Schmidt, Healey, Devlin at CONTAC

by Tom Sheenan
Contributing Editor

Helmut Schmidt, the Defense Minister of West Germany, and Denis Healey, M.E., M.P., Secretary of State for Defense of the former Labour Government of the United Kingdom will speak at CONTAC.

Capitol Hill Lobbying Successful, Collins Praised for Fund Raising

by Harry McFarland

The Rev. T. Byron Collins, S.J., director for federal grants, has been highly praised for his work in getting federal funds for the Georgetown and George Washington Medical Schools and the Georgetown Dental School.

Before the passage of the "Medi-
cal and Dental Manpower Act for the District of Columbia of 1970" all three schools were faced with rising debts and no way to meet costs. For example, according to a report by Dr. John Rose, dean of the Georgetown Medical School, in fiscal 1970-71 the school will run $3,618,000 into debt. As a result of the schools' fiscal crises the schools believed that they would soon have to close. If they had been forced to do so the hospitals of both universities would also have had to close, and D.C. General would have been forced to cut back on some services.

Throughout the country other medical and dental schools faced with the same kind of crisis have been able to turn to the state rather than to the federal government. Where they faced opposition from the Nixon administration, where they faced opposition from the state, they were able to turn to the state and get federal funds. Where they were quite willing to help. But because they believed that they would soon have to close, the hospitals of both universities would also have had to close, and D.C. General would have been forced to cut back on services.

According to Walsh, Schreibman, the report by Dr. John Rose, dean of the Georgetown Medical School, in fiscal 1970-71 the school will run $3,618,000 into debt. As a result of the schools' fiscal crises the schools believed that they would soon have to close. If they had been forced to do so the hospitals of both universities would also have had to close, and D.C. General would have been forced to cut back on some services.

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There is basic disagreement between Dixon and the Student Government concerning who should attend Georgetown Concerts. Dixon stated that he was still somewhat disturbed by the fact that most of the students attending the concert were not from Georgetown. He feels that the primary responsibility of the University is to provide good on-campus entertainment for its students.

Secondly, he feels that Georgetown is not fulfilling its responsibility to the area community if it does not open its concert doors to outsiders, because in so doing the university blocks one means for area young people to "establish a cultural identity."

Dr. Rueschel affirmed, however, that the bus on rock concerts is still in effect and that exceptions to the ban must first be cleared through her office.

Walsh Calls Concert 'Success'

A successful rock concert was held in Gaston Hall last Saturday night, with neither the knowledge nor the consent of Vice-President for Student Life, Dr. Patricia Rueschel.

Two local bands, Grin and Crook, played to what Director of Student Activities Robert Dixon termed "a generally good crowd" for nearly four hours.

The concert was organized under the auspices of the Student government. One of the concert's student organizers, J. Garvin Walsh (ColI. '72) said that while the concert was only a "mild financial success" it was a great social success. He said it demonstrated that if a concert is done in the proper manner—for example, not overwhelming tickets—it is possible to have an excellent concert with minimal difficulties.

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Grooving with Garvin . . .

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Alumni Seek Dialogue with Students

by Don Hammer

Last weekend, Georgetown witnessed the return of old faces and some not-so-old faces; the occasion was the 121st campus convention of the Georgetown Alumni Association Board of Governors and Alumni Senate.

At the request of the membership at an estimated gathering of 200 at the Hyatt in Chicago, this meeting was devoted entirely (with the possible exception of the “Happy Hours” at the Hyatt) to the discussion of dialogue between faculty, students, administrators and alumni. The aim was to give the alumni an understanding of contemporary Georgetown.

After a Friday night reception and dinner on second Healy (yes—coke and a six pack of beer at the old stacks!) the Rev. Robert J. Henle, University President, gave a keynote address to set the tone of the convention. In setting up a comparison between the student of the 1930’s and the ’70’s, Fr. Henle recalled that students at Creighton University and a member of the Board of Editors of the campus newspaper had demanded the recall of US troops from Nicaragua.

Speaking of today’s university, Fr. Henle said that the student body is currently not simply that of a communicating knowledge, but of developing wisdom and prudence out of that knowledge. Remembering that today’s students come to college with different backgrounds from those of past generations, he added, “We have failed to some extent in our universities because we have too much approval for our freshmen as if they were the freshmen of ten or 15 years ago.” Not only is there a difference in students, he said, but a corresponding difference in the world they face, and in order to effectively meet the challenges of this new world, a university must “stand for something.”

