Parking Ban Delayed

GU to Fight Proposal
by John Clyde

The DC Highways and Traffic Department has postponed indefinitely public hearings on the proposed non-resident parking restrictions in Georgetown.

Student Body leaders said they believe this is an effort to avoid temporarily the political and economic problems of implementing the policy in the Georgetown area.

This action gives student government leaders, University administrators and commuters additional time to develop plans to defeat or amend the proposals.

While the student government expects to maintain an active position in fighting the ban, the administration is expected to limit its role to behind the scenes support for student initiatives, reliable student government sources said.

The proposal, strongly supported by the Citizens Association of Georgetown, would cut parking by non-Georgetown residents to two hours at any one time on the area streets. Only Georgetown residents would be able to purchase a residency parking sticker, at a cost of five dollars.

Student government leaders are preparing their analysis of the legality and the impact of the parking restrictions for a meeting with District traffic authorities. According to Student Body President Dave Ralston, Student Government has specific criteria that must be met to avoid court action against the parking ban.

GU students renting in Georgetown must be regarded as residents.

Students living on campus must be treated as residents either of Georgetown or of the Burleith area in the case of Darnall-St. Mary’s residents.

The impact study now being conducted by the office of Physical Plant and Planning must show that the ban would not force faculty and staff members to park on campus, thus hurting commuters.

Ralston speculated that the probability of a court suit by some group and any possible appeals would delay the parking restrictions for “at least another six months at the minimum.”

He cited several reasons for the delay in the hearings on the Georgetown ban. They include the high cost of implementing the plan in the large Georgetown area and the fact that some group and any possible appeals would definitely delay the parking restrictions for “at least another six months at the minimum.”

An earlier plan to increase tuition to $100 and plough the money into financial aid programs has been dropped since Fr. Kelles has set an upper limit of $350 for a tuition increase.

"The increase in costs to the student will not result in any perceptible increase in benefits," said Dennis McCarthy, Student Body Vice President and Main Capsule Finance Committee (MCFC) member.

Although the plan calls for funding reductions to correspond to tuition increases, the actual break in financial aid as tuition only covers 75 per cent of total costs.

The plan was severely criticized by Student Senator Matt McCarthy and member of MCFC, as being "a continuation of previous years' budgets without any attempt at attacking the crucial problems that face Georgetown." McCarthy went on to say that "throwing money at a problem is no solution. For instance, a 9 per cent faculty salary increase does not mean better faculty. More constructive efforts at evaluating the priorities must be made."

Other areas that drew McCarthy's fire were the allocation to the library which would only help maintain it at present levels, and the over reliance on Mandate B1 inspite of its allegedly poor overall performance so far. Mandate B1, though performing well in raising money overall, is still below goals for building funds and for financial aid.

Other criticism was leveled at the fact that despite an expected increase in future years, no measures were being taken to examine the long range effects of such rising costs.

Student leaders are calling for plans to begin again for another housing project outside the main gate.

Budget Plan Calls For

$350 Tuition Increase

by Sherille Ismael

Academic Vice President President the Rev. Alonso P. Kelley, SJ, will send a budget proposal which calls for a $350 tuition increase, a 9 per cent faculty salary increase, a 10 per cent increase in library funds and stabilized enrollment to University President the Rev. R.J. Henle, SJ.

Final decision will be made on December 12th at a meeting of the Board of Directors, after review by Fr. Henle and his Budget Advisory Group and the financial committee of the Board. Veteran student leaders believe the Board will approve the tuition and salary hike.

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Shoplifting at Audio Vittles May Force Price Increases

by Murph DiBenedetto

Undergraduates may not have a representative on the committee that will search for a replacement for retiring University President the Rev. Robert J. Henle, SJ, according to an informed student body official.

Student Senator Joe Lhota (SBA '76) will head a special four-member panel which will review undergraduate candidates who want to be on the search committee. He said the Main Campus student representative on the University's Presidential Search Committee might be a graduate student. Ann Martin, President of the Graduate Student Organization, and undergraduate Student Body President Dave Ralston each will nominate one student to the search group.

The Student Body President discounted the possibility of the Board picking a grad student. "We've the group that has a one-to-one relationship with the Board. I think we have a lot to do with the fact that we have more than three students. I would raise one Hell of a stink if the undergraduate nominee wasn't appointed," Lhota said.

Fr. Carron will take into consideration when he makes his decision that by choosing the Graduate School's candidate, the undergraduate student will be represented.

While the last University-wide Presidential search committee had only one student representative, the Board of Directors has placed the undergraduate candidate (over Ralston's choice), but I doubt it. I'm sure that the Board will accept this recommendation when he makes his decision. There is no significant decrease in the number of students willing to work for the Corporation. The Corporation is planning a new program which forces students to leave by a single exit. Mirrors will also be put up, and cashier seats raised to eye level so, store workers can keep a closer eye on customers.

The store sells goods at a price fifteen per cent above cost, Mosca said, adding that the Corp funnels the profits from Audio Vittles into less lucrative services. Mosca warned that continued shoplifting might compel a cutback in current services or postpone new enterprises the Corporation is planning.

"Once students become aware of the realities of cut situation a business, we hope this realization will alleviate the problem," Mosca said.

In another Corporation development, Executive Vice-President Sal Massaro (SBA '76) announced that the organization was taking applications for almost all of the Corp's top positions.

The number one slot, two senior vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and Secretary, and four division heads, currently held by seniors, must be filled before Thanksgiving. A number of other spots will open up during the second semester.
Egypt Ambassador Behind Proposed Sadat Degree

by Chris Ringwald

The controversial decision to offer Egyptian President Anwar Sadat an honorary degree was made in response to a request by Egypt's Ambassador to the United States "that Georgetown consider awarding an honorary degree to President Anwar Sadat when he visits Washington at the end of October." Sadat declined to accept the degree, however. Egyptian sources said that the Arab leader would have no time to receive the honor, because his schedule was too tight.

Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal first suggested the idea last year before Sadat's 1974 visit was cancelled. University President the Rev. R.J. Heene, S.J., explained that honorary degrees traditionally are awarded only on-campus, which requires more of the recipient's time, adding "I have no real reaction. If he doesn't have time, he simply can't do it."

Krogh defended his decision to recommend the honor for Sadat. He also denied that it was related to either fund raising efforts for the Middle East Studies Institute, or to any alleged desire to be an American Ambassador to Egypt.

"In sum, does being made that degree is another effort to encourage Egyptian contributions for the Arab Institute. If that was the case we'd approach a nation that has money to give. Egypt has come here to the US to ask for aid," the SFS Dean said. Egypt did pledge a $50,000 contribution for the Arab Institute, which Dean Krogh reports has been received. Other possible contributors that emerged from his Near East Trip are Kuwait, Qatar and possible Saudi Arabia.

Krogh justified his proposal in a memo on September 26, 1975. "Egypt is still regarded as the leading Arab country," Sadat "is the leading statesman of the Arab world. Moreover, "Sadat had literally and almost single-handedly opened a new era in Egyptian-American relations." "Sadat is owed an expression of gratitude from the United States." Krogh went on to say that "it behooves the US to resume dynamic and productive relations with Egypt, and by example, with all Arab countries."

"By turning away from the Soviet Union, by reestablishing diplomatic relations with the United States, by inviting the US to clear the Suez Canal, by opening up the economy of Egypt to private enterprise, by seeking peace with Israel," Krogh said, "Sadat has made it possible for the US to resume dynamic and productive relations with Egypt, and by example, with all Arab countries."

"Sadat is owed an expression of gratitude from the United States." Krogh went on to say that "it behooves the US to resume dynamic and productive relations with Egypt, and by example, with all Arab countries." Among the special features in this year's YDB, "raw color photography, strong art work, and a magazine section examining various facets of student life at Georgetown," Bates said.

One staff member said that "a lot of us had experience on campus newspapers and we wanted to try to capture Georgetown's life to preserve and explain it, as we believe we saw it."

"I would like to think that people will like it now. But what I really want is that people will be able to use it thirty years from now to remember and understand Georgetown," he said.

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Ray Cline
former State Department
bureau chief and a
Georgetown administrator
speaks on the C.I.A.

by Diane Burkin

The abrupt finale of the Nixon Administration last summer, and the subsequent revelations of the entire Watergate affair brought to light severe imbalances in foreign policy decision-making within the executive sector.

Dr. Ray S. Cline, Executive Director of Studies at Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies attributes much of the malfunction of the executive office to a lack of communication, and therefore, effectiveness between the various agencies and departments which provide necessary data and analysis for top executive decisions.

As Director of Intelligence and Research at the State Department from 1969 through 1973, Cline was able to observe the improper activity that befell the Central Intelligence Agency, as the Nixonian paranoia increased.

Cline joined CSIS after 30 years of intelligence work with both the CIA and The State Department. Throughout his career with the latter, Cline has viewed the successes and failures of US intelligence from the inside.

In 1973 Cline resigned his post in the State Department, objecting to the mishandling of intelligence information by the State, especially Henry Kissinger. Cline and his staff had concluded that the risk of Arab-Israeli battles were more imminent than stated. Cline recalled that, "if no political solution of the Arab-Israeli impasse occurs, the resumption of hostilities by autumn will become a better than even bet."

During this period of increased detente treaties with the Soviet Union, the US was not informed by the Soviets, although technically obligated to tell the US of threats on Arab-Israeli impasse. Cline feels that if such information had been provided, the naive negotiations which followed with the Soviet Union could have been avoided.

By October 5 of the same year, Cline and his staff had concluded that hosilities between the Arabs and Israelis were imminent. Cline recalled that under pressure of the Watergate affair brought to light severe imbalances in foreign policy decision-making within the executive sector.

Cline's resignation was in response to the mishandling of intelligence information by the State, especially Henry Kissinger. The intelligence-oriented area needs to be re-instated to its former position of collating and organizing the presentation of essential information and views to the President, who should make the ultimate foreign policy decisions.
Marks Scores CIA On Criminal Acts

by Jill Kastanek

Calling the CIA "the President's ace in the hole," co-author of The CIA and The Cult of Intelligence, John Marks blasted the Intelligence Organization in a 45 minute informal session sponsored by the GU Students Against Imperialism Tuesday night.

"The President doesn't have to go to Congress to get things done," said Marks, whose book was the subject of a highly controversial, court ordered censorship.

He stated that the CIA is "a schizophrenic organization" consisting of two parts: one technical and the other, clandestine services. "Their objective is to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries.

