Rosotti Chairs Board To Look For Successor

Dayton P. Morgan, University vice president for business, has resigned from his position. His resignation will become effective March 30, 1970.

The announcement was made by the Rev. Robert J. Henle, S.J., University President, Fr. Henle stated that he had accepted Morgan's resignation "with deep regret."

Fr. Henle has appointed Charles Rosotti, a member of the University Board of Directors, to chair a small search committee.

According to the University President, the committee will start work immediately, and "will submit a list of several candidates to me at which time I will undertake a broad consultation with several members of the University community before making the appointment."

Morgan assumed the duties of business vice president in the fall of the 1968-69 academic year. Under his direction the University instituted the current board plan and brought Saga Foods to the campus. He also brought back to campus Macke Veiling Machine because students had complained about such a service and made serious attempts to improve the data processing services of the University.

With his resignation, Morgan became the fourth high level administrator to leave or to be displaced since 1969.

Dr. Philip A. Trigge, formerly vice president for student development, accepted a teaching position at Ohio State University Jan. 1. Charles A. Harrison left his position as dean of students in mid-January. Early in the first session the Rev. T. Byron Collins, S.J. took leave of the position of vice president for physical plant to become University liaison to the federal government.

Morgan has refused to comment on his resignation.

Undergraduate Elections Tomorrow

The political future of six presidential tickets and countless senatorial candidates will be laid on the line tomorrow when students take part in the second annual student government elections.

The presidential candidates and their running mates are: Greg Aprile (Coll. '72) and Allan Wade (Coll. '72); Peier Barry Chowne (Coll. '71) and Robert Eugene Nicholsen (Coll. '71); Matt Crosson (Coll. '71) and Nick Miley (Coll. '72); Rick Gillilan (Coll. '71) and Joe Avred (SFS '72); Mike Thornton (Coll. '71) and Joe George (SFS '72); Bob Troy (Coll. '71) and Bill Barrow (Coll. '71).

See Special Election Supplement

Polls will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. However, earlyballoting will be permitted today between noon and midnight in the Election Committee office on first Copley. Balloting places will be divided tomorrow according to school. College students will vote on Copley steps, Nursing students in Darnall Hall, SLL, SFS, and SBA students in the Hall of Nations.

Several senatorial candidates are running unopposed, including those in the SLL and Nursing junior classes, and the College, SLL, and Nursing sophomore and freshman classes.

Since the actual campaign began last week there have been two withdrawals from the presidential race. Both Mike Utton (SBA '72), running with Dan Gloia (Coll. '72), and Ken Mehegan (Coll. '71), whose running mate was Jerome Calvofield (SFS '72), have withdrawn their names from consideration.

Five senators will be elected at large from each class, and one senator will be chosen from each school within a class. Thus the Student Senate will have 30 members until freshman elections next fall.

Election results will be certified by the Election Committee, chaired by Joe Collins (Coll. '70) and Ed Powlie (Coll. '70). Friday night. However, the final results will not be official until they have been approved by the present Student Senate.

Snyder To Fill Decanal Post On March 1st

The Rev. Robert J. Henle, S.J., University President, has announced the appointment of Eugene K. Snyder to the position of dean of the School of Business Administration. The appointment becomes effective March 1 of the current academic year.

Snyder has served as acting dean of the Business School since the resignation of Dr. Harry P. Gunther in January of 1969.

Snyder has been granted a three year term subject to mutual review with Fr. Henle at the end of the first two years.

The appointment of Snyder concludes a seven month search conducted by a nine-man committee consisting of seven faculty members and two students. All the search committee members are associated with the School of Business Administration.

Snyder has achieved the rank of associate professor and is a member of the Business School faculty. He presently teaches one course required for majors in the department of business administration, "The Principles of Business Law."

Before becoming a full time member of the Georgetown faculty, Snyder was a practicing attorney, specializing in the field of corporate law.

Snyder received his A.B. degree from Wayne State University, and his J.D. from the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. In addition, Dean Snyder has earned a certified Public Accountant license.

Law Center Regent Lucey Victim Of Leukemia At 78

The Rev. Francis E. Lucey, S.J., regent of the Georgetown University Law Center for three decades died Friday evening, Feb. 13. The widely known and highly respected lawyer and educator was 78.

An innovator in law education, Fr. Lucey became regent in 1931, and served until 1961, when he was named regent emeritus. Arriving at Georgetown in 1928 to teach philosophy, religion, and the history of social thought, he continued teaching until his final illness last month. Leukemia overtook him, and he passed away quietly at Georgetown Hospital.

Commenting on his death, the Rev. Robert J. Henle, S.J., University President, stated, "Fr. Francis Lucey has gone to his God. But he will remain forever as a part of Georgetown. In the long years he gave to this University since 1928, Fr. Lucey brought the law school to high excellence, gave leadership to the social reformation, developed the philosophy of law—v. 1. Danziger Chapel in the George-town Quadrangle.

After a three-year term at Loyola College in Baltimore, Fr. Lucey came to Georgetown, where he was to receive his Ph.D. and LL.D. He taught philosophy and theology in the College of Arts and Sciences and the history of social thought in the Graduate School. He became professor of jurisprudence in 1928, continuing his duties in the College and Graduate School until 1943.

As Law Center regent, Fr. Lucey pushed for higher entrance standards in the 1950's. Georgetown was one of the first law schools to require a college degree for entrance.

In 1959 Fr. Lucey celebrated his 50th anniversary in the Society of Jesus. Some 700 alumni and three Supreme Court justices attended a testimonial in his honor.
An Abortion (Part I)

The varied and sundry publications received in 'The HOYA' from other schools are, quite frankly, a bore. Many are fine examples of journalistic art, to be sure—but for one notable, a highly interesting and important one. What university, something indiscreetly delicious is lost in the translation. One simply cannot lick one's chops over a student power play or a faculty internecine war at say, Peabody Jr. Technologically, 'The HOYA' does not maintain the same. On second thought, this pastime has become increasingly difficult even at Georgetown, where cops used to be so toothsome before the Student Development Office showed them into the framework of a loving community. But that is another subject, reserved for another attempt at a column.

A fairly recent article in an exchange paper was all too intelligible, however. Appearing in The Bell, published at Virginia's Mary Washington College, it was sandwiched between a feature on a psychology professor presenting the Women's Liberation Movement and an article in which a coed reveals that education at the University of Virginia is, in her description, "irrelevant." Entitled "Student Discusses Abortion," it took the form of an interview. What the student said was an abortion, too.

The article was intelligible only because that student, a girl who had submitted to an abortion, is all too familiar. She was a sympathetic case because it is such. She is written about almost every day and spoken of nearly every minute. More often than not, she does the talking when she is present. In short, she is part of a generation's bevy of stock characters—the poor little fool.

Her story followed suit. Upon discovering that she was pregnant by her boyfriend, she betook herself to a psychiatrist. For which she was charged a mazinger 50 dollars, she received a letter stating that her continued pregnancy would do her mind no little harm. Obtaining a service from a second abortion doctor, in full compliance with the law, she presented both to a sympathetic gynecologist. The operation took place about two weeks after she had obtained the first abortion. It was as easy as that.

Her thoughts about the whole affair were altogether expected. She stated in no uncertain terms, "... I had no misgivings about it—no emotional damage and no physical damage either. As a matter of fact, if you get pregnant, you realize what a crime it is that abortions aren't legal everywhere... you want to go out and fight, you want to tell everybody in the world, go on TV—everything." In her great generational student, the obvious body of a woman and the equally as obvious mind of a child has twisted situation ethics into an ethics of the absurd. As only a woman can, she has made her feelings (or vagaries, or whims) the measure of all things. As a child can and will, she has taken the easy way out, referring the narrow confines of her ego to something more difficult yet infinitely more valuable.

In one rather interesting passage, she recalls, "... when I was in the waiting room and I was just coming to, I cried; I don't know why I cried, I think it was a reaction to everything... So there was a woman next to me on a cot, and she had just had an abortion too and I remember her saying that her husband didn't know anything about it. And I remember saying, 'Well, I don't have a husband,' and she said, 'God bless you.' It was really a moving experience." No doubt because this was such a "moving experience" (where we have heard that phrase before?) she expects all the world to believe that the situation was just oozing with goodness.

We should always look for the silver lining, then, your sense of humor—it sounds impossible, but it really helped. We should always look for the silver lining, then, even if it happens to be inside a uterus.
Black Student Alliance Voice

Library Adds Black Literature

by Cheryl Marie Long

Efforts at Georgetown to foster serious academic awareness of Black America are already netting tangible results in the Library. Riggs Library is contributing to this many-sided movement by building up its collection of books and publications on the history, literature and culture of Afro-Americans.

In terms of initiative, much credit goes to Mr. Joseph Jeffs, the librarian of Georgetown University. Basic acquisitions of these materials began seven or eight years ago and picked up speed in the last three years especially.

Mr. Jeffs' personal interest in Negro history and his lecturing on that subject prompted the development of Georgetown's collection. In preparing his own work, Jeffs combed numerous bibliographies and catalogs to find books on a variety of subjects. In addition, the library staff is more and more on the lookout for important material to be ordered.

This year, Jeffs solicited the recommendations of the Black Student Alliance. Two representatives from the Division of Social Relations (Miss Connie Miles and this writer) are working with the librarian and have already submitted a first list of suggestions.

The purpose of the collection is two-fold. First, in relation to the new courses dealing with Afro-American culture, the students and professor must have reasonable support from the university library. Second, and most importantly, Georgetown, as a school attempting to bring itself up to date, must, in Jeffs' words, "build up a core collection."

What is the extent of the materials at this point? According to the librarian, Georgetown does have books "of interest to Blacks and helpful to whites." Basic titles range from anthologies of poetry and short stories to biographies of well-known American Blacks, history volumes, and recent non-fiction such as The Autobiography of Malcolm X. There are even a number of recordings such as a selection of speeches by Malcolm X. In addition, there is a small group of publications, e.g. Phylon, a widely respected Black scholarly journal. In any case, the staff tries to anticipate the needs of the faculty while working on its own. The reference room, incidentally, has several bibliographies on the shelf.

Concerning the ultimate scope of our acquisitions in this field, there will be adherence to a general plan set by library officials of the Consortium of Universities. Under this agreement, each white university will devise its own way of securing fundamental works in several areas of study. Owing to its extensive resources, especially in history, Howard University's library will be the central place for in-depth research—for the benefit of all area faculty and students.

In the future, there will be continuing additions to Riggs Library, as well as a book and graphics display of what we have.

Many of today's college students find it necessary to resort to personal reading to get a decent education. Georgetown people who are interested in learning more about the Blacks in America will also be able to take to "the stacks."

SFS Committee Delays 50-50 ExCo Resolution

by Don Walsh

The "50-50 ExCo" resolution, designed to equalize student and faculty membership on executive committees, was tabled until next Tuesday morning for further discussion at the regular meeting of the SFS ExCo.

The meeting was attended by some 200 students, many of whom were members of an ad hoc committee which introduced the resolution and had been conducting a three-week publicity campaign seeking acceptance of their proposal.

Student reaction to the committee's decision was mixed, yet mostly unfavorable. "You'd have to say we're disillusioned," said Roger Cochetti (SFS '72), a member of the SFS academic committee and one of the organizers of the ExCo movement. However, we expected it, especially after the Mann letter," he added.

The letter from Jesse Mann, dean of the SFS, was posted prior to the meeting and called for "prolonged and careful" study of the proposal, stating that it was "highly unlikely" that any final vote would be taken Tuesday.

However, the meeting opened with a proposal by SFS Academic Representative Rob Liberatore (SFS '72) for a subcommittee to rewrite the constitution for the Executive Committee, providing for an equal number of students and faculty on the new ExCo.

Jim Trudel (SFS '72) opened the discussion giving the opinion of the "50-50" movement. Calling for an immediate reconsideration of the ExCo, he stressed the importance of the "partners in learning" concept.

Following a lengthy discussion, Dean Mann, reminding the audience of the importance of the matter at hand, asked for more time to study the proposal, saying "I am aware that the student proposal are of the highest importance. If we fail to act at once, this is not to be taken as a feeling of ill will on our part, since we cannot mechanically pass such a proposal without several hours of further discussion."