Saturday morning the alumni heard presentations by the University Administrators on the state of the University and new programs currently being implemented. Dr. Valerie Earle, president of the University Faculty Senate, and the Rev. Joseph Panuska, S.J., of the biology department, spoke on the roles of teaching and governing the modern university.

This was followed by a discussion of academic policy by Academic Vice President Rev. Thomas R. Fitzgerald, S.J., the Rev. Royden B. Davis, S.J., dean of the School of Foreign Service, and Dr. James Alatis, assistant dean of Languages and Aboriginal areas of foreign service. Dr. Davis, the Rev. Alatis and Dean of Men Judge, S.J., dean of men explained the newly formed Crisis Liturgy committee. The Mass was celebrated by Fr. Henle.

At the convention, the Mass was also celebrated by a special Mass at Dahlgren Chapel, celebrated by Fr. Henle. The Mass was well-received by the alumni. Following Mass the alumni were treated (sic) to dinner at New South Cafeteria, after which they were invited to tour University residence halls, an experience which hopefully did not shatter otherwise favorable impressions built up during the day.

In general, the convention must be termed a success in that it achieved its purpose of acquainting alumni with contemporary Georgetown and opening up a student-faculty-alumni dialogue. It is to be hoped that a mechanism through which such staying contemporary student-faculty-alumni dialogue is regularized will be an increasing emphasis on the privatization of world diplomacy—for instance, private businesses sending their own representatives to foreign countries.

Following the discussion on academic issues, Dr. Patricia Rueckel and the staff of the Student Life Office acquainted the alumni with “changing student life style.” Noting the recent rise in campus social events, Robert J. Dixon, director of Student Activities, said, “Students are bringing back a lifestyle that is oriented toward the campus.” The Rev. Robert K. Judge, S.J., dean of men explained the newly formed Christian Center Hot Line. The Hot Line will be a mechanism through which distressed students with virtually any kind of problem can call for advice and help. It will primarily be staffed by students because students are more likely to go to other students for advice in time of need. Finally, Dr. John Eiselein, speaking on the improved facilities of the Student Health Service, remarked that visits to the clinic have more than doubled this year compared with last year’s figures.

The morning program then concluded with a slide presentation of the improved student life, which was composed by several members of the School of Business Administration.

The afternoon was taken up with seminar sessions in which alumni met with students and faculty to discuss topics of their preference. Topics ranged from the changed religious atmosphere at Georgetown to the May student strike, from ROTC on campus to the drug situation, from academics to athletics.

Of the entire weekend, it was at this point that the generation gap began to make itself felt, although even on points of disagreement some bridge of mutual understanding was built.

Following the afternoon’s talks, Fr. Henle conducted a Mass which was prepared by the Georgetown Liturgy committee. The Mass theme was “The Truth That Makes Us Free” and was well-received by the alumni. Following Mass the alumni were treated (sic) to dinner at New South Cafeteria, after which they were invited to tour University residence halls, an experience which hopefully did not shatter otherwise favorable impressions built up during the day.

At the close of discussion groups on Saturday, Alumni participated in a special Mass at Dahlgren Chapel, celebrated by Fr. Henle.
Petite Explains Bombing Threat

By Wanda J. MacClarin, Feature Editor

There has been a rash of bomb scares at Georgetown in the past three weeks. The situation has been so bad that three buildings at Darrell Hall and several in New and Old North have been evacuated as a result.

Oftentimes possible reasons why someone would call a bomb scare, even if a bomb had not been planted, Dr. Michael J. Petite discussed the recent bomb scares from a psychiatrist's point of view. Dr. Petite is a psychiatric consultant to the Student Health Service and an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the G.U. Medical School.

A major motivation, according to Dr. Petite, is that such a person would feel a great deal of power, of self importance, in causing a disruption. Dr. Petite sees a link between the bomb scares and the attention given to mass murderers. By glorifying these murderers, "we give the idea to somewhat unstable people that this is the way to be somebody." He also finds a connection with our fast-paced modern society. In the novelty and diversity the individual gets lost. In college and high school, however, students try to find out who they are and what they want to do. According to Dr. Petite, there has been a powerful population search for identity harder. Most people make a healthy person, Dr. Petite stated, would not want to inflict physical or psychological pain on his fellows. "We have to take every bomb scare seriously," Dr. Petite believes.

