Georgetown's president was announced, many thought that his 59 years might make him a bit old for the job. If they were talking about his mind, they were mistaken.



University Disciplinary Board Continues Experimental Stage

by Jim Carroll

The Georgetown University disciplinary board, now in its second year with student members, recently elected Professor Don G. Stuart as its chairman. Professor Stuart, who is in his fifth year at Georgetown, is an associate professor of linguistics.

According to Professor Stuart, the Board is still essentially in the experimental stage. It is composed of five permanent faculty members, five permanent student members, and a secretary.

The board's faculty members are Dr. Harry P. Guenther, dean of the school of Business Administration, Dr. E. Ray Bobo, assistant professor of mathematics, Dr. Henry Scharles, associate professor of business administration, Mr. John F. Burgess, assistant dean of the School of Foreign Service, and Dr. Stuart.

The student members are Michael Semler (SFS '69), James Tomai (SBA '70), William Hoffman (SLL '69), Eldon Hale (Coll. '69), and Dave Rupert (Coll. '69).

The secretary is Mr. James Buck, director of housing. In addition, there is one alternate for each permanent member to allow for unforeseen schedule conflicts. Faculty members are nominated by the dean of each school while the students are appointed by the separate student councils.

Professor Stuart's position, as he sees it, will be that of a chairman of the board whose main concern will be "to keep everyone from talking at once."

At present, the disciplinary board handles two specific types of cases and it will soon add two more types when an amendment is approved by the University. The first two types include cases where a student is appealing a decision given at a lower level or where a case is too grave to be dealt with by the Dean of Men. The additional cases will include offenses which are less grave but where the facts are not clear or where the Dean of Men must disqualify himself for some reason.

Professor Stuart said, "The guidelines for our decisions are stated in the *G-book* but in general we ask if a student has been acting as a gentleman." He also pointed out that many cases brought before the disciplinary board would ordinarily go to a civil court.

"Unfortunately, due to our position," Professor Stuart said, "almost all our decisions involve suspension or expulsion of students; but we don't want to be thought of as strictly a punishing board because we try our best to represent the student as well as the University."

Dean Seeks Reforms In S.L.L. Curriculum

Dr. Robert Lado, dean of the School of Languages and Linguistics, envisions many changes in the future for that school. The first change might well come about when the Executive Faculty meets to consider intensifying the school's oral comprehensive exams. It is also proposed that the comps be dropped as a requirement toward graduation. Along with this proposal is one to allow students in the School to minor in any subject of their choosing.

The next program on Dr. Lado's master plan is a five-year master's degree program, which was evolved through faculty-student discussion. Dr. Lado claims that a four-year education is not enough for the students of today in the School of Languages. He bases this on the idea of a European type education of the five-year variety. The present educational system of four years does not allow enough time to either get a strong background in liberal arts or in the field of concentration, he says.

Under the present system, one of these goals has to be neglected, or else both will suffer. However under the five-year plan, the student will receive an adequate background in both of these fields, without putting in extra time i.e., giving up vacations, and he will also graduate with a master's degree, he thinks. This will be done, releasing seniors from their oral comprehensives and their senior essays, in order to give them more time to cover the other curriculum. This program is due to be considered this month and it also has a good chance of passing.

Other ideas that the dean has are to combine philosophy, theology and history courses with language courses by having these taught in the language of the students' concentration. This would enable students to fulfill both their language and other requirements at the same time and give them room for additional electives. This could be done in French, Spanish, German, and Russian, due to the degree of internationality of the faculty.

Dean Lado also has a series of ideas that would allow seniors a greater degree of independent study. One such proposal would allow students to work at their own rate of speed on the required curriculum of a course, and when they had finished it to satisfactory degree, they could call for the exam. He would also like to see students working under the guidance of a professor who shares similar interests as the student in a specified work area, working a 9 to 5 day on the course of their choice. Students would go to only one class a week, and would depend more on their own outside work to fulfill the requirements of

the course. He feels that classes should be more concerned with discussing aspects of the subject that are not available in print, and everything else should be done by the student on his own. Dr. Lado says that we are "conducting higher education as if printing was never invented."

In an additional move, students in the School of Languages and Linguistics have been named to previously restricted groups. Dr. Robert Lado, dean of the School, has announced that both the executive faculty and graduate committees now have student members. Named to the executive committee were Louise Lague ('69) and Jenelle Mirtallo ('70); students added to the other body were Paula Sullivan ('71) and Stephen Greenberg ('67).

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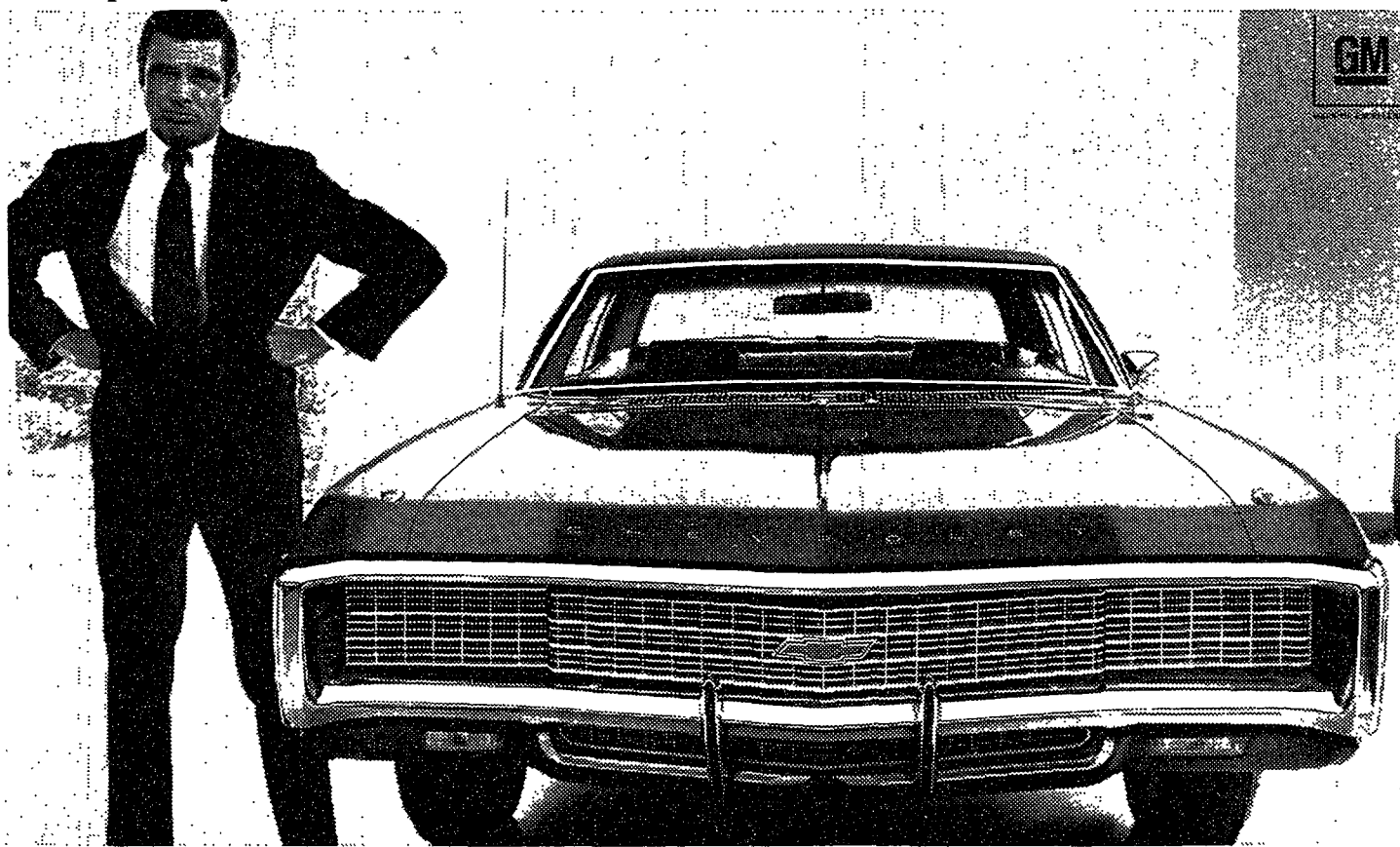
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Infant SBA Shows Dynamic Changes

by Jim Vaughn

The Georgetown University School of Business Administration, begun in 1919 as the commerce division of the then-infant Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, and established as a separate body in 1956, today finds itself in the process of instituting programs of change unparalleled by any other Hilltop academic organ.

