SG Structure Change Will Abolish Senate

A new constitutional setup, advocated by Student Government President Dave Ralston, will, in effect, abolish the Student Senate and replace it with a smaller “management board.” Ralston announced plans to draw up a proposed student government constitution over the summer and, possibly, bring it up before the student body for a vote in December.

The management board would serve as the main working body of student government and would take on most of the duties of the Senate. Ralston also suggested the formation of a larger, “broad based body” that would act to oversee the operations of the management group. This larger body would consist of members of almost all groups involved with student affairs, such as the House Councils and Academic Boards.

Ralston expressed the view that there is nothing definite about the plan and that “they are by all means open to discussion.” In the past, controversy has arisen concerning the role of the Senate in relation to the Executive Cabinet. Much of the student government workload has been duplicated by the cabinet members and the Senate committee chairman. The result of this situation has been conflict between both groups.

Ralston explained that, as far as Senator individual involvement is concerned, “the response has been good.” He noted, however, that because of the duplication of functions problem, “the Senate, as a body, is useless.”

“All we are really asking for is a modification of the Senate and an end to the parallel structure of co-equal bodies which has proven unworkable,” he said. He also expressed a need for an executive “who is in charge” and a “strict management organization.”

“The main advantage of the management board is that the final working group would be smaller and more workable than the present Senate,” he said.

Initial reaction on the part of the senators was one of surprise in that they had not been consulted on the proposals. Ralston, however, noted that “all we are going to do over the summer is put together the many various reports that we have, then, in the fall, we will have a definite constitutional plan to present to the Senate.” A committee, under the direction of the (Continued on page 3)

Judge to Resign GU Position Cites Dissatisfaction With Post

by Rosemarie Loffredo

The Rev. Robert Judge, SJ will resign his position as Associate Dean of Students effective at the end of this academic year. In expressing reasons for his resignation, Fr. Judge explained his dissatisfaction with the progress of the Office of Student Development. “I have become disillusioned and disappointed with the lack of impact of Student Development on the educational scene at Georgetown,” Judge stated. Fr. Judge also expressed that this lack of impact is not exclusive to Georgetown but exists across the nation.

Dr. Patricia Rueckel, vice-president of student development stated, “The choice was his own. He hasn’t found his duties to be as challenging as he’d like and would like to go out on his own.”

As for who’s to fill his position, Dr. Rueckel stated, “We are studying what to do with it now. We do not expect to fill it with anyone. We have many resident directors with M.A.’s in this field and we plan to utilize them.”

As the former Dean of Men, Judge intended to use his background in counseling in the field of student development. “I had really gotten into it as I thought it would have a good impact educationally. There was, however, a lack of openness to alternatives and hostility towards criticism.” Judge will remain neither at Georgetown nor in the field of student development. “I would like to get into the Campus Ministries,” he stated. “There are a few possibilities at other institutions which I am still considering.”

The problem, as Judge explained, is the gross growth of the university system and a reductionistic attitude towards education.

“The field of student development has grown widely in the past few years, but it has also become too specialized. It has become encapsulated in the university. It has grown by such leaps and bounds that it has become less effective.”

Besides being an advisor to graduate students and coordinating departmental research, Fr. Judge participated greatly in departmental research, Fr. Judge also expressed that this lack of openness to alternatives is the problem. “We will have a less effective system and education if we hire only people who have degrees in college student advising,” he stated. “We’ve lost the holistic approach. We’re going back to it, but it will never return (Continued on page 3)

PIRG’s Money Deficit Due to Univ. Error

by Greg Kitsock

Representatives from the GU chapter of the DC Public Interest Research Group (PIRG) met with University President Rev. R.J. Henle, SJ last Friday to discuss the accomplishments of the organization and current financial difficulties.

As a result of receiving only $700 in contributions last semester, the organization is currently operating on a $1500 deficit and may request to lay off staff members during the summer.

PIRG representatives placed the blame for the financial problems on a “mismanaged inventory for registration material,” which according to a PIRG survey, resulted in between one third and one half of the students not receiving voluntary contributions cards at registration. They claimed that this was in violation of the 1973 agreement drawn up between PIRG and the University, which stipulates that Georgetown include a voluntary contribution card in each registration packet.

The representatives cited other violations of the 1973 agreement, claiming that funds collected last January have not been turned over to PIRG yet. The agreement states that Georgetown shall turn over collected fees to PIRG within a reasonable time after payment to the University.

Spokesmen for the organization also requested that PIRG be included as a line item on the

Students and Foreign Affairs

...a monthly international relations magazine. In this issue: Japan and the Non-Proliferation Treaty; an interview with Portuguese Ambassador Themido; human rights in US foreign policy; and the last French colony in Africa.

Robert Judge, SJ
Visitation Hold-Up

"We have done everything we can for the time being," University President Rev. R.J. Henle, SJ commented concerning the University's impending acquisition of a strip of land along Reservoir Road. Henle explained that the administration is still waiting to hear from the Sisters of the Visitation, the property's current owner. The sisters are currently having an appraisal made on the property. When the appraisal is submitted to the University and compared with the University's own appraisal, negotiations will start.

The land is expected to be used for expanding the Medical Center.

Senior Week Festivities

The week of May 12 to the 18th has been officially designated "Senior Week." Events highlighting the week are a block party, monument hopping, "Georgetown crawl" and the annual Boat Ride down the Potomac.

Funding for the events has been raised by the Senior Week Committee through the Senior Auction, and patron's contributions, totaling $2500. An expected $1000 will be raised by the Senior Follies and the sale of punch in Healy circle.

Monday night opens the week's festivities with a block party on "O" St. between 36th and 37th Sts. Midnight monument hopping will follow at the Washington Monument, as the Director of the

SELL YOUR
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TIME: 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
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All Current Editions Will Be Bought . . .
The Dahlgren Chapel Advisory Committee has approved a set of renovation plans to be submitted to the Planning and Building Committee.

Advisory Group Accepts Scheme

The Dahlgren Chapel Advisory Committee has given its authorization to Campus Ministries Director Rev. Lawrence Madden, SJ. and Architect Robert Smith. The attempt to gain University approval of the latest set of chapel renovation plans.

This set of plans represents the most recent attempt by the Committee to gain a compromise between two factions among its members. Some members, on the one hand, favor renovating the chapel in order to make it flexible for most liturgies, while others are concerned with preserving the architectural integrity of the chapel and its use for more traditional liturgies.

SEC Dept Drops $8000 Due to Acctg Error

by Wayne Sartle

The SEC’s deficit has been reduced by close to $8,000 by additional profits and the discovery of certain accounting errors. Student Activities Committee Controller Eric Hubner disclosed. These and other smaller newly discovered sources of income have reduced the SEC debt to approximately $17,000 and “maybe even as low as $15,000,” said Hubner.

The two major sources of the additional fund were a profit of $3,197 the SEC made at the Bonnie Raitt Concert and a $3,000 check to Roy Buchanan that was never sent to Buchanan because his show was cancelled.

The $3,197 profit at the Bonnie Raitt concert represents SEC’s eight percent share of the gross receipts plus the profits made on the concessions sold during the concert.

The $3,000 check to Roy Buchanan along with a $450 check to Atlantic Sound Systems were stopped by the SEC after the Buchanan concert was cancelled. Hubner, however, received no notice and continued to count the two checks as expenditures in figuring SEC’s financial state until the mistake was discovered recently.

The SEC is not planning any additional concerts and is closing out the year with a deficit of approximately $1700 and will carry this debt over to next year’s budget.

The bulk of this debt was incurred at the Chuck Berry concert, the SEC’s largest single loss, at which they lost more than $11,000.

The SEC did not produce the Bonnie Raitt, but was guaranteed 25 percent of the gross receipts. The SEC receives no money from the University and must finance its activities through the sale of SEC cards and profits from their concerts and movies.

Judge Cites Problems in Univ. System

(Continued from page 1)

to which it once was. That is the whole thing of Jesuit education.”

Judge related his displeasure with the use of financial resources in the university system. “At a time when educational funds are getting scarce, funds are being used on applications and publications that have no impact on student life.” In his opinion better efforts should be made to bring all aspects of the University into student development. “Better contact between students and faculty with supportive assistance of the administration in the educational context should be our goal. There must be a better understanding of how academic life progresses with the life outside the class.”

The Office of Student Development, as are many other departments at Georgetown, is faced with a budgetary problem. “In comparison with schools in which we compete, we have less money and less staff for our size.” Dr. Rueckel explained. “While other universities spend about 5 percent of their budget on Student Development, we receive only 1.7 percent of the budget.”

Judge proposed that Student Development should include more interaction between students and faculty such as including more faculty in dorm programs and making more use out of activities moderators. “Student attitude will be hostile at first, but it could have a positive effect.”
The Senate Task Force on Food Service has sent a letter of intent to Vice-President of Administrative Services Daniel Altobello informing him that they believe students should play a more substantial role in contract negotiations in the future. The purpose of this task force is to come up with a good proposal for structural and philosophical changes in the present Food Services Committee.

If there still exists dissatisfaction with Macke in the fall, the Task Force, chaired by Peter Slone (SFS'77), Ed Finneran (SBA'77), and Mark Jarmie (SFS'77), will petition Altobello for a totally open bidding process open to student scrutiny. They want the final veto power and the right to assist in negotiations to be given to either the committee or the Task Force.

The Task Force intends to dedicate itself to presenting Altobello with solid arguments why Macke is not giving us the best food at the least cost. It has also begun correspondences with other universities to see how they deal with similar situations and problems. The chairman feels that the key issue of their research should be the possibility of a University take-over of the services. Citing Boston College as a case in point, they feel they are "becoming a trend on the East Coast." Using this method, administrators and, more importantly, students will work for the satisfaction of the students and the financial profit of the University itself. Right now, the Task Force states, Georgetown's profit per dollar is 2.6 per cent, a University-run operation would net a substantially higher profit.

While Slone found 60-70 per cent of recently polled students "dissatisfied with Macke," he believes that it is the quality of the facilities and present preparation practices which are more responsible for the low quality of the food than the labor or food itself. He questions whether the University-owned facilities are adequate for Macke's use, pointing out that there are no broilers available and PEPCO has actually refused to supply Georgetown with the necessary gas lines due to "the gas crisis."

At present, the committee is beset with severe problems: there is a lack of enthusiasm among the members (generally only a third of the seventeen members attend the biweekly meetings) which has resulted in a low opinion of the committee by the Administration. It views the group merely as "a minor advisory committee, not to play a key role in contracting." While the chairmen of the task force, Ed Finneran, Peter Slone and Mark Jarmie, feel that the end product of their research and investigations should be to have students playing the larger roles, the Administration replies that the students just do not possess the expertise necessary for "such complex decisions."

Slone counters that if the committee undergoes some changes, such as sub-committees dealing with grievances and contract bidding, he believes that it is the quality of the facilities and present preparation practices which are more responsible for the low quality of the food than the labor or food itself. He questions whether the University-owned facilities are adequate for Macke's use, pointing out that there are no broilers available and PEPCO has actually refused to supply Georgetown with the necessary gas lines due to "the gas crisis."

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Detroit has four times the number of murders as Northern Ireland," Sean Farrell, Irish press and information officer declared Tuesday before a capacity audience in the Hall of Nations. Speaking as part of the School of Foreign Service's program called "Close-Up," which is designed to present foreign-affairs lectures to high school students, Farrell said that the "Catholic wish for ties with the South should be fulfilled."

The Close-Up program invites area secondary school students to participate in lectures and discussions with representatives who are active in foreign affairs.

PIRG Problems

(Continued from page 1) payment card to comply with the stipulation that PIRG funds be collected in the same manner as voluntary fees.

PIRG member Terry Zvirblis (C'77) termed the meeting "constructive," stating "Fr. Henle applauded our accomplishments, and said he would not interfere with our organization." She stated that the only stumbling block was Fr. Henle's opposition to the University's acting as a collecting agent for PIRG on the grounds that many people pay the two dollars contribution automatically without realizing it is voluntary.

"Fr. Henle has pretty good ways of earning money and he doesn't realize the difficulties involved for a student group to collect funds," she added. She noted that Henle's objection might be overcome by indicating the voluntary status of the PIRG cost, but the discussion turned to the payment card question. Negotiations for the renewal of the contract between PIRG and the University will start on Monday. University Controller George Lasher and Assistant Controller Bob Coleman have been appointed by Henle to act as the University's representatives. The present contract expires in the summer.

The aim of the new contract will be to increase the efficiency of fund raising methods and to eliminate problems with the Student Accounts Office, which PIRG has criticized for its "lack of seriousness and respect" toward the organization.

PIRG representatives also hope to make the new contract more specific with regard to the reasonable amount of time given the University to turn over funds collected for PIRG at registration.

Letters supporting PIRG have been submitted to Fr. Henle by Student Government President Dave Ralston and the Georgetown University Executive Affairs Committee.