Marks said that he believes the American people are naive about the activities of the organization. "Five Presidents within the last 26 years have lied for the CIA," he argued, citing President Ford's alleged cover-up of CIA activities in the Portugese coup as a recent example.

"No criminal act known to man has not been used sometime by the CIA," Marks said. He related a alleged CIA plot to bomb churches in Ecuador and to place the blame on leftist groups.

According to Marks, this plot was "successful" that it caused a military overthrow of the government, which was not included in the CIA plans. Marks concluded from this episode "that you don't know what the result will be in covert operations."

"The US would be in a better position without the CIA," said Marks, "since it is subverting our own system of government." Asked if the CIA provides a "good counterbalance to the covert activities of other countries," Marks emphatically replied no, that "we have no right to harass self-supporting governments."

Marks said that the actions of the CIA have widened the credibility gap between American citizens and their government and that people are developing a "post-Watergate morality."
**Editorial**

**Biting the Big Apple**

President Ford has made it clear he will veto any constructive bill to aid New York City and thus force the City to default while he and the base elements of those west of the Hudson righteously howl with glee. How does the fiscal fool in the White House propose to deal with the default? He plans to issue new bonds called "debt certificates" which would be paid off out of future city revenues, while easing the bankruptcy laws to make default quick and painless. This has all the symmetry killing law with a butcher knife. How would that change NYC's debt situation or who would buy these certificates after the city defaulted on its present bondholders only a mind like Ford's can conceive.

Ford's "straight talk" was nothing more than inaccuracies and prejudices. It exaggerated the facts and ignored the massive cuts and other fiscal reforms the city has already undertaken to try to salvage the situation. Let us face one simple fact, Mr. Ford: Most other cities do not face the same challenges. The poor from all over the nation and the millions of immigrants that come to this country in search of a chance do not flock to Grand Rapids, they come to New York.

He attacks the free City University system neglecting the fact that these people can't afford to pay for an education. By cutting the Free University program Ford is condemning them to the vicious cycle of ignorance and poverty they have come to New York City to escape.

A free City University is wasteful, paying workers a decent wage is frivolous, but spending to prop up the Thieu regime or to bail out Lockheed is vital to the national interest.

Ford has told cities in trouble they can expect no support. We wonder what ever happened to a United States. As much as it seems he would like to, Ford can't divorce New York from the rest of the nation. This may be a successful campaign strategy, but it is hardly the type of conduct we expect from a United States President, even if he wasn't elected.

**Let Them Act Their Age**

The Wilson Bill appears to be on its way to passage. The District Corporate Council, however, has sought to delay this process. This group represents the vested interest previously mentioned.

The only argument that they could muster in opposition is that the bill is unconstitutional, an argument traditionally used by those who actually have no argument at all.

Their only basis for opposing the bill is that it would put an end to many years of housing discrimination against students between the ages of 18 and 20.

We urge the City Council to look beyond the selfish and discriminatory views of the DC landlords and bankers. Their wants are not in the best interest of the city. If ever there was a time to turn them back, it is now.

As most people know, Students of Georgetown, Incorporated is a non-profit, student run corporation whose goal is to provide goods and services to the university community at the least possible cost. Over the summer we expanded and reorganized the store to better accommodate the needs of the campus community. As expected, sales increased because of the improvements made. At the same time, however, there has been an unexpected and unusual rise in shoplifting. The store operated for twenty-two days in September and showed a net loss of $1,286.68 due to pilferage. Continued shoplifting could eventually result not only in a rise in prices but also in the permanent closing of the store.

The problem of shoplifting is not new. Last year we suffered some losses but were able to absorb this inventory shrinkage because it was considerably less than the present theft rate. Because of the unusual level of shoplifting and increase in other fixed operating costs, we can no longer afford shoplifting of any kind or degree. Accordingly, we have taken a number of steps to eliminate the problem. We want to make you, the public, aware of this problem and how we are correcting it.

First, the official store policy has recently been formalized: All shoplifters will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Second, we have designated one doorway in the store as the only entrance and the other doorway as the only exit. All individuals who enter the store must leave by way of the cashier. Those who enter the store but decide not to make a purchase must also leave by way of the cashier.

Additionally, no books, knapsacks, packages or eating is allowed in the store. A manager will be on duty at all times and will confront any individual who ignores these rules or leaves the store without paying for merchandise.

The two steps I have outlined have already been implemented. The last two and most undesirable steps have yet to be taken; that is a 5 to 10 per cent increase in prices or a permanent closing of the store. If by November 15 our financial statements do not indicate a significant decrease in shoplifting, we will be forced to accept our inventory losses as a cost of doing business and pass this added cost on to the consumer. Assuming a rise in prices does not cover the losses, we could be forced out of business. The officers and managers of the corporation have used and will continue to use every resource available to correct the problem before either raising prices or closing the store become mandatory.

Through this article and the implementation of the first two steps we hope to eliminate the need for the unpleasant alternatives. We cannot avoid these drastic measures without your cooperation. We ask the students, faculty, administration and staff of the university to recognize the seriousness of this problem and help us to correct it. As our operation becomes more successful, we can provide more goods and services at the least possible cost. Please help us to serve you better. Thank you.
Under the Influence/Rod Kuckro

Hey Joe, Are You Busy Tonight?

by Rod Kuckro

There have been numerous fascinating proposals circulating about the university concerning the selection of a new president. One is the traditional employment of the search committee. Another view, the use of the provostial board, is advocated by some of the more cynical groups on campus. One, I have yet considered, though, and certainly a competitive method to employ, would operate similar to The Game, one show which is able to separate the men from the boys. Picture the following:

"Welcome to Canton Hall, ladies and gentlemen of Georgetown, it's time to play Presidential Parade! I'm Marty Walsh, S.J., your host. Today, we have with us three candidates whom I'm sure you will appreciate for their promise and experience. But first, let's meet the young lady asking the questions. Here she is, the swift Rod McKuen and is into Transcendental Meditation. She would like to be a lawyer for an international fashion designer. Now Jane, let's meet the gentlemen from whom you will choose the next president of Georgetown University."

"Candidate Number One is a former President of the United States. He has two children, a golfing handicap of 16, is writing a book on his life, and enjoys electronics and telling secrets in his spare time—meet Dick Nixon."

"Candidate Number Two is a former student body president. He is fond of working with people and money, likes to write books on Maritime Law in his spare time, and has been called "Golden Throat" since high school. Let's have a big hand for Jack Leslie."

"Candidate Number Three is currently the president of the University Center Social Club. He considers himself an institution, more durable than any presidency. His hobbies include dancing, shooting the breeze, and bottle collecting—Raymond Medley."

"Candidates, how about saying hello to Jane. Candidate Number one?"

"Hello, Jane Hoy."

"Candidate Number Two?"

"How you doin', Jane?"

"Candidate Number Three?"

"Now that you've vet our candidates, all I can say is good luck, Jane."

"Candidate Number One: As you know, if Georgetown is to exist in the year 2000, we're going to need a lot of money. I'm not saying much, but it's going to be a lot more than we have now. How could you help us get more money?"

"Well Jane, I've got this friend who lives in the Bahamas. Now, I think if we can promise him the hospital for his use, as a private clinic, he could be a great help. But, I want to get the money—and I want this to be perfectly clear to you—it may be necessary to set up a few face schools within the university, and I happen to have some other friends..."

"Thank you. Number Two?

"I would advocate a moderate course, first examining all of the possibilities. I would appoint a Year 2000 Task Force. Then, if we realized we needed money, organize an event, like a tennis tournament, to raise the needed funds. Meanwhile we can all have a good time doing it."

"Thanks, Number Three?"

"This is what you gotta do. Start chargin' admission to the Pub. Raise the price of beer. Shorten the length of the school year. It's easy, Am I right?"

"Candidate Number Two: If you become President, how responsive will you be to the needs of the student body?"

"I can't tell you how much. Jane, the student body means to me. If I am chosen by you, we'll work very closely together, I promise you."

"I can't wait. Number One, same question?"

"I think that it is not always necessary for me to work the way Number Two described. I would have to consult with my Vice-President for Student Development, the Director of Student Affairs and an alumni before jumping into anything."

"Number Three, Describe Number ONE FOR ME!"

"Well, he's got this large wooden cross with him and..."
Jubilee Celebrates
Great White Way

by Ann LoLordo

A picture book of America’s contribution to the musical comedy unfolds on the stage of the Kennedy Center’s Opera House with the world premiere of The Theatre Guild’s A Musical Jubilee. Thumbing through this anthology of music and song, tunes streaming from the wild and wooly days on the frontier to the rat-a-tat-tat of George M. Cohan jump out at you. No musical-comedy revue could be, without an extremely versatile leading man. John Raitt fills the bill exactly. Mr. Raitt has dazzled audiences as Billy Bigelow from Carousel, Curly in Oklahoma and Sid Sorokin in Pajama Game. The cast continues to abound with star-studded talent: a stylish Lillian Gish, the versatile Larry Kert and dynamic Cyril Ritchard. 

The revue covers a variety of time slots, beginning with the West, calico clad ladies, homespun fires and ten gallon hats. The rugged frontier days are characterized by four knee slapping numbers, the highlight of which was “Skip To My Lou.” Miss Munsell and Mr. Kert partake in a rollicking virginia wheel, and dixieland. Straight from the days of card carrying and gun toting soldiers, the American military is next in the line-up. A staggering Tammy Grimes covesed from head to toe in navy blue brightens this rather slow sketch with “Tipperary.” Hands thrust deep into her pea coat, Miss Grimes rendition is both spirited and impish.

Perhaps the funniest number in the show is “Shimmy” and Cyril Ritchard portrays two French sailors looking high and low for “Mamamequotte From Arme­nieres.” A combination of slapstick and burlesque provide just the right touch with “The Sneeze” delivering a strong vibrato in the World War I favorite “Over There.”

If the producers really want to make a go of it on the Great White Way, they should seriously consider eliminating or greatly reducing the next three eras represented: Old Vienna, Britain, American Operetta. Old Vienna and Britain are in no specific way connected with American contribution to musical comedy, and came to the conclusion the sketches were written to accommodate Cyril Ritchard’s characterization, like that of Shapland’s, does not rely upon, but rather is complemented by the use of unusually expressive physical attributes. Coupled with a diabolically fine sense of character, which is derived from God-knows-where considering the subject of the portrayal, Whittam conjures a formidable challenge to Webster’s defense of Stone.