Each year the School of Business Administration welcomes 140 freshmen who chose from five majors (accounting, finance, foreign management, management, and public administration) in working towards their bachelor of science degree.

The main objective of the School of Business Administration in accepting and educating these students is to provide future administrative leaders with a firm educational foundation of integrated disciplines. Thus it is that 65 percent of the Business School curriculum is liberal arts-oriented. Sociology, psychology, history, theology, and philosophy are just as important a part of the curriculum as are accounting, marketing, money and income, or economics.

Dr. Harry Guenther, dean of the Business School, is the coordinator and moving force behind the school's drive to make business studies balanced. Many students believe that he is unquestionably the best dean that the School of Business Administration has ever had.

In order to keep the growth and spirit of the school at a high level, Dr. Guenther is considering plans for a graduate school, a foreign student exchange program, a junior year abroad program, and a challenging general business course open to students from other disciplines.

The dean considers a graduate school in business to be a "logical extension" of the present undergraduate program. As early as January of 1967 he submitted plans for such a graduate school, at least as a basis for concrete discussion. He hopes to initiate the program, which will grant a master's degree in business administration, by 1970. It will focus on the areas of international business, business-government relations, the social responsibilities of business, and possibly management science.

Liberal Education

Dean Guenther feels that Georgetown, for geographical and historical reasons, should be able to provide a stimulating "business-government relations" program. He also believes that a "social responsibility of business" concentration area would be feasible at Georgetown, largely because of the "nature of the institution"—a Jesuit school of learning where emphasis is placed on a responsibility and duty to others.

A program in the area of management science also seems feasible, because there are numerous

firms in the Washington area involved in operations research, computer technology, and systems design and application.

Student and faculty exchange programs with Near Eastern schools appear to be a strong possibility for the future, largely because Dean Guenther has done much consulting work in the area. He has thus far contacted schools in Lebanon, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Libya.

At this point, more concentration is being spent on this exchange program than on a junior year abroad program, although the latter would be an easy offshoot from the exchange idea.

The Business School has emphasized a liberal education, "an education relevant to the environment and society gained by the liberation of the mind." The key to this type of education is the ability to make decisions. Dean Guenther has pointed out, "We're not training graduates only for business. The School of Business Administration is best suited for people who, at some point, aspire to a position of business leadership, who will be in a position to make decisions."

The dean pointed out, "Today there is a strong tendency to evade issues and avoid problems." He continued, "At Georgetown, too, there has been a lack of willingness to debate, to argue about those issues where there is significant disagreement. Priorities are not always defined. Decisions are



not always made. Issues are often avoided."

A seminar course on business and society has been initiated this year as an experimental course for freshmen. This course, which Dean Guenther hopes to eventually open to students from other disciplines, attempts to explain the business process, the importance of management, and the purpose of decision-making. It also exposes students, as early as is possible in their college careers, to the ways in which business involves them as individuals and also allows them to involve themselves in socially relevant areas. Dean Guenther noted, "Business is not necessarily intellectually or emotionally satisfying. Such satisfaction depends on the student himself."

"Businessmen, however, can be socially responsible and should be involved in their environment. If these men are not concerned with these tasks, there are two alternatives. Either the government will undertake them, or the government will force business to undertake them. Since the government is a notably inefficient animal, it's better to do without it."

The Business School is just beginning a fundamental curriculum reform under the chairmanship of Dr. Leroy Mantell, associate professor of business administration. One possible project for consideration is that of having students choose a relevant problem (such as air pollution), research and analyze that problem thoroughly, and then decide on feasible answers. Such a program could be revolutionary. It would bring about more interdisciplinary activity and shift the purpose of education.

Enhanced Learning

In the above plan, a student would choose projects outside the confines of a class and, with perhaps only some advice from a teacher, would analyze that project, supplementing his analysis with whatever knowledge he has gained throughout his college career. The emphasis would be shifted from a specific course to the usefulness of that course in life. As to the problem of accreditation and graduate schools, Dean Guenther believes, "If the project is creative and an education is provided, it shouldn't hurt him at all in graduate school."

To greater enhance the learning and living experience in the classroom the Business School employs a freshman advisory system and, more specifically, an academic committee.

Generally speaking, the advisory system was established to provide business students with academic guidance, with professional contact, and a good understanding of the operation of the School. Ideally, students will develop such rapport with their advisors so as to be able to analyze and discuss career interests as well as the more present problems of academics.

This year's academic committee, under the guidance of Robert Sailer ('69), hopes to delve into numerous issues and come up with feasible solutions. Sailer believes, "What is done, what is attempted this year, may possibly set the tone for the academic committee and the School for the next five years." He hopes that the committee will review academic major requirements in an effort to grant students greater curriculum freedom of choice within required credits, as well as to grant students more electives. A pass-fail program has already been established.

The academic committee will also try to expand the internship program if possible. At present, such a program is only conducted annually by the Department of Accounting.