The meeting of the SFS ExCo had been the focus of the "50-50" movement's drive for the past three weeks. Intensive preparations, including the distribution of thousands of flyers and leaflets, corridor discussions, and education sessions were all parts of the process through which the movement sought to publicize its proposal. A petition, circulated among the undergraduate students, gained over 2000 signatures of support.

However, Cochetti mentioned, there is now a division of opinion in the group over the Mann letter (Continued on Page 12)
Editorials

A Limited Partnership
On the Executive Committees

If one can successfully wade through the reams of "50/50 ExCo" flyers which have bombarded dormitory walls and floors for several weeks, and if one can successfully penetrate the large number of emotion-filled, precedent-laden non-sequitura with which those flyers abound, then one will discover that the basic question boils down to this: Are students deserving and capable of having an equal say on the Executive Committees of our various schools?

Working Partnership
The Ad Hoc Committee for 50/50 ExCo has made some very valid points. They told us, and quite rightly, that education consists of a working partnership between students and faculty members, that "cooperation is better than polarization," and that it is essential to have a questioning attitude of the conservative faculty member will agree with the undersigned, believe that education is a cooperative venture of students and faculty. Some of the 50/50 ExCo supporters hold that it is only fair that student membership is equal to the faculty membership because students have such a vital interest in the educational process which is shaped by the Executive Committees. They hold that since the student is paying for his stay at George-town, he should have an equal voice in the formation of the academic portion of that stay. We believe this reasoning to be quite illogical since it implies that the consumers (the students) should tell the producers (the faculty) how to produce their product (a meaningful education) simply because they are paying for it. If this reasoning were adopted in any real consumer market, we can well imagine how high the standard of quality would be among that market's goods.

In conclusion, the Ad Hoc Committee charges that the present structure of committees has made it painfully clear that the powers-that-be among the students, faculty and Administrators often have difficulty acting impartially in the immediate interest of the common good. Whether there has been too little communication or too much, it is becoming obvious that the present structure has some serious weaknesses. Perhaps the solution to these problems would be the formation of a University-wide body, with representatives from each of the community's three main sectors, like those formed recently at the University of Notre Dame and Cornell University.

On Other Campuses

(The following article was run early last semester. The present discussion of a "University Senate" prompts us to offer these thoughts for your consideration once more.)

The recent disputes over the judicial code and ROTC committees have made it painfully clear that the powers-that-be among the students, faculty and Administrators often have difficulty acting impartially in the immediate interests of the common good. Whether there has been too little communication or too much, it is becoming obvious that the present structure has some serious weaknesses.

The new body will not have legislative, judicial or executive powers, but will refer to already-existing groups ideas it resolves by consensus.

The Forum will include the chairmen of the board of trustees, the president of the University, the chairman of the Faculty Senate, the national president of the alumni, the president of the student body and three elected members of each of the community's three main sectors, like those formed recently at the University of Notre Dame and Cornell University.

Among the topics which Fr. Hesburgh thinks appropriate for discussion by the Forum are "the aims and objectives of the University; its internal priorities of interest, its stance vis-a-vis the total society in which it lives, and the problems of that society; its life style; the internal and external problems it faces to survive."

At Cornell a commission considering new administrative structures which might help solve the University's problems has recommended the formation of a "council, senate, board or committee, representative of the entire University community." Their study was a result of the revelation, brought on by last April's disturbances on the Ithaca, N.Y., campus, that a "profound lack of communications" existed between various groups at the University.

The communications problems which exist at these two schools exist at Georgetown as well. One wonders if their solution is not a good one. Why not establish here a University-wide council which would encompass the good points of the Notre Dame and Cornell proposals and eliminate the bad points?

The new body would be one which is as devoid of legislative power as the Notre Dame body, but which lacks the political ties of the Forum. We would suggest a body of three students, three faculty members and three administrators. The first two could be elected directly by their constituencies and would be free of any ties with either the Student or University Senate.

Such an apolitical, broadly-based council might go far toward solving problems which student senators and University Senate-appointed faculty members cannot resolve.

On the Executive Committees

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Letters to the Editor...

To the Editor:

Dec. 12 saw another performance by Georgetown’s local branch of the SDS, this time styling itself as the Radical Student Caucus. Once again they were provoking the presence of Georgetown’s Reserve Officer Training Corps. There is nothing wrong with cadet training per se, but it is not the place for confrontations.

To the Editor:

Mr. Edwards, according to him, I know what is right to use anti-Nazi flag and doused with a Tet offensive in Feb. 1968, the National Liberation Front in Vietnam claimed publicly that they had been assured by their leaders that all strata of people in the cities, provincial and district capitals, rose up vigorously and everywhere. Viet Cong officers who surprised them by an egg, wrapped in newspaper. Thus, the appeals of the people upon whom mediocrity is imposed, in a morass of irrationality, does not free him from explaining what the perhaps embarrassing position of their policies of the North Vietnamese government, that of North Vietnam, which tolerates no dissent and even tries to prevent citizens from leaving the country if they find life there intolerable. Would you care to tell us why punishment against North Vietnam decreed last March for those who conducted propaganda activities against the policies of the North Vietnamese government? In view of your well-known admiration for Ho Chi Minh, would you suggest that the U.S. follow his example in decreasing the death penalty for those who aid and abet the enemy? 3. During the Tet offensive in Feb. 1968, the National Liberation Front in Vietnam claimed publicly that they had been assured by their leaders that...
The frustrated Flushing housewife, Allegra, is played by Laura Bigman. Although it must be admitted that she is most lovely and graceful, she too is bogged down by a lack-hunter role which is impossible to work with.

Beryl, the schizophrenic-sadist, is none other than Barbara Mar­ daglio. Anyone who has had the pleasure of seeing Barbara in past M&R productions cannot doubt her talent and ability. In this play, she does have a few good lines and some imaginative sight-gags which she masterfully employs, but her transitions between sides of the character's personality are so weak that they lose much credibil­ ity.

The high point of the play is, beyond doubt, Ceci, professionally portrayed by Steve Schure. His characterization of a raging, leather-breeched, sado-masochist is sublime­ly perfect. Schure is so totally convincing that the rest of the cast seems very pale in compar­ison. His part is, sadly, the shortest in the play—too brief to redeem the overall effect.

The action centers around the not entirely accidental meeting of five rather unstable characters, each conservative within his own discipline of activity, each with his own unique madness. The play­wright sees this to be an occa­sion for satire in the confronta­tion of their desires in various unfamiliar contexts. He, however, makes the mistaken assumption that his au­dience will be so overcome with the asset-garde nature of the subject that even the poorest and tasteless of humor will suffice.

And what could be more mono­garde than the ten-minute solilo­quy of a homosexual on the merits of Fruit of the Leo­n versus Jockey, the confession of a bored housewife turned to prostitution by her husband's intellectual ex­aminations of sex, and, of course, the pure-as-Ivory young writer just seeking a little excite­ment and experience. Characters are merely cardboard cliches, every bit as empty as they sound. The two remaining characters in the production are an exception to the rule of mediocrity which Mr. McNally has seen fit to set for himself. There is a freshness and wit to the artistically couple, Beryl and Cecil, which is unique in the production. The latter has an enough life into what is essential­ly an espoused work to vital­ize it.

Noon comes off as a good deal less than legitimate satire. Cliche upon cliche to leave the audi­ence laughless, unentertained, and even bored. The moral of the work is supposed to be, "You can't live with it, and you can't live without it." However, in the case of Noon, one may easily live without it and should make every attempt to avoid it.

Joha K. Kelly
Larry Saladin

The Cherry Orchard, written by Anton Chekhov, is being played at the Arena Stage this weekend. In a time when effete snobbery seems to be the cultural ideal, Anton Chekhov's masterpiece, The Cherry Orchard, speaks with the magnitude of an evening bell announcing the fall of the Bastille. Where men of power fail to see themselves as human beings and fail to recognize the meaning and responsibility of their actions, Chekhov smoothly moves in and with the craft only an artist can supply. Things have the self-de­nuded.

Written in 1904, The Cherry Orchard, Chekhov's last play, met with stiff failure and indignant. Obviously, the clarity of the playwright's insight was too great and like many great artists his proph­ecy too accurate for the average mind. Within two decades the bittering intellectualism was to finally wither beyond the healing power of spring.

What this production, under the direction of Alfred Ryder, shows is the variety of human self-delusion. As the aristocratic estate falls into the hands of a former serf son, we see­—still dreaming—the new poor mis­fits. Ravishing, spending money lavishly, her brother living and breathing billiards as before in the days of elegance, and the peren­nial student still believing himself beyond the concern of love.

Fiers, the aged and loyal ser­vant, ends the play by lying down ready to die, and dreaming of days when servs knew their place. And as the chopping continues and the future springs of cherry blossoms are destroyed, the delu­sions of aristocracy fall—leaving room for weeds.

It would be indiscreet to single out certain actors for the excel­lence of their performance. They all portray the personality and uniqueness of their character with insight and tenderness. As usual, the technical achievements at the Arena Stage, cast, and crew, are tasteful and enlightening without interfering with the drama.

Dancing couples around the per­imeter of the stage during Act III carefully illustrate the fabric of the society Chekhov has woven. Without having to expose the fail­ings of the characters through ob­vious mockery, Ryder successfully allows the playwright's words to absorb the self-delusion of this dying society, as the author no doubt intended.

If the political, social or histor­i­cal relevance of this production of The Cherry Orchard chokes you, there remains, dear as the desert sky, the axial concern of the struggle for honesty, identity and permanence.
Sure Hope You Like It

by Pat Quinn

No one did much demonstrating against the Vietnam war last weekend. Feb. 14 and 15 was not exactly a propitious time, but the Moratorium committee had in mind last fall when the grand plan was to hold escalating demonstrations every month against America's eight-year, eight-week, and six-day Asian adventure. Next month was the occasion of 47,861 American deaths and 250,000 casualties.

But the Moratorium leaders underestimated Nixon and his “resistance till victory” philosophy. And they underestimated the President’s banality on Vietnam, which is taken for profanity and taken seriously, has blown out almost all the anti-war protest that last year was possible.

The President’s banality on Vietnam, which is taken for profanity and taken seriously, has blown out almost all the anti-war protest that last year was possible.

Surprisingly, busing these dead soldiers does not phase the grave diggers of Arlington National Cemetery. As one man called Cadillac put it, “When I first came out here, I was uneasy and these things affected me. But you can’t let it get to you. Once you’re dead, you’re dead, and you can’t do anything about it. When I walk by a new grave now, I don’t have any feelings. I can’t; I don’t know that man. If he was a friend of mine, I would feel something. Cadillac’s back to “business,” he says, but he will still handle the grief, however. The gravedigger observed, “Yeah, some people come to visit the graves a lot, although many more white people come than colored folks. I don’t know why that is except I think black people believe that when you put a person in the ground, forget him, you can’t do anything about it anymore. But some of these folks don’t understand that. You see, we get some people who come here and leave notes on the graves or kneel down and talk into the ground.”

In truth though, not too many people feel anything about the lines and lines of obscure graves at Arlington. There are many visitors and tourists, of course, but their main interests are the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Kennedy graves. Until the immorality and the sacrifices of the privileged few, these graves bear the names of ordinary heroism — soldiers killed in the Korean War, in Vietnam, in the Six-day War, in the deserts of Iraq, and the graves of young soldiers like Dennis Dean Bogle, Henry Nicholas Heide, and Harvey Wright Huddleson, all of whom were buried in Arlington last week.

All in all, the whole burial operation goes rather efficiently as Cadillac can relate. “I had a nephew who died in Vietnam on a Sunday in New York. The body was flown down to Florida, then flown up to Manhattan and then flown to Arlington, and the worker flew down from (300 to 800). They blame Nixon and the budget for making their job harder. The job is diggers graves, either with a reverse hoe or by hand, if the machine can’t get in to do the job. They also drop the casket into the ground—sometimes even joking a little if everything doesn’t go right—and cover it with dirt. When everybody is done, a temporary paper and plastic marker (with name, date of death, and date of burial) is put at the head of the grave.