Dr. Petite asserted that it is not necessary for the caller to see the results of his call by being on the Georgetown campus—the caller can visualize the results just as well. "A third reason would be to harass authority figures, in an attitude of 'We'll keep the power that be, stirred up,'" Dr. Petite declared.

Still a fourth possible motivation may be anger—possibly at a campus policeman, at a professor who failed the caller in a course, at anyone closely associated with the University.

Dr. Petite emphasized that while it is possible to generalize on the character of a bomb scare caller, we can never really know his motivation except from a case history study of those who have been caught.

Dr. Petite did say, however, that the people are "fill in the large sense in terms of society. They display, at the very least, immature and lack of judgment—a lack of concern for their fellow human beings and partake of which they are able to get away with it, but those who don't are the kind of people most likely to want to experience a feeling of power by calling in a bomb scare. A second reason for calling in a bomb scare is "just for kicks," as a prank, possibly out of boredom. If this is an effort to be either vandalish or a prank, "this can later be either more serious," Dr. Petite believes.

"To tell you the truth, the research indicates that there is very little to support the idea of a bomb scare being considered a situation which is either a realistic one or the work of any coherent, organized group. The people who make bomb scares are people whose lives might be in danger, the draft be severely dealt with unless he is psychotic, for he "psychologizes the stability, equilibrium, and welfare of the community" even if there is no bomb.

It is Dr. Petite's impression that these are isolated incidents and are not the work of any coherent, organized group. They may be done by one person or groups of people.

When questioned about those who do place bombs and then call to warn authorities of them, Dr. Petite said that he has the impression that these people do not think of human lives, but are interested in destroying property. Possibly they like the "thrill of walking a tightrope," possibly they have a last-minute concern for those whose lives might be in danger.

The emphasis for Saturday's meeting served as an organizational meeting to the Student Mobilization Conference, to be held at Catholic University February 19-21.

The emphasis for Saturday's meeting, as well as for the general buildup of organizational efforts for Spring antiwar action, is as described by one of the Regional S.M.C. Committees member.

The meeting served as an organizational meeting to the Student Mobilization Committee to discuss the idea of a bomb scare call, "calls an ominous escalation of the war in Indochina" by the US government. The meeting itself has been a growing tide action being taken to plan and effect the spring antiwar moves. Dr. Petite believes that in a week by college students and GL, and possibly a new addition, organized labor.

"We have to take every bomb scare seriously," Dr. Petite believes.

S.M.C. Plans March

Mobe mounts Spring Activities

by Tom Olp

Georgetown University last weekend hosted a quickly-organized gathering of staff members from both regional and national offices of the Student Mobilization Committee in order to discuss what National S.M.C. Executive Secretary Don Gurewitz calls "an ominous escalation of the war in Indochina" by the US government. The meeting represents the growing tide action being taken to plan and effect the spring antiwar moves.

New courses offered will include: "Communes," "Violence in America," "African Music," "Micro-Economics," "Liberalism," "The Great Ideas," "Evolution," and several new language courses, including Arabic and French. The students can be anyone from Georgetown professor, to an underclassman, to a member of the DC community. Teachers and students organize these seminars, nothing less than a "sincere commitment to real intellectual achievement."

Last semester 29 courses were offered, although some "died" early in the semester due to lack of interest. Since no records are kept, there is difficulty in estimating the number of participants involved in the Free University. Organizers believe approximately 500 students began the semester, but a drop-out rate of 60 percent followed. The Free University is "non-ideological," and neither seeks our nor discourage any ideological connections. The Free University's most popular courses offered interesting areas such as "Subversive Education," and the other was "Malcolm X." The writings of William F. Buckley, Jr.

Six years ago, several professors who wanted to teach outside their mainstream university to serve the University as well as the community and the Free University was born.

Contrary to popular belief on campus, the Free University is not a "base for academic reform." It wishes neither to determine Georgetown University, nor pressure for curriculum changes. Today the Free University is a "good idea, but a drop-out rate of 60 percent followed." The Free University is "non-ideological," and neither seeks our nor discourage any ideological connections. The Free University's most popular courses offered interesting areas such as "Subversive Education," and the other was "Malcolm X." The writings of William F. Buckley, Jr.

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Dr. Michael J. Petite, Psychiatric Consultant to the Student Health Service, said that there is no one personality type that would prompt a bomb scare. Photo—Rent Bond.
**Editorials**

Fr. Henle’s Three Sisters

President Henle’s landmark 1969 inaugural promise to have the University pay greater attention to city-related issues is ringing hollow these days. We refer to Fr. Henle’s unfortunate and insensitive decision to commit Georgetown to a position (or more correctly, non-position) of “neutrality” regarding a citizens’ suit against the Three Sisters Bridge.