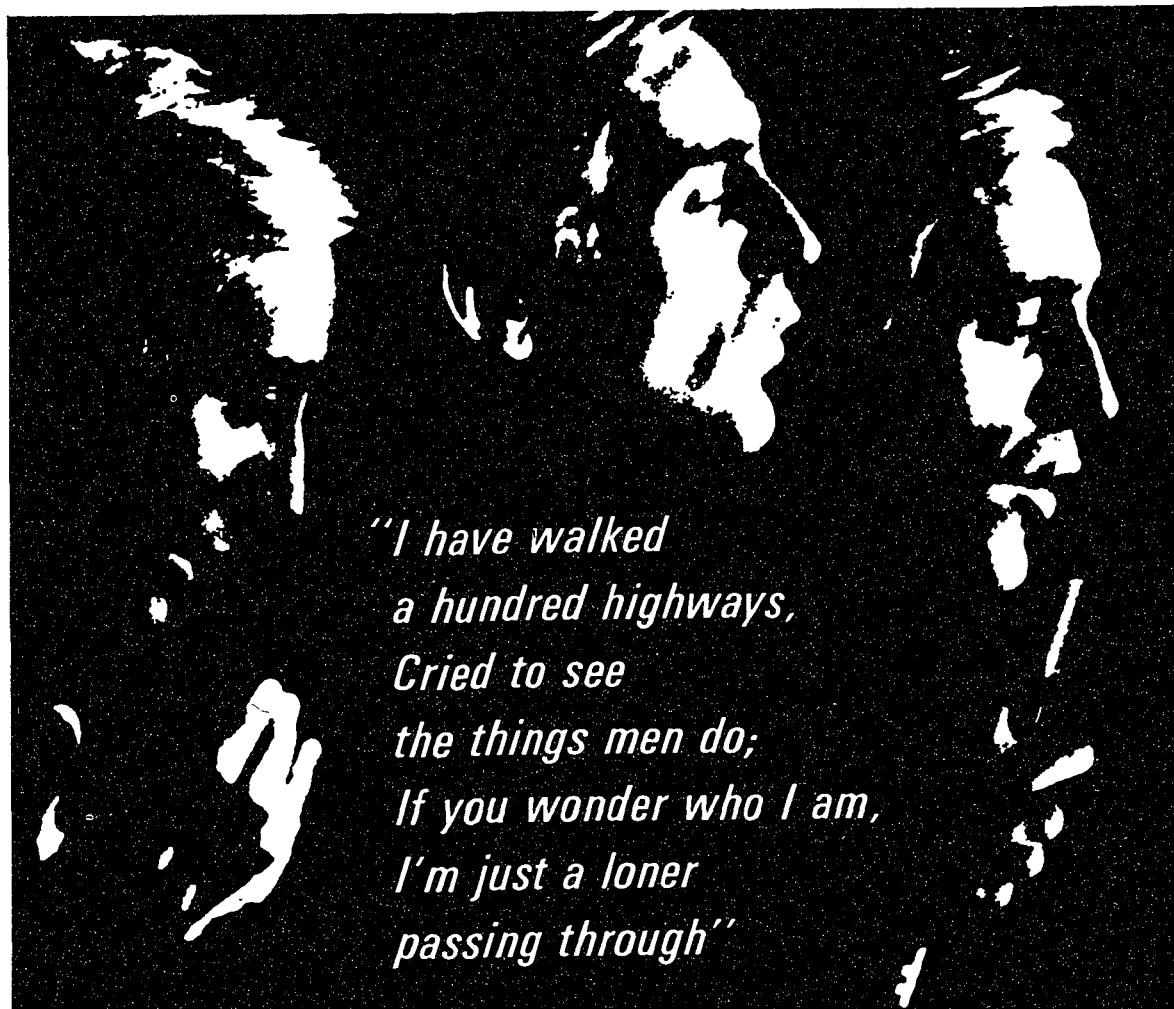
Lack of Funds

The Business School does have other definite plans for its future, but it, like other schools at Georgetown, lacks the funds to effect these changes as quickly as it would like. With its oldest alumnus 34 years old (from the Class of '56), it must wait a few years before it can count on significant alumni support. Thus, for the immediate future, the School of Business Administration will be hindered in its projects due to a lack of funds.

Dean Guenther also feels that Georgetown University could be taking better advantage of the knowledge and backgrounds of the teachers in the Business School. Although the University has asked for assistance on the capital budgeting project and the separate incorporation of the medical center, it has not requested advice from anyone in the SBA in the areas of investment, information systems, management or organization structure.

Dean Guenther believes that the relationship between students, teachers, and himself has been good. For this, he credits the non-academic staff as well as the faculty. The School of Business Administration, because it is young, still has the ability to expand and adapt quickly. Its administrators are few, but capable. It has a 13-man "core faculty" of teachers who teach only business courses and who are solely responsible to Dean Guenther. It will be the first school to have students on its standards committee, which is concerned with failing students or those on the verge of failure. It has three students on its executive committee. Most importantly, the Business School has definite ideas as to where it's going in the future, and how it's going to get there.

With a foundation like this to build on and men like Harry Guenther at the helm, things seem to be proceeding in a very business-like manner at the SBA. And in the long run, isn't that the way it should be?



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RANDOM HOUSE

EC Council Members Differ Over Body's Governing Role

(Continued from Page 1)

suspended animation until after the constitutional convention. I guess the fact that it even had to be called is indicative of a type of breakdown."

Scott attributed much of the dilemma the council now faces to a polarity of positions within the council, and *ad hominem* attacks made by the council members. "I think that there is no attempt at consensus. People come in with a platform, and if they don't like

what's going on, they hide behind it, saying 'My class wants this,' or 'It won't go for that.'"

Harvey Simmons, Kelly's vice president, who was elected unopposed in recent voting, is another of those disillusioned with the council: "The only reason to be in student government now is to push for a change." Simmons took Tom Kuna's seat as vice president. Kuna resigned from the council to be elected to the SFS executive committee, also citing the council's impotence.

Simmons is also one of the council members who opposed the withdrawal of the academic committees, and used it as a measuring yard of council power. Indicative of the polarity spoken of, Simmons said, "James Scott has destroyed this school. Scott wants to get his curriculum through before he graduates, and the only way he can do that is by compromise with the departmentalists."

Simmons also said that as a result of the overwhelming majority obtained by the referendum to

separate the committees, "My authority has been compromised. I have no power any more . . . I guess I'll have to be vice president of the Xerox machine."

Curley attributed the victory to the fact that, "In the past students were never given anything, and they don't expect anything. They voted for it because it was a change, and they would have voted for any change . . . All that we have left now are a few committees and the Xerox machine."

Kelly said, "I disagree with Mr. Curley. I don't think it is true. I think it displays a complete misunderstanding of what student government is all about. It is not unusual to have someone on the council who doesn't know what is going on. In fact, it is more the rule."

He said, "I don't think that doing things at the moment is any indication of power. Whenever there is a real crisis on campus, student leadership has come from student government. As an entity, student government has power."

FACULTY

(Continued from Page 1)

ant professors are not even allowed on the executive faculty. Now we have students." He observed, "It's my opinion that the student body is reasonably happy with the way they can get to the faculty now."

However, the Rev. Royden B. Davis, S.J., College dean, stated "You can't interpret students on faculty committees as telling the faculty what to do." Fr. Davis voted in favor of student membership.

Concerning the opposition, he simply said, "Some were in favor, some were not." Fr. Davis also dismissed the idea of the opposition's being an instance of faculty backlash to increased student representation. "I don't think it was a reaction. It was rather people being quite consistent with their own principles."

One member of the executive faculty who was not adamantly for or against the measure was Dr. Arnold P. Stokes, professor of mathematics. "Some people are concerned about the pros and cons," he said. "I'm really not."

He continued, "I think it's a good thing. But I don't expect any lightning decisions to follow as a result. Symbolically, I suppose it's important."

Dr. Stokes added, "I really don't see what all the excitement is about."

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1789 People
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Campbell's Message Discusses Finances

The Rev. Gerard J. Campbell, S.J., has issued his final "state of the University" report. It is a report unique in recent Georgetown history—it includes a somewhat encouraging financial note.

The encouraging note was included in a discouraging financial score, to be sure, but the report provides some striking contrast to last year's dismal report.

Fr. Campbell reports that last year's deficit of \$1.5 million has been pared to a comparatively mild \$220,604. This is the result of a realignment of University budgetary committees and closer administrative scrutiny, according to the Rev. Thomas R. Fitzgerald, S.J., academic vice president.

Despite the upswing, Fr. Campbell reports that the projections for the current year and for 1969-70 remain clouded.

He cited "substantial commitments for needed capital construction and replacement of obsolete equipment" which are in excess of the small cash revenues available and the estimated federal funds

for capital outlays. He also noted an inflationary spiral which he said exerts continuing pressures on the University's day-to-day requirements.

A note of urgency was added when the outgoing president warned, "The growing financial crisis in the Medical Center must be dealt with in the very near future." He said expenses will have to be cut and the Medical Center must take on its fair share of University costs.