It ain’t worth it,” says Earl. “All they give you is a cheap tombstone and $10.00 to your family. Is your life worth $10,000? They just don’t give a damn about your family or the money. It’s better than taking care of a guy with no legs for the rest of his life.”

Nevertheless, Ted Huddlesson and Earl did all they could for a soldier who used to have guard duty at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. “He got orders for Vietnam,” Mayo recalled, “and before he left, he told us that he was going over to get some Viet Cong. One month later he was back here and we were burying him. He wanted to be buried as close to the Kennedy grave as possible, and we did that for him. He’s right over in that corner.”

THE HOYA

Harvey’s Borborgmi Strikes Again!

The “Georgetown Food Service” of last year was replaced this year by a national food service known as Saga. This change was supposed to bring about a lot of improvement in the garbage thrown together for the starving. Harvey Comanor, who has been a staple for the starving of last year was replaced this year by a new garbage, Harvey’s Borborgmi Strikes Again!

Famous Myth

Tim Hardin, Bob Dylan, and John Kennedy, but mostly just ordinary people reside there—retired veterans and their wives and their children. These funerals go on all the time. Right now though, less attention is paid to them because they’re in a minority. The majority of the boxes of death that are presently coming to the cemetery belong to Vietnamese, dead from a disease called Vietnam, and not old-age.

Harvey’s Borborgmi Strikes Again!

The “Georgetown Food Service” of last year was replaced this year by a national food service known as Saga. This change was supposed to bring about a lot of improvement in the garbage thrown together for the starving. Harvey Comanor, who has been a staple for the starving of last year was replaced this year by a new garbage, Harvey’s Borborgmi Strikes Again!

Famous Myth

Tim Hardin, Bob Dylan, and John Kennedy, but mostly just ordinary people reside there—retired veterans and their wives and their children. These funerals go on all the time. Right now though, less attention is paid to them because they’re in a minority. The majority of the boxes of death that are presently coming to the cemetery belong to Vietnamese, dead from a disease called Vietnam, and not old-age.

Surprisingly, busing these dead soldiers does not phase the grave diggers of Arlington National Cemetery. As one man called Cadillac put it, “When I first came out here, I was uneasy and these things affected me. But you can’t let it get to you. Once you’re dead, you’re dead, and you can’t do anything about it. When I walk by a new grave now, I don’t have any feelings. I can’t; I don’t know that man. If he was a friend of mine, I would feel something. Cadillac’s back to “business,” he says, but he will still handle the grief, however. The gravedigger observed, “Yeah, some people come to visit the graves a lot, although many more white people come than colored folks. I don’t know why that is except I think black people believe that when you put a person in the ground, forget him, you can’t do anything about it anymore. But some of these folks don’t understand that. You see, we get some people who come here and leave notes on the graves or kneel down and talk into the ground.”

In truth though, not too many people feel anything about the lines and lines of obscure graves at Arlington. There are many visitors and tourists, of course, but their main interests are the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Kennedy graves. Until the immorality and the sacrifices of the privileged few, these graves bear the names of ordinary heroism — soldiers killed in the Korean War, in Vietnam, in the Six-day War, in the deserts of Iraq, and the graves of young soldiers like Dennis Dean Bogle, Henry Nicholas Heide, and Harvey Wright Huddleson, all of whom were buried in Arlington last week.

All in all, the whole burial operation goes rather efficiently as Cadillac can relate. “I had a nephew who died in Vietnam on a Sunday in New York. The body was flown down to Florida, then flown up to Manhattan and then flown to Arlington, and the worker flew down from (300 to 800). They blame Nixon and the budget for making their job harder. The job is diggers graves, either with a reverse hoe or by hand, if the machine can’t get in to do the job. They also drop the casket into the ground—sometimes even joking a little if everything doesn’t go right—and cover it with dirt. When everybody is done, a temporary paper and plastic marker (with name, date of death, and date of burial) is put at the head of the grave.

It ain’t worth it,” says Earl. “All they give you is a cheap tombstone and $10.00 to your family. Is your life worth $10,000? They just don’t give a damn about your family or the money. It’s better than taking care of a guy with no legs for the rest of his life.”

Nevertheless, Ted Huddlesson and Earl did all they could for a soldier who used to have guard duty at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. “He got orders for Vietnam,” Mayo recalled, “and before he left, he told us that he was going over to get some Viet Cong. One month later he was back here and we were burying him. He wanted to be buried as close to the Kennedy grave as possible, and we did that for him. He’s right over in that corner.”
Black Injustice Due To White Treachery

by Wendell C. Robinson

In the late 1950's a group of residence people began to stage sit-ins in restaurants where service was denied to Negroes. People weren't served and in some cases were greeted with violence. In Georgia, during the era of the sit-ins, Governor George Wallace (Cotton) of the state used his pistol to prevent Blacks from being served in his restaurant. This was because of his strong will to prevent Blacks from being served in his restaurant. The governor of that state in more than one instance, has advocated cooperation with the government and policies and has publicly advocated violence to prevent Blacks from integrating the Georgia schools.

Any number of times in Georgia, Governor Maddox has used his police and state citizens to join in on a little Black head-beating. This was very good and advancement for the police and citizens. First, the Governor saw this as an opportunity to bring the police and the white citizens closer together. Second, it was very good to fight back evil forces, mainly black people seeking white man's rights.

It would be senseless to quote the many laws and violations of law and order now being used to the advantage of many white southerners to keep the Black man ostracized from his rights and from a proper role in the American society.

In the early 1960's a non-violent march was led to Selma, Alabama. This march, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, was greeted by Bull Connor and his K-9 corp. This ended in white policemen beating defenseless Black women, children, and men dedicated to non-violence. Dogs were used to attack the peaceful demonstrators while they exercised their right of dissent in a peaceful manner.

This event wasn't the only one of its kind in Alabama. Like many other southern states it has a long history of resisting Black people who are seeking equal rights. It seems as though even the high officials in the states join in on these Black fisttricks. No one needs to be reminded of the walk made by former Gov. George Wallace and his National Guard to prevent integration in an Alabama school. Mississippi is probably the most insidious state of the Union.

(Continued on Page 19)

Complaints Registered Against Physical Plant

by Harry McFarland

The Physical Plant has come under severe criticism recently from various segments of the University community.

Housemasters Leigh Dunston (Quadriangular), Larry Olvera (Copley) and Roger Warin (Hardin) have complained about the work done by Physical Plant in preparing University facilities for the current school year.

Dunston, who was director of summer housing last year, said that Physical Plant was hampered by a lack of skilled help and poor planning throughout the summer. Because of this, he says, dormitories in the Quad were "a shambles." He says that there weren't enough bedspreads, curtains, or shades, and that a great number of light fixtures needed repairs when students arrived on campus.

Dunston said that all of these problems had been reported by the summer housing staff to Physical Plant at least a month before the University was scheduled to open.

Olvera says that the important work of preparing third floor for women residents was completed only two days before the opening of school.

Warin complained that Hardin Hall, where the Summer School is housed: (Continued on Page 19)

Local Boy Scouts Seek Paper Drive Patronage

In an effort to raise money, Boy Scout troop No. 1496 has been conducting a paper drive for the past two weeks. With the acquisition of the use of University trucks, the drive has been extended to the University community. The money will be used to buy uniforms, books, and equipment, all of which are desperately needed.

The troop is from the Northwest section of Washington, near Cardoza High School on 12th Street and Florida Avenue, and is under the leadership of two Georgetown students, Dave Nelson and Roger Benson. George-town's service fraternity Alpha Phi Omega has also been active in helping out with the troop. The troop is composed of about 20 boys, of which only two have uniforms, and one has a book. Thus, the funds raised will be used mostly for uniforms and equipment.

Because the troop has no tents or other camping gear, it has been very difficult to plan campouts which are an important part of scouting. If enough money is raised, the troop will be able to buy tents and start an active camping program. The ultimate goal of the drive is to raise enough funds to send the boys to camp this summer at the area Boy Scout reserve, Camp Roosevelt. The cost is about $20 per boy.

The boys themselves have been saving newspapers along with leaders. However, because of the low price obtained for papers ($0.50 cents per 100 lbs.) only a very small amount of money has been raised. With the amount of newspapers the University receives each week, a great volume of papers could be saved, which is necessary if the drive is to be a success. The drive will start this week at Georgetown, with the first pickup day on Saturday, Feb. 21, and run until Saturday, Mar. 21. Students are requested to save their newspapers, magazines or any type of paper (campaign literature, old telephone books, etc.) in their rooms during the week and on Saturdays deposit them outside their door, where they will be picked up the same day. Because the papers cannot be picked up in the girls halls in Darnall and St. Mary's it is requested that the girls bring their papers down to the lounges in the two dorms on Saturday mornings where pickup is possible.

If students saved their newspapers each week, the pickup accumulated would not greatly inconvenience anyone, but would help the drive tremendously, said Nel.

Planned Student Group To Report To President

(Continued from page 2) will have no power to summon a faculty member to appear before it; however, a candidate for promotion or tenure may appear of his own volition to present any evidence or statement he may desire to have considered.

Decisions of the student committee to recommend or not to recommend a candidate will be made by a majority vote. The committee's decision will be known to the faculty committee by the special member, who will be required to present both a written and an oral report to the committee and to the University President. Clark's prospectus emphasized that the records of the committees will be open to the faculty group, and in the event that the two committees' reports do not concur, Clark recommends a reexamination of the material to the President for his final consideration.

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Election '70
Presidential Candidates Offer Interesting Choice

by Don McNiel
Editor-in-Chief

The Yard, East Campus and Nursing student councils gave birth to ULP legislation. Georgetown seemingly had seen the last of the day, when half-dozzen part-time politicos laid claim to the title of "president." Henceforth, there was to be only one race for president, a race which would yearly draw into the fray those who would yearly do battle for the number-one spot.

However, while the number of presidential races was considerably lessened, it seems today that the number of political aspirants has still not followed suit. For today there are still half-dozzen candidates, some of whom quite easily fit into the political mainstream, and some of whom would never expect to find themselves in the spotlight of a student election.

Increased numbers often lead merely to confusion, especially when all the candidates say much the same thing. The Yard's presidential aspirants, however, can hardly be accused of denying the voter an interesting choice.

The Yard political philosophy range from the moderately conservative (but also progressive) to the self-avowed radical left. Candidates' statements touch every-thing from the philosophical and historical bases for increased student services and making to the condition of dormitory showers. Their plans for the founding student government run the gamut from abandonment to resurrection of such services as they are preserved.

Our candidates and their running mates (who are, of course, vying for the position of vice president of the student body, which carries with it the presidency of the Student Senate) are: Greg Aprile (Coll. '72) and Allan Wade (Coll. '72); Tony Capraro (Coll. '72); Barry Chowka (Coll. '71) and Robert Eugene Wuhrde (Coll. '71); Matt Crosson (Coll. '71) and Nick Midey (Coll. '72); Richard Gilfillan (SFS '71) and Joe George (Coll. '71) and Mike Thornton (Coll. '71); Bob Troy (Coll. '71) and Bill Barrow (Coll. '71).

Their cause has also been helped considerably by the fact that, of the six tickets, only George was fairly well-known to a majority of the student body, largely because of his chairmanship of Orientation '73.

The rest of the candidates, though hampered somewhat by their lack of a "machine," can certainly not be counted out. If only because they all have adopted platforms which are sufficiently original to draw some voters away from Cresson and Thornton. Indeed, their chances of winning depend largely on how well they have been able to convince voters to ignore the mere trappings of a political campaign and listen to what they have to say.

Parties

Two of the tickets are sponsored by political parties. Gilfillan and Acedzo represent the Georgetown University Radical Union (GURU), composed of members of what was formerly called the "Radical Caucus." Chowka and Nicholson are one-half of the Proud Bird Party, an organization formed, according to Chowka, "because the situation this year demands it. We are confronting candidates who have such organizations that they're actually running parties themselves."

The party's other two members are memorial candidates John Blazer (Coll. '71) and Mike Vaughn (SFS '73), running at-large.