Both Ritchard and Campbell enhance each other’s character with their ability to powerfully thwart the other’s total success. However, even the enraging one-upmanship practiced by the opposing duo cannot compensate for the lifeless opening segment of the show. It depicts Jabez Stone’s (Jim Bowles) confrontation with his wife, Mary (Helen Dejar) concerning the events that will possibly unfold that evening. What the director (John R. O’Connell) seems to have overlooked is that what will likely occur is the death and damnation of Jabez’s soul. The crude, distant, monotone murmurings of the husband and wife would give one the impression that the only imminent crisis is that of who will put out the cat. Thankfully, Mary leaves the stage at her husband’s urging, saving the audience from any further displeasure.

Now the business of the play can continue, and it does with delightful, recovering results. A trial ensues over the contract. A pact Stone has sealed with the devil. Yet, Shapland does a shrewd, collected dominance saying “I’ll take your love, for if two New Hampshire men aren’t a match for the devil, we might as well give the contract back to the lawyer.”

Shapland’s comfortable country competence would be as valuable as an ox to a country back to the Indians.”

The Devil tensor of the show, “The Green Eye of the Little Yellow God,” features Dick Shawn on the Vaudeville stage creating a dramatic piece describing the fictional town of Cock­mondo. He is constantly and hilariously interrupted by two rather “proper” British soldiers. Here Cyril Ritchard resembles a Grand Walrus with broom-like moustache.

The next era typifies “The Smart Set”: white tuxedos, champagne glasses, cigarette holders, musical palms and a white and silver baby grand. The numbers in this section didn’t overly impress me, except for co-writer’s “I’ve Got My Time,” and Cole Porter’s “ Primitive Man.” The final repertoire was a real letdown. The Great White Way, the permanent residence of the supernatural, rich in disquieting images. Starring Julie Christie and Donald Sutherland, the movie seems to sense the threatening power of the human psyche. A must see for fans of the horror movie. Rated R, 110 minutes.

All this one’s a lemon, folks, but it’s bizarrely interesting. Director Brian de Palma combines the sinister and the sensational in his satirical play on the Phantom of the Opera. The music is composed by Paul Williams, who also appears in the film. A horror-comedy. Rated PG, 92 minutes.

The Other (1972) Saturday, 8:00 p.m.

Satisfactory adaptation of the Tom Tryon novel. Directed by Robert Mulligan, the film stars Uta Hagen, Diana Muldaur and the innocent Udvarnoky twins, Chris and Martin, in their successful film debut. The tale is of one child’s possession by his dead brother’s spirit. Rated R, 100 minutes.—RK
Franco era ends
By John Coogan and Philip Hogan

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's address to the United Nations' Special Session on Development and International Economic Cooperation in September marked a dramatic change in American posture on relations with the Third World and on questions of trade and development. The next six to 12 months will determine whether the speech remains mere rhetorical posturing or provides the basis for a new international trade structure with more favorable terms for developing countries.

The first test of American willingness to implement Kissinger's proposals will be the reaction of Congress to the State Department's request for foreign assistance funds. The first test of American willingness to implement Kissinger's proposals will be the reaction of Congress to the State Department's request for foreign assistance funds.

Substantive progress on the proposed financial and development assistance institutions will take time, caution State Department observers. However, new initiatives on some of the new institutions have already opened, and Kissinger declared consensus on a World Bank emergency fund for balance of payments support possible by January. If the developing countries (LDCs) do not perceive sincere efforts to establish a new framework for international trade and development assistance by spring, the LDC-dominated United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) session scheduled to open then will be an acrimonious return to confrontation with the Northern-tier countries, and State Department staffers familiar with the problem.

Test of sincerity

"A major test of adherence of the developed countries to the principle of international cooperation" will be the transfer of technology, declared the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) heads of state last March. In a move to meet this test of sincerity, Kissinger's speech and the resolutions adopted by the Special Session called for measures designed to facilitate the transfer of technology.

Kissinger also called for "special treatment" for LDCs and a "fundamental structural improvement" in the world trading system in their favor. Citing the need for economic and food security for the LDCs, he proposed a new international monetary Fund program of $10 billion for developing countries to stabilize export earnings. Other investment institutions were suggested to give LDCs access to Western and OPEC capital. Kissinger declared that the US is "prepared to hold a major share" of world food reserves and promised assured access to the food stocks of participating countries.

On the surface, Kissinger's comprehensive, multilateral approach to development and trade problems was conciliatory and responsive to salient Third World concerns. However, Kissinger envisions a "reciprocal exchange of concessions." He offered to surrender the much-discussed American "food weapon" to assured access, but he also called for a trading system in which "no nation, developed or developing, arbitrarily withholds or interferes with normal experts of materials," thereby assuring US access to oil and raw materials.

"We are .. aware that no complaints of the Third World. As late as last April, a meeting between LDCs and the US observers gave credit for the positive, cooperative tone of the Session to their

Third World receptive to US initiatives
direct economic straits and inability to engage in confrontation politics with the West under such circumstances.

US intransigent

The Seventh Special Session was remarkably free of the revolutionary rhetoric that had characterized the previous Special Session and UNCTAD meetings. Many observers gave credit for the positive, cooperative tone of the Session to Kissinger's speech, rather than to LDC's
development issues the LDCs tried to put.

Kissinger's startling reversal of policy caught many in the US by surprise. In March, now-US representative to the UN Daniel Moynihan, published a sharp criticism of the tactics of LDCs at the UN. Kissinger himself delivered a speech in July that strongly indicated that the US would not be pushed around by Third World majorities at the UN, and the LDCs inherit "an empty shell."

Preparation of the address to the Special Session was conducted in great secrecy. Drafts were closely held and position papers were not widely solicited. As an indication of the totality of Kissinger's victory in the bureaucratic tug-of-war to determine US trade and food policy, the speech was prepared without input from the other key departments. As one State Department officer put it, "Drafts of the speech were not circulated, even at the Secretarial level, until the last possible minute, and then only to the principals. The speech came out of the State Department and the White House."

As a result, domestic groups have had little time to organize either support or opposition to the new policies. Bureaucrats around town were caught with their development strategies down and are reluctant to commit themselves until the new direction is clear.

"Damn foolishness"

On Capitol Hill this will mean extraordinary difficulty in pushing through the substantial increases in foreign assistance called for in Kissinger's speech. Otto Passman (D., La.), chairman of the House Foreign Economic Assistance Subcommittee, has vowed to cut IRA contributions this year. As another veteran Congressman remarked, "this foreign aid is a lot of damn foolishness and it's got to be stopped. Truman told us when all this started that we might eventually have to aid sixteen countries and that it might take as long as 5 years. Well, that was 25 years ago and we're into 120 countries and there's no end in sight. We can't go on borrowing money to give it away to those other countries that just turn around and ask for more." In an election year that will turn on the short-term economic condition of the US, Passman and his colleagues may be difficult to persuade.

Domestic battle on aid to developing countries

There is little chance of implementation of the other programs discussed at the Special Session. Monetary Fund program of $10 billion for developing countries to stabilize export earnings. Other investment institutions were suggested to give LDCs access to Western and OPEC capital. Kissinger declared that the US is "prepared to hold a major share" of world food reserves and promised assured access to the food stocks of participating countries. Many LDCs and even some OPEC countries have been hit very hard by the world-wide economic slump. They may be willing to settle for very limited concessions from the developed countries if they can get them right now.

Indeed, critics have assailed the new US position on the grounds that it seeks to exploit the LDC weakness, offering temporary palliatives and rhetoric instead of real change. The US hopes that the Non-Aligned bloc will be unable to sustain a common front much longer, critics charge. If OPEC can be detached from the other countries and dealt with separately, the rest of the Third World will be left without an effective bargaining lever and its grievances need not seriously be considered. Roger Hansen, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, voiced the suspicion that the above may well be occurring even now, and attributed the cooperative and moderate tone of the Third World to their
The Franco era nears end

Juan Carlos’ succession set; Basque rebels, urban guerillas seen as factors.

By Jason Cooke

The outlook for post-Franco Spain is one of tension and extreme uncertainty. At this writing, Generalissimo Francisco Franco still clings to life, having suffered numerous coronary seizures, complicated by influenza and internal bleeding.

As Franco’s condition has deteriorated, the Spanish government has made arrangements for the transfer of power to Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, designated by Franco as his successor in 1969. Initial plans called for the Regency Council, consisting of a general, a Roman Catholic bishop and the leader of Parliament, to rule during the eight days between Franco’s death and the swearing-in of the prince.

However, Carlos and the government now have agreed that the prince will be sworn in by Parliament immediately after Franco’s death. The change in procedure reflects growing official concern that Franco’s reign will be followed by a scramble for power when Carlos no longer has the Franco magic on his side. The future of Spain’s political system, which to fall back. At that time, decisions will have to be made as to which to fall back. At that time, decisions will have to be made as to the future of Spain’s political system.

One means of taming the terrorists would be the amendment of a severe anti-terrorism decree enacted by Franco.

In addition, while Franco has monopolized power as both the head of state and the government, power in the post-Franco monarchy will be more diffuse. Franco made sure that in returning monarchy to Spain as he had promised during the Civil War, the monarchy and the government would be separate entities. The uncertainty in this arrangement lies in the prince’s attitude.

Any attempt by Juan Carlos to appoint a reformist premier will not be tolerated by the military commanders who have tightened control over their troops, making them independent of the civilian Cabinet. This move suggests right-wing military will sit back and wait for the new ruler to make his move.

At first glance, Carlos seems in a bind. He has vowed to continue Spain’s restricted political system. Yet he is known to favor a phased transition to a democratic monarchy characterized by a greater popular voice in the government, political parties and increased freedom. This contradictory dual commitment is evidence of his plans after he assumes power.

Carlos knows he can’t liberalize Spain quickly enough to satisfy an increasingly militant left without giving the military reason to step in and set up a junta. He also recognizes his inexperience. Just as in 1974 when he assumed temporary powers for six weeks while Franco was battling for his life against phlebitis, Carlos will not take any significant initiative.

Franco’s momentum

The momentum of Franco’s rule, which should continue for six to 18 months after his death, will provide Carlos with a suasion, an inducement to ride the tide. In the meantime, reformers will press the military to agree to the retention of Carlos Arias as premier. Arias has two advantages as a post-Franco head of government. As a Franco appointee, he is most likely to satisfy rightist elements, while his reputation as a reformer endears him to the left. Although Franco blunted the effects of Arias’ attempted political liberalization schemes, the premiership’s politics certainly would agree with those of the new king.