PIRG is a Nader-inspired research and advocacy group. A chapter was established at Georgetown in 1972 in response to a petition signed by over half the student body. Last December, an additional chapter was set up at the GU Law Center. Projects performed by the two groups since that time include publication of a survey on banking services in the city, the operation of a rent information center on campus and a lobbying effort before the DC City Council on beverage container legislation and rent control. 

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**Editorial**

**What Are the Facts?**

The GU Public Relations department, headed by Art Ciervo, does not do its job. The purpose of such an office is to present the University in as favorable a light as possible. However, PR's so-called "press releases" are nothing more than in-house propaganda sheets. Did we read about student protest over John Dean's appearance at Georgetown in a PR press release, for example? No, but we should have.

It seems that mediocrity is becoming a way of life at GU. Not only does this University fail to provide adequate services for its student body, it also fails in its responsibility to people outside of the University. Last year at this time, Georgetown was embroiled in the Father Bayn controversy which spurned nothing less than adverse criticism for the administration and the University as a whole. The reason? As usual, Georgetown preferred to cloack itself in secrecy. As usual, it neglected to consider the people who make this place tick—that is, those people not just within the University who have an interest in Georgetown.

The past few weeks we have witnessed some more clear examples of PR's failure to provide adequate publicity for Georgetown. For example, in this week's issue of *Time* magazine, the cover story about Jim Connors, tennis great, makes only a casual reference to Connors's recent no-show in the Lombardi Tennis Tournament by describing it as a "Washington area tournament."

Perhaps one of the most striking examples of PR's brilliant failure to tap into the University's richest resources is the lackluster performance of the Sports Information Director, Fran Connors. Georgetown is desperately trying to develop a big-time sports scene. With the addition of Coach John Thompson to its basketball program, plus the recruiting of top high school athletes, the Hilltop has the potential to establish itself well above the likes of Notre Dame or Boston College which traditionally dominate the aura of Catholic college sports publicity.

There are many more examples of the public relations department's failure to relate to the panic. It's purpose is not to be a funnel for University propaganda and its role is not to placate the administration. At present, it is far too inclusive. The first step in attempting to make this institution more than just a Washington area school, is to realize that Georgetown's reputation rests with PR. Perhaps if the alumni would read more about their school and its students, they would consider making more significant contributions. As it stands now, PR is defeating its own purpose by acting like the administrations personal secretary rather than acting like a professional editor which it pretends to be.

Once Again, Dean Yokie?

The University's Housing Office has once again decided to "Play it Again, Sam," GU style. The absurdity of the effort is so painfully obvious to everyone that it seems Dean Yokie is making a serious bid to become Georgetown's answer to Edward Albee.

An increase of $100 in the dorm rates for next year is absolutely indefensible. The nonsense about utility rates necessitating the price rise is the sheerest manner of how shall we say, "cover-up".

Over the last four years the University has cut back on dorm services, and cut back, and cut back. First came no maid service, then no linen service, and then no heat. Now we are to have dirty bathrooms, filthy halls, and undoubtedly, still no heat.

True, Dean Yokie has trotted out an impressive set of figures to support her notably flimsy case. This reminds us of the old saying "If you torture the data long enough, it will confess." We hope that Dean Yokie, next time she decides to inflict more damage on our wallets, comes out and says what she hasn't had the nerve to say for years: "We want the resident students to pay for our inefficiency, and when that's paid for, to meet the cost of new furnishings for the Housing Office."

For many a Jane and Joe Hoyas their only contact with the outside world is in passing the street vendors on the way to brunch at Clyde's. Georgetown can become such a seemingly self-sufficient community that many academically learned students never have to consider the harsh realities faced by Washington residents. It is in this way that the academic isolation of Lauinger Library couples with the social isolation of Topsideers and La Costa shirts to create one-sided individuals.

Georgetown as an educational institution has responsibilities to counter this isolation from the community.

A school can be based on the idea that total activism through outside experience is the answer to the learning process. On the other extreme, there are educators who believe the place for the University in society is to be an institution where knowledge is sought for its own sake, totally apart from the pressures of the outside world: an academic monastery.

GU professes to be an institution of neither extreme, but rather one which seeks "the total development and education of the individual."

In the education of the "total individual," there has to be an attempt to get involved in experiences dealing with the entire community. This means that Joe Hoyas should somehow climb down from his ivory tower and seek out the DC community and beyond.

In the middle sixties community involvement at Georgetown was an on-going concern. The now-defunct federally sponsored Georgetown University Community Action Program (GUCAP) involved nearly 800 students in over fifty projects related to the Washington community. The programs were developed and supervision came from an executive committee composed of student project leaders and selected faculty including Father Haughhey, the director. Students worked closely with DC community leaders to achieve practical successes.

This contrasts sharply with the current individualism and extent of service involvement. Groups such as DC FLRO and Social Action can point to considerable accomplishments and satisfaction, but the students who share the experience number in the tens and not the hundreds.

The University and its administrators are behind the idea of community service, but they seem unwilling to implement any organized programs except when the pressure is such that action can't be avoided. With the recent passing of the Home Rule Act, the District of Columbia will control the allocation of funds within the District. The University in the past five years could rely on federal funding and be isolated from local involvement, but Home Rule has necessitated a change in this policy. Georgetown, seeing the need to become more of an integral part of the DC community, appointed a committee to make the DC area more aware of what Georgetown has to offer them, and how Georgetown could better serve their needs.

The University is taking action to further its involvement with the DC community, but this appears to have taken place more as a result of financial pressures than because of a possible recognition of this valuable facet of a student's educational experience. Evidently, Georgetown has taken a step in the right direction, but once the heat is taken off, will we still respond?

Community service and involvement outside the walls of Georgetown have been needed in the past, and the need remains today. Community service can be a two-way street in which both parties can gain valuable insights and experiences in their lives. But its success will depend on the cooperation of both Georgetown and the DC community, and the time has come for the entire Georgetown community to make sure they uphold their end of the contract.

Peter Danis
Ray Reitt
Pappar Cohianni
Graduation day is at hand. Rejoice ye sons and daughters of Georgetown, for ye will soon be alumni people of the Ivy League of Catholic colleges. No longer must you pick Yale locks to get at professors' little testicles. No longer must you pour out your creative, intellectually prolific, or ironic words onto the page. Soon your diploma will hang on the wall next to your senior portrait prints, done in color, of course, to remind you of your days in the District of Columbia. In some future year, at a reunion with some of your college buddies like Tom Collins, Jack Daniels and Harvey Wallbanger, you will turn to the last of these and say, "Those days, Harry, are dead and gone. Remember back when they piped water to the dorm rooms instead of beer?"

But before you're through with the lackluster lectures and the excruciating exams, there is one more obstacle to overcome. It is the archetype of the tortuous talk, the pinnacle of the prosaic parable, the grandaddy of all cynics—the commencement address. It is no secret that this year's commencement speaker is a compromise choice. The selection committee, their collective finger ever on the pulse of student opinion, had originally chosen the famous author John Steinbeck McGrath. An internationally known literary giant, McGrath's books include such educational classics as The Wayward Student, Of Price and Treasus and The Rapes of McGrath. The committee hastily rescinded the invitation, however, when it was learned that his next book was to be a sexual autobiography entitled The Rapes of McGrath. The success in, recognition of the basketball team, was Kyle Rote, popular sports announcer and renowned cretin, Rote did not accept the invitation, however, recalling a similar occasion in the early sixties when his brother A. Rote was invited to speak against the wishes of the prominent student leaders of the day. The affair ended in tragedy when Altobello, Hounson, and Co, hung A. Rote on the campus tree.

The next choice of the committee was the president of Seattle University because of his remarkable ability to mediate differences and arrive at a mutually acceptable position. He declined, however, claiming that Fr. Henle and the Board of Directors were all possessed.

The committee finally decided on the Rev. Rosey A. DeCrepid, president of the American Sociological Society in 1915. Asked to speak on women's role in society, Fr. DeCrepid entitled his address, "Susan Anthony, a Study in Contemporary Insanity." The HOYA has obtained an advance copy of this document and, needing desperately to fill some white space, prints excerpts from it below:...

"...As I gaze out over this sea of bright young faces, I cannot help but be disgusted at the number of speakers who begin 'As I gaze out over this sea of bright young faces.' Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that I, ancient, withered, and smile as I am, do at this moment indeed gaze out over a sea of bright young faces. Gotta there, didn't I, turkeys?..."

"...This school has always had a strong international program. At one time we graduated Englishmen, Icelanders and Holl­angers. One year we even graduated cylinders. Nowadays, however, that ain't nothing to Krogh about..."
Ralston Petitions Fr. Kelley For Added Finance Voice

by Wayne Saitta

Student Government President Dave Ralston has requested Executive Vice President Fr. Aloysius Kelley to allow students on the Main Campus Budget Committee. While not asking for a specific number of additional students, Ralston stated that "two members out of 18 taxa the physical ability of the students to get a word in edgewise or handle the work load. The committee presently consists of 8 administrators and 7 faculty members. Specifically, Ralston is asking that students be permitted to serve on the sub-committees of the Budget committee.

Ralston has declared his intention to appeal to Fr. Henle in the event that Fr. Kelley rejects the new positions. Ralston said that he believed there was a general feeling on Fr. Henle's part to grant the students the positions they are seeking and that he doesn't really anticipate a rejection by Fr. Henle. Mr. Melvin Bell, the new main campus finance officer, has given his support to the creation of the positions for which he felt there was a need.

WANTED: A slender young blonde interested in marrying an investigative HOYA reporter. Call George Behan 625-4184

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HOYA—Voice Softball Game
Sat., April 26, 2PM
Lower Field
Party!!!
Sat. Night, 9PM
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LaCoste Shirt
Topsiders (no socks)
Painter Pants

MEDITATION for PEACE
With Indian Spiritual Master SRI CHINMOY

Tues., April 29 7:30PM.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY "Hall of Nations" The Walsh Building
1200 Block of 36th Street N.W. (D.C.)
Admission Free For Information:
(202) 686-1649, 340-7667

YALE summer term

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A Zito—McGuire Dialogue

Editor's note: Last Friday evening, two college seniors, well-known as campus columnists, conversed for two and one-half hours. The soon-to-be graduates, Kevin McGuire (sometimes known as "Necky") and Christopher Zito (simply known as "Zito") touched upon topics they find highly significant. From what is happening in America, to altered states of consciousness, to philosophical considerations, to women, and back to Georgetown University, Zito and McGuire spoke of what they think and feel.

—Robert A. Devaney

M: The first thing that came to my mind was what I had said before. I think the kids that died in that plane crash were the luckiest ones of all. The - Vietnamese mess. I think it's too complex and too frightening. The only way to think in its way. With marijuana, I think women are beautiful. It's weird type of slavery.

M: It's really true. I feel that's part of the Viet Cong's problem. Let them handle it. It's just another example of brutish, American Imperialism.

Z: For my money, it's a big propaganda bent.

M: That's part of it.

Z: No, that's a whole trip. What else would they take Vietnamese kids out of Viet Nam for?

M: Guilt.

Z: Guilt, my ass. Listen, this country does nothing for the guilt. The only reason why we did it was everyone would look at us and say, 'Wow.'

M: Well, guilt is related to that because we're worried about how many people will look at us. They see these nice American people emptying their hearts out to these brown folks, who have rescued you from the big, bad Communists. I mean, 'mom on! And, what happens, and has bled bloodbath? Are they having bloodbath?

Z: I don't know. The biggest bloodbath was on the front pages. Martin Buber says it all about newspapers. He says, "The world wants to be deceived. The truth is too complex and too frightening. The taste for truth is an acquired taste that few acquire. But there is a higher key of deception. Near the bottom of the ladder is journalism, a steady stream of irresponsible distortion that the people who will refresh the morning after, or at least within a week, will be state and flat a week later."

M: Speaking of Georgetown.

Z: Yes, it's a good place.

M: I do want to say that if someone asked me what I learned from Georgetown, I'd say: to do a bong. It will never leave me. For that, I'll always remember Georgetown. For losing my virginity, I'll remember Georgetown for giving me the birth of my life. I had sex off my life, taking $15,000 and right now it's worth a piece of...

Z: I don't thank Georgetown for that much. I did learn how to do a bong, but that will pass. Losing my virginity isn't something I attribute to Georgetown—"it didn't help me along with it; it surely didn't hinder me. I think Georgetown is a good place. I like the Philosophy department. I like the professors. The rest of it I have nothing to do with. I take the courses I went to, and the ones I attend are lucky; the ones I don't. If a professor wants to flunk me, that's his concern. Ask Quigley.

M: The thing that gets to me is the most about Georgetown is that certain thin film of nothingness, which hangs over the whole campus every morning. It's a film of confusing people. I mean, where are people's heads on this campus? Look around on your normal day and see how many people are looking for the cosmos at this campus? How many people are looking for anything but that $25,000—$1,000 a year job to show up right with right after college. And in many ways, I'm as guilty as it as everybody else in a human sin.