The Bridge, in our view, will desecrate the city of Washington and harm its people. At taxpayers’ expense, it will bring the “benefits” of increased air and noise pollution, added traffic congestion, aesthetic disruption, possible displacement of poor neighborhoods, and continuation of an insane urban transportation policy which calls for more and more freeways when the plain and urgent need is for balanced mass transit.

Not surprisingly, few Washington residents endorse the kind of urban suicide that the Three Sisters Bridge represents. Sewage in the drinking water would draw about as much support. The Bridge is widely opposed by virtually all elements of the community. Public hearings and referenda show that everyone from the Georgetown Citizens’ Association to the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis is against this destructive structure. It should be noted that the Bridge is the project of individuals and interest groups whose fiercest loyalties belong to the American dollar, not to the welfare of the people of disenfranchised Washington.

Meanwhile, in the face of this rude shoe operation, Georgetown University, which is pleased to call itself an educational institution, stands on a hill with its nose in the air, professing “neutrality” and smelling rosebuds. Clearly, the University “as a corporate entity” (to use Fr. Henle’s elegant term) and its President are in dire need of some education. Georgetown can no longer continue in these critical times to be locked in the cement of its long-time tradition of maintaining a token, as distinct from serious, concern for the Washington community.

A school is supposed to be dynamic and volatile force in its community, not a tired and bureaucratic institution in search of funds for building programs. As Alfred North Whitehead declared, a university’s position of intellectual leadership gives it the compelling responsibility to become involved in the actual life of its community by advancing causes, serving needs, propagating ideas, challenging accepted beliefs, and creating a consciousness that seeks to resolve complications. Georgetown has never measured up to this definition, and in the case of Three Sisters Bridge is a prime example of such University avoidance of commitment and citizenship.

We therefore think that Georgetown “as the corporate entity” has the compelling responsibility to join in the current litigation against Three Sisters Bridge because the Bridge is bad for the University and bad for the city. Neutrality, in this instance, is in reality an act of omission of serious proportions, and says in effect that “whoever is running things is right.” No questions asked. We doubt this type of behavior and attitude does violence to the very philosophy of a university.

Indeed, the idea of President Henle mentioning “neutrality” sounds a little odd to us because Georgetown has never been neutral in a number of other very important areas such as the companies in which it invests, the banks in which it deposits, and the congressional committees before which it lobbies for taxpayers’ funds. The University takes specific pro or con positions in all these instances, as it should in the matter of Three Sisters Bridge.

—Pat Quinn

**Under New Management**

The HOYA itself is no stranger to its own editorial columns. Two years ago, this venerable institution seemed on the verge of extinction. Emerged from without and within converged on Copley basement demanding the scalp of anyone who happened to be around. At one point an onlooker exclaimed “The HOYA Exile” was formed of all the various disenchanted staff members, who were dissident primarily because editorially The HOYA was indeed marching to a different drummer. Soon after that came the birth of our gregarious colleague, The Georgetown Voice. Somehow we survived.

This year, The HOYA again negotiated its way through a series of crises, culminating in our abortive merger proposal last November. The action of the Board of Editors in making the personnel changes we have made for the second semester are consistent with the aim we have had all along to use the newspaper to inform, amuse, and move to action the Georgetown community. Somehow we will survive. Hopefully we will succeed.

—Reprinted from Rolling Stone

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**Rostrum**

Last year more than 200 persons aged 19 years or younger died in New York City from narcotics related causes.

Phoenix House, a non-profit organization concerned with the rehabilitation of drug addicts, is taking more concrete steps towards a solution of the problem. Named after the legendary bird that rises from the ashes of apocalyptic, Phoenix House was founded in 1967 by five former addicts who had just been released from a drug rehabilitation ward.

Vicki and Robert are two kids from Phoenix House. Vicki is a very demure, almost wispy 17-year-old from Queens who has also been in the Phoenix program for over a year. She fills me in on her background: “I went to a high school. It’s predominantly upper-middle class, that’s all. When they had that marijuana panic in 1969, a lot of the kids out there started taking money from their families and buying pot. Addicts. From what I remember there was no difference between the black and the white kids; the white upper and middle class kids were ending up shooting dope too. We used to have this big park outside the school and a lot of the kids would go there and pop pills, smoke grass or shoot dope. They used to have a class called occupation-orientation and that was supposed to be for the pre-drop-outs, the ones that were using drugs. Well all that class did was to give the kids a lot more low-key. They got away with murder, cutting class and getting high.