In any student government election, the direction and purpose of the government is inevitably become campaign issues. This year, however, several of the candidates have carried this trend one step (or perhaps many steps) further: They have called into question the very existence of the structure which ConCons labor hard to uphold.

Chowka believes that the present student government is "definitely not workable." If elected, he has pledged to examine the current structure and decide what, if anything, can be done with it.

Gilfillan sees the Student Senate as the "radical reorganization of the entire University."

Thorton feels that "while this year's student government may have recognized the basic principles, it failed to concentrate its efforts and to relate those efforts to the student body."

He suggests that "major reorganization" is essential to the survival of student government.

This reorganization would include the formation of a "University Council," which would "be the best possible forum states that individual senators are concerned with the internal matters of the separate schools." According to Thorton, once this "reorganization" was set up, he feels, "the size of the Student Senate would be significantly reduced and it would act as a mediator in areas of student services and grievances."

Crosston also favors the formation of a "University-wide body," a "true University Senate." The present student Senate, he feels, "should be reorganized to eliminate past ineffectiveness."

He has suggested that Senate committees "be much more specific with regards to their fields of interest and include non-Senators. His platform further states that "more Senator and non-Senator committees must sit on only one committee" and that the Senate's size must be reduced.

Status Quo

Of all the tickets, Troy is the strongest supporter of the present structure. However, he has to be committed to some sort of structure and that the present student government is the best possible way.

But his ticket, the "more" ticket, seeks "to develop people concerned with the classroom and out of it," and include non-Senators. His platform further states that "more Senator and non-Senator committees must sit on only one committee" and that the Senate's size must be reduced.

Student Government

April: Reorganization of the Student Senate will not make any difference. Present Senate is ineffec
tive because of an "attitude problem."

Chowka: Present student government is "definitely not workable." Pledges to study structure if elected.

Crosston: Favors the formation of a "true University Senate." Suggests that Senate committees be more specific with regard to their fields of interest and include non-Senators.

Gilfillan: Student Senate is "irrelevant" since it favors a "radical reorganization of the entire University."

Thorton: Feels "major reorganization" is necessary. Suggests a University Council, which would "make all University policy, except that pertaining to the internal matters of the separate schools."

Troy: Believes "we have to be committed to some sort of structure" and that "the united student government is the best possible way."

Gilfillan and Acedzo think that "Georgetown is an integral part of an American society which they view as "antihuman." It "produces men, and a few women, to fit into the bureaucratic of the political economy of America, at the upper and middle levels."

The GURU candidates also criticizes "more blatant associations with this power," in Universities connections with ROTC, the Interna
tional Police Academy, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and defense-related agen
cies.

Gilfillan sees the need for an "Iceberg Strategy," whereby he would attack the "most blatant forms of University complicity" (the above-water part of the iceerg), as well as "the very structure of the University itself, both in the classroom and out of it, that seeks to mold people to fit the system" (the below-water part).

New University

The perennial students' platform says: "We must construct a new university that would offer a meaningful education for their students while at the same time educate students to be participants in the world, not people to serve institutions and to hold back a better life for many..."

This was somewhat the same lines as Thornton and George say in their written platform. Gilfillan and Acedzo think that "Georgetown is an integral part of an American society which they view as "antihuman." It "produces men, and a few women, to fit into the bureaucratic of the political economy of America, at the upper and middle levels."

APRILE-WADE

APRILE-WADE

APRILE-WADE

CHOWKA-NICHOLSON

CHOWKA-NICHOLSON

CHOWKA-NICHOLSON

CROSSON-MIDEY

CROSSON-MIDEY

CROSSON-MIDEY

(Continued on Page 3)
April: ROTC "does have a place" at Georgetown, but as "an extracurricular activity, with no academic credit."

Chowka: ROTC should be removed from campus. "I'm basically a peaceful person."

Crosson: Favors discontinuation of academic credit for Military Science courses, which "are not open to non-cadets and are not conducted in a purely academic manner."

Gillfillan: The University's ties with ROTC are proof that Georgetown is "an integral part of the U.S. (exploitative) position in the world today."

Thornton: "The judgment of 65 percent of the student body last spring that academic credit should be removed is the judgment of the ticket."

Troy: The majority of students have already voiced their opinion. "The students should make the choice."

Gillfillan looks upon the University's association with ROTC as proof of the fact that Georgetown is "the judgment of the world today," a position which he feels exploits "the underdeveloped and impoverished worlds of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as significant parts of Europe." In this "abundance," ROTC would quite naturally be abolished in his "radical reorganization of the University."

Thornton says that "the judgment of 65 percent of the student body last spring that academic credit should be removed (from Military Science courses) is the judgment of the ticket." However, he personally doesn't feel that ROTC should remain on campus.

Troy also emphasized the fact that a majority of students had already voiced their opinion concerning ROTC, namely, that it should be stripped of academic credit. He felt that his personal opinion was important, saying: "The students should make the choice."

50-50 ExCo, Rank and Tenure

Candidates' comments on the role of the student on policy-making bodies are fairly uniform, although some view much more deeply into abstract jurisdiction than others, and have written implementation.

Chowka: The Administration fails to recognize the worth of student voices; voices which he feels are not yet acquired the say they deserve. However, Aprile thinks that the 50-50 ExCo movement is "unfair to the Administration; everyone should have an equal voice in the University."

Troy favors equal numbers of students and faculty on academic committees; however, in other areas he considers such an arrangement "impractical." He is "unilaterally opposed" to a University Rank and Tenure Committee, "which is the majority of students and he favors the formation of a separate student committee at this time."

Academics

Aprile considers academics the most important concern of students. He favors the abolition of most course requirements, and considers the status of ROTC the most important academic question. "The Administration's position which he feels exploits the "underdeveloped and impoverished worlds of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as significant parts of Europe."

Chowka wants to "scrap the entire academic system and start all over." After three years at Georgetown, he finds that all (his) "required courses have been abominable," and thinks that the academic structure of the University must be "thoroughly investigated."

Troy questions the value of comprehensives and favors reducing philosophy and theology requirements. He wants to eliminate the College natural science requirement.

So the issues have been discussed and the perspectives have been heard. Tomorrow the student government will have its second, and possibly its last, vote, and ten more vociferous critics.
Twenty-One Juniors Vie For Senate Seats

Twenty-one candidates, two of them running unopposed, have set their sights on the ten senatorial seats of the Class of '71.

Vying for the five at-large seats are: Curtis R. Calvert (Coll.), John Canavan (Coll.), Dick DellaPorta (Coll.), Robert Holt (SFS), Chris Manning (Coll.), James Maxwell (Coll.), David R. Murphy (SFS), Tim Murphy (Coll.), Hugh Rial (Coll.), Ellen M. Stanton (SFS).

Running for the College seat are John A. Blazer, Jim Duffy, Kenneth Manella, and Chip Murray.

Kathy Sylvester and Jim Tyrrell are opponents in the Foreign Service School race.

Candidates for the Business School seat include William P. Gnaz, Robert Spellman and John N. Tomasek.

Perhaps the two most prominent issues in the race are the nature and value of the Student Senate itself and the question of academic reform.

At Large

Calvert thinks that "the student government can do a lot more than we've done. It failed because it did not communicate very closely with the students." He said that the government should resurrect the "People Power" project, promote more social activities, help clean up the campus, and concern itself with the students who find themselves in trouble.

Canavan said that he "tends to think the Senate did a reasonably good job" considering the fact that it was at a natural disadvantage as the first body of its kind at Georgetown. He wants to "make the Senate relevant to Georgetown." He thinks that the newly-formed publicity committee is very important, and it is there that he would like to enter his efforts.

DellaPorta said this year's Senate "wasn't as powerful as it body together." He also stressed the importance of curriculum reform and expressed a desire to work on another referendum on campus entertainment.

Manning is "disappointed with this year's Senate" and said that "it would be a shame if what happened at GW (where the student council was dissolved this week) happened here." He is running at-large because he thinks that the class senators should "be working to break down barriers within the junior class."

Maxwell believes that "the Senate can be a powerful instrument in bettering student lives." A member of the Constitutional Convention which created the present structure, he is still confident that it can work. However, he said that this year there was "too much response to the executive" and too little initiative. He is officially supporting presidential candidate Mike Thornton.

David Murphy said that "one of the big weaknesses of this year's Senate was bad attendance. Senators were too involved with personal problems." He promises that, if elected, he has the "enthusiasm to participate." He wants to "get students out of a negative frame of mind."

Tim Murphy said, "I am running as an alternative to self-centered politicians. I'm interested in bringing a new vision of practicality of purpose to the Senate." He favors setting a specific purpose for each Senate committee, as well as "specific time limits and specific instructions."

Gmaz's "main point is relevancy within the Senate." He also feels that the Business School is "always knocked," and he would like to bring about "more relevancy within the school itself." He feels that there is too much "dead weight" in the SBA course load.

Spellman entered the race because he feels "capable and representative of many of the interests of the School of Business Administration." He has "a lot of thoughts about curriculum reform" and would like to promote an internship program involving the school. He feels that "the Business School is thought of as subservient" and hopes to improve its image.

SBA

Gnaz's "main point is relevancy within the Senate." He also feels that the Business School is "always knocked," and he would like to bring about "more relevancy within the school itself." He feels that "the Business School is thought of as subservient" and hopes to improve its image.

GUNS

Dorana J. Lucanski is running unopposed. She said, "A lot of my class is dissatisfied with the Senate; everyone's waiting." She hopes to "further communications between the school and the government."
Eighteen members of the class of '72 have declared their candidacies for positions in the under-graduate Student Senate. One candidate will be chosen from each of the undergraduate schools, and another five will be selected by the class on an at-large basis.

Candidates from the College, Nursing School, Languages and Linguistics School are running unopposed. As a result Tom McCauley, Kathy Ryan, and Tom Matava will be elected to senatorial positions at the moment the first ballot is cast for them.

McCauley is advocating increased “communications between the student government and the student body.” He argues, specifically, for a publishing of the minutes for each student senate meeting, and their distribution to the students. In addition McCauley addresses the urgency of “comprehensive curriculum review.”

On the other hand, Kathy Ryan has emphasized “detail planning for a better social calendar for next year.” Ryan’s platform includes a plank in her platform concerning curriculum revision in the Nursing School.

Tom Matava maintains that the student senate is the “only link between the students and faculty.” He also points out that the senate has been unresponsive to student needs.

GAVIN WALSH

Robert Spellman

GREG SPINNER

Eighteen Senate candidates are running for office this year. All three unopposed candidates are vying for the School of Foreign Languages position.

All three unopposed candidates are vying for the School of Foreign Languages position.

Douglas Steely and Matt Ellis are running for the position of Student Foreign Service senatorial position.

Ellis cites a “sense of frustration” among many students regarding this year’s senate activities. However, he expressed confidence that the senate could be an effective organization if the individual senators “would cut through the red tape.” Ellis emphasized the necessity of “50/50 ExCo” and considered the issue a legitimate concern for the students.

McGuiness also advocates “greater involvement of the business students in the educational process” through the establishment of more “open and permanent lines of communication” with the business faculty.

Allman also raised the issue of communication. He bemoaned a “definite lack of communication between the senate, the students, and the administration” during the past academic year. In considering a remedy to the situation, Allman proposes a monthly memo to his constituency, and the establishment of an “open door policy” between himself and the members of his class.

GARVIN WALSH

JIM ALLMAN

MICHAEL McGUINNESS

ED VANIT

In addition McGuiness feels that the “image of the business school could be improved through curriculum changes.” His platform emphasizes greater University involvement in community-oriented programs, an endorsement of 50/50 ExCo, “departmental work-study programs,” and generally greater student efforts toward faculty-student co-operation.

NEIL SCOTTI

The ability of the incumbent Barron to maintain his job depends on the success of his campaign. McGuiness feels that the “image of the business school could be improved through curriculum changes.” He feels this could be accomplished by “including more elective courses in all of the various programs in the business school.”

GARY BURBIS

The president-elect of the Student Senate, Paul Gawell, has proposed that the University’s department of the School of Foreign Service be consolidated with the School of Languages and Linguistics. He says the courses in the School of Languages and Linguistics are better.