Z: Either it hits you or it don't. Besides that, you talk about Georgetown and those kids going out for those giant grades and guarantees for a job. I'm saying that I gave up. Government when I was a freshman, and I have dedicated the last three years to intensive study of Philosophy and its methods. I can go into any government course on this campus, in any academic department, and blow their minds.

M: You did that in freshman year. It was one of Earl's seminar classes. you just smashed all the Texan, liberal, democratic my ass. Banks are going to run the world in another twenty years.

Z: Do away with bureaucracy, with all that crap. Let someone, who knows how to run it, put it together. It's just run for the people. They're running on 90 percent. The water in the world is, it's not run to keep it together. Society has second. Banks are going to run the world in another twenty years.

M: They are running the world today!

Z: Everybody's scared of AT&T. Why isn't it run to find out who loans AT&T the money? They don't invest their own money. Why borrow? So does the government... and everyone's so scared, the banks are going to run it. If you want to get a job in the bank, you have to be perfect. Really. Let's focus it on the obsession with grades here at Georgetown. It's very important. There is a first, second, and third. I have to turn to one man, who—as at least for a while—said above the Washington Post of the Fox of the English department.

Z: I agree. I don't know now, but I took him he was concerned with education. He wasn't concerned with his own position. And I educated me. He's a great man.

M: He's rare at this institution. I was a freshman; I gave up. Government when I was a freshman, and I have dedicated the last three years to intensive study of Philosophy and its methods. I can go into any government course on this campus, in any academic department, and blow their minds.

Z: No thinking. They aren't thinking; they can't think. They're taught concepts—how to perceive the world. In college, it's weird. They teach how to think of things. They say, you look at this and this is what you see. They don't say, look at this and tell me what you see. And remember it, and give it back to me.

Z: Right. They teach you not to be creative, to stultify your imagination. They teach you to be a moron, and fit into the machine.

Z: The perfect example of this; I think one of the biggest jokes on this campus is The Psychology of Women class. I realize it was Cortes' first time in this class—no one expected it to be any kind of an ideal course. But all it has been so far is Fr. Cortes' version of comparative, developmental psychology between men and women. Nothing about the crucial issues of the psychology of women, nothing about the sexism that runs rampant in the society. Nothing about what is happening, what is going down there today, now, why women are getting cracked up. But is more interesting about that class is not him. You can accept that—that's him. It is the response or lack of response of the kids sitting there, just taking notes.

Z: Any course, any department, half of the kids are going to sit there and take notes. And that's all they do—read, memorize, and forget them back. They think that's the epitome of college. What you said before. I think that's all we can say as seniors leaving this place that people here who have my mind being brought up is to think. Not to let this place take you and shut you up as much as your older brothers and sisters. Just think. Liberate yourselves, that this is a human truth everyday. Look for something more than that nice secure job.

Z: Go beyond the concepts of the past—that's it, man. Because concepts are like theories—they're not real. They're models; they're fiction. Reality is physical—right here, all right? When you learn to think in a creative flow, a generative cycle, you understand without limiting.

M: Take Viet Nam. It is a concept—it's in the papers, in the news. The concept of genocide, of Viet Cong, of 'Nam Nang Pahn.' What actually went on there you can make a case that it was a totally different event than how were told by the straight press.

Z: Straight press—it's a joke. It's just what was talked about—conceptualization.

Z: Take the whole thing, the whole min, as it were, that these newspapers are, and stick it... because I don't want it.

M: I'm trying to find 'the bridge,' myself.

Z: No bridge. I found the bridge—it doesn't exist. Just destroy what is, and see what can be.

Z: Speaking of Georgetown—

M: ...and listen to Led Zeppelin.

Z: That's another avenue—a bridge. There are a lot of bridges. Just look for them. We can walk across them—just look and find what we're looking for. We can think of yourself, and the thinking part of this, and I'm the feeling part of this. We both have our own. But we have our own.

Z: Right. And what can we really do for the people? They have to do it for themselves...

Z: ...and we learned it at Georgetown...

M: It is all it is. Money for your kids, right?

Z: What else do you need? It is for your children.

M: You think it's for you—no. Men are ruled by women psychologically.

Z: Sexually, baby, when you touch them, you can't stop.

M: And the physical and psychological are connected—through that they have your mind.

Z: Don't mind going to work all my life, but she has got to appreciate it. Do you know what I mean?

M: She has got to know that not all men are stupid.

Z: I don't agree.

M: I think most people are stupider than you think.

Z: Oh, without a doubt! Well, most people can't think and that automatically means they're stupid.

Z: The technocracy, anybody they can't take away your mind. It is impossible for them to think what is most people do.

Z: Well, you don't let them. You just don't guard it. You got to be careful. Especially chicks, they know how to take it away. And you don't even know it.

M: Some of us do. We just work from there and make ourselves as happy as we can be in the situation. At least, we can realize it. Don't get me wrong. I think women are beautiful.

Z: I love women.

M: I think women are the heart of life. Living on this earth: fantastic! Aside from the physical, their minds are cool.

Z: Well, mean exceptional women. There are just as many dressed up women as they are men.

Z: Yes, the 'Lady Blue' in your book...

M: Agreed, although women are more into power than men, because they have it, right there.

Z: Did you ever just stop and look? I just space out. It is another aspect.

Z: God is there, spiritually. You'll find that cosmic bridge.

Z: ...and listen to Led Zep-

M: That's another avenue—""
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now find ourselves totally exhausted. The admissions office uses

smaller classes," OIR Director John Blazer

explained.

changes resulted in a jump in the number

of very large classes and in the

number of very small classes. These

changes resulted in a jump in the number

of medium size classes. A medium size class

contains forty to ninety students. “Part of

it (the reduction), I think, was due to a

restricting of the Nursing School into

smaller classes,” OIR Director John Blazer

explained.

While some consider the class size

statistic a valuable indicator of a school’s

quality, others believe it is relatively

unimportant. The admissions office uses

the statistic when it advertises for students. However, Assistant to the Academic- Vice President Pr Fr. Presser noted, “Class size tells

you nothing (university-wide). Some courses like languages are most effectively taught in small classes while introductory

lecture courses such as government can be

taught more effectively in large groups. You have to take into consideration the courses

involved.”

Faculty members surveyed in the 1973 Student Academic Board report conceded that they cannot evaluate students in a

class larger than forty as adequately as they

should. Thus the decline in class size does

not seem to indicate an improved educa-

tional environment. Professors must still

lecture and there is a minimum of

student-faculty interaction.

Another statistic used to infer high-

quality education is the amount of

interaction between professors and stu-

dents. At Georgetown there has been a

tremendous increase in the number of

teaching assistants. Between 1970 and

1974, there was a 231 per cent increase in

the number of graduate and under-

graduates serving as teaching assistants. The

actual number on the main campus is 189.

This increase does not necessarily mean

that more graduate students are substi-
More Is Less

Bureaucratization of education is bringing in administrators who care nothing about education but make all the final decisions.

"If you look at the University as an organizational institution, you will see there is no coordination."
Beatty's Shampoo Leaves a Shine

SPAMMOP with Warren Beatty and Lee Grant

Warren Beatty's new film "Shampoo," currently showing at the K.B. Janus Theatre on Cornell Avenue, is one of the wittiest and biting commentaries on American culture ever made.

The setting of the film is Beverly Hills on election eve and election day 1968, the year of the Nixon era. One of the strongest points of the movie is the drift from the specific and complete atmosphere of that period is evoked. This is done by the creation of a subtle backdrop composed of bits and pieces of mass-media: glimpses of Nixon and Agnew on television, a radio report of the Dow Jones at 925, "Sergeant Pepper's" blasting through a stereo-like Vedic "Society" Southern California party, and news of the Paris peace talks.

In the middle of all of this sixties paraphernalia is George (Warren Beatty), a very good looking, very heterosexual, Hollywood hairdresser. George's major credit reference when asking for a loan at the bank is "I do Barbra Streisand."

The most standing characteristic of George though, is that he actually does nothing. That is to say that George is mostly acted upon. For all of his Beverly Hills bed-hopping he is more often taken to bed than he seduces someone into bed. The major impetus for the humorous episodes that arise from the fact that there are so many inter-related forces acting

George has a propensity for sleeping with his clients. His major client is Justino (John Saxon), who is a former investor, very wealthy man. Which adds up to why he can afford to keep Jackie (Julie Christie) who just happens to be George's old girlfriend, as his mistress. Lester knows none of what is going on except directly concerns him, a character- 

shaped by most of the personnel in the film. Erroneously thinking that George (because of his profession) is gay and therefore "safe," he asks George to escort Jackie to a party on election night.

So at the party we find everyone, for the first time, together: George, Felix (Lester, Jackie, and (one more) Jill (Gold- ie Hawn) who is George's current girlfriend. The result is hilarious and disastrous. Everyone in their own way depends upon George to get them through this trying experience and he utterly fails them. He fumbles around trying to keep everybody happy and takes no real action at all until it is too late. In the end no one is happy, including George.

Well, we are out of one's intense discomfort. The Marx Brothers' film cycle between the numerous bot- tonrutings and buttonholings of his trousers) who understands the fragility of a world built on a series of hypocrisies. Hypocrisy permeates each level defined by the film: personal, social, and political. All three move together toward the same end, like wheels on the same axle: George and his women, Lester and his money, and Nixon's campaign promises

constantly on the television in the background. All three begin and end in hypocrisy.

The events that are the result of this complex relationship are perfectly executed in the film. It is at the film's center and therefore forms the major part of its statement. George loses because he allows himself to be acted upon without taking action of his own until too late. Lester loses because he, like George, cannot see beyond himself. Both of the characters are portrayed as two sides of the American public at the time: a community that allows itself to be acted upon, and one that considers little but its own comfort. In one scene a television is playing quietly in the corner and Spiro Agnew is feigning the question: The answer to that question. George loses. Lester loses. Nixon wins.

Outstanding in an excellent cast are Lee Grant and Jack Wardes in their supporting roles. Working from the superb screenplay by Robert Towne and Warren Beatty, director Hal Ashby has made this fine film wonderfully funny and painfully acute journey through two important days in our not too distant past.

-Stephen Murphy

Bringing in the Harvest

The month's musical offerings have been excellent. Enough chatter, down to business.

Nothing in the catalog can match the RCA release of Vla- dimir Morovitch's His Complete Recorded Concerto Repertoire (RCA CRM-9098). It is a very good release. Beatty's Shampoo. The title track is written by Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, W.C. Fields, the Little Rascals, Laurel and Hardy and Abbott and Costello.

The Wizard of Oz will be featured on Saturday. For many of the viewers this will be the first opportunity to see it in color. Directed by Victor Fleming, the film stars the incomparable Judy Garland. The familiar characters created by Frank Morgan, Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley and Margaret Hamilton will support Toto and Dorothy as they follow "The Yellow Brick Road.

The Punks Pack a Punch!

THE DICTATORS Epic Records (KE 33348)

Ever wonder what Jan and Dean (God bless 'em) would sound like doing the vocals for Deep Purple? Or what the Beach Boys would sound like if they sang during the fire bombing of Dresden?

Well, boys and girls, you can now find out. It is called The Dictators Go Girl Crazy, and the album is a fantastic product in that it captures everything which growing up in the sixties was about: violence, greed, raping and pillaging, power, and excessive self-indulgence.

The Dictators are a New York City heavy metal punk band, that sounds like Kiss and the New York Dolls, except that they don't wear makeup. Lead by the blitzkrieg guitar attacks of Ross Fisher, and the on stage antics of mascot Handsome Dick Manitoba, The Dictators race through nine songs, of which two were big hits of the sixties ("I Got You Babe", by Sonny and Cher, and the Ventures song, "California Sun").

In fact, the Dictators sound as if their two main influences were early California bands, and the Detroit punk bands. Their best song is a tune called "Cars and Girls", which sounded like the Beach Boys doing the vocals. And singer Andy Shermoff will likely be a Pulitzer Prize for the stupid lyrics he wrote for these songs. They are so bad, they're great!!! But then, that's what being a punk is about.

Perhaps the real champs of this album are the producers, Sandy Pearlman and Murray Krugman, the ears of the heavy metal sound, whose products also include Blue Oyster Cult and just recently Paton's Dog. These two make Furnichello play his guitar as if his life depended on it.

The fastest car and a movie star
Are my only goals in life It's Me You've Seen: The American Dream After that I'll always fight.

Next thing they'll do is hook up Larry, Moe and Curly to a dozen Marshalls.

Jim Ramace

Tidings from Tinseltown

Show business. As the song says, there's none like it, nor is it is said that a depressed economy fosters such diversions pastimes as theatre going. The crash of '29 proved that and the crash of '74 proved it for filmmakers. Broadway and the cinema have been glutted with entertainment for months now. Thus the recent revivalization of some of the excess, in the form of award shows, seemed entirely called for.