However, just as Carlos probably will postpone any substantial changes, Arias is not naive enough to challenge a wary military by setting out on a reform campaign. Thus, Spain will remain in a holding pattern until the Franco momentum fades, merely delaying the inevitable scramble for power when Carlos no longer has the Franco magic on which to fall back. At that time, decisions will have to be made as to the future of Spain’s political system.

The Franco aura gone, a decision to maintain the Francoist political repression would cause the left to erupt, while hasty liberalization would bring a military coup.

A military coup could be hastened if the Basque separatists and urban guerillas are not controlled by Carlos and his new government. One means of taming the terrorists would be the amendment of the severe anti-terrorism decree enacted by Franco in August, as suggested by reform elements.

Reformers also think it imperative that Carlos offer amnesty to all political prisoners except terrorists. The military’s anxiety over the possibility of renewed terrorist activity (and its readiness to intervene in the government) is illustrated by the initiation of special security measures in the major cities.

The establishment of a military junta, however, would create problems of legitimacy. Whereas Spain has a strong monarchist tradition, giving Carlos legitimacy, the opposite is true of a military junta. After taking power and restoring order, observers say, a junta would have a hard time handing the government back to anyone. Thus it seems the military would be leery of walking in and taking over. However, as one veteran Spain-watcher put it, “You can’t lose by underestimating the intelligence of the Spanish right wing.”

While the domestic situation in Spain will remain uncertain for some time, US-Spanish relations if anything, should benefit by the transfer of power. At a time of internal instability, Spain will need all the support it can get. US bases in Spain are expected to remain intact for this reason. The military also has a high stake in continued amity with the US. Under a proposed five-year aid package of $500 to $750 million, Spain would receive about $15 million each year in grants and borrow another $100 million annually to get in the arms sales line at the Pentagon.

But the Spanish government is not interested in the relatively insignificant aid amounts. Instead, it sees the hand-holding with Uncle Sam implicit in the aid package as giving it prestige. The last thing Spain needs during the transition period is to be isolated. Friendly relations with the US also provide Spain with indirect access to NATO. Should Spain’s domestic situation be stabilized under Carlos, one of the prince’s highest goals, NATO membership for Spain, could be achieved with a push from the US.
Reforms check transnational

By Robert Rose

"The weak link in the Central American Common Market, Honduras is the archetype of a Central American banana republic, with an economic growth rate below five per cent in recent years. It is a small country, constantly struggling to keep up with its neighbors and always falling farther behind; its politics are frequently subject to military intervention, its economy bows to the wishes of United Fruit and Standard Fruit the leading businesses and, of course, the leading export is bananas." The Associated Press Almanac, 1976

Without debating the accuracy of the other statements, it may be safely said that the one concerning the unchecked economic power of the fruit companies in Honduras no longer holds. United Fruit and Standard Fruit and Steamship have indeed been imposing pressures in Honduras for most of this century. As the largest landowners and employers in this nation of 2.7 million people, they have dominated banana production and marketing. Second in world production only to Ecuador, Honduras' bananas comprise close to fifty percent of its total export value and about 20 per cent of its GNP.

The banana scandal of last spring, in which it was revealed that a cabinet official received a 1.25 million dollar bribe from United Brands, caused the Honduran government to take a closer look at United and Standard Fruit.

The crucial issue to be decided in the wake of the scandal was what role the transnational corporations were to have in Honduras, a small, less-developed country in great need of investment capital and technical assistance.

Honduras' Ambassador Lazarus: "We would like to make an industry out of agriculture."

In July, an advisory commission recommended the nationalization of the Honduran properties of United Fruit owner United Brands and Castle and Cooke, owner of Standard Fruit. The government announced in August that concessions enjoyed by both companies, some of which were scheduled to run out in the year 2000, would be terminated September 15.

In view of the circumstances, the move is not considered to be a particularly harsh one. In the words of one American official, "The special position they had enjoyed (including reduced income tax and tariff rates) clearly had been abused by United Brands. This will put the two companies on an equal footing with other banana producers."

Although final details of the companies' future roles in Honduras currently are being worked out by negotiation, Honduras will be buying thousands of acres of arable land that the companies had not been utilizing.

Consistent with Honduras' January 11, 1975 Agrarian Reform Law, the actions are intended to make the land produce more and to let the small farmers participate in agricultural production, according to Dr. Roberto Lazarus, Honduras' ambassador to the United States. The reforms are seen as part of the government's attempt to ease political tensions which have arisen over the unequal distribution of wealth and property in Honduras.

"Honduras unfortunately is an agricultural country," said the ambassador in a recent interview. "We have no large industries, so we would like to make an industry out of agriculture."

Dr. Lazarus said Honduras needs help in such a project. Technological and monetary assistance, currently enlisted from such agencies as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Agency for International Development, also is needed from the international corporations.

Bribery scandal

Speaking of the bribery scandal, Lazarus, who ironically has held the position of chief medical examiner for United Fruit, said, "Mistakes have been made both ways. The companies have taken advantage of

Aftermath of scandal:
a suicide and a coup

When Eli M. Black plunged from his New York office window to the street below February 3, people wondered what could have prompted the president and chief executive officer of United Brands and prominent civic leader to commit suicide. As details of the "Banangate" scandal unfolded in the press in April, it became clear that authorization for the payment of the $1 million-plus bribe had come from Black.

Suspicions that Honduran President Oswaldo Lopez Arellano was the recipient of the bribe to lower the banana export tax led the reform-minded lieutenant colonels of the Armed Forces Supreme Council to oust him. Colonel Juan Alberto Melgar on April 22 became the new head of state, promising agrarian reforms.

On the positive side, the State Department's Paul Wackerbarth sees the communication that existed between the Honduran commission investigating the scandal and the American Securities and Exchange Commission as "an unusual exercise in government to government cooperation."
nationals' powers in Honduras

The three Central American countries have helped Honduras and other Central American countries in the past. This November, the companies pioneered the development of disease-resistant bananas. The companies continue to provide technical assistance to small farmers from whom they buy bananas for export. It is clear that many Central American and indeed other developing nations in Africa and Asia require the expertise and capital of foreign investors. "We couldn't do without investment from the United States," says Ambassador Lazarus. "We don't produce enough of our own to live on."

The ambassador believes that United Fruit and Standard Fruit will be present in his country for years to come, and hopes that together, the companies and government can establish new models of production in agriculture.

The State Department Desk Officer Wackerbarth sees the recent events in Honduras as indicative of the trend for nations to try to gain control over their own natural resources. Wackerbarth said, "Honduras is still a good place to invest," but added, "Investors will have to take a good hard look before jumping in."

Though opportunities for continued and new foreign investment in Central American developing countries are still available, corporations must resign themselves to the fact that they will not have what Ambassador Lazarus calls "a free hand" to do whatever they please. "We want a share of the profits, too," said the ambassador.

What do such actions mean for American investors in these Central American developing nations? Paul Wackerbarth, the State Department's Desk Officer for Honduras and El Salvador, said, "If the American companies were reluctant to risk investment in developing nations, Uncle Sam and the governments of many such nations have been as conducive to the maintenance of friendly relations. In fact, the U.S. Department of Management has been overtaken by the initiative and programs of these corporations and their willingness to assume some of the annual risks involved in overseas investment.

Patricia Counts, OPIC supervisor for Latin American finance, said, "We work with investors to structure projects which limit landholdings to the amount actually put into production and at the same time contribute to local development through the transfer of technology and the creation of new potential for export."

OPIC takes the view that adverse publicity concerning American multinationals has been overstated. Its 1971 annual report states, "Without the imagination and resources of these corporations and their willingness to assume some of the annual risks involved in overseas investment, these Central American countries would have been unable to attract the necessary foreign investment."

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation was created in 1969 to encourage American investment in less developed countries and to provide political risk insurance for new investment.
Economic "blahs" belabor England

By Larry Armour

During the past two and a half years recession and inflation have spread throughout the world. Because of the rise in commodity prices spurred by the drastic increase in Arab oil prices, the world has suffered severely. Some of the most severe repercussions among developed countries have been felt in Great Britain. With an increase of double digit unemployment and inflation well over the one million mark, England has been forced to take drastic measures in preventing what could be total economic collapse with dangerous political and social implications. In an interview with a British treasury official working in the economic council of the British Embassy, some of the causes, past and present, were revealed.

As with most of England's political and economy problems, there is a large part of the present situation. Since arriving at the height of Victorian imperialism and the completion of the Industrial Revolution, England has been losing economic momentum. Since World War II, Britain's economic growth and output capacity have been lower than other developed countries and there has been a constant tendency toward inflation. This was a result of a number of reasons: first, Britain was far ahead of most countries in the Industrial Revolution and therefore has been dealing with a mature economy which, by nature, has lower growth rates.

Whereas in France, which had an almost exclusively agrarian economy before the war, post-war aid was allocated largely to industry, leading to lower inflation rates. In Britain, however, the majority of production and output capacity was lower than other developed countries and there has been a constant tendency toward inflation. This was attributed to a number of reasons: first, Britain was far ahead of most countries in the Industrial Revolution and therefore has been dealing with a mature economy which, by nature, has lower growth rates.

Demands by these unions in government-run industries which comprised 50 per cent of the total work force caused a $9 billion deficit in domestic spending and spending last year which had to be borrowed from foreign sources in mid- and long-term loans.

Britain's insecure EEC (European Economic Community) membership has led to further problems with industrial development. Investment by multinational companies in Britain has fallen, and overall development, has been redirected into the economically more stable EEC. Britain's share in the Common Market requires a major source of disagreement between the labor unions and the government. For example, the lowering of or abolition of import tariffs on specialized Common Market goods has resulted in a decrease in sales of similar domestic products.

Economic woes, unrest plague Portugal

By Gary Hayes

The resignation of pro-Communist General Vaco dos Santos Goncalves September 6 from his position as Portuguese premier marked the end of one more chapter in the bloody and confused history of the Portuguese people's struggle for freedom. Since the revolution which overthrew dictator Oliviera Salazar 17 months ago, the nation has been plagued by unrest and overt violence.