Paul Matranga observes that the Senate has failed to initiate investigations, to initiate inquiries into such things as academic standards.

Many candidates are upset because the Administration has been

FRUSTRATED FRESHMEN SEEKING LEADERSHIP

by Eduardo Oza

Renee Editor

I found my first term as senator very frustrating,” wrote a candidate for re-election in his platform last week. That statement, perhaps more than any other, describes the prevalent attitude of the freshman class as its members enter the second semester of the fall. It is a class, most senatorial candidates believe, that is eager to participate in university affairs but that does not know how to go about it. The class, they say, needs leadership.

Eighteen candidates have offered to provide that leadership. Runners at-large in the College (Coll.), Jim Miller (SPS), Joe Boury (S.P.S.), Kenneth Johnson (Coll.), and Mike Vaughn (S.P.S.).

John Goldenring is the only candidate from the School of Business Administration.

Paul Matranga and Jay Glasgow are running for the seat from the School of Business Administration.

Seth Paronick is running unopposed for the seat from the School of Foreign Service.

Kathy Meehan will be the only candidate on the ballot for the School of Nursing.

Academic reform seems to be developing into one of the major issues of the freshman campaign. Glasgow believes that there has been a “sense of frustration” among the faculty and the students. He says that he knows of students in the School of Business Administration who are thinking of leaving because of what they consider strict academic requirements.

Many candidates believe that the Senate has not held primary responsibilities for curriculum changes, but that the Senate has been given an opportunity to propose wide curriculum reforms. Most candidates have not said that the academic committees of each school have done an adequate job.

While there are some candidates who admit that they do not have the moment have adequate knowledge to provide specific recommendations, there are some who have some definite ideas. Paul Gawell, for example, believes that the Senate should have a “framework to discuss the changes that are to be made.”

Ed McKeon has called for a “collective student action” in University affairs which directly affect students. He says the argument that students should have a background in the sciences is invalid because most students received such a background in high school.
April: ‘A New Approach’ With New Goals

It's always the same old story, year after year after year. You listen to the candidates and all you hear is “I will work for more student representation” in this or that committee or council. There are the same old arguments over ROTC, course requirements, etc. To be sure, these things do merit consideration, and will not be ignored if we are elected, but they are hardly unique enough to base an election on. After all, there are very few students at Georgetown who do not favor the abolishing of course requirements and academic credit for ROTC, and the increasing of student voice in the administration.

Since these issues directly affect the students, they will naturally let you know what they want. Also, it would be presumptuous for two students (presidential and vice-presidential candidates) to believe that they know all of the problems and student desires. Our policy on these issues is that we would ask those students who feel a certain thing should be done to make this known to the president or one of his student senators, and afterward, we would ask them to see that something is done about it. Again, these matters directly affect the students, so it is only natural for students to take the initiative.

The area where the president should be most concerned, and which is the central issue in our campaign, is an area which does not directly affect the students. This is the issue of Georgetown University's involvement with the D.C. community. The University realizes, even admits, this commitment, yet its actions in the past do not reflect this. Forcing the administration to face this obligation can be accomplished by students only if they elect a president who will confront the administration with this issue and who will not back down. Although campaign promises have become meaningless, we can assure you that those students who think that the university should mind its own business, we answer that it is our business. Being a Catholic institution, it is not our business, it is our duty. It's about time that we started facing up to it.

The recent appointment of Roy Copeland as director of community relations for the University is a potential step forward. It makes us more hopeful that if we are forced of forcing the University to face this there is an extremely good into taking positive steps towards its long-expected duty to its D.C. community.

You will notice that all the other candidates deny being political. A headline in The HOYA this week is typical of candidates: “We are not politicians.” Yet these candidates turn around and say “Give us $300 to try selling themselves to the people.” This is precisely what the candidates should not do, it would take about this amount to try to differentiate themselves from the others. These are all part of the game of politics. So, let us not blame them, and we think the students are too. We would rather lose election because most students do not believe in what we stood for than win an election only because we spent the most money and had the most sign Printed.

Georgetown University is known through the country as being conservative. This is not something we should be proud of, since this connotes that we have remained the same while all around us has unquestionably changed.

We would, however, question the seriousness of the students, as we have noticed their great indifference towards elections in the past, which is partially responsible for the fact that Georgetown is still existing back in the complacent Fifties.

To be sure, they will all eventually get around to mentioning this issue. They must play the middle of the road, in order to hide their conservatism. But there is no half-hearted stabs at our neglect of the D.C. community. This issue demands our complete immediate attention and uncompromising stand.

There are some old arguments over ROTC, course requirements, etc. To be sure, these things do merit consideration, and will not be ignored if we are elected, but they are hardly unique enough to base an election on. After all, there are very few students at Georgetown who do not favor the abolishing of course requirements and academic credit for ROTC, and the increasing of student voice in the administration.

Forcing the administration to face this obligation can be accomplished by the students only if they elect a president who will confront the administration with this issue and who will not back down.

We would rather lose an election because most students did not believe in what we stood for than win an election only because we spent the most money and had the most signs printed.
The Proud Bird Really Gives A Damn

I. A Brief History of the Proud Bird Party

In 1957, a wide-eyed, curious eight-year-old saved his pennies to buy the latest record album by a singer named George Hamilton IV. The cover of the LP entitled "On Campus," pictured George in his raccoon coat lying on a broad peaceful grassy expanse of lawn in front of a stately building, surrounded by several co-ed circles. "Gee," the youngster exclaimed, "like I get to college it's gonna be just like this!"

Our story must digress for a moment. The time is May 1969, before our student's total conscious realization of his alienation, isolation, if you will, springtime... and our student seeks a friend.

In 1967, a pigeon numbered 719 was hatched at the Pelamoto Pe­
gon Plant in the Carolinas. At age six months, he was sold to Georgetowners University for use in experiments. In May of 1969, after a year and a half of confinement/use, it was decided that he and his fellow pigeons should be exterminated. A lonely, restless, once-wide-eyed G.U. student rescued him from the horrors of his own Anschutz.

He (wide-eyed student) named the proud bird Theophilus, and grew him food, water, a cardboard box and a fresh HOYA each week.

Somewhere along the line, the student (whose identity should now be obvious) noticed that Theophilus was discontented and alienated. In a blinding white flash, he realized the answer to the bird's problem: the proud bird, you see, despite his master's best intentions, was trapped in an environment that didn't respond to him. So, too, the student was in a university which responded to its own needs and not his.

Normally mild-mannered and uninvolved, the student was so in­
censed that he decided to do some­thing about it. He decided to set the bird, himself, and his fellow Georgetown students free at last.

II. Principle

We live in a city which is the home of the greatest self-perpetuating institution in the world. Ap­
parently a process of osmosis has happened that ten short years later has turned the proud bird, himself, and his fellow students into a company of the proud bird Theophilus, and turned the student into an enemy of the status quo.

Our university refuses to heed the voice of the people, so too the United States often refuses to respond to obviousness that ten short years later the student was so in­

The inalienable right to shower without wading in fungi. The showers are indicative of every­thing else is merely a symptom of this problem.

The problem must be faced: Student government has done nothing for the student; this year's stu­
dent government has done nothing for the student; this year's stu­
dent government has done nothing for the student; this year's stu­
dent government has done nothing for the student; this year's stu­
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dent government has done nothing for the student; this year's stu­

the other candidates, it is worth noting their helpless plight.

Our campaign promises you nothing, except a pledge not to become part of the student government/administration status quo.

No more limitations. No more subservience. NO MORE B - - - B - - - !!!

III. An interview with the Proud Bird Candidate — Peter Barry Chowka

Q. Mr. Chowka, are you serious in your race for student govern­
ment president?

A. Yes.

Q. Seriously?

A. Yes.

Q. What about the charges that your campaign is ridiculous?

A. We're serious, but part of our purpose is pointing out the ridiculous behavior of the so-called 'serious' candidates. It seems that you have to set up an office and look like a University Trustee to be seriously considered for elec­tion here. The problem is that if these people are elected they will still act like University Trustees — for the administration, and not for the students. That won't happen if I'm elected. (See other­

Q. You bring up the issue of 'showers.' Why?

A. Showers aren't an issue; they're a symptom, and an exam­

Q. Why is the 'proud bird' your symbol?

A. Because he is in the same kind as the bird; he's caged, somebody else directs his life, and the only meaningful action he can take is excre­tion.

HONEST PETER BARRY CHOWKA

Q. What are your feelings on Georgetown University and the government/administration status quo?

A. What...? oh yeah, work hard...well...?

No.

Q. Thank you, Honest Pete.

HONEST MIKE VAUGHN

Q. What are your feelings on Georgetown University and the government/administration status quo?

A. What...? oh yeah, work hard...well...?

No.

Q. Thank you, Honest Pete.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF PETER BARRY CHOWKA

1. PROUD BIRD SEED $ .57
2. MITTE-MITE CHICK SPRAY 1.25
3. FINCH SEED .60
4. AJAX FOR SHOWER .59
5. FUNGICIDE FOR SHOWERS 1.69
6. SLIMICIDE FOR SHOWERS 4.57
7. Q.P.I. 2.68
8. GEORGE HAMILTON IV RECORD ALBUM, "ON Campus" 3.95
9. PAPER FOR POLEMICS 8.00

THE PROUD BIRD

THE HOYA

Supplement Seven

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Hey, Baby, I like your Squab!

Honest Rob Nicholson

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Peter Barry Chowka

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3. FINCH SEED .60
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ACTUAL UN-RETOUCHED
PHOTO OF THE ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY

Honest Mike Vaughn
Crosson: A Call For ‘Total Commitment’

After seventy-eight years of disunited study and student-government strife, the University has found it increasingly necessary to address the issue of student-government inefficiency and greater cooperation. Our proposed approach to student-government improvement is that it be initiated and organized by representatives of the student body. An institution of an annual “CON-CON” would certainly guarantee the attention of the “CON” of the student will. But such action is clearly destructive. It implies a perpetual lack of faith in constitutional government (by the fact of perpetual re-creation), it encourages indecision. It would, in reality, lead to constant flux and frustration. Determination of government by student governments is a fallacy. It is, of course, necessary, but constant theoretical consideration leaves little time for action—the ingredient most needed at this time.

Presently students working independently of both the Senate and the student-government patronage are doing much—likely more than the Senate and the student-government patronage. This work is being done outside the recognized government and it is, in many cases, better, more efficient, and greater. It will develop a will of its own by both senators and students can take part in its growth. As the government itself, the Senate and the student-government patronage must encourage and assist those groups that seek to resolve this issue as soon as possible.

Another issue that must be resolved in the near future is that of ROTC. The Senate has failed in this regard. Earlier this year it appeared that the ROTC program was taking steps toward reform. Some non-cadets were admitted to the courses. However, since then the courses have been stopped. We require that the courses be opened. It is necessary that the Senate act promptly to retain the student body. The possession of ROTC by the Senate is in a more precarious and more powerful position. One determined voice, rather than two or three less significant voices, clearly stating that the Senate must support the groups that seek to resolve this issue.

Our proposed approach to student-government improvement is that it be initiated and organized by representatives of the student body. The Senate’s approach would go a long way in determining the future course of student-government. Presently, the Senate and the student-government are representative of only a segment of the student body. A student government can do as much—likely more—as the government itself. A more organized and pragmatic student-government would present a united front, a more effective government. It would be able to encourage such action and must support the groups that seek to resolve this issue as soon as possible.

Nothing could be more critical to a large segment of the student body than the future of the School of Foreign Service. The concern of the SFS students should not be limited to the possibility of the SFS students having an opportunity to view the mechanics of communication concerns itself with the proposed development of a University Senate. It is quite likely that the students and the faculty will be able to unite on certain issues. Joint meetings of parallel committees is the first step in determining concurrent positions on specific issues. Such a union of opinion would demand a significant recognition. Such steps would aid integration of the Student Senate and Faculty Senates in the eventual goal of a truly “University Senate.”