Yet, for those of you who were sequestered in Lasinger getting an early start on studying for exams, the God-only-knows-what-covered Oscars and Tonys are all dispensed with. You'll be glad to know that what you missed was nothing of consequence. Yet, to millions of closet critics and soda-mashists, those two evenings in April rank only behind Christmas and payday in their importance.

There is allittle or nothing of conventional kicking or jabbing in the practice of Aikido. Rather, each partner seeks to use the force and motion of his "opponent" back against him, and to disable without causing serious injury.

Aggressive competition is forbidden, emphasized Noha. "This prevents the achievement of any self-improvement in the capacity to deal with the vicissitudes of everyday life, which is the whole point of Aikido."

The program to be held from 3-4:30 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will begin with a short discussion of the philosophy behind the art, and then proceed quickly to an exploration and development of techniques. However, the principles of the discipline will be always stressed over mere technique.

The aim is not to create supermen, but rather highly trained people disciplined to face more easily the good and the bad of everyday life," concluded Mr. Noha.

Aikido: An Artform

About the time of the turn of the century, a Japanese warrior, Morhei Uyeshiba, grew dissatisfied with the martial disciplines in which he had been schooled, and retired to the mountainous countryside. There, steeped in the philosophy of the local religions, he developed his own martial art form, known thereafter as Aikido.

Unknown outside Japan (indeed, even to most Japanese) until after the second world war, the discipline soon spread to Hawaii, and then to California and the rest of the United States.

Starting in June, the Georgetown University summer school will offer a program of instruction in Aikido, for all who are interested. Under the direction of Morad Ezhalab, and taught by instructors Bob Noha, Vic Sussman, the program will be divided into two sessions, each designed to accommodate those beginners who wish to learn the discipline. No previous experience with the martial arts is required, and the course is open to men and women alike.

"There is no distinction made by Aikido between men and women," stated Mr. Noha. "The art does not emphasize just physical strength, and there is no aggressive competition between partners designed to leave one victorious over another. Instead, each partner helps the other in the release of hidden tensions and the improvement of his daily life," he continued.

"The lack of competition makes this a non-sexist sport," agreed Mr. Sussman. "In fact," said Noha, "you'd probably find that, from the time any of the general public took up the art, in postwar Japan, that women made up a significant number of the participants."

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Charles McCarr's new novel The Tears of Autumn is an incisive and thought-provoking treatment of the political events surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The Punx Pack a Punch!
To the Editor:
In the April 18 issue of The HOYA, Jack Sheehan's "Expected Expectations" is certainly misguided. First, let's evaluate his ex ante analysis. He states that the Hoyas track squad would have no strong competition the next day in the Georgetown Relays. Little did he know that Delaware State was coming with three 47-second quarter-milers, a 5:4 sprinter, and two All-American (NAIA) middle-distance runners. Moreover, Catholic U. had entered nationally-ranked half-miler Mark Robinson in two races, as well as Clarence Mungrove, the DC area's top collegiate sprinter. Shea also argued that Navy and Duke were unwilling past participants in the Relays. Neither has competed since the Relays began in 1973. Finally, Shea reasoned that the Hoyas' disappointments showing in the 1974 GU Relays and the 1975 IC4A indoor meet allowed one to conclude that the "weak field" in this year's Relays was chosen purposefully to enable the Hoyas to get a psychological lift. As I see it, the track squad is in excellent spirits considering all of the injuries and other problems it has faced this year. Coaches Lang and Kanach are doing an excellent job in this respect. Shea must know that meet directors can't force schools to show up here. The upshot of Shea's misguided ex ante analysis was to make the GU participants feel dumb, whether they performed well or not.

Ex post of course the 1975 Relays was a great track meet. Four records were broken on a day when the wind chill factor dipped below 40 degrees. Races were keenly contested, and the Hoyas performed quite well. Clearly, the structure of Shea's ex ante analysis did not hold up. And his half-hearted retraction of the analysis in the April 25 issue speaks for itself.

Two futher points in Shea's last two columns deserve mention. He notes that GU hasn't built a well balanced track team and I agree. We have no doubt over allocated resources toward middle distance runners, but a shift in successful recruiting cannot occur in one year or two. Let's give Lang and Kanach a chance to show us if they can do the job. Finally, Shea's contention that meager student interest in track and cross country exists and provides a logical basis for reducing the track-cross country budget raises interesting empirical questions which should be tested. What is the role of student interest in athletic budget allocations? Are students interested in track, cross country or any other inter-collegiate sport here at Georgetown? These issues can't be decided on a priori grounds.

Georgetown track and cross country is on the upswing. So far we have had four All-Americans this year (Jim Peterson gained his honor in both cross country and indoor track). What other GU sport has such a record? Articles like Shea's mislead potential GU track followers. The HOYA may want to reassess its quality control mechanisms. To be sure, Mr. Shea has the right to express his views, and I respect that. See you at the next GU track meet Mr. Shea!

Douglas M. Brown Assistant Professor

Era Error

To the Editor:
Please can I borrow some of your space to comment on the last Voice issue of the year? With respect for the Voice and for an excellent article on the ERA, I beg to correct a mistake on the news of the era. In the interview, I stated that I definitely support passage of the ERA. Only a woman who is afraid of having every opportunity open to her to realize her full potential would be against the ERA. Thanks for letting me open my often too much of a big mouth again to rectify the bullshit that appeared under my name in the Voice.

Gwen Carroll
(C'y6— if I'm lucky)

PIRG Blast

To the Editor:
In last week's issue of The HOYA Dr. Patricia Rueckelt, dean of student development, noted that the premiums of a Blue Cross or Blue Shield policy cost two and a half times as much as the health insurance policy offered by Georgetown University. The GU chapter of the DC Public Interest Group (PIRG) has been investigating health and life insurance for the last semester. In our research we have conducted an analysis of the GU health policy.

The policy is indeed relatively inexpensive as Dr. Rueckelt contends. At the same time, it offers noticeably poor coverage concerning accident and illness. A student subscribing to the present plan who incurs an illness or suffers an accident not requiring hospitalization, is covered only 80 per cent of the additional cost. The hospitalization section of GU's health insurance which pledges reimbursement of 60 per cent of hospital costs in consistent with the coverage offered by most group plans. The section concerning physician's fees, however, leaves the student with virtually no protection in this crucial area. The plan allows only $5 for each doctor's visit during hospitalization. The same amount of $5 is specified for following hospitalization but only beginning with the third visit. Moreover, any service performed by the Health Center is not defined as hospitalization and excluded from coverage under the policy. A similar exclusion exists for dental care, and treatment of mental and nervous disorders not requiring hospitalization.

In conclusion, we at GU PIRG do not challenge Dr. Rueckelt's contention of the relative cheapness of the health insurance policy offered by the University. Gaps in coverage explain its low cost. A student, however, seeking full and comprehensive protection must seek other programs—and pay the increased premiums.

Peter Herbst
Tom Russo
Chuck Trunz
Ted Reiling
GU PIRG Insurance Section

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Rebuttal

(Subject's note: This letter is in response to Mr. LeFrancois' letter which appeared in the Georgetown Voice on Tuesday.)

Dear Mr. LeFrancois:

Thank you for your letter and your interest in the University Center. Let me speak to your points individually.

The student to whom you refer is Mike Walsh, the Friday night shift manager. Mr. Walsh is, indeed, currently a student at American University. He is a graduate of Georgetown University and was instrumental in setting up the Center Pub. Our liquor license requires that we hire only people over 21 as shift management and often those people are hard to find. We are, as you know, in the habit of hiring other than Georgetown University students. An exception was made in Mr. Walsh's case because of his consistently outstanding work with the Pub.

As to your comment on price increases, I am certain you are aware of tremendous price increases throughout the economy. Our prices must reflect the increase we are charged by our distributors. We tried to hold prices down as long as possible. Prior to the increases in January, the cafe's last price increase was in September, 1973. We had to raise prices to cover our costs of food, labor, and our expansion. We are, as you noted, student run and operated so the last thing we would do is rip off students!

The one day the Pub and Cafe were closed, except during renovations, was after notices were posted for a week in advance announcing that this would occur. The Center Cafe is currently serving 800-1000 people a day. If you find inefficiencies in service, please contact the Manager of the Cafe. He would be most interested in comments of specific instances. We are always concerned with correcting inefficiencies.

You commented on loans to employees. When a person is hired by the University Center, it often takes a month or longer for that person to be paid through University payroll. Employees may borrow money from the Cafe or Pub, but at no time may they borrow more than they have coming in the next paycheck. The loans are regulated and repaid. If a person does not repay the loan, his or her pay is docked the amount of the loan. So far that has not been a problem.

Your last comment couldn't be more in error. The University Center, while under the direction of Student Development, is set up as an auxiliary enterprise of the University. The Pub and Cafe have to be self-supporting, which they are. The University puts no money into these enterprises. The people who use our services pay for them.

The University Center was established as a place where students, faculty and staff could gather to relax, interact and learn. We are interested in offering high quality service at low prices to the Georgetown University community. We hope we are doing that.

From your letter it is evident that you were laboring under some misconception. I hope those who have been cleared up to your satisfaction. Again, thank you for your interest in the University Center. I hope we can continue to serve you.

Mary Parish Coordinator University Center

Support SHAC

To the Editor:

In September, a Student Health Advisory Committee was formed and another acronym came to be. SHAC has been a little publicity or coverage from the media. We feel that students should be informed. In order to meet students' health needs other than the obvious acute illnesses and to have student input into the service, Student Health supported the formation of SHAC. The committee has three members from the Student Development staff and student representatives from each school. After initial contact, the apparent disinterest by the graduate students resulted in the only active student members being undergraduates. We hope in the future to have more representa­tion from the graduate school.

So far this year, SHAC has dealt with policy changes both in insurance coverage for the student population and the hours of operation at the Health Service. We have recommended the closing of the overnight facilities because this money could be used in ways that will benefit more students. It is interesting to note that only $20 of your yearly tuition is allocated to your primary health care, which would pay for one or two office visits to a private physician. This is not to be confused with the $56 you may have paid for Student Health Insurance, which is strictly an insurance policy—such as Blue Cross & Blue Shield—and does not cover Student Health Service programs.

What are our plans for the future? First, we need your support. If you are interested in serving on SHAC next year please contact Mary McGarvey at Student Health—625-4112. We would like to see SHAC become a viable operation at the Health Service. This has been done at other colleges and universities through programs such as peer health counseling. In these programs the students decide what health education programs they want and if it's feasible, in conjunction with Student Health and other resources, they implement them. We want to know what topics interest you.

We would like to investigate means of submitting suggestions, praise, and complaints about the health service. Is it offered to you through the Student Health Service. At present there is no way to submit complaints or problems effectively. Letters are sent to varying offices, and by the time the problem is brought through to the Health Service much time may have elapsed, making it difficult to determine the actual circumstances. If a letter is sent to the papers it may not be signed or initials are used. How do you have a discussion with a set of initials? Also, in fairness to the Health Service, it is important for them to be made aware of your morale and yours in finding out if a complaint is reasonable or justified. It is important that all complaints and problems be directed to SHAC, where they will get a more thorough and immediate, constructive plans to correct the problems can be discussed. The Health Service is interested in acting on reasonable complaints.

We hope the University in this area and throughout the country have viable programs of this type. SHAC can function without your suggestions, help and support. The time has come to either put SHAC back on track or forget about health care on our campus. It is your decision.

SHAC Committee Members

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Post-Time: A Day in the

by Bob Gage

"Everyone knows that horse-racing is carried on mainly for the delight of fools, rubbish, and thieves."

George Gissing

Scrambling to make post time with Eric Savage, a would-be Irish aristocrat who prides himself on being gracious, I couldn't help but wonder into which, if any, of the categories he fit. Eric is somewhat of a living legend at Georgetown having three famous vices: student politics (he made an unsuccessful bid for the presidency in '74), the Third Edition and the track. In a typically journalistic manner I began by asking.

"Why do you go to the track so often?"

"For relaxation. For the challenge of pitting myself against the odds."

We were going to Shenandoah Downs. Eric explained: "It's in the Eastern tip of West Virginia right next to another track, the Charles-town Turf Club, State law restricts the number of racing days allowed at one track during the year, so owners just built two right next to each other."

"How's it compare with Pimlico?"

"Pimlico, in terms of horse quality and size of purse, is one of the top five tracks in the country. It's beautiful. The horses at Shenandoah are one step away from the glue factory. You can't get cheaper horses. But you can quote me on one thing—there's nothing like the Big A."

"What?"

"Aqueduct. Everything is bush league in comparison."

Eric then explained that most horsemen are natural gamblers. In his own case, he said, "I play every lottery from the Irish Sweepstakes to the Great Hoya Gold Rush. These little kids at Trinity have taken me for a fortune."

Suddenly Eric, as if seized by a revelation, asked if Irish Imp was winning. After a few trite jokes I checked the program and said no. Eric then began to talk of his philosophy of the dream deal.