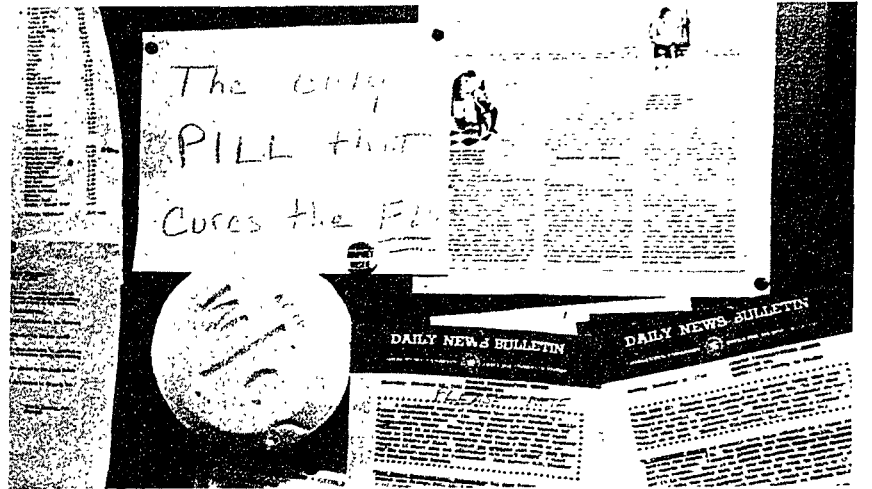
The report completely breaks down the Georgetown financial state. It shows \$43,165,142 in total revenues against \$43,385,746 total expenditures. The two biggest sources of income were sponsored research and student tuition and fees, \$12,512,677 and \$12,325,093, respectively.

The largest expenditures currently existing include sponsored research (\$11,497,275) and the hospital (\$11,482,191).

Fr. Campbell predicted, "The new facilities, their increased operating costs, contemplated program changes, and salary increases, combined with inflation, indicate that the cost of current operations will increase by \$4 to \$4½ million in 1969-70.

While calling apparently for a tuition increase, he warns, "Tuition alone cannot cover all of the needed funds." He said Georgetown must be reluctant to abolish courses or eliminate programs "unless we have no recourse." He said there "is a clear and urgent need for dramatic increases in contributions to annual giving."

In other parts of his report, the president called for fast implementation of the University building programs and set University endowment and other investment portfolios with a book value of \$22,310,000 and a market value of \$25,950,000. These are both slight increases from last year.



As far as students were concerned, the only cure for the flu was no school. It was a pretty big pill for certain administrators to swallow—but they managed.

Flu Vacation Disrupts Teachers' Schedules

The HOYA set for publication Dec. 19 was to have carried a page one story which began: "An outbreak of the flu on campus failed to cause the cancellation of classes at Georgetown after University officials decided the resultant academic chaos in January would be far more painful to students than the flu could ever be."

This story, along with a number of scheduled University Christmas parties, receptions, meetings and four days of classes fell victim that week to the flu. The day after he stated emphatically that classes would not be cancelled, the Rev. Thomas R. Fitzgerald, S.J., academic vice president, was forced to cancel classes.

Dr. John Esswein of the Student Health Service had previously reported to Fr. Fitzgerald that no one was seriously ill, that probably everyone had already been exposed to the possibility of infection, and that, from the medical standpoint, classes might be continued.

On Dec. 16, someone impersonated Fr. Fitzgerald at 2:30 a.m.

and persuaded UPI that Georgetown had been closed by the Department of Public Health. Several local radio stations, including WGTB, picked up this information from the wire service. At 7:45 a.m., Fr. Fitzgerald contacted authorities and informed them of the deception.

Also on Dec. 16, Dr. Esswein came to the administrator's office at 5 p.m. He reported that a new infection had begun to appear, characterized by diarrhea and vomiting. He feared that this would spread rapidly unless school was closed and the dormitories vacated. On the basis of this advice immediate action was taken to close the undergraduate schools for the Christmas vacation.

Originally, Fr. Fitzgerald had opposed closing school a week early because it would "have one big disadvantage in that it would have seriously disrupted teacher schedules and postponed too many tests. That first week in January would really be hellish for students if that happened," he said.



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Runners Claim Concern For Track At University

(Continued from Page 20)

wouldn't be too happy if I graduated and didn't run the final semester. I've been fairly successful and I'd like to give it a final shot. I feel that I owe it to my family, friends, and Georgetown."

At the present time, some members of the 23 man track squad remain firmly opposed to returning to Benedek. Trackman Fadiewicz states, "I don't think that these runners will come back as long as Benedek remains as coach. But there are others like some of the freshmen who are on the fence right now. I think that they will probably come back sooner or later."

The embroglio, which began on Tuesday Dec. 3, centered on Benedek's handling of the team. The situation reached the point where Benedek offered one of two alternatives to the team. Either they could run under his direction or they could run on their own.

Benedek, who was disappointed in the team's spirit, had mentioned at the Dec. 3 practice that the NCAA cross country champion Villanova runners had given up their Thanksgiving vacation to run in an AAU cross country meet. Team captain Steve Stageberg responded by saying that after the AAU meet, Villanova had also lightened their workout load until Christmas. Benedek had not lightened his team's workouts after the grueling cross country season, and Stageberg suggested that it might be best for the team if he did. Stageberg insisted that this was just a suggestion. Benedek was disturbed and he asked Stageberg to come to his office to determine who on the team was going to run under Stageberg and who was going to run under Benedek.

On Tuesday night, the cross country team held a meeting of their own, and many long-standing grievances against Benedek were aired. The team agreed not to return to their coach. Instead, they all decided to hold their own workouts under Stageberg's supervision. On Wednesday, Stageberg informed the Rev. Royden B. Davis, chairman of the Athletic Board, of the team's decision. Thereafter, Stageberg and Fr. Davis conferred practically every day concerning the situation.

Stageberg also held meetings with Coach Benedek on Wednesday and Thursday. During the Thursday session, Benedek told Stageberg that he would hold official practice the following Tuesday for any runners who wished to return to his coaching. The Georgetown coach said that he would consider the week's layoff

as a vacation. However, the option of not returning to his coaching was still left open to the team if any member so wished. Stageberg agreed to submit the proposal to the squad.

At this point, the athletic department thought the entire matter was moving toward a solution. Athletic Director Jack Hagerty said that everything would be resolved by the following Tuesday. However, on Friday night, the cross country squad rejected Benedek's offer to return to official practice. They voted to continue their own practices and remain united as a team.

"Negative Incentive"

The team had submitted to assistant athletic director, Robert Sigholtz a four page letter which detailed their grievances against Benedek. The gist of the report was that Coach Benedek was too authoritarian and his runners could not communicate with him. The track team felt that Benedek was undermining team morale. They disliked his "negative incentive" approach where Benedek spoke of what would happen if the team didn't work hard enough even when everyone was working.

Meanwhile, the Athletic Board, which is headed by Fr. Davis, stepped into the dispute. The Board appointed a special committee with Fr. Davis as its chairman to examine and hear the difficulties. The committee was composed of Dr. Charles Ferster, professor of psychology; Dr. Philip Herzbrun, associate professor of English; senior Pierce O'Donnell; alumni representative Bernard Carter; Athletic Moderator the Rev. Robert Hoggson; and Athletic Board chairman Fr. Davis. The committee was specifically drawn from the administration, faculty, student body, and the alumni. Colonel Sigholtz also was brought into the deliberations. This committee held a number of sessions during the week. Coach Benedek, his assistant Jack Ruckert, and team captains Steve Stageberg and Greg Ryan presented their views before the group.