Perhaps one of the most important issues with which the student government must concern itself is the significance of the reorganizational effort of the student government. It is especially important that the government be active and effective in securing recognition of student opinion. This opinion should be expressed through increased student participation on the Executive and Academic committees of the various schools. Furthermore, student opinion must be considered in determining rank and tenure. A basic restructuring of the procedure can easily accommodate student participation. Such a procedure is of great importance in determining faculty performance. The Student Government must continue to demand a voice in the rank and tenure process. This demand can only be accomplished through a basic restructuring.

One determined voice, rather than two or three less significant voices, clearly stating that the Senate must support the groups that seek to resolve this issue as soon as possible.

In conclusion, a realistic and feasible proposal of student-government is possible if one can recognize the proper perspectives, determine the goals, and be committed to the ideals of our Constitution. Voter recognition of these facts will determine not only the future of the University, but go a long way in determining the future course of student-government at Georgetown and the future course of students involved in the University.

Matt Crosson

Matt Crosson: A Call For ‘Total Commitment’
Gilfillan: ‘Radical Reconstruction Of University’

We approach the question of the University of American society and the position of that society in the world. It is our belief that present-day America is a crisis in society. A society that instead of helping people cooperate to build a better life, forces them to compete to live in a society of endless consumption and personal gain. Fundamentally, it is a society that does not recognize the needs of people, rather than bridges between people.

In the world it is a society that pays people not to produce food while others die for lack of food. It is a society that starves those who build the future, and impovers the world. It is a society that forgets that an individual's mistakes are as serious as the mistakes of whole nations. It is a society that, more than anything, makes people feel that they are separate from the world, and hence those of the world.

What is the purpose of George-town? What is the purpose of the Government in its present state? What is the purpose of the corporate economy? Rather, it is necessary to turn out workers, expand the self, as that of money and material, for rewards to be granted in the future. This system of behavior calls on individuals to accept orders from above, without question. We realize that now is the time to struggle to correct these mistakes.

Regarding the role of the government in the world today, we must ask ourselves: What kind of research contracts with the University as we know it is necessary. Our analysis of George-town University, therefore, begins here. Why is it necessary to turn out Helping in solving the colonial problems of the District by changing the relation of that institution to the community surrounding it. The classroom situation asks its new employees to forget their position at the University to mold them into individuals that will not fit as instructors at the University.

Among faculty members there are two perspectives. First, such agencies as the ROTC, the International Academy, and the CSIS have sponsored an invasion of the University. Second, such agencies as the ROTC, the International Academy, and the CSIS have sponsored an invasion of the University. It is necessary to turn out workers, expand the self, as that of money and material, for rewards to be granted in the future. This system of behavior calls on individuals to accept orders from above, without question. We realize that now is the time to struggle to correct these mistakes.

The present division of subject matter into departments that teaches students to view the world in its fragmented, inter­grated, interdisciplinary whole is not the right of all to do what they will with the university but rather an exercise of political power. The classroom situation asks its new employees to forget their position at the University to mold them into individuals that will not fit as instructors at the University.

Grades take on the same function as that of money and material gain, namely, as a reward for playing the game well. University education, then, is not to help the individual "transcend" himself and his society. Rather, it is a training teaching people to play the game. As strict discipline and long hours are evident in the cements of the ROTC, and "lieutenants" of business and industry. The classroom situation asks its new employees to forget their position at the University to mold them into individuals that will not fit as instructors at the University.

Secondly, and perhaps more important, we feel that the present situation commits G.U. to a very definite political stand. A stand we cannot afford to make. The world of the university, as well as that of the community around it, is a society that has changed. The classroom situation is really little more than training and programming of individuals to fit into a system. It means repressing much in the individual that would not be conducive to functioning in our structured society. In this light, the usually dissatisfaction of four years of college is seen as little more than an endurance test for those not to suffer.

What Has to Be Done? The Iceberg Strategy, then, calls for breaking the iceberg on two levels. Instead we must consider how the people, rather than bridges between people.

By changing the nature of the university, we can have an effective change in the relation of that institution to the community surrounding it. The classroom situation asks its new employees to forget their position at the University to mold them into individuals that will not fit as instructors at the University.

Here we must ask ourselves: What kind of research contracts with the University as we know it is necessary. Our analysis of George-town University, therefore, begins here. Why is it necessary to turn out Helping in solving the colonial problems of the District by changing the relation of that institution to the community surrounding it. The classroom situation asks its new employees to forget their position at the University to mold them into individuals that will not fit as instructors at the University.

End University Complicity with Corporate-Government Symp­raxes

Active University Involvement in D.C. Community of which it is a part

End of 20-26 Student-Faculty University

University Power oligarchs; such as Government Department's hold over University Administration and policy making. Statistical breakdowns in determining course content and curriculum.

Develop a plan for the notion of Lecture System as required, with replacing of the roles of student and teacher, to be replaced with smaller and fewer classes emphasizing individual attention

End of 20-26 Student-Faculty University

Active University Involvement in D.C. Community of which it is a part

Use of University power to stop the 3 Sisters Bridge and all other Highway projects in District.

Helping in solving the colonial problems of the District through student and faculty involvement in the affairs of the community at all levels of the educational structure.

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End of 20-26 Student-Faculty University

Active University Involvement in D.C. Community of which it is a part
Perhaps the most disquieting aspect of the campaign is the fact that two of the major candidates in the race are backed by groups of people more like politicians than students. More clearly, we see an attempt to have two machines fighting it out for the student government this year; the remains of the Yard versus the Clark-Winston machine.

We don’t think that either elections or student government should come to that at Georgetown. It is so well known by students and very few politicians—students, that is—that it is managed by politicians who are pompous and inefficient.

We offer this premise: the fact that the present student government has been ineffective does not mean that the structure lacks the potential to effectively protect and further student interests. In fact, we suggest that what is needed now is a modification of the structure itself and we will outline such in this platform. We find that oft look far superior to proposals for another “inversion” which will end “all our problems.”

Georgetown students are sick of hearing “What we have now works well. Nothing needs to be changed.” Rather, they desire to see the confidence they have placed in students to govern them now. So rather than propose an election that will allow administrators to impose a hard, practical assessment of what has been ineffective.

The present involves this: student government will never be effective unless students choose to participate in it and support it vigorously. And the point then becomes to involve students in the decision-making process and making it an effective action will directly benefit them. This is the theory upon which we build.

Along with that theory, we see reasons as the only way in which issue of student government is clear. Namely, how right we are, our proposals must be manifested in a manner acceptable to the administration.

Protest and violence accomplish nothing. Our only hope is a sharp dialogue with the Administration that clearly expresses our views. We find a united student government with a broad base of support our best chance.

It’s like this—student government will never be effective without you. Without active participation and continued support, it just can’t happen.

True, student government this year hasn’t done much for you. But then, what have you done to help?

Georgetown students criticize—rightly and so. But we need more from you—more help.

Why do we run? Because we feel we can make student government participative and effective. Or put another way, we feel that if you become part of student government will work.

Work for what? Things like abolition of required course text charges, a student-run bookstore.

We can do it and we can do it now. Student government can be yours if you want to help us. We’ll do our part. How about you?

Student Committees

We need you. When student government gains the active support of those it presumably represents, it will be effective. Bill and I want you to help us make the decisions. With this in mind, we propose the formation of student committees to study and analyze vital issues and then propose them to the Student Senate. After Senate action, such committees will serve as the focal point for student pressures on the Administration.

Why will this work better? First, those most interested in a problem will be working for its solution. Thus more can be accomplished from a concerned group than a group of individuals. Second, the administration will clearly see that students are behind the actions of the student government. Student pressure, then, will be more effective.

Student government will become part of the decision process then. Student government is the only forum for a student body to participate in the decision-making process.

Effective Government

Rather than propose an election-winning gimmick, we propose a hard, practical assessment of why student government has been ineffective.

We propose the formation of student committees to study such areas as course selection for students of the liberal arts majors.

... The student government has succeeded only in creating a maze of confusion over this issue. We demand some action.

Bookstore Liberation

We not only think that this information belongs to the students, but we feel that the bookstore should be administered by students. Prices should be lowered and the profits the bookstore now makes should be eliminated.

Elections

... What we have at Georgetown is unfortunately not a commitment to the concept of student government. Rather, it seems clear that what we do have is only a commitment to a political process that becomes more slick and deceptive each year.

d. There are never enough copies ordered—either too many or invariably too few.

SFS Core Faculty

We feel that the question of the qualifications of a core faculty for the SFS is of paramount importance to all students, not just those in the Foreign Service School. This issue presents an obvious conflict between the desires of the students and the needs of the Administration.

It is apparent to all who have bothered to observe that the administration, along with a few faculty members notable Karl Cerny, has been trying to delay the implementation of the SFS faculty program in this field; they have received ample aid from the student representatives of the implementation committees.

We will issue petitions for a referendum; we think that the present student government has not been heard from since November, when their questions were placated by insignificant promises.

When students demand an improvement in the university, they will not rest until that demand is met. It is only appropriate that this first confrontation occur over the most important issues—academics.

The student government has succeeded only in creating a maze of confusion over this issue. We demand some action.

Academic Reform

Proposals for academic reform at Georgetown have almost been as numerous as demands for them. One proposal enacted recently has been the elimination of a physical training requirement, and the establishment of independent study courses. Promises to eliminate examinations unless an advantage is shown to an equal number of faculty and students.

Our immediate objectives in these areas are: a. Establishment of a Core faculty, 20-30, and a student-run bookstore.

Liberate the Bookstore

We’re tired of books without jacket covers, high prices, and stickers with a higher price tagged to printed pieces. We find the library inadequate and unreasonable. We find some substan
cial deficiencies.

a. Some books are 10-30 percent over publishers’ suggested prices.

b. Bookstores of universities are given an additional discount but we cannot see where this is reflected in Georgetown U. bookstore prices.

c. When a teacher orders a book and does not specify an edition, it invariably turns out that the most expensive edition is ordered.

An example, the bookstore managed to come up with a $5.25 cent edition of a physics book while Staffide offered one for 45 cents. We feel that this information is "unnecessary." We would not think that this information is necessary, but when the students, but we feel that the administration should be held accountable to the students. Prices should be lowered and the profits the bookstore now makes should be eliminated.

How do we propose to do this? First, the administration make a referendum. If the referendum is favorable, we will then propose that they will be presented to the Senate. After this, the Committee will form the focal point for student pressure on the administration and a student-run bookstore.

We propose the formation of student committees to study such areas as course selection for students of the liberal arts majors.

We find the bookstore totally unnecessary. We are tired of books without jacket covers, high prices, and stickers with a higher price tagged to printed pieces. We find the library inadequate and unreasonable. We find some substantial deficiencies.

a. Some books are 10-30 percent over publishers’ suggested prices.

b. Bookstores of universities are given an additional discount but we cannot see where this is reflected in Georgetown U. bookstore prices.

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An example, the bookstore managed to come up with a $5.25 cent edition of a physics book while Staffide offered one for 45 cents.

... Perhaps the most important aspect of this campaign is the elimination of an indifferent political process at Georgetown. It seems that the election process here changes very little from year to year. Political campaigns begin and end with promises, proposals, and good intentions that for the most part are never implemented. And the same is true of the next election comes around, students can’t recognize the fact that anything has changed.

Gimmicks dominate the Georgetown political scene. New “councils” are proposed each year—on academic, political, social issues. The structure will do all that the others have failed to do. And so more important to place more importance on flooding the student body with meaningless slogans.
Thornton: Student Power in University Council

Mike Thornton

The only bodies shown above on which students have membership are the University Corporation, Board of Directors, and student government. For those who are worried about constitutionality, I would remind them that as long as students have no real power, confrontation will develop. In creating a University Council we will have community government.

Supplement Eleven

T H E H O Y A

Thursday, February 19, 1970

B. Reorganized Structure

Corporation

Board of Directors

University Council

purpose: To make University-wide policy in the following areas: University budget, physical planning, faculty rank and tenure, contracts with external groups of the body, the food service, and other University concerns.

composition: Composed of faculty and students in an equal proportion, academic administrators & D.C. community representatives.