"The dream deal is something everyone is looking for. People want to leave their lives for a while—become something they're not, do something they can't. The race track can be this type of an escape. Why do you think attendance picks up during a depression? Why do you think people bet on the jackpot? It's the chance, the dream, of winning $20,000 for a $2 ticket. I know I shouldn't shoot for the dream deal. Everyone else knows they shouldn't too. But we all do."

"Are these races ever fixed?"

"Yep"

"How often?"

"Well, fixed is an ambiguous term. But if anyone is under the impression that every horse is running to his fixed potential, well—and when a horse running is affected adversely by human factors that could be considered a "fix," this includes everything from saving a horse for a better race to the owners or jockeys getting together and deciding who will win."

"I've been offered information on fixes (for a price) more than once, not every race, but more than once. I always turn them down, of course."

We wound around Harper's Ferry in the same type of heavy mist that John Brown cut through to capture the Federal Arsenal, climbed into the mountains and saw about five miles ahead, an artificial Aurora Borealis the track.

Eric left his car with a valet, walked as quickly as dignity would allow through the clubhouse, found a table, studied the program intensively for about 30 minutes and announced: "No way that 10 horse should be 15-1." He then pulled an ash tray next to him, which I found odd considering he didn't smoke. He also declined his traditional Chevas on the rocks.

"Why are the odds off," I asked. "Look at the form. He broke 3/4 furloge like this one is, he would have won."

A public address system scratched, "The horses are coming onto the track." A light brown horse passed by his chair and dumped a stack of tickets into the ask tray.

"How much did you lose?"

"It's impolite to ask such questions."

Eric had his nose in the form again. Quick recovery is one of his virtues. After seeing the track odds he said, "These people are crazy. It'll be 2-1. It's a lock."

Eric explained, "Shenandoah was a pioneer in some types of exotic betting. That's picking the first two horses which is called exacta, the first three, tri-exacta, and picking the first four is the jackpot."

He then leaned back satisfied with his bet and said, "Frequented properly the track can be a refreshing experience."

After the horses, half of which Eric referred to as "absolute ponies,"
Life of a GU Track Maniac

had run, Eric had a winner.
The old guy at the cashier's window seemed slightly upset at forking over $90 to Eric.
"Wasn't counting on this one," Eric said to ease his hostility.
"Yeah, you should see him when he hands over a few thousand."
Eric then suggested we go to the paddock. Other than the inspector trying to bend back the horses front lip, without getting bitten to identify the horse, little else interesting was going on.
"See that lady over there in the Red?" Eric asked.
"Yeah."
"She's a lady of the track."
"What's that?"
"She goes to all the tracks: Pimlico, Bowie, Laurel, she's here-looking for action."
"What kind?"
"Let's put it this way, if a guy hits it big and wants to celebrate she's available."
"Eric, you just hit it big."
"Yeah, right."
We walked back and the line was already forming to bet on the jackpot-which is only held in the final race. Some people were buying twenty combinations: 4-1-2-5, 5-3-7-1—the numbers went on.

"Jackpot betting is crazy," I said.
Eric laughed. "Work hard and you'll get rich-the people that believe that are more stupid than the people betting on the jackpot."

Before the ninth race started a big black man with a sand bag stomach billed, "C'mon Dannys Boy—I got my last shoe lace on you."
Eric was wearing loafers but that didn't stop the mini-Even-Stake of tickets in the ask-tray from growing.
The jackpot race had arrived. Eric bet five combinations. We watched the race off on the indoor monitor so we could beat the traffic on the way out. The poorer faces were contorted into a hapless hope.

Someone once said "gambling is the great equalizer." Anyone can win the jackpot.
Eric's horses ran well. In the stretch a gray horse, whose number Eric didn't catch, stole the race.
"What number was that gray horse?" Eric asked a group of five men anxiously.
"Dunno."
"If it was two I may be in," he whispered confidentially to me.
The board flashed the winning number. Nine. We ran out into the dark and drove back to Georgetown.

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FREE ADMISSION
Slimes Take Crown
Over Kelly's Brewers

by Jay Rosenstein

With freshmen turning up as the "class" of the softball leagues, IM director Greg Schultz has announced the final champs after spring competition.

In diamond play, Second New North captured the men's dorm title after trouncing Second Loyola, 13-2. In Wednesday's action, Slimes, another freshman group, handed Mike Kelly and his recent champs the Slime's first defeat, 14-8, to earn the independent crown. In the Women's dorm league, a freshman bevy of stars from New and Old North walked off with top honors.

Also in the softball competition, the Women's independent queens were the Dirty Dames, who were sustained throughout the year by an excellent mound staff.

Softball once again proved to be the most popular of the intramural sports, with entries increasing over last year. The competition was unusually close, with even the lowly HOYA Heroes coming close to an upset over the Slimes in their last regular season game.

With winners in the tennis category still undecided, the only other champions announced by Schultz were those who participated in golf. Mark Badolato's low total of 104 over 36 holes brought Second Harvard the dorm division crown. Tom Ruddock shot a 181 to cop honors in the independent league.

Schultz found this year's dorm competition to be "extremely spirited, since we've had four teams very much involved in the competition.

This year's overall winners were the gentlemen of Second Harbin. Their present total with some competition yet to be tallied is a sum total of over 1200 points, projected to be a sure record-breaking score. This rock had entrants in every one of the IM's offered fields of sport.

Last year's winner was the Ryan-Maguire entourage.

Wednesday night at the athletics banquet announcements were made by the intramural office as to the annual service award winners.

Also announced was the selection of the William T. Ellis Memorial Award winner. Given to a leading competitor from the junior class, the choice of Schultz and the IM commissioners was Stu Searsicki, an official in the department and a star in the tennis competition over the past few years.


Sports Shorts

Colonials Drop Hoya Netmen

by Bill Daisea

The tennis team completed its schedule last week with a loss to George Washington. The lineup of number one Bill Disesa, number two and captain Chuck Lhor fins, number three Ron Beresky, John Calill, Dave Wel lard, and Mario Espinosa fared poorly against the more experienced Colonial netmen.

Although the season has been long and difficult, the matches against large, scholarship-supported teams enabled the Hoyas to gain valuable seasoning. Since the team consists of mainly sophomores, next year's record promises to be much improved.

First-year coach William Thaler is looking forward to the future when his players will hopefully gain from this year's experience.

The women's team did not fare much better, although they were successful against Mt. Verno in a tight match. Top players included Suzie Black and Bonnie Ketchem, who have shown great ability in tough competition.

In their final match, the team was slated to play Maryland, which always fields top-flight athletic teams. Again, many of the high-ranked women will return next year along with the hopes of a competitive season.

Golfers Take Title

In what Steve Stagesberg called a "super effort," the Hoyas Golf team capped their spring season by winning the DC III Title this past week.

George Town won by 37 strokes over American and George Washington in competition held at the three teams' respective home courses.

This year's recipient of the B.J. Phoenix Award, given to a graduating senior who had displayed outstanding leadership and competitive spirit over four years of IM competition, was Ellen Marie McEvily. She is a veteran of intramural competition and was also instrumental in originating women's divisions in the program.

Also announced was the selection of the William T. Ellis Memorial Award winner. Given to a leading competitor from the junior class, the choice of Schultz and the IM commissioners was Stu Searsicki, an official in the department and a star in the tennis competition over the past few years.

Two Meets Remain

Sailors Picking Up Speed

by Stuart Perin

Hoist those sails, man and anchor and watch out for the boom because the GU Sailing team is hitting full stride.

The youthful tennis squad wound up a disappointing season last week, but look forward to next year when they return most of their top-ranked players.

There are currently two races left this season, one to be held at St. Mary's College on May 3 and 4, and the other at Kings Point, New York on May 10 and 11.

A member of the Mid-Atlantic Inter-Collegiate Sailing Association, as well as the Mid-Atlantic Association of Woman Sailors, the team functions as a club sport and has its base at the Washington Sailing Marina.

The activities of the club are divided into three areas: variaty sailing, instructional sailing, and team sailing, where team members must divide lessons to qualified sailors, and pleasure sailing, which is made up of those who have had prior training and have been checked out by the club.

During the winter and other times of the year when conditions prohibit sailing, the team members perform instructional movies and hold dry sessions indoors, explaining the basics to novices.

The team consists of about 25 sailors who, for this season, are mostly freshmen. Top from in- clude Margaret Coyle, William Cargie and the team's captain or "commissioner," Lorette Lavois. In addition, Georgetown is blessed in having Richard Sullivan, a former Hilltop sailing, as their coach, and Madeline Diario, who is involved on the national level with the MAISA and the MAAWS, as their advisor.

The team has done reasonably well this season, considering the majority of freshmen, and should come back stronger next season, despite the loss of stalwart Rosemarie White. In the 1973 season, Georgetown's sailing team placed second in the Mid-Atlantic Area, and in '74 was the first alternate in the same region.

Top teams that compete against the Sailors include: Navy, a national powerhouse with a multi-million dollar sailing program, the Merchant Marine Aca- demy, Michigan State, Tufts, Yale and Princeton.
Trackmen Prepare
For Summer IC4A's

by Mark Quinn

As most of the Georgetown coaches finish their work and begin to look forward to next year, Head Track Coach Joe Lang's work has really only just begun.

In the weeks to come, the Hoyas will travel to Raleigh, North Carolina for the East Coast Invitational to be held on May 3.

The Hoya Track Team's next preparation for the IC4A's comes next Saturday at the East Coast Invitational at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Time Out

Eileen Brennan: Super Cyclist

by Michele Murphy

If the Olympic Committee finally decides to include Women's Cycling as an event in 1976, it's a good bet, we'll see Georgetown's Eileen Brennan on our television screens next summer.

A sophomore in the School of Foreign Service, Eileen is a veteran in the world of cycling. Last year she competed for two weeks after most incoming freshmen, but not without good reason. Eileen Brennan made Georgetown's Women's Cycling team, which is only in its second year, after winning the University of Michigan Invitational, which is uncertain at this time.

Brennan says she finds it time on the road. She says she is physically knocked out of the race. The women's event is often 15 or 20 miles, while the men's races are usually a minimum of 50 miles.

The Brennan sisters belong to the Wolverine Sports Club of Michigan which is sponsored by Southeast Michigan, yet they must pay their own traveling expenses to the races. Some of the bigger races have prizes such as gift certificates or top-of-the-line bicycles (which can range up to $300 in price) and these are the races everybody primes for. The season is just beginning now, with the Nationals scheduled for July and August.

Brennan says she finds it increasingly hard to compete at the championship level because of her academics. Although, most of her competition does nothing else besides cycling, she says there is only little she can be done to alleviate these maladies within the structure of the Athletic Department itself, for the programs do not stem from the management of the University in attempting to run a full-scale program on a new scale budget. For the Athletic Department to attempt to finance some of the ailing programs, it would have to be done at the expense of the other programs, and the cure in this case may prove to have effects more harmful than the disease itself. The main problem lies in the prioritization of funds and facilities with which it is required to work, it is at fault in terms of its lack of any attempt to solicit active input from the body which it is supposed to serve. One complaint about the Athletic Department which is justified is that too often decisions seem to be made without regard as to whether or not the student body is benefiting the most from these decisions. Unless an attempt is made to encourage and follow through with the student body about how they want their athletic dollars to be spent, the criticisms which seem to abound about the department will prevail, and the students will continue to feel that the facilities available are not being utilized to their maximum potential.

The Crystal Ball of Athletics

As swiftly as the trees begin to blossom and the Hoyas return to populate the friendly confines of Healy Lawn, another year on the Hilltop draws to a close, and with it so ends another season of Hoyas sports. Despite the criticisms which many people seem to enjoy leveling in the direction of the Athletic Department, this has, in retrospect, been an unexpectedly successful year. With the sweetness of success already behind us, then, a look into the future of athletics may be here be in order.

Coach Thompson and his cagers have much to which they can look forward. Coming off one of the most successful seasons in Hoyas basketball history, Georgetown is one of the rising basketball powers in the East.

On the gridiron, Coach Scotty Glacken has done a lot with a very little, and the self-help program which he is beginning to undertake may give the football program the shot in the arm it needs to escape the turkey scheduling which it has received in the past. With the squad able to attract a larger and larger amount of talent, it will only be a matter of time before football at Georgetown reaches the respectable level of small-college competition.

The track and cross-country squads likewise have shown flashes of brilliance in the past, and sport, in Jim Peterson and Company, one of the most promising corps of talented young distance runners which can be found in the nation. As the only team which competes year round, recognition and appreciation are the two ingredients most painfully missing from their endeavors.

For Women's athletics, their revolutionary move in the formation of an association is again the type of wise self-help move which all lesser-funded sports at GU must recognize as the key to their survival. Campus support has been well elicited in recognition of their plight, and prospects for their future rest in both their own perseverance and the loyalty which they can display to the administration in support of their arguments.