General Goncalves' resignation came amid mounting conservative and moderate opposition to his government. A self-proclaimed Communist sympathizer and close friend of the Portuguese army chief Alvaro Cunhal, Goncalves favored the creation of a Communist state modeled on Eastern European practices. At the time of his resignation, Goncalves was faced with deterioration of support in the MFA (the group of progressive military officers who led the revolution and who have held ultimate power since), the erosion of violence throughout northern and central Portugal, threats of rebellion against the Azores and Madeira Islands and countless rumors of impending coups.

However, his resignation did not end the country's political problems. The Goncalves regime was not really a parliamentary government and was coupled with his appointment as chief of the armed forces general staff. From this position, Goncalves still could exercise considerable influence over the government and the MFA. Reacting against Goncalves' attempt to retain power, the new moderate majority within the MFA called for the blocking of his appointment. Pressure for his dismissal was led by commander of the air force General Jose Morais da Silva and army chief of staff General Carlos Fabio.

In a meeting of the MFA in Tancos, in the conservative northern region of the country, army and air force officer assemblies overwhelmingly voted for Goncalves' ouster. Only the navy, the most radical branch of the military, voted for him. Portuguese President Costa e Silva was supposed to win support for Goncalves' appointment. However, his appeals were unsuccessful and Goncalves was forced to refuse the nomination. In addition, Goncalves and three other radicals were expelled from the most influential body in Portugal, the Revolutionary Council.

With Goncalves out of the picture, Premier-designate Admiral Jose Batista de Azevedo was charged with forming a new cabinet. Azevedo is a leftward-leaning moderate who commands support within the MFA's radical and moderate factions. A former representative to NATO, he received advertisements for continued Portuguese membership in that organization and close ties between Portugal and the West. His association with the radical navy and support of the socialist policies of the MFA could enhance his relationship with the left.

Despite Azevedo's potential as a moderating influence, his appointment did not bring an end to Portugal's difficulties. The Communists, in spite of their recent setbacks, remained strong enough to
Canal treaty challenged

By Laura Power

In 1903, Secretary of State John Hay announced to the United States Senate, when it was debating the ratification of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, "We shall have a Treaty very satisfactory, vastly advantageous to the United States, and we must confess, not so advantageous to Panama." The treaty was promptly ratified. Now, 72 years later, the Senate again is considering a treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama; however, this time the scales will be more balanced in terms of advantages, and Senate ratification will not be as prompt, if it occurs at all.

Even from the beginnings of the Panama Canal treaty, Panama has considered herself to be in a less than desirable position. When the Treaty was signed November 18, 1903, Panama just fifteen days earlier had declared her independence from Colombia. Promptly after the US recognized the Republic of Panama, Secretary Hay signed the Treaty with Philippe Bunau-Varilla, a Frenchman associated with the bankrupt French canal company. Although Bunau-Varilla signed the treaty with Panama's interests in mind, he did so without direct instructions from the new government. When the Panamanian commission sent to participate in negotiations arrived, the agreement already had been completed. Nevertheless, the commission promised ratification of the treaty without ever seeing the actual text. The threat of a Colombian attack and urgent need for American protection were too overwhelming for Panama to reject the treaty at the time.

More recently, Panama has objected to several points in the treaty which Panama says, deny her full independence and restrict her potential to develop. Panama refers mainly to the clauses which give the United States, in "perpetuity," "all the rights, power, and authority within the Zone for which the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory . . ." In response, the treaty was revised in 1936 and in 1955, but only in terms of greater economic benefits for Panama.

The gravity of the issue has been mounting rapidly and was highlighted in 1964 by the bloody, nationalistic riots against American control of the Canal. US interest in the situation is underscored by the fact that the last three Presidents have committed the US to negotiation of a new treaty.

Talks renewed in 1973

In 1973, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker was charged with renewing talks with the Panamanian government concerning approaches to future treaty negotiations. These discussions produced the Statement of Principles in February, 1974, a document which is being used in the current negotiations.

Earlier this year, the US Department of State announced the US and Panama "have agreed in principle that the Treaty of 1903 should be replaced by a modern treaty that rejects the concept of perpetuity and accommodates the sovereignty of Panama with the interests of the United States, on the understanding that US control and defense of the Panama Canal would continue for a period of fixed duration."

Recently, the US has proposed that it relinquish the ownership and operation of the Canal to the Panamanians within 25 years, but retain the defense rights and military presence for an undetermined length of time.

Violently opposing this plan, Panama's dictatorial president Brigadier General Omar Torrijos is demanding that all US military presence be removed within 25 years. "The year 2000," he said, "is a sacred number."

US Senate making waves

The Senate, whose two-thirds vote is required to pass a treaty, is making waves of its own. Led by Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), 37 Senators (enough to defeat ratification) have signed a Senate resolution supporting retention of unchanged US sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The Senate argues for the vital economic and military importance of the Canal for the US and international trade, the obvious right of the US to own, control, and defend the Canal, and the lack of a strong Panamanian defense over the Canal. A few Senators, however, do believe that the US should relinquish the Canal. Senator Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) believes that the Canal "is no longer important to our national security as it seemed in the earlier days of this century" and that it "was never ours in terms of sovereign right."

Resolution of the Panam Canal issue seems to rest upon four factors: a friendly negotiating atmosphere—one free from the current violent threats; a compromise by the US and Panama on sovereignty and defense rights; acceptance by the Panamanians of a new treaty involving some degree of US presence; and, of course, ratification of any new treaty by the Senate. At this point, only one thing seems definite: "The Senate," according to Senator Harry Byrd (Ind.-Va.), "will refuse to ratify any new treaty containing a provision requiring surrender of US sovereignty over the Panama Canal."

Montgomery: "Last sad chapter" still has to be written on Southeast Asia

By Thalia Photos

"My greatest challenge is to be a part of writing the last sad chapter in Southeast Asia," Congressman G.V. Montgomery (D-Miss.) recently told Georgetown students at the Delta Phi Epsilon Fraternity House. First elected to the House in 1966, the distinguished World War II and Korean War veteran was invited to speak by the Delta Phi Epsilon Sorority.

Montgomery was chairman of the House Select Committee on US involvement in Southeast Asia in 1970 and serves as chairman of the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia created two months ago.

On April 29, 1975 when the American Embassy officially was closed, some 50 or 60 Americans, including 10 or 12 journalists, remained in South Vietnam. At present, there are approximately 600 Americans and military personnel who may be imprisoned in North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Last week, Montgomery said, Hanoi announced that the 50 or 60 civilians would be permitted to leave Vietnam within a few weeks.

Next month, the select committee will travel to Thailand and Laos. Approximately 600 Americans were shot down in Laos during the war. Only 300 were recovered. The Laotian government has yet to account for the rest. Montgomery wants Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to testify before the committee concerning the Paris Peace Accords, and that "Kissinger (in reference to those listed as missing in action) washed his hands of it long ago."

Montgomery said neither Congress nor the American people are ready to appropriate reconstruction aid to Southeast Asia. In addition to this aid, the North and South Vietnamese seek US diplomatic recognition and continuously refer to our commitments in the Paris Peace Accords. However, Montgomery asserted that the US is more likely to give diplomatic recognition to Red China before it recognizes North and South Vietnam.

There are approximately 500,000 pounds of unexploded bombs in Vietnam. The Communists may consent to an American team of scientists to diffuse these bombs. Montgomery also predicts that North Vietnam and South Vietnam eventually will merge into perhaps one of the richest nations in the world: three oil companies discovered off-shore petroleum deposits in the area shortly before South Vietnam's fall.
US offers Third World concessions

(Continued from page 2) of, other development issues, the US has done much to insure the stability of the Non-Aligned bloc and has made the Third World's most potent weapon, oil, applicable to all other development issues.

If, as his critics say, Kissinger's Grand Strategy is the detachment of OPEC from the Non-Aligned nations, he is approaching the goal by a rather circuitous route. The Third World countries have been most receptive to the new American attitude, but they betray a sense that "this is too good to be true." Yes," Third World embassy officials say, "this is exactly what we wanted. At last we can sit down and talk about a new deal for the poor countries." No," the same officials say, "we have no idea what brought about the new attitude. No, we don't know how long it will last." They are unwilling to attribute the American change of heart to

Aid must reach poorest

the oil policies of OPEC, even at embassies of OPEC countries. It is almost as though they are afraid the US will take its marbles and go home if it does anything to upset the Americans, now that they finally have agreed to play the game. Kissinger's speech came upon them like the realization of a beautiful dream, but they are afraid to pinch themselves and discover that it was nothing but illusion after all.

Portuguese Unrest

(Continued from page 6) block the formation of a new coalition cabinet. They demanded representation equal to that of the moderate Popular Democrats. The Socialist and Popular Democrats, who polled over 60 per cent of the vote as compared to only 25 per cent for the Communists in the election in April, 1974, strongly objected to this demand. The Communists only backed down when it appeared they would be blamed for blocking a solution to the country's chronic problems.

Azevedo was sworn in with a cabinet of four military and three civilian independents, four Socialists, two Popular Democrats and one Communist to form the sixth provisional government since the revolution.

The government's moderate character was reinforced by the appointment of moderate Major Ernesto Melo Antunes as minister of defense. The 19-member Revolutionary Council also was given a moderate posture. After batting by the MFA, Communist membership was reduced to three.

However, efforts to establish a more moderate representative government failed to stabilize Portugal's domestic situation. While Azevedo's coalition government still was in its infancy, disagreement and disorder again emerged. In a conflict with leftist union members over control of Lisbon's radio and television stations, Azevedo sent troops to occupy the stations. However, the soldiers were joined by union members in opposing the government.

Threat of civil war

The country seemed on the brink of civil war between moderates and radicals. Order was reestablished only when a compromise of sorts was reached between the government and the union members: Azevedo agreed to withdraw his order for a military take-over of the stations in exchange for a pledge by the union members to temper their anti-government broadcasts.

Despite the settlement of this issue many other questions must be dealt with before the stability of the Azevedo government can be assured. Even with aid from the US and Western European countries, which is estimated in the hundreds of millions, the Portuguese economy will continue to sputter. With inflation estimated to be at least 30 per cent this year, a predicted balance of payments deficit of $641 million in 1974 (compared with a $223.6 million surplus in 1973), the pressure of 400,000 Angolan refugees and continued unrest, the MFA is a long way from taking Portugal down a "pluralistic path" to a "socialist society" as proclaimed in their Political Action Plan as recently as June 21, 1975.
Men of few words, these spirits are a crowning touch of the supernatural.