All University-wide standing Committees shall be created by the University Council

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Executive Council of the Several Schools

Faculty Deans

Student Senate

a) budgeting of student activities
b) social events

c) cultural events

d) student judicial affairs

e) residence halls affairs

As a result of the reorganization we propose, the following will occur:

1. Student right to participate in decisions which affect our lives.

2. Decision-making power is in a community Government. We have heard enough of "community" rhetoric—let's make one.

3. The efficiency of decision making is improved.

4. If these efforts fail we will seek to sponsor boycotts of classes for a limited period to demonstrate student support.

5. If all these efforts fail then we will encourage the resignation of students from all "recommending" bodies in the University. At this point we still have demonstrated the fact that the University, unwilling to play by its own rules, has rejected the right of students to participate in its governance—and there is little use in participating in one hundred meaningless and powerless committees.

First Stage: The Implementation Structure

Purpose: To draft a charter for the University Council.

Composition: There shall be five faculty members, five students, and three administrators. All members shall be representative of the entire University.

Selection: The University Senate (faculty), student government (student body), and University Council (administrators) shall appoint the students and the University President will appoint the administrators.

Second Stage: By creating the University Council, the University Senate will significantly alter the manner in which decisions are made. The diagrams explain the present structure and the reorganized structure.
'Frustrated' Freshmen Seeking Leadership

(Continued from Page 5)

position of "Senate whip" to be created. The whip's duty would be to keep the committees working. He believes that an "overburdened" vice president cannot do this by himself.

Glasson says that the Senate has been "disorganized in many respects." He agrees with Spinnaker that failure has been within committees.

Tim Johnson feels that "more power is necessary before the Senate can become an effective governing body." He also believes that "the responsibilities of the President and Vice President should be made clearer, so as not to be confused with those of the senators themselves . . . ."

The most controversial of the freshman candidates is Ken Johnson, who resigned from the Senate last December after his resolution calling for the resignation of O. Roy Chalk from the University Board of Regents was tabled by the Senate for more study. He says of the Senate, "Its role has been unfulfilled." Johnson believes that a senator must take the initiative. While a senator has an obligation to find out what his constituents think, he says he does not have to be just a mouthpiece for them.

According to Johnson, the last Senate acted as a "whipping board" for the programs of the executive. Instead, he says, "A senator should be a body of independent people who judge everything brought upon them on its own merits." Johnson adds, "The Senate is not an arm of the executive."

He denies that he resigned from the Senate to receive publicity, saying that if that were his goal, he could have used other means of making his objections to Chalk known. He says that people will have to decide for themselves on that point.

Johnson also denied that his resignation will help him in this campaign. He would have been re-elected if he had said nothing, he says, because he is black. He says he does not know if he will be re-elected now.

The issue of student representation on the various University committees is also of concern to candidates. Miss Cagle considers this the main issue of her campaign, as does Glasson. Many of the freshman candidates are supporting the 50/50 ExCo drive, which proposes to give equal representation to students and teachers in the executive committees of each school.

There are three candidates in the race who are approaching the election from different angles than most. One of them is Vaughn. He is running on the same ticket with Peter Barry Chowka and Robert E. Nicholson. The latter are running for president and vice president of the undergraduate student body, as members of what they call the "Froud-Bird" party.

Vaughn says that the problem is that "students in this University are being right and left." He says that Georgetown has become an institution being run "for its own good." He says, "It's about time that students have some means of reviewing the crap they're getting handed every day." He says this involves "a y a educational experience in general."

Hale and Miller are running on a joint platform, "The Senate is not a body of independent people, but now it should be a body of independent people who judge everything brought upon them on its own merits." Johnson adds, "The Senate is not an arm of the executive."

He denies that he resigned from the Senate to receive publicity, saying that if that were his goal, he could have used other means of making his objections to Chalk known. He says that people will have to decide for themselves on that point.

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Western High: A Secondary School Revolt

by Will Keenan

Speaking before an assembly of a hundred black students at Western High School Polk A, on the day George Rhodes met with the school's administrators and a group of white parents to discuss the school's administration have been growing distrust among the black students at Western High appears imminent. School officials have refused to permit a picture of the newly formed Student Coalition Against Racism (SCAR) to appear in the yearbook. Official sanction was denied to SCAR because it was remanded from two racist organizations, the Organization of Afro-American Students (OAS) and the White and Foreign Student Supporters of the OAS.

Student attitudes towards the administration have been growing worse for the past several months and the yearbook dispute was only the spark necessary to create the disruptions and student walkout.

At Western the next day, Assistant Superintendent George Rhodes met with the school's administrators and a group of white parents to discuss the possibility of having students placed in different academic programs early in their secondary education; it was almost impossible to switch tracks in the succeeding years. What this program did was to create de facto segregation as all white students found themselves following one track and all black students another.

Invariably the black students' track was on a lower academic level than the whites. Hobson won his case and eliminated the track structure and left all students with equal opportunity to receive what the school system had to offer.

Resolute Militants

Tuesday morning, the primary concern of the school officials was to keep the students in their homes. The public address system repeatedly broadcast the instructions, "All students must remain in their homes; no one is permitted in the halls." One Western High student characterized this use of the public address system as "political repression carried out in the education process."

During the first hour and a half of classes Tuesday morning, the students continued informally on exactly what was happening. They were in the gymnasium where they were and to keep out of the halls. By 11 a.m. the leaders of the Black Student Union (BSU) decided to meet in the school themselves to determine what action to take. There they spoke with Rhodes, who told them that he would cooperate with them in "anything that does not require money."

Restless Militants

In 1967 Julius Hobson filed suit against the District of Columbia Board of Education, calling for an end to the track system in Washington's secondary schools. Under the track system, high school students were placed in different academic programs early in their secondary education; it was almost impossible to switch tracks in the succeeding years. What this program did was to create de facto segregation as all white students found themselves following one track and all black students another.

Invariably the black students' track was on a lower academic level than the whites. Hobson won his case and eliminated the track structure and left all students with equal opportunity to receive what the school system had to offer.

Racial Balance

Founded in 1890, Western High School is unique among high schools today. It is the only school in the District of Columbia which HEW lists as integrated (i.e. it has less than 10 percent variance in the educational system). The following one track and all black students another.

Up until the late sixties Western High School was rated as one of the best in Washington, including among its alumni Georgetown's Vice President for Development and Public Relations Malcolm McCormack. One observer did not have such praise for Western today. The enrollment figure of 1273 students conflicts with the daily attendance register which rarely exceeds 1100.

In the mid-sixties the school system was restructured. Today Western High draws its students from locations such as the Federal Triangle, Georgetown, Capitol Hill, Dupont Circle, as far as Anacostia River. Some students travel between eight and ten miles every morning to get to school.

Last spring tension between the students and the administration culminated in a strike over the recognition of the school's Black Student Union (BSU) to appear in the yearbook. The rebelling demanded the release of the repressive code. Nothing was accomplished, and it succeeded only in bringing about a reaction from faculty in the school.

In 1967 Julius Hobson filed suit against the District of Columbia Board of Education, calling for an end to the track system in Washington's secondary schools.

This conflict between Zevin and his faculty brought Zevin before a disciplinary committee, demanding his resignation on the grounds that he was incompetent in his post. The committee decided in Zevin's favor, but in the eyes of certain faculty and students the principal was not exonerated.

The situation at Western High School was not seen by everyone as the fault of the students. Last summer an English teacher brought Zevin before the Board School Committee, demanding his resignation on the grounds that he was incompetent in his post. The committee decided in Zevin's favor, but in the eyes of certain faculty and students the principal was not exonerated.

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Non-Violent Tactics Ineffective Other Implementation Sought

(Continued from Page 8) people equally as long as a non-violent march was met with the shotgun blast of a typical Mississippi. The march, led by the leader of the march, James Meredith. The march, like many other non-violent marches, met with white people's treachery and para-]

General Maintenance Stirs Sharp Criticism

(Continued from Page 8) students lived, wasn't fit for use in September. It had not been cleaned, he said, and many stu-

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Clark Summarizes 1969-70 Accomplishments

(Ed. note: Jim Clark is ending a turbulent term as the first president of a united undergraduate student government. On this page he offers his own analysis of that term.)

Perhaps the greatest achievement of this year's student government has been attitudinal. Faculty, Administration and alumni began to look on students a bit differently, and I think that some share of the credit for this advance must go to student government. I would be very surprised indeed, if a major policy or personal decision were to be made now without significant student input. Obviously the role of student government-type entities in the future will be to increase this sort of participation, primarily through movements like the "50/50 ExCo" program.

Another area of attitudinal change has been an increased openness with students, through the student government, concerning University budgets and its contractual relationships, although the current situation in the latter case is far from optimal. It is this type of progress, and I hope that I am not deluding myself in using that word, that may be the most significant in the long run.

This is what Dan McCiel called "proximity." This is what I call the first step toward the parity that Mark (Winston) and I talked about last year, and away from the stagnation of much of student government must "go public;" educate the past.

Concretely, you might mention several chief accomplishments and individuals. The placing of young alumni on the Board of Directors and the assurance of meaningful student participation in the budgeting and long-range planning processes, beginning in the Spring of 1970, may well be the changes that long outlive our administration. The erection of a student committee on Rank and Tenure has been begun and may be approved before we leave office; if so, this will be another rather permanent advance.

The open statements of Fr. Henle on University contracts and the October and November Moratorium were landmark documents at Georgetown, and it was to a great extent the result of student government work that he was able to make them. It was likewise in response to student government action that two vital policy steps were taken: the decision not to raise tuition in 1970-71, and the creation of the 302nd Reserve Unit.

Student Services

We didn't really neglect student services either. For better or worse, and through the yeoman efforts of Mike O'Leary, who was considered to be a revolutionary board plan was introduced. The shape of its provisions was primarily the work of Mark, Mike and myself this summer. Through the efforts of energetic but never placed Task Force on the student center, under the able leadership of Chris Rhynd and Tom Hakala, the basement of Healy was officially secured as a site for Georgetown's first student union.

Two fine concerts were run by Ed Towle and L. J. Foley, and under the leadership of Joe Collins the lecture program was one of the best in recent memory. With Mike Thornton, my assistant for social action, taking the lead, new programs for working in the community were finally beginning to get coordinated, especially through a promised coalition between InterAction and GUCAP.

Finally, it might be worth mentioning that this was, after all, a freshmen-year for student government. A new system had to be put on its feet, structures had to be solidified and formulas devised to try and meet the expectations that were a natural outgrowth of the Constitutional Convention. I cannot and will not claim that we were totally successful here.

Grave problems exist in the areas of the Senate's structure and procedure, the role of the "Cabinet-type" members of the Executive and especially communication with the student body as a whole. Yet at least a Senate and an Executive did function this year, a new judiciary system began to operate and, thanks to Senator Thomas DuMasts, student budget hearings took on a semblance of equity and order.

The future? The role of student government must evolve if it hopes to keep pace with an evolving student body, for the era of the student-administration infight may be about over. Student government must "go public;" education and organization of the students around the central issues is now vital. What was done this year was, in my opinion, necessary, but a repetition would only cripple the advances that we have thus far made. A new view is needed, a new attitude is imperative; the days of the "office-oriented" student government are, thank God at an end.

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FEBRUARY 22

Christianity and the New Maxiumum of Marx

JOSEPH SCHERR

Synagogue Congregations in Soviet Thought

LOUIS DUFRE

Sociologist of the Theosophical Institute of Marxism

MARCH 1

Technological Man and Christianity

VICTOR FERKISS

author of Theological Man

REV. THOMAS KING, S.J.

sociologist of Psychology and J. P. Sauer

MARCH 8

The Challenge of Atheist Humanism

WILFRED DESCH

author of The Long Frode (J. P. Sauer)

RAYMOND RINO

author of study of atheism and the Church of God

MARCH 15

Christianity and Judaism Re-examine Each Other

MONICA SHIELW

author of Toward A Christian Theology of Israel After Charla

BARBARA A. NATHAN AB-ROMITZ

author of the article on Judaism in the New Dictionary of Theology

MARCH 22

Christ or Freud?

REV. WILLIAM KELLY, S.J.

president International Society for the Study of Symbols

WILFRED VEE RICUE

author of Nagas and Dharma in Myth and Freud

The lectures will be followed by general discussions and take place in Holy Trinity High School Hall (entrance on 36th Street at O Street). Social hour with refreshments afterward. Admission free.
ExCo Movement Supporters Claim University-Wide Base

(Continued from Page 3) and the postponement of the voting.