Grievance Hearings

Fr. Davis set Saturday, Dec. 14 as the deadline for a resolution of the problem by the committee. The meetings continued until Friday night. On Saturday morning, Fr. Davis told the team of the committee's decision. In effect, the decision was "run under Coach Benedek or don't run at all." However, the team received assurances that the entire situation would be reviewed in June by Assistant

Athletic Director Robert Sigholtz. It was also understood that the committee was not backing Benedek unconditionally. The grievances of the team were taken under consideration.

On Sunday, Dec. 15, the committee released its statement: "The committee feels that through its conversations with Coach Benedek and the members of the team, there is every reason to expect an effective resolution of any existing difficulties and a continuance of the high quality of track performances at Georgetown for the rest of the present year."

However, the controversy was far from resolved. Team members were still unsure whether to return to official practice, and with the early dismissal for Christmas vacation, all the runners left for home. During the vacation each received letters from Sigholtz which announced that official practice would begin Jan. 2. But on that date, only four trackmen, Bill Barrow, Skip Larsen, Joe Lucas, and Ed Tropieano, appeared to work under Benedek.

Meanwhile, promoters of various track meets became curious why Georgetown had not sent in all the necessary entry forms, and some called the University to look into the situation. After the turnout at the Jan. 2 practice and pressured by promoters, the Athletic Board issued a statement declaring that Georgetown University would not compete in any meets in the indoor or outdoor track season and that the team was disbanded for the year.

"The Bad Guys"

The runners were surprised by the University's decision. A few runners such as Stageberg and Hickey were unable to return by Jan. 2. The rest of the squad had wanted to wait until after the Christmas vacation to make their final decision. These runners wanted time to reflect on the situation and were taken unaware by Sigholtz's letter. They felt that they had not received any acknowledgment (outside of verbalization) of their grievances by the University. According to Hickey, "We thought that we were being forced back to the team. The University was telling us that everyone would think of us as the bad guys if we didn't go back. We weren't sure whether the University was going to take any significant action on our grievances."

Coach Benedek was stunned by the whole affair, and said, "I want to do what is best for Georgetown. A coach's job is to produce." The Hoya cross country coach expressed surprise that his team never came to see him with their problems before the entire matter exploded. "I can't believe it," he mused, "but this is really the first time the team has shown unity. All the members are against their coach."

Benedek agreed that it was natural for tension to develop if a coach was pushing his team hard. "My job is to make the discipline; I drive them to their potential. If a runner is not doing the work, I will tell him, 'You lousy bum, you're not doing the work.' I am not nice with boys who don't deserve it. I care too much. I love Georgetown. We do have something here. My goal is to produce the champions. A top athlete will dedicate himself under his coach. They say what I do kills the spirit, but what I do is necessary for them. It is not enough to dream; one must work to become a champion."

Benedek went on, "Georgetown has high standards. We want the best. If Georgetown only wanted the average, I would not have taken this job. I must drive the boys to become the best. Sure, sure, I could say to them, 'Oh,



"I can't believe it, but this is the first time the team has shown unity. All the members are against their coach."

how are you; do you want to work today?' But then I would only be a manager, letting the boys do what they want. No, I am a coach. The boys must listen to their coach. They must accept the discipline from somebody."

"Like Villanova"

The Hoya coach noted, "Our boys want to be like Villanova. They want to be on top. But they will not drive themselves to achieve their dream. They are too satisfied. The boys are always promising, but they will not give the extra effort. If you do not believe me, just look at their morning attendance lists. During my eight years here at Georgetown, I have never been late for morning practice. Do you think this is easy for me? It is not. But I care, I want to make them champions. They talk of the kind of treatment that I give them but what kind of treatment do they give me?"

Benedek went on, "My method is this. I do not always get the best runners at Georgetown. The academic standards are too high. I get runners who have decent times in high school. They do not have great times and that includes Stageberg. I tell the runner that if he dedicates himself to my training system and to my coaching, he can become a champion. I don't get him as a champion but I can make him a champion if he does the work. Champions like Ricardo Urbina who have come to Georgetown remain champions, but average runners have become champions under my coaching. The proof is in my record. We have won two IC4A titles and have had three champions while I have been here."

Benedek believes that this year's team was misled by Steve Stageberg. He states, "Stageberg is a perfect boy for a coach. He dedicated himself to my system and he never complained. I can't say enough of him. After the great disappointment at the Olympic trials, he came back here and gave a tremendous effort. I let him practice on his own this fall because he did the work in the summer. The other boys on the team think of themselves like Stageberg. They wanted to follow him. But they didn't do the work that Stageberg did in the summer. I told them that they must do the work now. They didn't want to and Stageberg did not show leadership. He did not make the team realize that the discipline is necessary."

European Technique

The members of the team do not have complete trust in Benedek. Steve Hickey said, "Don't believe everything that man says. All those track stars he says he produced—Eamon O'Reilly, Rich Urbina, and Stageberg—every one of them worked outside of or around Benedek's system. He takes a lot of stars and makes them average. Greg

Ryan was the second best high school two-miler in the country and Fred Lane was one of the top 15 high school milers. But Benedek's system has hurt them."

Skip Larsen continued, "There are two training methods for running—the European technique which stresses quantity and the American method which accents quality training. Benedek uses the European system and we're opposed to that system. With his system, he may get five fairly successful individuals out of the entire team. That's all he wants, just five. But we're a team and there are 23 outstanding individuals on our team. All of our runners have the ability. Benedek ignores the potential of the team. His system neglects much of the talent. Sure, he has acquired some titles. He always mentions his two IC4A titles and his three champions. But Georgetown has only been good in track while it should have been great."

Hickey and Larsen were the prime movers in the formation of a statement presenting the runners' side of the dispute. In part, the statement reads, "Coaching is an art. A coach must be able to bring his runners to a peak the day of the meet, and he must consider the individual's needs and abilities. Coach Benedek does not fill these requirements. Instead of building the confidence a runner needs to win, he tears a person down. Under him a runner must fit one mold perfectly or his talent is wasted. Georgetown has the potential to have a great team, but it needs a man with the gift of coaching and the ability to handle people. Coach Benedek has neither."

Psychological Aspect

Hickey contends that Benedek cannot attract top notch high school runners. He related, "Benedek told me at the IC4A freshmen meet this season that he went after six out of the top eight finishers. Do you know how many of these runners he got? Not one. The top three high school coaches in the New York Metropolitan area warn their runners not to come to Georgetown because of Benedek. I was warned three times not to come to Georgetown, but I came here anyway because I wanted to go to the School of Foreign Service."

What most irks Hickey and Larsen, who together with Stageberg have acted as spokesmen for the team, is Benedek's handling of the psychological aspect of running. Hickey stated, "Running is 70 percent psychological and 30 percent physical. Your mental edge is 70 percent of your productive capacity. Benedek has completely precluded the psychological aspect of running in his system. You run for hours and hours in training for the few seconds of your event. You need encouragement, but Benedek never gives

(Continued on Page 19)



"Don't believe everything that man says . . . He takes a lot of stars and makes them average . . . Benedek's system hurts them."

Upcoming Basketball Foes Will Pose Threat To Hoyas

by Pan Fanaritis

Thus far, with the exception of the overtime upset loss to Penn State, the 1968-1969 Georgetown University season has gone according to the form charts. The Hoyas have won the games they were expected to, i.e. Loyola of Baltimore, American, Randolph-Macon, Navy, Manhattan, and Seton Hall, and lost the games that figured to go on the right side of the ledger, i.e. George Washington, St. John's, and Holy Cross. In any event, the question of what is in store for the rest of the season looms large on the minds of many fans.