As is characteristic of most Mask and Bauble productions, the show was enriched by imaginative and effective set design, make up, and particularly adept special effects.

The Devil and Daniel Webster is a pertinent-play for a wayward bicentennial audience. The values exuded by Webster are Apple-pie American and the homespun lessons refreshing in their simplicity. It is an entertaining production abundant with the pioneer craft and imagination that delivered us all to this 200th year.

Rod Kucbro

The Washington Theatre Laboratory
Presents
The Lady of Larkspur Lotion
By Eugene O'Neill

26 H Street N.W.
TODAY AND TOMORROW - 3 P.M.

Friday, October 31, 1975

Musical Roots From Aix to Rio

The last six weeks have seen some remarkable releases. Briefly noted among them:

When we think of Tchaikovsky, we tend not to think of him as a great operatic composer. The new recording of Eugene Onegin by the Cobe might make us change our minds. Sir Georg Solti leads the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in a work that is as finely tuned as it is emotionally moving.

The transformation of Stage I into a greasy spoon diner boasting steak and eggs, stale donuts and a myriad of string-out customers floundering under the cynical eye of an out-spoken stranger has prompted the request for an extension of Mask and Bauble's When You Comin' Back, Red Ryder. Popular demand and rave reviews have warranted the continuation of the play for another week-Friday, November 7, at 8 pm and Saturday, November 8 at 7 and 9:30 pm, and nightly so.

Mark Medoff's Obie Award winning play explores the inadequacies and frustrations of small town life in conjunction with the hollow sophistication of the jet set. Angel, the waitress in the diner, refuses to challenge the drab, colorless life she lives. The characters which float in and out of the diner provide the only means of stimulation beyond her narrow scope.

Lyle, the crippled gas station attendant, is satisfied to keep things as they are. He too refuses to challenge the world around him. Stephen, Red Ryder, is the only character who portrays any resistance to the heavy boredom of life. He wants to bolt out of that hole of a town, and go somewhere, anywhere.

Chuck Duncombe (Red Ryder), Kristina Bird (Angel), and Phil Peters (Lyle) take hold of their parts quite well and display a strong sensitivity to the dilemma which surface.

The two city sophisticates are just that, shik, phony and stiff. Debbie Dean as the concert violinist, Clarisse, is a bit too stiff. She strikes on the stage with her nose a little too high in the air. Joe Penulis, as her doting husband, comes off as a weak ninny, comparable to Thurlow Howell, II of Gilligan's Island. Rathererrrrr!

Joe Cable is stunning as the soul searching stranger, Teddy, who swaggers across the set boasting and belittling all around him. His fierce intensity neveriates in cutting speech and cryptic manner resulting in a aura of true brooding. Cable, making his stage debut, acutely captures the power and fierceness of the character Teddy.

Don't Miss should be commended for his fine direction of the fiery Teddy. Along with the cohesiveness and continuity that resides within M. B. Johnson's production, "When You Comin' Back, Red Ryder!" is an integration of stark comedy and frightening drama. In one instance, you may be holding your sides, in another at the edge of your seats. The play provides a vivid insight into the psyche of frustrated, confused people. It is an experience in itself, one I would highly recommend.

A.L

Entertainment

'Ryder' Back For More
**Yearbooks**

**Wednesday 12:00 -5:30**

Yearbook Office

$1.00

Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors with ID

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**The Graduate Student Organization cordially invites all Graduate Students and Faculty to a reception in honor of DONALD G. HERZBERG Dean of the Graduate School on Saturday, November 1 from eight until midnight in Copley Formal Lounge**

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**SAXA**

Friday, Oct. 31

BOOK SALE sponsored by the History Majors Association. Walsh Lobby, 9-5

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION presents a homecoming dance. 10 p.m. New South Faculty Lounge. Admission $1.50

WHEN YOU COMIN’ BACK RED RYDER? Mask and Beuble’s hit at 8 p.m. The hilariously funny THE DEVIL AND DANIEL WEBSTER at midnight. Both at Stage One. Call 333-1789 for reservations.

Saturday, Nov. 1

YE DOMESDAY BOOKE copies of the 1975 yearbook can be picked up at the yearbook office. Nevils Basement on Saturday between 12 and 5:30 p.m. The number of copies available is limited so distribution will be restricted to current sophomores, juniors, and seniors. This year, unlike past years, the Student Activities Commission is requiring that we charge $1 per book. This money will be used to supplement our budget. The charge is also a means of testing campus response towards the yearbook. Please bring your ID with you.

WHEN YOU COMIN’ BACK, RED RYDER? at 7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.; THE DEVIL AND DANIEL WEBSTER at midnight. Stage One, Poulton.

Sunday, Nov. 2

ALL HAYDN CONCERT presented by the Georgetown Symphony, conducted by John Welsh. 3 p.m. in the Hall of Nations. Come and enjoy an afternoo of music.

JAZZ AT THE PUB This week: a homecoming special! The Return of Al Stevens’ Barnstormer’s Jazz Band, featuring Wild Bill Whelan and Fat Cat McKen. Center Pub, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

Monday, Nov. 3

GU PIRG Employment Discrimination Workshop. 7:15 p.m. Room 405 Marvin Center, 21st and H Streets. N.W.

Tuesday, Nov. 4

BLOOD DRIVE 9:15 a.m. - 3 p.m., New South Faculty Lounge

STUDENTS AGAINST IMPERIALISM presents Marcus Raskin, co-director of the Institute on Policy Studies on the development of a national security state. 202 White Gravenor.

Wednesday, Nov. 5

GU PIRG general meeting. 4:30 p.m. in the University Center Conference Room, G-07 Healy.

STUDYING GOT YOU IN A GRIND? Come to Wit’s End Coffeehouse—cookies, tea, and exotic coffees free. Every Wednesday 8:30-11:30 p.m. in the Program Room, the University Center.

THE MILITARY IN BRAZILIAN SOCIETY: Dr. Donald Syvrum “The Brazilian Economic Miracle: An Economist’s View” 8 p.m. 302 Walsh.

SENIORS come to an organizational meeting to plan Senior Week. 7:30 p.m., Harbin Formal Lounge.

Thursday, Nov. 6

GU PIRG Steering Committee meeting, 5:30 p.m. New North Basement.

SPECIAL NOTICES

UPWARD BOUND, a program for economically deprived high school students, is in need of volunteer tutors in English, math, French, Spanish, biology, chemistry, and physics. We would appreciate the help of Georgetown Students who could give 1, 2, 3, or 4 hours each Saturday between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. The program can pay for transportation. Please contact Maxine Daly at 625-4640 or stop by Room 145 Nevils.

WHEN YOU COMIN’ BACK RED RYDER? due to popular demand, Beuble is extending its highly acclaimed production through Friday, Nov. 7 and Saturday, Nov. 8. Call 333-1789 for reservations.

PART TIME JOB The Gramercy Travel Service will again be interviewing students on campus for their part-time Campus Representative position. To sign up for interviews to be held on Friday, Nov. 7, contact Career Planning and Placement prior to that date.

HOMECOMING WEEKEND FOR A COMPLETE LISTING OF THE WEEKENDS’ ACTIVITIES, CHECK THE ADS IN TODAY’S HOYA
GU Med Center Initiates Primary Health Care Plan

Dr. Chickadong characterized the relationship between nurses and doctors as "hierarchical." "Male versus female, differences in income, differences in training all emphasize that the physician is the leader and that the nurse carries out orders. This is mainly a fallacy-nurses have always been more independent than dependent," she said.

The nursing professor attributed the attitudes to "poor relationships in the past," but noted that if relations between nurses and doctors improve, "We can teach them collaboratively to practice giving their patients better care."

She also said the program would be a "cost planned system that would eliminate unnecessary services, unneeded medication and hospitalization.

"Studies have shown that many surgeons prescribe unnecessary surgery and medication; if you recommend a patient to a surgeon, surgery will be indicated," she added.

"The problems in developing primary health care programs." Dr. Chickadong said, "are who are the providers and who do people trust.

The providers in the total health care, program centers are pediatricians, internists and family doctors-not medical specialists," she added. "We envision a team of nurses, physicans, licensed practical nurses and nurse's aides for each patient. It will then be decided who will be the primary provider of patient care."

Gary H. Kuchro

Georgetown will have no Homecoming concert, for the second time in three years, despite the new arrangement the SEC made with Cellar Door Productions.

The Student Entertainment Commission is responsible for the production of a traditional Homecoming concert. In the past four years, Rug Earth, Ike and Tina Turner and the Beach Boys have performed in McDonough Arena. Two years ago, Roy Buchanan was to play, cancelling two days before the date due to illness.

This year, however, the responsibility for booking a concert was entrusted to Cellar Door Productions, who failed to find an act. SEC sources said that the group could have attempted to book a show themselves as has been done in past years, but failed to do so. A high level SEC source said "Brian Mahoney (C'77) deals with Cellar Door and we waited around for them to come through. When they didn't, it was too late to go after our own show."

Mahoney replied by saying "No shows were available that we liked. Cellar Door offered us $1000 and others offered some marginal shows, but we turned them down. What happened last year sticks in the back of our mind."

Last year's concert featuring The Earth lost nearly $7,000 and was the beginning of a string of financial setbacks that forced the SEC deep in debt.

"Basic or primary health care services for the vast bulk of Americans have markedly deteriorated and are in serious disarray," Dr. Robert Huntley of the Medical Center's Department of Community Medicine and International Health said.

Providing such care at reasonable costs is the aim of a new University program to train physician-nurse teams specializing in primary health care, that is, care outside of hospitals. The experimental program is funded by a $437,588 four year grant from the W. H. Kellogg Foundation.

The program is part of three year old pilot project studying primary care at GU Health Plan Centers in Kensington, Md., Reston, Va., and the Northeast section of the District.

Currently, the practicing physicians and nurses are being paired together to make up patient care teams at the Health Plan Centers. At a special meeting in mid-November, the nurses and doctors will define their roles in "primary health care delivery," Dr. Huntley said.

These doctors, nurses and regular faculty then will train third-year nursing students with freshman and sophomore medical students to be assigned as physician-nurse teams in training at the center next fall. Dr. Huntley and Dr. Paul Laitson, chief of Health Care Plan official, will oversee the medical students, and Dr. Grace Chickadong will be in charge of the nursing students.

For more information about Salesian Priests and Brothers, mail this coupon to:
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Flora Lane, West Haverstraw, N.Y. 10993
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You've been there. Now you can help them.