Regarding the letter, several members of the group thought that it was motivated by the faculty majority of the ExCo, which, according to one student, is "determined not to have the committee deal with the issue, since (its) most effective tactic to stop it is to simply delay the vote until student interest has died down."

Another faction, though, recognizes Dean Manly's letter as his own, and as another student said, "There is a need to investigate an issue in greater detail. I can see that it probably will take more than one meeting to adequately treat all aspects of the problem."

The postponement of the voting caused a further serious division of opinion between the two factions. One group, believing that the present faculty majority will always support the status quo without ever seriously contemplating change, is in favor of Immedi-ate action. This could involve, according to one member, lock-outs in the East Campus, a breakaway student government, said that "anything less than partnership of students and faculty jeopardizes the immediate ability of both to fulfill their roles and ultimately will threaten the educational process."

An important concept to remember, a flyer stressed, is that the ExCo movement is not primarily an SFS movement, but is rather "the first truly university-wide student movement here in some time."

This University-wide character was demonstrated last week as both the Undergraduate Student Senate and the Graduate Student Organization passed resolutions in support of the "partners-in-learning" concept. Both called for the immediate reconstitution of the present executive committees in the undergraduate schools with a new membership of equal numbers of students and faculty with the dean of the particular school as the sole administrator.

In a recent statement, Jim Clark, president of the undergraduate student government, said that "anything less than partnership of students and teachers jeopardizes the immediate ability of both to fulfill their roles and ultimately will threaten the educational process."

"Al Van Thournout, president of the SFS, called attention to Socrates' principles of student-teacher relationships, where "they are equals, not in knowledge, but in a process of interaction whose most important product was understanding." He called for an immediate "readoption of the principle" which Socrates never abandoned.

Despite this support, however, hall coordinators admitted that they had problems arousing an active interest in students. Tom Gamba (SFS '73), coordinator for New North, said that almost every student was interested, but few attended the corridor meetings. "It was necessary to deal individually with most students, especially in regard to the petition," an assistant added.

Cochetti was grateful that at least the motion wasn't defeated or thrown out by the faculty. "I'm afraid that we would have experienced a serious adverse reaction in response to such an action," he added.

The apparent majority's outlook is more moderate, however. Several students, mostly freshmen, expressed interest in future discussions of the problem with their goal being a vote before the Easter vacation.

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Track Coach's Enthusiasm Sparks Running Successes

(Continued from Page 16)

sudden burst of Hoyas running suc-
cess and what about the rest of the
year? Why is it that according to
Greg Ryan, "just about everyone has run their best times in
cross-country champion, agreed
themselves.

The biggest thing that the coach
has done is to get everyone en­
in at Navy psyched a lot of people
up. Speaking for myself, my mile
best by 11 seconds. I still can't
lose confidence, then you're
finished.

Joe Fonseca agreed with Mc­
Kay's analysis. Fonseca, who re­
corded his best time for the quar­
ter miles last Saturday, said that
"what I really like is that the
coach lets us take most of the re­
responsibility on ourselves. It really
has improved the atmosphere.

Lee and McKay also discussed
an important part of any coach's
program, recruiting. Lane said,
that "I think the big drive
this year is on recruiting. Noth­
ing's definite yet, but all the top
high school runners have been
talked to. We are also starting run
against support from the alumni,
which is important because one's
not able to get out and talk to
all the kids, but the alumni can.

Mckay emphasized the impor­
tance of performers in attracting
athletes. "If you can get the coach
you see the school's runners before actions is to be made with the
coach. In the past, seeing people
like Fonseca and Joe Joe, consistently run well attracted a lot
of runners to Georgetown. It gave
me a psychological boost just to be on the same team with
them."

Stageberg once again concurred,
"I think running is a team sport
and has done an amazing job. In
the past, alumni haven't been in­
volved at all except for just sug­
gest people; but now they
are interested in coming to George­
town's joining, and playing, in the
football season with the finest con­
tact and the most sort of perspective, in more
of a national spotlight, which can
benefit us." Stagberg also commen­
ted about Rienzo, saying that he's
"the real deal at the hoy's running
but also in his academic
and social life. I respect the fact
that the University requires the athlete to be a student first and
if he can run, well that's second."

According to Lane,
that "I don't think this place quali­
ifies as a 'jock' college. Besides,
running but also in his academic
and social life. I respect the fact
that the University requires the
athlete to be a student first and
if he can run, well that's second."

Whatever the situation at
Georgetown, the track team sees
the future outlook as bright, with
a team complete with field events.
According to Lane, "I expect to
see a really fast start in about you're
finished."
Washington Sports writers explode 'Coverage' myth

by Mike Karam

The idea of the so-called "Battle of the Ink" or "War of the Inches" between Georgetown and Maryland, which has basked around before the Maryland game, has been explosively proved as a myth. Men simply responsible for creating this image—-the local sports writers. Exchanging the role of interviewing for that of interviewed three area journalists one from each of the Washington dailies, supplied any truth that might have been in this allegation.

Steve Guback of the Evening Star, who wrote an outstanding article on the Hoyas in this week's issue of Sporting News, gave perhaps the most plausible explanation of the "discrepancy" between the amount of space devoted to the two ball clubs when he said, "The combination of good play by Maryland since the first of the year and Georgetown's road games and inactivity during their "room period at the same time gave the impression that they (Maryland) were receiving better coverage. We try to be fair to all schools and a lot depends upon what is happening on a certain day.

Guback continued, "Part of the reason for "height advantage of the battle of the ink was due primarily to Lefty's remark and Maryland's intention of uplifting their whole athletic program. Lefty's remark about making Maryland the favorite is a good battler and Adrion is a remote possibility. But then, Fordham and Rutgers were supposedly to be weaklings too.

Charlie Adrion scored his 1000th point during the Hoyas tilt with Rutgers last week. In addition, he became the highest individual rebounder in Georgetown basketball history.

Adrion Nonchalant After 1000th Point

(Continued from Page 16)

Kaplan, a sharp-shooting sophomore, led the way with 28 points. The stunned home crowd just sat in disbelief, before erupting into noisy celebration. Later, it was revealed that Wenzel had travelled before the shot—this nullifying the Rutgers' chance, anyway.

After the game, record setting Hoyas' captain Charlie Adrion summed it up concisely: "We thought Rutgers would be more like NYU. We didn't expect 63 percent shooting. Our defense, though, wasn't what it should have been." Charlie also admitted that he was "a little on edge," due to his try for 1000 points, "I wanted to get it over with," Adrion commented.

With reputed weaklings Catholic and Fairfield coming to the Hilltop in the next week, Georgetown's tournament bid seems secure with even the NCAAs remote possibility. But then, Fordham and Rutgers were supposed to be weaklings too.

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Niva's America's not-too-small car

Politicians who write an outstanding book will find that their market has grown substantially this year, it is only justifiable on the basis of its record. I would like to see basketball in Washington as big as it is in California. If Georgetown continues its present ways, it can build from here and can strengthen the overall basketball picture in the Washington area.

Although Coach Jack McGregor's showmanship and cheerleading talents are not as good as those of Kitkut, it is rapport with the press and his coaching ability which were sometimes praised by the writers. Tuner remarked, "I really appreciate Jack McGregor and I wouldn't like to leave Georgetown to cover Maryland." Mayor ceded Mager as being a "terrible coach," and Guback acclaimed him as "one of the fine young coaches.

SCARLET COACH

(Continued from Page 16)

had nothing but praise for the Hoyas. Foster said, "I think they're a good ballclub. We're getting better and more confident in ourselves each week, but they have great balance and they're strong under the boards. If they continue beating the New York teams, they should have an excellent chance at a post-season bid."

Posters not only shrugged at defeat in a game that he thought they really wanted, and he continued, "We wanted a better job done on the road beside of our zone, but Faustone is a good battler and Adrion uses his body well.

Andy Beyer of the Washington Post summed it up, saying, "Georgetown has gotten more cover this year, but it is only justifiable on the basis of its record. I would like to see basketball in Washington as big as it is in California. If Georgetown continues its present ways, it can build from here and can strengthen the overall basketball picture in the Washington area."

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Sideliners
by Glenn Cohen

Tim Mercer, with Don Weber looking on, drives the baseline and loses a lay-in against Rutgers. Mercer chipped in valuable points in the Hoyas' victories over NYU and Rutgers last week.

Hoyas Anticipate First Trip To NIT In 17 Campaigns
by Phil Young

With the impressive victory over NYU, the speakers over Rutgers, and the voiding of the defeat in the Jacksonville game, the chances of the Georgetown basketball team receiving a NIT bid (for the first time since 1953) look excellent.

The selection committee for this year's NIT is made up of seven athletic directors, five of whom are from schools in the New York City area. These seven include Ben Carnevale of NYU, Walter McGlocklin of St. John's, Ken Norton of Manhattan, Wilbur Reimen of Albright, Andrew Laska (McKee's Father of Assumption, Illinois, and Herb Sutter of Wagner, the chairman of the committee. The first bids are sent out Feb. 24 (next Tuesday) after the NCAA at-large selections, and before Georgetown's game with Manhattan in New York.

Sutter, in a recent interview, stated that there were about 32 teams in consideration for the 16 NIT bids. However, a large number of these 32 schools will be going to the NCAA Tournament rather than the NIT. About half of these 16 spots will be filled by independents, many of whom are from schools in the New York City area. These seven include Ben Carnevale of NYU, Walter McGlocklin of St. John's, Ken Norton of Manhattan, Wilbur Reimen of Albright, Andrew Laska (McKee's Father of Assumption, Illinois, and Herb Sutter of Wagner, the chairman of the committee. The first bids are sent out Feb. 24 (next Tuesday) after the NCAA at-large selections, and before Georgetown's game with Manhattan in New York.

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Violets, Knights Suffer Violent Nights At GU

by John Corder

After three consecutive sputtering performances, Georgetown finally got its game back in gear last week, as the Hoyas blazed NYU 94-72, and nipped a surprisingly tough Rutgers quintet 69-68. In the sparkling win over NYU, Georgetown shot a torrid 59 percent, in addition to rebounding the Hoyas' top efforts of the season. The sudden effectiveness of 6'8 center Paul Favorite had to be the game's most interesting sidelight. Big Paul hit nine of 11 shots for 18 points, and pulled down nine rebounds. Favorite also held NYU's 6'9 Stumph in check, to the meager nine points. Signorile, though, was obviously dazed by a mouth injury suffered earlier in the game.

Sharing the spotlight with Favorite were two of Georgetown's other freshmen, Charlie Adrian, Weber, penetrating NYU, scoring 22 points and almost at will, scored 24 points. And Adrian, in addition to scoring 23 points himself, ignited numerous Hoyas fast breaks with his 15 assists. Adrian's rebounds, incidentally, enabled the Hoyas to take the all-time Georgetown rebounding record, 166 formerly held by Steve Sullivan.

Adrian passed another milestone this week against Rutgers. This time Charlie passed the 1000 mark for his career, as he scored 14 points. But it was again Paul Favorite who was the unexpected star. Georgetown's newest hero led the Hoyas with 17 points, shot 5 for 11 from the floor, and sank a game-high 11 rebounds.

Against NU, however, Rutgers battled Georgetown almost for the most part of the game. The short, scrappy Scarlet Knights scored no more than eight points behind, and were trailing by one point at the half. Waiting patiently for the good shots, Rutgers hit a scintillating 11-for-20 from the floor, and scored 53 percent for the game. Steve Sullivan's 12 points helped his Hoyas to a 63-54 victory.

Joe Lucas ran a 9:04 two-mile in the Navy meet last week. Lucas' time qualified him for the NCAA meet.

Trackmen Shine At Navy; Lane Records 4:05.5 Mile

by Mark Dobson

With the indoor season slightly past, the Hoyas are preparing for the upcoming NCAA applications for entry. The Hoyas, who were ranked 38th in the nation by Track and Field News, were facing the Naval Academy and St. John's. With the Hoyas winning the 2000 meter relay on Saturday, the Hoyas have been able to win the only competition.

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