In the last game before trading basketballs for books and sneak-

ers for slide-rules, the Hoyas welcome Fordham to the Hilltop. For their scoring punch this season, the Rams depend upon Frank McLaughlin, Bob Kellert, and sophomore sensation Charlie Yelverton.

After facing probably the toughest battle of the year, semester exams, the team returns to face Fairleigh Dickinson. Due to "mental tiredness" brought on by studying for finals, this period directly after exams has traditionally proved to be a time in which the cagers slump. However, the first game at least should not be that tough. Last year the Knights were a 104-74 victim, and despite the fact that Ron Branch, Charlie Zolot, and Arnold Goldstein will

lead Fairleigh Dickinson's attempt at a better showing, the Hoyas should have little trouble.

Next, Georgetown invades Fairfield, Connecticut. Frank Mogel-etta and Mark Frayer provide the keys to the Stags' attack. Following this game, the Hoyas return to Washington, but not home. In a new experience, the squad travels to the last bastion of the half-moon backboards, the barn-like gym of Catholic University. Last season, the Cardinals gave Georgetown trouble as they sent them into overtime, and Bill Wilson and Jim LeBuffe are back from this team. The last game on this extended stay away from home is against a new face on the schedule, William and Mary. This Southern Conference member is experiencing an off year.

Upon coming home to McDonough, the Hoyas face Xavier. With 6'10" Luther Rackley and 6'6" Terry Sielles, the Musketeers could provide big trouble. However, the Hilltoppers don't stay home as long as they go to the New York area for their next two games. First, on Feb. 13, they meet an NYU team which has all five starters back, including back-court ace Jim Miller. Then on Feb. 15 Rutgers provides the opposition. With three men who averaged in double figures back, Doug Brittle (15.6), Bob Graecen (13.7), and Dick Stewart (11.9), the Scarlet Knights should be improved.

In four of their last five games, Georgetown takes on very tough opponents. On Feb. 18, in probably the biggest game of the year, Coach Magee's alma mater, Boston College, comes to the Hilltop. Leading Bob Cousy's Eagles are 6'7" Terry Driscoll and playmakers Jimmy O'Brien and Billy Evans. Next, St. Anselm's visits.

On Washington's birthday, the Hoyas trek to Fort Myer to attempt to avenge the 74-73 loss to George Washington. One thing going for Georgetown is that in the past it has been a rare occurrence for a team to sweep both games; although in the past this has meant that GW has upset the Hoyas once. In the next to the last game of the year, St. Joseph's goes against the cagers. While only the third best team in Philadelphia, behind powerful Villanova and LaSalle, with Mike Hauer and Dan Kelly, the Hawks are still plenty potent. Finally, the Hoyas end the schedule by meeting Maryland. This ACC team is led by 6'7" Will Hetzel, Pete Johnson, and Mickey Wiles.

Under The Table

by Pat Quinn

Sobering defeats at the hands of Penn State and Holy Cross have considerably lowered the temperature of the Hoyas' pre-Christmas basketball fever. But basketball woes pale in comparison to the epic struggle between Coach Steve Benedek and his track team. Track and cross country are the only sports on the Hilltop which have escaped the abyss of mediocrity or small time status in recent years. Georgetown has built its track reputation to the point where roughly 200,000 fans watch Hoya competitors through the indoor and outdoor seasons every year. Now even this small claim to genuine athletic prowess is in extreme danger as the team is wracked by an internal dissension which has been simmering for a long time.

The primary objective of the Georgetown Athletic Department and Athletic Board must be to restore the situation to sanity as quickly as possible. Even if the entire team returns, they will be practicing under a coach whom they profess to detest and whom they are actively attempting to undermine. The results of such a relationship between coach and team are not in the best interests of Georgetown. The University, its track team, and Coach Benedek have suffered enough adverse publicity.

With all the diplomatic finesse of Averill Harriman, the special committee of the Athletic Board tried to work out a compromise between the dissidents before Christmas. Their deathly fear was to avoid any leakage to the local press. As it turns out, the compromise was nothing more than a band aid over an open wound, and the local news coverage has been more than abundant.

Without a doubt, both Benedek and his team are sincerely dedicated to the excellence and the furtherance of track at Georgetown. Both parties are doing what they think is right, but their good intentions are paving the way for the Georgetown track's descent into hell.

Coach Benedek is a proud and intense man. His European training method is rightly his domain and the team is presumptuous to expect that he change it to accord with their wishes. Despite self-righteous denials, the track team has not always revealed complete dedication to the hard work which they claim to have the highest regard for. Some of the members of the squad do not have spotless attendance records workouts and some were remiss in their duties toward their summer workouts.

Perhaps the team's evaluation of their talents is slightly overinflated. It is questionable whether the Georgetown runners are the running phenoms which they make themselves out to be. They say that Benedek is the only obstacle between the team and greatness, but all rational men cannot agree with such an analysis. Athletic greatness is not so easily obtained. Running may be 70 percent psychological and 30 percent physical, but it does not follow that the physical aspect of running should be taken lightly. It is rather important. No one can transform a mule into a thoroughbred, no matter how many psychological devices are used. Developing the physical aspect in running can come only through work. Benedek prefers the European work system in track training. His preference for this technique provides no grounds for incompetency or any reason for dismissal.

Nevertheless, Benedek cannot be cloaked in the robes of complete magnanimity. Vince Lombardism may be very popular in professional sports but extreme authoritarianism has no place in the college realm of amateur athletics. We must define our values. Is discipline so important that the personality of the individual runner can be thoughtlessly neglected? Discipline is necessary but it cannot become so excessive that it robs the runner of any satisfaction in running and doubtlessly hurts his performance. Contrary to Coach Benedek's belief, running is not the "job" of the student athlete.

Coach Benedek must not violate the trust of the athletes who place their running futures in his hands. He can not become so aloof and narrow in his ways that he loses communication with his team.

At any rate, it must be impressed upon both Benedek and the team that they must get together if they wish to see track remains in its present form at Georgetown. For Benedek, it means sacrificing some of his heavy handedness. He will have to get off his perch on Mount Olympus and recognize the genuine need for communication on his team. This means planning workouts in advance with his runners and avoiding totally negative encouragement.

On the other hand, the runners must be open minded toward Benedek and rid themselves of the idea that they can do anything they please. The stakes are pretty high. Last spring the Athletic Board appointed an Ad Hoc committee to study the budgets of various Georgetown athletic teams. The estimated \$80,000 budget of the track was to be especially scrutinized. The present dissension on the track team certainly won't go down well with the Ad Hoc committee.

Track Budget Cut Becomes Possibility

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any encouragement. In fact, he actively discourages you. His verbal abuse and beratement of individuals in front of the team have destroyed team morale."

Poor Timing

Hickey went on, "In running, there is nothing but you on the track. It's up to your psychological attitude. A coach can nurture and help this attitude, but he cannot substitute himself for it. It has to be there in the individual. But Benedek tries to substitute himself for the runner. There is no room for your personal feelings in his system. You are his machine. He is the man who holds the watch and he says, 'I drive you; this is your job'. But I am not a machine, I'm an athlete, and individual."

Larsen reiterated that the runners must adapt to Benedek's system and no other. "There is a saying on our team," he declared, "be good to the ogre in freshman year or forget it. He never forgets a mistake. Sooner or later, he'll bring it up against you."

Hickey and Larsen admitted that the timing of the revolt (in the middle of the year) was poor. But Larsen asserted, "The time was given to us. Benedek said, 'Take me or leave me' then. He's done this five times in the last

six years. He thinks that the team will always come back to him. Benedek bragged of his power; he knew that the University wouldn't fire him. This time we didn't come back. We caught him flat and got him in a corner."