Unfortunately, the future isn't all that bright and cheery for either the lesser sports on campus, or for the part-time Sunday afternoon or late night jock. Praised with both lack of financial support and adequate facilities, such sports as lacrosse, tennis, soccer, rugby, crew and, most recently baseball face the unappealing prospect of consistently facing opponents better equipped and better stocked with talent than themselves. Compounding this problem, is the even-apparent lack of facilities for the student who just would like a little exercise in his free time. With the limited facilities which Georgetown possesses already grossly overtaxed by the wide variety of varsity and club-level sports existing on campus, there just isn't any place for the part-time athlete to go, and his plight just might be the summing of all.

Nonetheless, despite the merits which the arguments of all of the lesser funded organizations contain, there seems to be little which can be done to alleviate these maladies within the structure of the Athletic Department itself, for the programs do not stem from the management of the University in attempting to run a full-scale program on a new scale budget. For the Athletic Department to attempt to finance some of the ailing programs, it would have to be done at the expense of the other programs, and the cure in this case may prove to have effects more harmful than the disease itself. The main problem lies in the prioritization of funds and facilities with which it is required to work, it is at fault in terms of its lack of any attempt to solicit active input from the body which it is supposed to serve. One complaint about the Athletic Department which is justified is that too often decisions seem to be made without regard as to whether or not the student body is benefiting the most from these decisions. Unless an attempt is made to encourage and follow through with the student body about how they want their athletic dollars to be spent, the criticisms which seem to abound about the department will prevail, and the students will continue to feel that the facilities available are not being utilized to their maximum potential.

Trackmen Prepare
For Summer IC4A's
Thompson Reveals '75 Plan
To Add Three Recruits

by Tom Bianco

Coach John Thompson intends to add three more recruits to his varsity basketball team this season. The Hoya mentor, "I don't recruit players just to sit on the bench. If they can show me that they can play, they'll be out there on the floor." The 1975 edition of the varsity team would be to schedule games in the Capital Centre. This year's match with Maryland will be renewed next year, and three games have been tentatively slated for the '76 season, including a match-up with the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame University. The '76-'77 schedule also includes a trip to New York for the Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden.

Hoyas End Spring Season;
Nolan Happy With .500 Log

by John Cranst

Coach Tommy Nolan's baseball Hoyas wound up their short but hectic spring baseball season this week with only one win in three consecutive games against Catholic, Navy, and George Washington. The Hoyas avenged their humiliating 16-2 loss to Catholic on Monday by beating the Cardinals on Tuesday. The third out ended the game, and the Hoyas continued to dominate the season with a .500 record. The Hoyas' performance this spring, and went on to add: "Team spirit was high all year long, and the boys never gave up until the last out." Nolan revealed earlier this week his intention to grant five scholarships for the '75-'76 season.

Nationally Ranked Morgan St. Thrashes Besosa's Laxmen

by Bob Labriola

Gary Besosa's Georgetown lacrosse team closed out a winless 1975 season this past Wednesday with a 17-3 drubbing at the hands of Morgan State. Coach Besosa is looking to shore up their midfield for next year. Among the goal scorers for Georgetown were co-captain Terry Barnich, Jim Conway, Bill McNicholas, and Jim O'Connor.

The following day, Morgan State brought their nationally ranked laxmen to the Hilltop and thrashed the Hoyas, 17-3. Coach Gary Besosa used a line-up laden with seniors, but the Hoyas' outcome was never in doubt. There were a few bright spots for the Hoyas, however, among which was the fine-face-off work by Bob McGoldrick and a bone-jarring check by Ed O'Connor.

Three different Hoyas scored goals: Jim Fleitan, Len Albansen and Senior Walter Maubel. In looking back on the season, one player commented: "This team was probably in better physical condition than any previous team, but we were hit with a number of unexplainable injuries and made too many mental errors in the games we should have won."

The prospects for next year seem brighter as Georgetown will only lose six players to graduation. The Hoyas' giving the Georgetown attack was led by the clutch pitching of Frank D'Ambrrio and the bats of the Gallagher brothers, Jerry and Brian. Jerry, a senior second baseman, contributed two hits and two walks in four at bat, and he scored three runs. Meanwhile, younger brother Brian, a freshman centerfielder, connected with three hits in four at plate appearances.

Tuesday the Midshipmen of Navy invaded the Hilltop. The Midshipmen drew first blood on an unearned run in the second inning, and later added three runs on a triple and a roundtripper. These four tallies proved too much for the Hoyas, who could only muster one run against the stronger opposition.

On Wednesday, seniors Mike Mettingly, Jerry Gallagher, and John Botti took the field for the last time in the Hoya pinstripes as a comparatively large crowd was on hand to see the Hoyas take on George Washington. In their final start of the season, the Hoyas struck off slowly, committing three errors and allowing three runs to score, two of which were unearned. Mattingly took command in the fourth, as the southpaw blanked the Colonials for the remainder of the game. The Hoyas' victory brought their still down 3-0 in the bottom of the ninth. Derrick Jackson came up with the bases full and two down, only to fly out on a deep line drive to centerfield. The third out ended the game, and the Hoyas continued to dominate the season with a .500 record.
Students and Foreign Affairs

Friday, April 25, 1976

Japan weighs treaty

Minister meets Kissinger on nuclear accord

By John R. Coogan

Seeking assurance from the United States on the credibility of its nuclear umbrellas in order to speed ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by the Japanese Diet, Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa met with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Gerald Ford in Washington April 11 and 12. Japanese concern over the proliferation momentum which has developed since India's explosion of a nuclear device almost a year ago has generated a push from the government to ratify the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Prime Minister Takeo Miki began pressing for quick ratification of the NPT after resolution of the inequality issue. Some Foreign Ministry officials had become somewhat self-conscious about Japan's failure to act on a treaty it had signed five years ago. Japan's post-war image in Asia of a powerful but peaceful nation was compromised by her reluctance to forswear formally the option of nuclearization. Japan's nuclear power industry also had developed a strong pro-NPT momentum, because access to nuclear fuels and technology is assured only for parties to the NPT.

Hawks reluctant

Only resistance to the treaty within Miki's own Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) barred presentation of a ratification measure to the Diet. LDP hawks refused to commit themselves to the 20-year term of the NPT, noting that the Security-Treaty with the United States can be abrogated by either party on one year's notice. Because Japan's Constitution allows the maintenance of only token armed forces, and because Japan lies so close to the massive military might of the USSR and the People's Republic of China, the Security-Treaty serves as a watchdog.

The ambassador said the military regime wants a coalition government. The cabinet currently is composed of two members of each of the four major parties. "Portugal is going to have a pluralistic society as far as political parties are concerned," Themido said, "including the Communists. They're well-organized and certainly are a source of popular support." The ambassador said the military regime demands a government to full civilian control.

Throughout the period, however, the government has paid attention to that. I expect a normal evolution. So far, the constitution allows for the maintenance of a certain period of the military regime. We have certain difficulties with the government's attempts to push ratification of the NPT through the Diet this month to qualify Japan for participation in the Non-Proliferation Treaty review conference which opens May 5 in Geneva. Japan signed the Treaty in 1970, but then-Prime Minister Eisaku Sato expressed reservations about ratification. His doubts centered on the lack of security for non-nuclear states and the apparent inequality of the Treaty's provisions concerning peaceful uses of nuclear technology by non-nuclear states.

By February this year, however, Japan reached a satisfactory agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency on inspection of peaceful atomic energy facilities which, in effect, accorded Japan a status equal to that of the EURATOM (European Atomic Energy Community) nations.

Portugal's Themido lauds change

By Jason Cooke

Ambassador Joao Hall Themido was not surprised early last year when his Portuguese countrymen overthrew a 48-year-old dictatorship. "I welcomed the change because I favor democratization," Themido said in a recent interview. A career diplomat, Themido has headed the Portuguese consulate in Washington for the past three and a half years. After the February revolution, most of his colleagues in the diplomatic service were transferred. Themido was retained to emphasize continuing relations with the United States.

The revolution came amid growing unrest over a backward economy, 80 per cent of which was controlled by eight families. Previous reform attempts had been repudiated by Portugal's patriarch, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, who believed that God gave him "the privilege of being poor" and that economic, education and health reforms "would not create happiness."

"There was an atmosphere of crisis, inflation and other economic difficulties," Themido said. "All of this was the result of the dictatorship and Spinola's book presented the conditions for the revolution." (Gen. Antonio de Spinola, who became a national hero after the overthrow of the old regime, fled into exile in Brazil following his abortive right-wing coup on March 11, 1974. Spinola's book, Portugal In the Future, said military victory was impossible in the colonial wars and Portugal's African colonies should be given commonwealth status.

Regime's program

Themido said the military regime's program is three-fold: democratization, decolonization in Africa, and development. "Any changes in the program are the results of counter-coups," he said. "The military hasn't given up the idea of giving democracy to the people. Military power is only parallel to civilian power and civilians will be given full power in three to five years.

The ruling military Revolutionary Council has set popular election of a 250-member constituent assembly for today. The constitution to be drawn up by the assembly will be temporary, remaining in force only until the military hands over the government to full civilian control.

"Some aspects of the constitution have already been established by the military," the ambassador said, including provisions for election of the president and dissolution of the legislature by the military. "The military wants to conduct the revolution for three to five years in a socialist state with no interruption," Themido said. "During this period, the military serves as a watchdog."

The ambassador said the military regime wants a coalition government. The cabinet currently is composed of two members of each of the four major parties. "Portugal is going to have a pluralistic society as far as political parties are concerned," Themido said, "including the Communists. They're well-organized and certainly are a source of popular support."

Elections

The elections are important, the ambassador said, "because they will show how the people feel and the military will pay attention to that. I expect a normal evolution. So far, very little blood has been spilled; only four or five people have died in demonstrations. This is the normal way of life in Portugal, not violence."

Another reason for continued military rule, Themido said, is the economy. "We have certain difficulties from previous regimes, parti-
Alumni insight

Editor’s note: Robert B. Boettcher (MSFS’67) is staff consultant for the House Committee on International Relations. Alumni insight is a regular feature of SAFR designed to provide information articles by Georgetown alumni currently studying or working in some aspect of international relations.

By Robert Boettcher

The way governments treat their own people should be a major concern of US foreign policy. Such concern is justified not only on humanitarian grounds but also by political and strategic considerations. Yet, US policy often has failed to take sufficient account of the human rights factor. In an effort to contain Communism, the United States has maintained strong supportive relationships with regimes that have become increasingly repressive, sometimes to the detriment of US strategic interests and always injurious to the people of the countries involved. The result has been a tarnished image of the United States as a promoter of democracy and a diminution of confidence in this country as a positive force in the world.

Arguments of global strategy have been advanced against the human rights factor. It is said that although the United States does not necessarily approve of the repressive policies of allies, there are overriding considerations of national security that must take precedence, and that the way in which a country is governed is not a matter in which the United States should involve itself.

This argument sometimes conceals that while human rights should be a factor in foreign policy, it is not the most important factor in the face of vital American interests. The practical application of this argument would lead to ignoring almost totally the human rights factor. The State Department usually pays attention to human rights only after expressions of concern from Congress and the public. Even then, policy changes may be only slight. An example is the American embrace of the Greek military junta, where public and Congressional pressure failed to alter policy significantly. Although Greece today has a democratically inclined government, the crisis in the Eastern Mediterranean involving Greece, Turkey and Cyprus was precipitated by the junta’s ousting of Cypriot President Makarios.

Interest rising

Congressional interest in human rights in foreign policy has been on the rise in recent years. Reductions in military assistance to countries such as South Korea and Chile have come as a direct result of concern about repression in those countries and the feeling that the Administration was unwilling to take a sufficiently strong stand. The long debate over trade preferences for the Soviet Union was a manifestation of concern over Soviet violation of internationally-recognized standards of human rights.

The Foreign Assistance Act now contains two sense-of-Congress provisions against assistance to repressive governments: one against economic or military assistance to countries which hold political prisoners, and one against military assistance to countries whose governments show a consistent pattern of gross violation of internationally recognized standards of human rights. Neither of these provisions are mandatory aid cutoffs, however, since they only express the “sense of Congress.”

Congressional aid reductions and trade restrictions are not the most desirable means of conducting foreign policy. It lacks subtlety and can be somewhat crude in execution and impact. It has been called—not without some justification—the Congressional “meat axe” approach. Clearly, it is more desirable for the US to use diplomatic leverage to induce the cooperation it desires, which is not always possible in its own national interest.

US policy and human rights

US aids repression

Executive branch to take initiative with professional diplomacy, but when that is not forthcoming, Congress is left with the choice of either ignoring serious repression or wielding the “meat axe.”

House hearings

Since August, 1973, the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the House International Relations Committee has devoted a major portion of its time and effort to the problem of international protection of human rights. Under the leadership of its Chairman, Representative Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn), 37 hearings have been held, and a special report was issued last year (“Human Rights in the World Community: A Call for U.S. Leadership”) which contained 29 policy recommendations for the State Department. The subcommittee’s work has two objectives: to improve the capacity of international organizations to protect human rights; and to raise the priority of the human rights factor in US foreign policy decision-making.