They've got a long way to go in a world that isn't easy. But with someone's help, they'll make it. What they need is a friend. Someone to act as confidant and guide. Perhaps, it could be you as a Salesian Priest or Brother.

The Salesians of St. John Bosco were founded in 1585 to serve youth. Unlike other orders whose apostolate has changed with varying conditions, the Salesians always have been and will be, youth oriented. Today we're helping to prepare youngsters for the world that awaits them tomorrow. Not an easy task, but one which we welcome.

And how do we go about it? By following the precepts of our founder, Don Bosco. To crow out evil with reason, religion and kindness with a method of play, learn and pray. We're trying to build better communities by helping to create better men.

As a Salesian, you are guaranteed the chance to help the young in a wide range of endeavor. . . . as guidance counselors, technical and academic teachers, as coaches, psychologists. . . . in boys clubs, summer camps. . . . as missionaries. And you are given the kind of training you need to achieve your aims.

The Salesian family is a large one (we are the third largest order) but a warm one. A community with an enthusiastic family feeling where not only our talents are shared but our shortcomings, too. If you feel as we do, that service to youth can be an important mission in your life, we welcome your interest.
Kallas Brings SEC Stability

(First in a Series)
by Rod Kuchro

On February 22 of last year, Lou Kallas (SBA'77) was appointed Chairman of the Student Entertainment Commission by newly elected Student Body President Dave Balton. Last week, seven months later, Kallas announced his intention to resign at the completion of this semester. His tenue has been one of transition, characterized by a conservative approach.

Analysis

Ostensibly, Kallas set out to implement the recommendations of the SEC Task Force which had redefined the role which the SEC played in the university. The real challenge facing the new chairman was to restore financial stability to the SEC which had encountered fiscal problems the previous semester in the risky, unpredictable, multi-million dollar entertainment industry. In addition, Kallas was responsible for providing frequent and quality entertainment for Georgetown, as well as dealing with the complications and criticism that inevitably confront the SEC.

Kallas came to power as a result of an upheaval that occurred within the leadership of the commission, in January. Chairman Gregg Werner, who had been appointed in November of 1973, was handed an ultimatum by President Jack Leslie— if he desired to run for Student Body President, he must resign his post on the SEC. He did so, and Commissioner Frank Brickfield was appointed interim Chairman until a new president could be elected to make his own appointment.

During the interim period, the SEC suffered from internal strife, intense outside scrutiny, criticism and problems with their budget. The most formidable conflict was with the Med school deans threatening the use of LA-6 for the SEC's only money making operation, the Feature Film Series.

This is the legacy into which Kallas stepped. He has been both successful and unsuccessful in dealing with these problems.

Heavily influenced by Director of Student Activities Jeff Fogelson, Kallas followed a policy of financial restraint. Last semester, under Kallas' tenure the SEC sponsored one concert, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley and the Coasters, on Sunday March 23. However, the new attitude of responsibility had a negligible difference. The SEC lost $11,000 on the show, the largest loss in SEC history.

The next two shows done that semester were promoted by New Era Follies, who took the financial responsibility. The first was Supertam, a British group on their first American Tour, in Gaston Hall and Bonnie Raitt, Orleans, Buddy Guy and Junior Wells in McDonough Arena. Both were financial successes.

The semester also included the beginning of the interference by the Med school with the SEC's only money making operation, the Feature Film Series. Subject to severe restrictions and two cancellations, the series struggled, but still maintained a positive balance on the SEC ledger. The semester ended with the year's deficit at $35,000. This summer's behind-the-scenes negotiations contributed to the stabilization of the SEC this semester. Commissioner Brian Mahoney spent part of his summer working on an agreement with Cellar Door Productions. The agreement guaranteed Georgetown a certain fee for each concert produced, with physical arrangements being handled by the SEC.

To date, the contract produced one concert. The SEC, however, would like to produce an appearance by Bruce Springsteen, whom Cellar Door Productions

(Continued on page 13)

WHY DO 4,000 STUDENTS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA PRACTICE TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION (TM)

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Students International Meditation Society — Non-profit educational organization.
Blood Drive Tuesday

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will be on Campus next Tuesday from 9:15 am to 3:00 pm to solicit donors for the next phase of the University's blood drive.

Donors must be between the age of 17 and 60 and must weigh at least 110 pounds. The drive will be held in the New South Faculty Lounge.

Arms Control Expert Heads SFS Leaders

Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Fred Ikle will speak at a SFS Dean's Office seminar Nov. 4 at 4:30 p.m.

Dr. Ikle is known for his contributions to strategies for reducing the risk of war including analysis of protection against accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons, and the adequacy of the strategy of nuclear deterrence.

He also developed the "permissive action link," a device which makes it impossible to arm a nuclear weapon without a release signal from a remote authorizing source.

Board Creates Endowment For Financial Aid

The Board of Directors established the Rev. Edward B. Bunn, SJ, Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund at its meetings Oct. 17, as a "recognition of his remarkable qualities and achievements."

All the money donated to the University in Fr. Bunn's memory will be transferred to the special fund, and used for scholarships.

University spokesman announced this week.

Fr. Bunn was President during the period that Reis Science, the Walsh Building, St. Mary's and New South were built. Subsequent to his tenure as President, he filled the special University post of Chancellor.

Fr. Bunn died during the summer of 1972.

College Club Meeting

Monday, November 3rd 8:30 Healy 105

New Members Wanted

Joint House Councils Seek Role Increase

The two-year-old Inter-House Council will organize a paper recycling program, and try to develop contacts with Student Government dorm chairman Peter Plantes (C'78) said this week.

The group consists of one representative of each of the six campus dorms and from Alumni Towers.

Plantes said that the paper recycling program is "slowly being organized so it does not fall through as other ecology programs in the past have failed."

"We hope to set up one that will last for years and not just a semester. The program will center around collecting and then selling the various newspapers, magazines etc. that a student receives."

"The Inter-House Council feels there is a definite problem in the present situation of student government where the Senate and Executive leaders have not been able to work so well together," Plantes said. House Council will strive to establish a body of representatives which can get certain issues which affect resident students solved in a hurry.

Movie Fight, Concert Contract Mark Last 7 Months for SEC

(continued from page 12) has announced will be in Washington on December 5, 6 and 7.

One problem with relying upon an outside production company for concerts. The producer, particularly Jack Boyle of Cellar Door, has only a secondary interest in entertaining Georgetown students. His primary concern is making money for Jack Boyle.

At the semester's outset, the SEC accrued $25,000 in subscription monies. After paying for a loan from the university, bills for office expenses, and losses incurred by the film series, the present SEC balance stands at "approximately $15,000", according to SEC Business Manager Steve Bell.

As matters stand now, the SEC is financially stable. The organization itself is developing and training a staff which had been greatly reduced last semester when Kallas came to power. Yet, one former SEC Commissioner said, "Lou doesn't know how to work with people, he alienated and discouraged those who didn't see things his way.

SEC Commissioner Brian Mahoney expressed a different understanding of Kallas' method of doing his job, emphasizing the progress Lou made with administrators. "Lou was a doer, he would not sit back and organize, Lou worked better with Fogelson and Rueckel than his predecessor did."

He took a high strong, idealistic, ambitious student activity out of the public eye and tried to establish a machine-like business in a corner of Healy Basement. He may have succeeded but many feel he did so by sacrificing imagination and innovation for financial security.

Next week The Next Chairman

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BECKER CPA REVIEW

COURSES BEGIN MAY 26 & NOV. 24

1/3 OF USA
Charles Blockley Rolling; Await Lightning Contest

by Bob Klein

Now well past the halfway point, the intramural football season is rapidly coming down to one or two team races to the playoffs.

Men's Independent continues to dominate the news. In League "A", White Lightning, with a 15-0 thrashing of Arnold's Dog, and Charles Blockey with a 18-13 victory over Sloppy Seconds, are headed for a November 5th showdown. White Lightning tasted defeat for the first time Monday night at the hands of Washington Club Accelerator, 7-2. The Accelerator also sped by Cosmos 6-0, in related "A" action.

In League "B" action, Kinays squeaked by previously unbeaten Nortons by first downs, 8-6, and remain the only unbeaten team in the league. Also, H.M.S. Horn mauled the Mache Maulers 17-0.

Seek and Destroy took the lead in "C" with a 5-2 victory in first downs over Gangrels. Struntz eked out a 3-2 triumph, also in first downs, over the Buzzards. League "D" saw G.U. Slimes slide over the Dripping Moles 7-0. Rosalita consolidated its lead with a 12-8 thumping of Cheesekeeters.

In Dorm Division action, 1st New North took the lead in "A" with a 3-2 victory in first downs over 3rd Ryan-McGuire. Also in "A", 1st Darnall beat 3rd Loyola 14-6, and 2nd New North won by forfeit over 2nd Darnall.

In "B", 2nd Loyola took the League lead with an 18-6 massacre of 2nd Harbin. 3rd New North slaughtered 2nd Ryan 26-0, while 4th New South wiped out 4th Loyola 21-0.

Amazing Vegematic emerged as the sole survivor of the Early Bird Basketball Tournament on Wednesday. In the final, Vegematic struggled to a 32-29 triumph over Macaroni and Cheese in a rugged contest. Losing guard Eddie Ryan to a broken arm finally took its toll on the former Ryan-Maguire squad. Vegematic, with their full court press, managed to force numerous turnovers and produce a victory.

In the Punt, Pass, and Kick contests held last Friday, the Dorm winner was Vince Burns with a score of 632.5. Joe Shea took Men's Independent with a total of 690, while Carol van Cleef took Women's Independent with a 357 total. High honors for the day was received by Kit Stelkas of the Grad Faculty division with a 734.5 total.

Homecoming

Fordham vs Georgetown

Saturday, Nov. 1
1:30 pm
Kehoe Field

Welcome Back Alumni
Burgers & Brew on Tap

Jack Needs A Home

The fixture of Georgetown athletic events, Jack the Bulldog, needs a new owner. The Hilltop mascot for five and one-half years, Jack is being evicted by his owner's landlady. Always remembered as the companion of Dave Burgess, his owner, Jack is gentle, playful, good with children, and is in good health. A purebred eight-year-old, Jack is caught up with his shots and is free to a good home. Anyone seeking to give Jack a new home should call Burgess at extension 4021 or at home at 667-3827. Only Hoyas need apply.