Larsen continued, "We asked Benedek to compromise. But he said that he would not compromise. He flatly refused. So our next step was to demand his resignation. It's an either-or proposal. Either he compromises or he quits, and he refuses to compromise. The University said that there would be no way that Benedek would be removed during the year. But his contract expires at the end of the year. We want and need student and alumni support so that the University won't renew his contract."

Reluctant Return

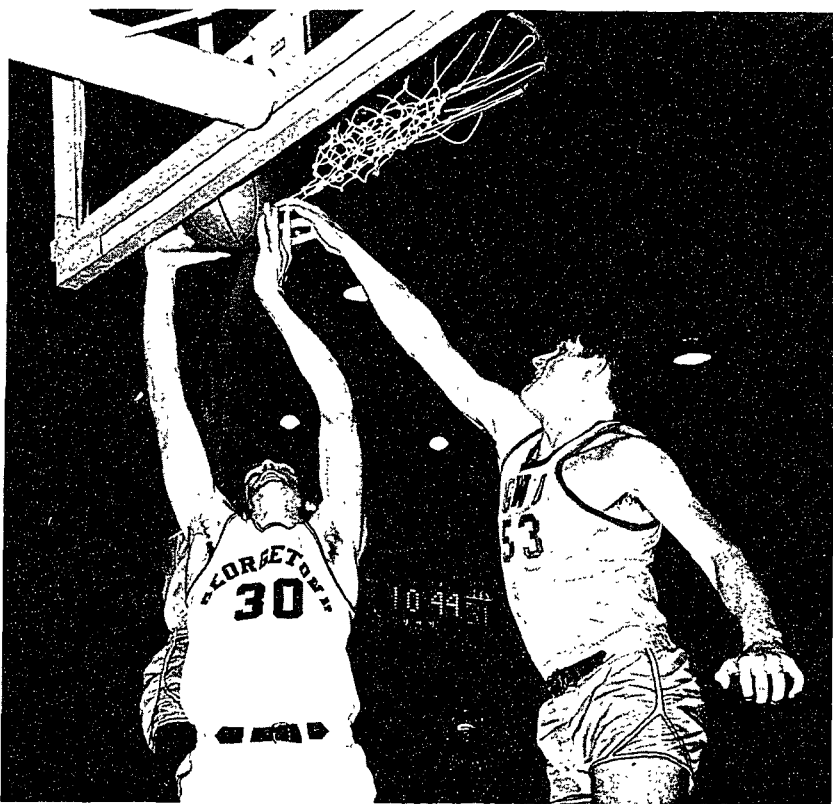
Hickey explained that this was the reason that the team was hesitant to return to Benedek's direction even for only a few months. He said, "We're returning to Benedek for the love of running and for the sake of quality track at Georgetown but not for the sake of Benedek. That's what we're afraid of. We're a talented team. We'll probably be fairly successful during the track season. Then the University will say, 'See, everything's all right', and they'll keep the coach. We're afraid that they won't get rid of him." As Larsen puts it, "We don't want to eat crow. We're afraid that nothing will result from this."



Ed Burke
Assistant Bartender,
TOMBS

Ed has come to Georgetown by way of the Marine Corps. A squad leader in Viet Nam, he was with the Marines for two years. He started his show in 1948, in the noble borough of Brooklyn, and now lives in Queens. During the summer, he stays in shape for the TOMBS as a longshoreman. Although a history major in the College, he might not be able to give up the money as a longshoreman on graduation.

1789 People
who care



Mark Mitchell, freshman center, snags down a rebound in recent tilt. Mitchell's rebounding and the scoring punch of Laughna, Gill, and White, have lead the frosh to a 4-1 record.

Track Issue Unsettled As Indoor Meets Start

With the future of the university track program possibly hanging over their heads, the Georgetown track team is deciding whether to return to their coach, Steve Benedek, after a month long dispute with him concerning his coaching techniques. The controversy triggered a revolt by the trackmen who, after Dec. 3, refused to train under Benedek.

Some members of the squad have already returned to Benedek's direction. These include Captain Steve Stageberg, Greg Ryan, Bill Barrow, Joe Lucas, Steve Hickey, Skip Larsen, and Val Fadiewicz. The University had declared on January 6 that the 1969 Georgetown indoor and outdoor track season was being cancelled, but this policy was changed when

these runners returned to Benedek's coaching after the Christmas vacation. The present position of the University is that only those runners who are training under Coach Benedek can represent Georgetown in competition. Benedek is willing to accept any runners who wish to train under him.

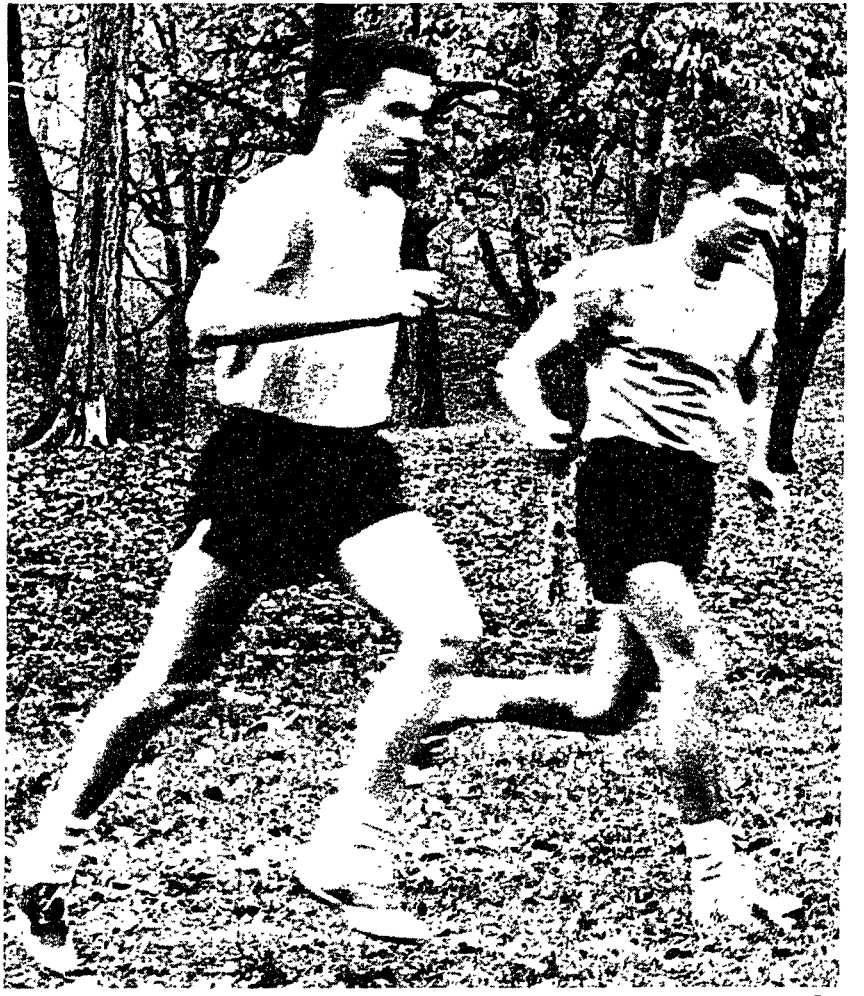
Stageberg, who won the IC4A Cross Country Championship and placed second in the NCAA Championships, advised the rest of the squad to also come back to the team for "the sake of track at Georgetown." Together with Stageberg, senior half miler Steve Hickey and senior quarter miler Skip Larsen are also active in persuading the team to return to Benedek's direction. But the bitterness which led to the dispute is far from settled.