The State Department has taken some encouraging measures in response to the subcommittee’s recommendations: human rights officers have been designated in the regional bureaus of the department; the Office of Assistant Legal Advisor for Human Rights has been established; the Deputy Secretary of State has been given responsibility for overseeing human rights matters and he has recently appointed a special assistant for human rights; Secretary Kissinger has initiated periodic meetings with a group of members of Congress concerned about human rights. The subcommittee is hopeful that these structural changes will lead to greater emphasis on the human rights factor when policy decisions are made.

The national security argument has tended to prevail over considerations of human rights. But a basic question must be asked: national security for what? Is it difficult to accept the notion that national security requires that the United States be associated with torture of political prisoners, denial of due process of law, control of the press, summary execution of political dissidents and gross racial injustice in countries receiving US military assistance. Continued assistance is seen by the people of those countries as US support and accommodation for continued repression. In the end, it may be beyond our power to alter the policies of those governments. They must choose their own policies for themselves. But we can refuse to be associated with repression. That is our choice, which we must make in determining our own national interest.

Japan seeks proliferation control, US nuclear umbrella

(Continued from page 1)

States is considered essential to Japan—especially if self-defense through the acquisition of a nuclear deterrent is ruled out. If, for some unforeseeable reason, the United States decided to abrogate the treaty or failed to live up to its terms, Japan would be left without the option of nuclearization and, in effect, defenseless.

Some of the hesitant Diet members hold key positions in LDP foreign affairs policy committees; as a result, the government has been unable to secure a broad party consensus in favor of ratification. Without such a consensus within its own party, the government cannot present the NPT to the full Diet for approval. In a meeting of LDP foreign policy organs on March 14, the hawks made it clear that no action on the treaty would be possible this Diet session without some additional reassurance on US commitment.

Miyazawa met with Miki four days later, on March 18, after which he told newsmen that he might be able to visit the US during a Diet recess in mid-April. (On March 8 the Japanese press had reported that Miyazawa had made definite plans to visit the US in June or July. Miyazawa explained at that time that the number of foreign policy matters pending before the Diet would make it impossible for him to leave Japan before the close of the current Diet session in early summer.

On the evening of March 18, Miyazawa met with the US Ambassador to Japan, James Hodgson. After that meeting, Miyazawa said that he was anxious to visit the United States and meet with Secretary of State Kissinger "at the earliest possible opportunity," and that if Kissinger would not be in Washington during the April recess, he would be willing to meet him "anywhere convenient to Kissinger." Hodgson commented after the meeting that the US intended to "abide faithfully" by its defense obligations to Japan.

Further assurances of US determination to support Japan were sought. Further assurances of US determination to support Japan were sought.

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Students and Foreign Affairs

Editor: Jason Cooke
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Staff: Al Altimont, Matt Curran, John Riccio

Students and Foreign Affairs is a student magazine on foreign relations, published monthly as a supplement to The HOYA. Contributions, in the form of letters or other signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of the editors of either this magazine or The HOYA.
Petrodollars pose problems

By John Riccio

Among the many reasons for the current world’s recession has been the sudden rise in the price of oil. The OPEC cartel quadrupled the price of oil in the fall of 1973, a move which resulted in a need for reevaluation of priorities among oil-importing nations. For the countries in the Middle East the situation is different than it has been for a very long time now. As the balance of payments gradually is shifting in favor of the Middle East, western nations are finding themselves increasingly dependent on the Third World.

Dr. Willis Armstrong, former assistant secretary of state for economic affairs and now professorial lecturer in international economic relations and private consultant, said in a recent interview “that the shift in the world economic balance has removed a very substantial chunk of the earnings, wealth, from the industrial countries and put it in the hands of the OPEC countries. This has put a real strain on the capacity of the world’s financial systems to handle it, while on the other hand, the world financial system has responded quite well to the petrodollars’ flow into the banks and into the system.”

OPEC success

Dr. Armstrong said the result of this shift at the expense of the West and the developing countries constitutes, “a basic change in the constellation of power in the world, economic power.” He attributed the success of the oil-producing nations’ ability to continue getting very high returns to their skill in organizing. “They have organized well and when you organize something well and it works, people don’t have much incentive to give it up.”

Dr. Armstrong said that the Middle East countries direct the Western world’s banking institutions most of it in short-term money. Armstrong predicted that investment and development in the Third World will continue as more petrodollars are invested in equities in other countries. “They have money to invest and they will be sharp-eyed about what kind of investment they make.”

Scarcity of capital

Armstrong said that the scarce supply of capital should go to efficient use. “It can create jobs, it can create industry, it can create the well-being of people.” The oil producing countries are taking their time, putting money into domestic hospitals, school systems and highways. Gradually, said Dr. Armstrong, “it will come to rest in someplace where it will do some useful work. If they don’t, it will depreciate in value, whereas if they do, it will appreciate in value.”

Dr. Armstrong said of the current stir over foreign control of American business, “The money won’t go where it is not welcomed, and if there is a negative attitude on a specific issue then there will be some other place for it that they will have.” Armstrong was certain that the Third World will find places to invest their petrodollars without much trouble in today’s market. He said, “We have over $120 billion of overseas investments outside the US. Who are we to complain who invests within the United States?”

Dr. Armstrong said that the Saudis are very serious people, very responsible and mean what they say. “We better remember our interests in Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and the other countries in the Middle East, in addition to our interests in Israel.” These countries provide a large market for our goods. The opening of the Suez Canal scheduled for June 8, will speed up commerce between nations. A pipeline being constructed from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea will facilitate the shuttling of supertankers, which are too large to use the Canal.

Dr. Armstrong expressed confidence in the adequacy of the world’s financial institutions to maintain economic order. He pointed out that it deserves a “solid pat on the back” for being in the shape it is now, after outlasting a monetary crisis in 1971, food crises in 1972 and 1973 and the oil crisis of 1973. “The United States itself is not in bad shape. We had a positive balance of trade in February of 900 million dollars,” said Armstrong. This surplus existed in spite of the high price of oil. He explains that the mechanism’s ability to handle these crises can be traced to its firm foundation.
By Matt Curran

On the Horn of Africa, facing the straits of Bab el Mandeb, between the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, is the port of Djibouti. The port and a surrounding area of 8,880 square miles comprise an anomaly on the African continent today: Djibouti is the capital of the French Territory of Afars and Issas (FTA), formerly French Somaliland, and the last French colony in Africa.

One of the last remaining colonies on the continent, the FTAI has been held since the late 1800's and the French are not about to relinquish control. Bordered by the Somali Democratic Republic (Somalia) to the south and Ethiopia to the north, west and southwest, the territory is barren, lacking in natural resources, extremely hot, and in part steeply mountainous. But, it guards the southern entrance to the Red Sea and this strategic position makes it a very valuable piece of land.

The FTAI's status as a colony makes it an important subject to the Somali government as well, which claims to want to liberate it and doubtless wishes to annex it. The well-developed facilities of the port of Djibouti also make the territory valuable as an export-import base in the eyes of the Somali government. The port rivals Aden, across the straits of the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, is an important subject to the Somali government as well, which claims to want to liberate it and doubtless wishes to annex it. The well-developed facilities of the port of Djibouti also make the territory valuable as an export-import base in the eyes of the Somali government.

Djibouti, once simply a busy but strategic port, finds itself brought into the international spotlight. On the Horn of Africa, facing the Indian Ocean, and growing protest in French colonialism. However, any resolution proposed for this perplexing situation appears doomed to offend seriously at least one of the many interested parties or to lead to hostilities, and possibly war.

Two tribes

The territory is almost evenly divided between two tribes, the Afars and the Issas. These two people have a common origin. Their languages are similar and have the same basic roots, both tribes adhere to Islam, both largely are pastoral-nomadic and their systems of tribal organization and government are basically identical. But the Afars, who mostly live in the north and west of the territory, are the larger of the two groups situated primarily in Ethiopia whereas the Issas inhabit the south, including Djibouti, have close links with the people of Somalia.

The Somali government continues to accuse the French of "cultivating and accentuating the differences" between the Afars, also called the Danakils, and the Issas, frequently referred to as the Somali Issa, or even as Somalis. But the French vehemently deny the charge and point to an important supporting factor: the territory-wide referendum of 1967. At that time the FTAI chose to remain French rather than unite with Somalia or become independent.

The extent to which the territory remains a colony is far less from the inside than from abroad. In Djibouti, a popularly elected Chamber of Deputies, comprised of thirty-two members, and a Council of Government of six to eight ministers, including Ali Aref, president of the territory, meet regularly. The Council, elected by the Deputies, and the Deputies are charged with running the government. Thus Djibouti is financially autonomous and all public services are controlled by a home government. However, the Chamber of Deputies is subject to dissolution by the French government, represented by a high commissioner appointed by decree of the French Council of Ministers.

Overseas territory

Represented in the French parliament, the FTAI was elevated in 1958 from the status of Dependance d'Outremer (DOM) to that of Territoire d'Outremer (TOM)--a French overseas territory. Yet all state affairs and foreign connections are under the control of the French government and Olivier Surn, French Minister of "DOM-TOM". These state affairs include the administration of justice, territorial defense, public security, secondary education, and foreign communications. To aid the high commissioner in the discharge of these duties, a force of 6,000 soldiers of the French Foreign Legion is stationed at bases in the territory. Thus, while internal services and some internal finance matters are decided at Djibouti, the FTAI remains a colony in every other regard.

Somalia regularly attacks the French presence on the coast as imperial and colonial. The leader of these attacks is the respected Somali president, General Mohammed Siad Barre, the last president of the Organization for African Unity (OAU). Barre took power in a relatively bloodless coup d'état in Ethiopia against France. Other demands include the withdrawal of French armed forces, immediate independence, UN administration for two years and determination by a popular consensus of the colony's future.

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Somali military might on parade.

the situation. While the government of General Teferi Bante remains determined to maintain free access to the Red Sea, its intentions have differed from the imperial regime. Stressing self-sufficiency, the new regime is more interested in improving domestic conditions and this less aggressive policy may allow Somalia to develop itself and realize the importance of peaceful development. A positive reconciliation remains a distant objective, but the foundation now will be easier to build. Taking advantage of this relatively isolationist stance almost certainly would bring a new war to the area.

Yet Barre seems to believe his chances are better now for gaining independence for the FTAI. Certain that a popular referendum after a reasonable period of UN administration would be favorable to the Somali government, Barre is pushing harder than ever, while the Ethiopians cannot give the problem their full attention. The president of the Council of Government of the FTAI, Ali Aref, has made it clear that he and the LPA would be willing to settle for a full independence, guaranteed by France. Aref has yet fully to detail his plan, but it is based on fear of enormous Saudi Arabian power across the sea, and concern lest the region become involved in a war between Ethiopia and Somalia.

France is sending Olivier Stirm, minister of "DOM-TOM", to the area soon to evaluate the French position.

Berbera

Less than 120 miles south-east from Djibouti is the Somali port of Berbera, where the Soviets are building a missile base and supply facilities for their Indian Ocean fleet. The missiles are "cruise missiles", or pilotless planes, with a range of 200 to 700 miles and are launched from ships or submarines. The base will allow rapid resupply of Soviet vessels in the area, and help the Soviets control access to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea in the event of war.

Soviet naval bases already in the area include one in Syria, one at Port Said on the Suez Canal, two others in Egypt and three in Algeria. The base at Berbera will allow them to form a belt around the area.

The United States also is interested in controlling the region. But the future of the US naval base at Piraeus, Greece is uncertain. The recent Portuguese revocation of US privilege to use the Azores to supply Israel also has contributed to the erosion of American influence. The US base at Kagnew, north of Djibouti on the Red Sea, has been all but lost as a result of the fighting in Eritrea. A new center of defense has been established at the Diego Garcia installation. Although a very good position, Diego Garcia is not part of the Arabian Peninsula belt, which includes the British base on the island of Masirah off the Oman coast where US planes have the privilege to land and refuel "from time to time" and the American base at Bahrain.

The United States now is interested in Djibouti with its air base and port, which are superior to the facilities at Berbera. British and French bases in the Indian Ocean allow for a relatively secure situation there, but Soviet expansion remains a threat. Socialist Somalia, which has trade links with the Soviet Union, is seeking better relations with the US. On the other hand, the new Ethiopia, formerly pro-west and pro-America, seeks improved ties with the Soviets. The tension is mounting and should push come to shove, the French could be pressed to allow the US full privileges at Djibouti to counter Soviet influence, or the Somalis and the FLCS could be advised and supported in seizing the port from the French.

A recent move to have the Indian Ocean declared an international zone of peace seems paradoxical until it is realized that those nations most eager to have this zone so declared are the nations of the area who feel threatened by superpower competition off their shores. Preferred a player, the French Territory of Afars and Issas remains a colony.