M.B.A. RECRUITMENT
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

The School of Management of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, will be interviewing interested applicants for the Graduate Program on 11/11/75, 9 a.m. - 11:30 p.m.. The programs include the M.B.A., M.S. in Accounting, joint program with Law, M.P.A. in Media Administration and the Ph.D. Program. For further information, inquire at the Dean's Office, School of Business Administration, 1st Nevils.
The Coaches Union

Sport clipping: Collegiate basketball coaches propose stronger association, perhaps unionism, at recent Chicago meetings.

The coaches don't want a union for better pay or shorter hours. The head mentors of the various major college teams want to be given the materials necessary to build a winner. Sounds simple and reasonable, right? Read on, folks.

The purpose of sports, college administrators feel, is to provide prestige by winning. The coaches want nothing more than to win, but the administrators are cutting down on recruiting funds, the life blood of continuing athletic success, making the hoop heads very insecure. The security issue is the key to the coaches union wants. As John Thompson, Georgetown Basketball Coach says, "As long as coaches are hired to win, you must deal with them in this way; give them the tools to produce a winner. You can't tell a man not to spend on recruits and then say he must win."

The first of its kind, the coaches meeting was in response to the drastic actions taken by the NCAA at their last meeting, just a few short months ago. At that meeting the nation’s athletic directors voted to limit traveling squads to ten players and to eliminate the $15 a student-athlete receives every month for expenses. Commenting on the cuts, Washington State Head Basketball Coach George Ravelling says, 'The administrators are unwise in their logic. Their veto was overruled. Cost cutting wasn't even a proposal."

The $15 rule, an anachronism first instituted in 1947, was accompanied by a provision that a student on a basketball grant-in-aid can not work during the season. We wonder what person, mentally competent, could vote for such a ridiculous rule. How is a student with a young family to support them if he can't work after practice? Coach Thompson叫 the rule "primitive, what's a guy to do, steal?"

The other sore spot among the coaches is the so-called "10 Rule," which limits the traveling squad for all basketball teams to ten players and the host school to thirteen. The NCAA reasoning behind the rule was to cut costs, but it has effectively increased the home court advantage. At the NCAA meeting, Georgetown Athletic Director Frank Rienzo led opposition to the Ten Rule. His actions caused a recount, but the rule passed by four votes. Coach Ravelling has proposed that, like football, any team that plays two back-to-back away games be allowed a full road squad, and he agrees. It will cut travel expenses, while nullifying the home advantage to some degree.

The NCAA cannot just cut and cut athletic funds and should not have the power to decide how many players a school can carry. As Thompson said, "If I've got the money and the need for players, I should be able to have them."

The unionization of the coaches, which many feel is inevitable, will be a good thing for college basketball. It will provide a unified voice for the coaches to express changes they feel are necessary in their sport. Unionization will give the coaches something the NCAA has never been able to achieve for itself—unity.

Sport clipping: Basketball Coach John Thompson may be named Assistant Coach of the United States Olympic Basketball Team. Thompson is one of five candidates for the assistant coach's spot. The Georgetown coach's competition reads like a Who's Who in College Hoop, including Bobby Knight and Don Nelson. Thompson's selection is even more important, with a gold medal at stake. The unionization of the coaches, which many feel is inevitable, will be a good thing for college basketball. It will provide a unified voice for the coaches to express changes they feel are necessary in their sport. Unionization will give the coaches something the NCAA has never been able to achieve for itself—unity.

Cross Country Team Ranks Before IC4A's

by Mark Quinn

The Georgetown Cross Country team will enjoy a temporary respite from competition in the next few weeks as it awaits the IC4A Championship. Scheduled for November 15, the meet is not run again until the IC4A's," Coach Joe Lang said, explaining that "our guys are in pretty good shape right now."

with victories in their last two games, the soccer team can give coach Bill Smith a .500 season. As the whistle was blown to begin the second half, it seemed that the game would follow along its see-saw path with no team obtaining and sustaining the upper hand. But just minutes later, Georgetown was provided with a golden opportunity to use a newly practiced play. On an indirect kick, forward Frank O'Hara sailed the ball into the netting of the goal from 30 yards out to notch the score at its final 1-0. Dave Andril, whom Coach Smith singled out as playing an excellent showing of Penn State. Their strong performance in this race combined with a poor day for the Hoyas to produce the loss. As for William and Mary's victory, Lang explained their win by saying that "we were looking at Penn State and William and Mary kind of sneak up on us."}

Booers Shut Out St. Mary's After Stopping Wildcats

by Mike Perlmutter

Winning seems to be the "in" thing right now. Wednesday, the fans at St. Mary's were treated to a tremendous defensive battle between what soccer coach Bill Smith called "two evenly matched, evenly skilled teams." The entire first 45 minutes ticked off with neither team able to tally, as defense reigned dominant. During that first period, Georgetown goalie Chris Fryane saved several should-be, would-be goals.

As the whistle was blown to begin the second half, it seemed that the game is sure to be going along its see-saw path with no team obtaining and sustaining the upper hand. But just minutes later, Georgetown was provided with a golden opportunity to use a newly practiced play. On an indirect kick, forward Frank O'Hara sailed the ball into the netting of the goal from 30 yards out to notch the score at its final 1-0. Dave Andril, whom Coach Smith singled out as playing an extremely good game, received credit for the assist on the day's only score.

The defense played another excellent game, but the win was attributed to a finer, well-balanced attack on the part of both the offense and the defense. Chippa Smith, from the front line and deserving note was Chris Donovan, 'while the defensive strength shines heavily on Emi Prez-Segnini, who was trained in soccer in Venezuela. As is their habit, the team was outshot 21 to 2, but Coach Smith stresses that this is because "we take more conservative shots."

In last Saturday's mud-match at home against Villanova, the Wildcats jumped up first with a goal 25 minutes into the first period. But as far as Villanova was concerned, "that was all she wrote."

Seven minutes later, halfback Dave Andril knotted the score at 1-1 on a penalty kick. Georgetown's C.T. Fisher put the capper in just seven minutes later as he blasted a shot from six yards out past the helpless Villanova goalkeeper. Although Georgetown had again been outshot 25 to 16, the final read Hoyas-2, Wildcats-1.

The Hoyas, who by winning 3 of their last 4 games have closed with 4-1-2 record, are looking forward to the last two "all tough games," beginning with St. Peter's in New Jersey this Saturday.

Sports Menu

CREW: Saturday Alumni Race, 11:15 a.m.
Fall Regatta, 10:30 a.m.
FOOTBALL: Saturday Fordham 1:30 p.m. (Homecoming)
Ricciardi Saturday Villanova, 10:00 a.m.; B, A, and C Sides
SOCCER: Saturday, at St. Peter's 11:00 a.m.
Wednesday at Johns Hopkins, 3:00 p.m.
VOLLEYBALL: Today, Eastern Mennonite and George Washington, 7:30 p.m.
Tuesday, at Virginia Commonwealth, 7:30 p.m.
Hoya Gridders Host Rams After Gouging Gallaudet

by Lou DeMille

Coming off a rather unimpressive triumph over Gallaudet, the Georgetown football team will be sky high for their Homecoming clash with arch-rival Fordham University on Saturday. The Hoyas will lay their four game unbeaten string on the line against the much-improved Rams at Kehoe Field in their "first real game of the season," according to Georgetown coach Scotty Glacken.

Last season Georgetown traveled to Boston for Fordham's Homecoming affair, and the Hoyas embarrassed Fordham 26-6 in front of 16,000 partisans. This year Coach Dave Rice's squad, with 37 scholarship players, sixteen of them full scholarship, hope to return the favor on the Hilltop, and improve their 3-2-1 season.

The Rams, who reinstituted their football program on the same day as Georgetown eleven years ago operate from a wishbone offense comparable to the Hoyas. Fordham's potent offense revolves around all-purpose back Dennis DeMee. DeMee, the workhorse of the squad, has rushed 86 times this season for 367 yards, and he will be Georgetown's main concern Saturday.

Pierre Davis, who is excellent at getting the tough yards when they are needed, was Fordham's only running threat. His running style is best compared to a strongly built fullback. Davis, a senior backfielder, is a very good ball carrier. He also ranks as Fordham's best pass receiver.

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Rams task: Fordham will be pitted against the team's defense must dominate the first half. At half time they hope to return to the lockerroom with only a 14-6 lead against a team that was vastly overmatched in talent. After a halftime speech to Glacken, the gridders were told that only four touchdowns on their first possession of the second half. Both were scored on runs by Danny Lopez, 14 and 6 yard. The only doubt about the outcome was that the final score Glacken inserted the reserves, left the bench, and Sitz, for the entire fourth quarter.

The Women's Crew Team will row against George Washington and Eastern Mennonites in November.

The squad now prepares for their trip to Philadelphia, November 22, where they will participate in the Frostbite Regatta at the Schuylkill River. Unlike the Head of the Charles, this race runs only 1300 meters, and should test the speed of the highly touted four over a considerably shorter course. Before heading to Philadelphia for the Frostbite, the crew team will celebrate Homecoming tomorrow in their own traditional fashion. During the morning, class-day races will be held, in which the sophomores, juniors and seniors will compete against each other for the honor of their crew and for the championship of the school. In the afternoon, the team will row against the alumni and coaches.

Also tomorrow, the Georgetown Women's Crew Team, will initiate their first season by opening their schedule against the Frostbite Regatta. The girls will row a team of five boats, Coach Martin Loredu's squad will race two of the four boats tomorrow, and will continue their season by likewise sending two boats to the Frostbite Regatta. The girls will row Nov. 8 against GW and Washington College, allowing all five boats to compete at least once during the fall season.

Volleyballers Defeat Mason As Squad Records 13th Win

by Chris Graham

The Georgetown University Volleyball team moved two steps closer to a Northeastern Regional Championship berth by defeating George Mason, 3-2, and Eastern Mennonites, 3-0, last week. The Metropolitan Area Invitational Tournament last week the Hoyettes won. All three of the matches were played in The Kutztown State of Pennsylvania College and Lehman College of New York City en route to the finals.

The set game saw the Hoyettes move ahead to a 2-1 lead against a strong Mason squad. Senior co-captain Maura Waters had two solid shots on the evening while Carol Young beautifully served twice for the Hoyettes to tie the match. The Hoyettes then went on to win the final set for a 3-2 victory.

The Hoyas' task: Vacate turnovers, defensive must dominate.

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