The runners have not returned to Benedek out of any sense of reconciliation. In Hickey's words, "We are still opposed to Benedek and we are not acquiescing to his methods of training, but we feel that returning to Benedek is necessary to salvage and save track at Georgetown."

The runners decided to return to Benedek's direction mainly because of the threat that the University might drastically cut the track budget. Hickey and Larsen indicated that alumni and assistant athletic director Col. Robert H. Sigholtz have warned them of the possibility. Sigholtz said, "I think that the boys' timing is bad. Right now, the University is cutting budgets everywhere, and they are looking to cut. If they see a situation such as this they may just decide to cut the track budget."

Captain Stageberg said that he returned to the team as a "gesture of keeping track at Georgetown." "I went back," Stageberg continued, "because I

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Dissatisfied under the tutelage of Coach Benedek, members of the track team have urged the University not to renew his contract.

Hoya Rally Fails; Crusaders Prevail

by John Cordes

Georgetown battled gamely against a towering Holy Cross quintet last Thursday, but dropped a 73-67 decision. An outstanding 27-point effort by Tim Mercier, substituting for the injured Dick Zeitler, led the Hoya attack.

Georgetown jumped off to an early 12-5 lead on some hot shooting by Jim Supple. But Holy Cross, with 6-8 sophomores Bob Kissane and Don Sasso scoring consistently on offensive rebounds, soon surged to a 20-18 advantage.

The Hoyas, however, went into a slow-down offensive pattern, and patiently awaited for Charlie Adrion to break clear underneath. The 6-6 junior center responded by scoring nine straight points to put Georgetown back into a 27-26 lead. A last second foul shot by Jim Supple widened the Hoyas' halftime margin to two points.

In the second half, the Holy Cross Crusaders finally got their free-wheeling attack ungeared. Guards Jack Adams and Jerry Foley led Holy Cross to a 12 point lead, 51-39, midway through the second half.

At this point, the Hoyas changed tactics, and the closely guarded Adrion began to feed Mercier. The strategy succeeded spectacularly, as Mercier ripped the cords repeatedly with 20 foot jump shots. Mercier's brilliant shooting, along with some clutch baskets by Don Weber, brought Georgetown within two points—at 69-67—with one minute remaining. Jack Adams, however, the Crusaders' high scorer with 19, scored the last four points of the game to cement the Holy Cross victory.

Jim Supple deserves special praise for his excellent defensive work. The 6-5 Hoya captain held high scoring Crusader Ed Siudut to a mere 12 points, 14 beneath his season average.

The heart breaking defeat dropped Georgetown's season record to 6-4. With a very difficult schedule in the immediate future. The Hoyas will need continued inspired play to remain above .500.

After ten games this year, Charlie Adrion leads the Hoyas with a 22.5 point scoring average. The 6'6" junior is also the teams' rebounding ace, pulling down an average of 14 rebounds per game. Captain Jim Supple is second in scoring on the club, cutting the nets at a 15.3 point clip. Among the other starters on Magee's quintet, guard Mike Laska is averaging 7.0 points per game, forward Ed McNamara settles for 6.0 points, and guard Dik (Ziggie) Zeitler has a 5.0 average.

Zeitler has been slowed by an ankle injury which he sustained in practice. The Hoyas' guard corps had already been depleted during the Christmas vacation when Bernie White decided to quit the team.

Penn State Bowls Over G.U. For Hoyas' Second O.T. Defeat

by Tom Elliot

After two similar performances in the same week, one would begin to think that Penn State lives on close contests. In a climate a

good deal less balmy than their friends on the football team were enjoying in Miami Beach, the Nittany Lions basketball team hosted the Hoyas on Saturday, Jan. 4. Penn State never led once during the regulation time but scored once in the overtime to take the lead, which was all they had to do. Plagued by the television jinx the Hoyas dropped another overtime decision 52-50.

Georgetown played well in the first half, led by team captain Jim Supple's torrid shooting and the always pressing backcourt antics of Dick (Ziggie) Zeitler and Mike Laska. The man-to-man defense was too much for Penn State and with a few turnovers matched by heads-up Hoya offense, the visitors were able to post a 34-26 lead by intermission. Whether Supple sat too close to the water cooler or not during the halftime isn't known, but he certainly went cold in the second half, hitting only one shot from the floor. With Charlie Adrion in foul trouble the Hoyas abandoned the man-to-man and went to a 2-3 defense, hoping to force the outside shot from Penn State. They did and this time they started going in, plus the fact that

they made 16-21 shots from the charity stripe.

Guard Tom Daley led Penn State's second half comeback with big man Bill Stansfield who chipped in 17 points to top high-scoring honors.

Supple's frugidity must have been contagious because Georgetown could not reverse the flow of the late minutes of the game to Penn State. Georgetown failed to score a point in the last four and a half minutes. Those four and a half minutes during which Georgetown could not score were the most crucial of the ball game. The Hoyas had the ball last in regulation and worked for the one shot, got it and missed the shot.

Stansfield made two free throws in the extra five minutes to make it 50-48 and Penn State led for the first time all evening. Georgetown came down court, worked the ball and made the shot. With about one minute to play Penn State copied Georgetown's usual deliberate offense, found Bruce Mello breaking for the bucket all alone. He got the ball and put it in. The game wasn't over yet. In the last 50 seconds Jim Supple and Ed McNamara both had shots but couldn't turn them into points.

Rebounding from their decisive defeat at the hands of nationally-ranked St. John's, the Hoyas returned home to register three consecutive victories over the Naval Academy, Manhattan College, and Seton Hall University.

The Hoyas found an outside shooter to complement the play of Charlie Adrion in their 70-55 win over Navy. Playing a controlled offense, the Midshipmen jumped off to a quick 11-4 lead. The Hoyas soon adjusted and caught the Middies at 15-all. With Mike Laska hitting from the outside and Adrion working underneath, Georgetown outscored Navy 19-4 on their way to a ten point spread at the half.

Except for a hot stretch by Navy's Seely, the second half was all Georgetown. Leading scorer was Mike Laska with 18 points. Jim Supple played an inspired defensive ball game, holding high scoring John Tolmie well below his 25-point average. Georgetown edged the Manhattan Jaspers, 63-57, handing them their first defeat. Jim Supple led the Hoya offense with 18 points. The score was surprisingly close throughout the game and the Hill-toppers led at halftime by a single basket, 32-30. Charley Adrion was plagued not only by foul trouble, but also by a sagging and double-teaming Jasper defense which clogged the inside. Mike Laska and Jim Supple counteracted with effective shooting from the outside. Two foul shots each by substitutes Jerry Pyles and Tim Mercier in the closing seconds of the contest enabled Georgetown to pull away from a narrow 59-57 edge to win by six.

Coach Jack Magee was understandably pleased with the Hoyas' tough defensive work. "When a team holds its opponents below 60 points," Magee stated, "that's good defense." The Hoyas continued their tenacity against Seton Hall and won 69-57.

Mike Laska and Dick Zeitler alternately took on the Hall's top scorer, Mel Knight, back in action after a leg injury, and held him to 15 points. Jim Supple guarded well against the Pirates' star forward, Kevin Foley, and helped again, along with Mike Laska who scored 12 points, to remedy the ganging up on Adrion inside. The Hoyas had a battle in the first half and led by only two at intermission, but gradually pulled away in the second half.



Pleased with his team's recent defensive work, Hoya Coach Jack Magee is hoping to get his offense moving as a tough part of the schedule is encountered.