Themido: Portugal's democratization

(Continued from page 1)

particularly as a result of the wars in Africa," beginning in 1961, which exhausted many of Portugal's resources. In an effort to deal with these inherited economic problems, the new regime has imposed price controls on grain, cooking oil, bread, fruits and vegetables. Several industries including steel, transport, tobacco, cement, shipbuilding, drugs and utilities have been instituted. These measures are all intended to ease the country out of economic backwardness and into socialism.

Themido said the land redistribution plan applies only to southern Portugal, where large estates are dominant. "Some of these landowners are not used as they should be," the ambassador. "Much of this land is kept just for hunting and recreation. In a country with such difficulties, this situation only creates more difficulties."

Land reform

Under the land reform program, all irrigated estates larger than 120 acres and non-irrigated properties of more than 1,200 acres will be confiscated and redistributed.

"In Europe it is normal to have some control of the economy. It is the only way to create conditions for a more fair distribution of wealth," said the ambassador. Themido also said Portugal welcomes foreign investment and that nationalization only affects Portuguese capital and corporations.

Western powers, including some US officials, have expressed fears of young Soviet influence in Portugal and an eventual Soviet take-over. In particular, Western apprehension has been generated by a reported link between Soviet Ambassador Arnold Ivanovich Kalinin and Alvaro Cunhal's Communist Party. Reports of $10 million to $40 million in monthly Soviet contributions to Cunhal's treasury also have stimulated anxiety in the West.

"Speculation," said Themido, "pure speculation. I don't think any foreign ambassador in Lisbon is intervening in the political life of the country. I have never seen any official comment. I have read in the press that Soviet trade unions are sending money to political parties and unions in Portugal, but I've never read any official comment. But that doesn't mean that this speculation is either true or untrue."

The ambassador said Portuguese ties with the Soviet Union are "very good". He said these were normal trade and cultural relations, but nothing more. Reports that the Soviets are requesting bunkering rights in Portuguese ports are also speculation, said Themido. "A private operation applied for facilities to give oil to Russian fishing ships, but this was a normal commercial request made through normal channels."

"Countries have expectations about the evolution of other countries," the ambassador said. "So of course they are paying attention to the developments in Portugal. The only change in our foreign policy is that now we have relations wtn all countries." He said that Portugal is more independent now and that Lisbon is respecting all of its treaties and obligations.

"I do not approve of the pessimism in the American press," Ambassador Themido said. "I do not think my country will go Communist. The majority of the people is moderate. This is a transition period. The situation will improve, life will go on."
April 25 to May 4

Friday, April 25
- Weather permitting, visit Lucy Van Pelt Rueckel today at the stump 12 to 2 pm. Psychiatric help.
- MOVIES Oldies Nite with the Marx Bros., W. C. Fields and others. 8:00 pm Preclinical Science Auditorium. $1.50/$1.00 with SES Card.
- DANCE—Dance Project Inc. Gaston Hall. Sponsored by the SEC. 8:00 to 10:00 pm. All performances free.

Saturday, April 26
- Crew Heavy Weight, Marietta. Away.
- Crew Light Weight, Marietta. Away.
- Sailing: Yacht Racing Intersectional. Kings Point.
- German Club MAYFEST. 11:00 am-3:00 pm. Food and drink provided. Music and German Folklore Dancing by local group. Modest fee charged for refreshments.
- 3 pm G.U. Symphony and Chorus Concert. Gaston Hall. Admission free.

MOVIES
Oldies Nite with the Marx Bros., W. C. Fields and others. 8:00 pm Preclinical Science Auditorium. $1.50/$1.00 with SES Card.

Sunday, April 27
- Sailing: Yacht Racing Intersectional. Kings Point
- MOVIES Oldies Nite with the Marx Bros., W. C. Fields and others. 8:00 pm Preclinical Science Auditorium. $1.50/$1.00 with SES Card.

Monday, April 28
- Congressman Robert Drinan (D-Mass.) will speak on "U.S. Foreign Policy and the Congress" and respond to questions. Palms Lounge. 8 pm. Sponsored by the College Democrats.
- Georgetown University Band Spring Concert. 8 pm, Gaston Hall. Admission free.
- Three Sisters presents Roland Flint reading from his new book "And Morning". 7:30 pm, Copley Lounge.

Tuesday, April 29
- Women's Tennis. Maryland. Home. 4:00 pm.

Wednesday, April 30
- Mohammed S. Doskev, U.S. Representative of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, will discuss the Kurdish struggle for autonomy in north Iraq and the present plight of the Kurds. Palms Lounge. 8:00 pm.

Friday, May 2
- Quantico Relays. Quantico, Va.

Saturday, May 3
- Quantico Relays. Quantico, Va.
- East Coast Invitational. Raleigh, N.C.

Sunday, May 4
- The Georgetown University Gospel Choir will sing "Spread a Little Sunshine." The performance will be aired at 9:00 am on TV channel 9. (The performance was previously scheduled for Sunday, April 20th.)

Miscellaneous:
- Southwestern Publishing Company will be recruiting students for summer jobs with their organization on Saturday, May 3, from 10 am-8 pm, in the Conference Room (GS-07) in Healy Basement. All interested students are invited to stop by and talk to the recruiters.
- The Off-Campus Affairs Office in G-08 Healy is now taking listings for summer sublets. If you have an apt. available for the summer or need a place to live for the summer, stop by between 9 am and 5 pm, Monday through Friday.
- The "Beginner's Guide to Off-Campus Housing" is now available in G-08 Healy. Since supply is limited, please pick up only 1 per group.

MOVIES
OLDIES NITE
Marx Brothers, W. C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin, Laurel & Hardy, and More!

FRIDAY & SUNDAY
8:00 p.m.
$1.50/$1.00 SES
Preclinical Science Auditorium

FRIDAY & SUNDAY
the dance project inc.
spring tour

works by
JIM BROWN, ETHEL BUTLER, CAROL FONDA, AND MURRAY SPALDING

8:00 & 10:00 p.m.
Gaston Hall

ALL PERFORMANCES ARE FREE.

SATURDAY
Have you ever seen
The Wizard of Oz
on a full size screen?

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May 2
JOHN FAHEY
$5.00

DAR Constitution Hall
May 9
BARRY MANILOW
May 11
JESSE COLIN YOUNG
$6.50, $5.50

Tickets may be purchased at the Box Office in Healy Basement

Non-SES Cardholders add $.25 service charge per ticket
Japan and the NPT

(Continued from page 2)

Forthcoming when Miyazawa met with Kissinger in Washington on April 11 and with Ford on April 12. Although State Department and Japanese Embassy sources point out that Miyazawa’s visit was a “get-acquainted” call to maintain a close personal rapport between Kissinger and the new Japanese Cabinet, the emphasis in the Japanese press has been on the impact the meetings will have on the LDP hawks in the NPT debate.

Defense difficult

Embassy sources assume that the right-wing opposition to the NPT will be quieted by the new expressions of American determination to aid Japan. However, the extreme reluctance of the hawks to ratify the treaty illustrates some of the basic problems of Japanese diplomacy. Defense of Japan and its far-flung sea lanes is almost impossible to effect by conventional means, even for a country with the world’s third-largest gross national product, as military attaches to the Japanese Embassy attest. The pacifist Constitution and the very strong anti-militarist attitudes among Japanese citizens make the task of conventional defense of Japan and her commerce also politically impossible.

Even with nuclear weapons, however, Japan is almost indefensible. Her industry and population are so highly concentrated and so close to Russia and China that, in the Pentagon, the prospects of a viable Japanese nuclear capability privately are characterized as “ludicrous.” Japan has the technology and the industrial base to build a nuclear force within a very short time. However, an absolutely revolutionary breakthrough in ABM systems would be required to give Japan the ability to withstand a first strike by either the Chinese or the Russians. The Japanese are watching with some interest the development of ABM systems, but the prospects of Japanese security through nuclearization will be remote until well into the 1980’s.

In the meantime, as the Diet debates over the NPT demonstrate, the Japanese are almost completely dependent for defense on the deeply-represented American military bases in Japan, the Seventh Fleet, the American nuclear umbrella and ultimately on American goodwill. In Washington, some officials at the Japanese Embassy will admit this as freely as Americans at the Pentagon or in the State Department. They describe their efforts in Washington after the collapse in Indochina as directed towards consolation and “licking your wounds.” Former Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miyazawa both publicly cautioned their countrymen to proceed carefully, lest doubts expressed now about the firmness of American resolve appear in a bad light.

Real concerns

The very real Japanese concerns, however, are traceable to events as far back as the promulgation of the “Nixon Doctrine” in 1969. The United States presence is receding in Asia, and, as it recedes, further doubts surface about the willingness of the American public to support remaining commitments. One concrete manifestation of the Japanese doubt is their reaction to Congressional efforts to wrest a greater measure of control over foreign policy from the executive: “The President had very strong control of foreign affairs. Now the government may make a promise to others but Congress might not allow it. Which is the real government?”

Although the Japanese do not raise the issue, the Indochina chaos dramatizes the rules to which past American policy in Asia has been reduced. State Department officials concede that no new policy has emerged. Viewed in this context, the need for high-level cooperation between the United States and her primary Asian ally at this juncture is seen as vital by many on both sides of the Pacific. One opportunity for such cooperation was the meeting in late March between Ambassador Hodgson, State Department Policy Planning Director Winston Lord, and several top Japanese officials. Another was the series of meetings just concluded between Miyazawa, Ford and Kissinger. With the scheduled visit of Prime Minister Miki to the United States in August, they may indicate a new direction for both Japanese and American Pacific policy.

Miyazawa’s visit to maintain a rapport with Kissinger


card

STUDENTS, FACULTY & STAFF

are cordially invited to a

Slide Presentation of the Proposals for the

RENOVATION OF DAHLGREN CHAPEL

Presenting will be:
Mr. Robert Calhoun Smith, Architect
Mr. Robert Rambusch, Design Consultant
Rev. Lawrence Madden, S.J.,
Director of Campus Ministry

DATE: Tuesday, May 6
TIME: 4:45 p.m.
PLACE: Dahlgren Chapel

Enjoyed SAFA this Year?

Like to help us improve next fall? Join the SAFA staff! Call 337-9542 and ask for Jason, or stop in at the Hoya office in Copley Basement next fall.
### SENIOR WEEK 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY</td>
<td><strong>SENIOR FOLLIES</strong> — Everyone Welcome. $1.00 admission</td>
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<td>Gaston Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>5-7 <strong>Congressional Reception</strong> — Copley Lounge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Seniors who have worked on the hill)</td>
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<td>8-11 Block Party — O St. &amp; Annex between 36th &amp; 37th</td>
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<td>Beer, ice cream &amp; Band (Rainsite, Hall of Nations)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11-? Monument Hopping at Midnight (lv. from Healy Circle)</td>
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<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td>1:00 p.m. <strong>Georgetown Crawl</strong> (meet at Healy Circle) $5.00</td>
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<td>5:00 p.m. <strong>Student Development Barbeque</strong> (Harbin Esplanade) .50 to be</td>
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<td>purchased in advance</td>
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<td>8:00 p.m. <strong>Fireworks</strong> (Lower Field)</td>
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<td>9:00 p.m. <strong>Movies on Copley Lawn</strong> — BYOB, Ice Cream Truck</td>
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<td><em>The Way We Were</em></td>
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<td><em>American Graffiti</em></td>
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<td><em>Cartoons</em> (Rainsite Gaston Hall)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td>3:00-5:00 <strong>Father Henle’s Reception</strong> (Healy Lawn)</td>
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<td>(Rainsite, 2nd Healy)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8:00-11:00 <strong>Boatride, Wilson Line. Tickets $5.00, $10.00/couple</strong></td>
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<td>(Open Bar &amp; Music)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8:00 <strong>Limited Amount group tickets Present Laughter, Kennedy Center</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td>12:00 <strong>All day picnic &amp; field day</strong> — Lower Field</td>
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<td>Variety of events, concessions (hamburgers &amp; hotdogs)</td>
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<td>Scavenger hunt, all the beer you can drink</td>
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<td>7:00 <strong>Hayride</strong> — details available B-08 Healy Basement</td>
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<td>10:00 <strong>Meet at undetermined location</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td>9:00 <strong>Senior Ball. Quadrangle</strong> (Rainsite, New South) $15.00 a couple</td>
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Details regarding graduation and Tropaia Exercises may be obtained through your Dean’s office.

Tickets for the various events may be purchased between 11 and 2 daily in room G-08 Healy Basement beginning May 7th. Please note that there is a limit on the number of tickets available for the boatride and Kennedy Center, and they are available on a first come, first served basis. An I.D. is necessary for tickets to the boatride and picnic.

Balloting for Senior of the Year Award will take place in room G-08 from May 7th thru May 14, between 11-2, and at Father Henle’s reception. The award will not be valid unless there is a 51% vote. The award will be given at graduation.

If you desire to have a Congressman or Senator invited to the Congressional Reception, please notify the Committee by April 30th.

Contact Debbie Insley at 625-3024 between 11-2 if you have any further questions.

For Up-to-Date info during Senior week, telephone FEDICAB. Keep in Touch!