“I was in my own little world. I didn’t get along with my family and I started smoking pot because my friends were doing it. It was just a big thing of hanging out, that’s what everybody was doing, so why not? People take dope when they get called chicken and want to prove they’re not afraid. I had a friend who did it and she died of an overdose of heroin, she had taken too much for her first time. If you were doing good in school, everybody made fun for you. You were a snitch.”

Robert, a 15-year-old Italian kid from a middle class neighborhood in Queens, saw his whole problem in terms of a communication breakdown, both in school and at home. “My father never showed me affection. He’d say there’s nothing I can do, go play with it and he’d throw me out of the door. He’d never sit down and rap with me about the things that were bothering me. I started using drugs in school when I was 11.

“Sure, I turned other kids on. I turned on this kid once to heroin. He was 11 years old and I was 14. I did it because I was hanging out with guys of 17 or 18 and I wanted someone my age or younger to shoot drugs with me. I had a friend who did it and she died of an overdose of heroin, she had taken too much for her first time. If you were doing good in school, everybody made fun for you. You were a snitch.”

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Statement

BSA-Misunderstanding

by Nadine Frances Anne Bracker

Black Student Alliance

There is a growing opinion on this campus of students who feel that the majority of the Black Student Alliance are prejudiced. For the most part the growth of this faction can be attributed to ignorance and misguided (maligned) statements made by a few students who will not associate with us due to silly misunderstandings.

First of all there are very few students among us who are prejudiced (I'm in a position of knowing since I am an officer of the club and well-acquainted with each member's views) or who profess to be isolationists. Prejudices is an evil that should be rooted out but isolationism (as espoused by black people) is not morally wrong and should be considered as a person's right. Isolating one self from people who have oppressed and patterned your race can not be wrong. It stems from a fear, a sense of independence, and moreover, if you do not think of your right to isolationism is infringing upon your rights and indeed suppressing him more. Do people in this community talk so maliciously about the white people who isolate themselves on this campus? I think not. In fact it comes down to what you choose to do. Choose to quit or sympathize with him more. That relates to Blacks, hippies, queers, and any other sub-culture.

Secondly, race is not the only difference between the Blacks and Whites on this campus. There is in many cases a difference of class (still very recognized on this campus by Whites), economy, ideology (ide), and tastes. There are subgroups all over campus ruled by these differences. So why are Black students being slurred? Can't any man being understandably decide to refrain from relationships with people who would dehumanize him, shame him, and wreck his sound state of mind. I think it's understandable for a person who doesn't understand should stop being apathetic and spend some time in our ghettoes (not using as research data but learning from us and helping us).

Last of all people with great differences come together in times of need and I know history backs this statement up. There have been times when the Black Student Alliance and individual students have needed the help of the white students here but what happened? I am talking about the small response to things like Operation Breakbasket, the Young Senator's Dance, and other activities aimed at helping the underprivileged of Washington, D.C. Does apathy ever create warm receptions?

So accuse us of prejudice if that feeds your ego or exes your apathetic responses to black People (the response you've given all good and secure lives) but if you don't see the writing on the wall (the truth about us) and understand you're not much of a human being. If none of the above applies to you and you honestly feel that we are in the wrong talk to all of us (we won't be hard since we're not that many) or simply wipe us off the slate as poor "window dressers".

The profit from the dance was used for scholarships for minority students.

Fourth Column

by John Cannon

When it comes to my experience at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. as opposed to Central Kentucky, my emotions are always divided between absolute joy and absolute nausea with absolutely no middle ground as opposed to the green, grey turf of home.

It happens that I now live in Rupert, Vermont (any State, any hundred and one) whereas there is one bar, a fine establishment that is noted for its dartboard. Rupert is full of dart freaks as well as movie-refusal/fanatics. Anyways, this bar belongs to a man who doesn't understand the concept of idle. I was in this establishment and endless supply of Old Mr. Boston Coffee Brandy is named, and owned for that matter, by a Joseph L. Bernardo who is apool shark and a fine man as well. But there is no pool table in Rupert and as a result Joe is very frustrated man who pulls the label off his bottle of Schlitz with his thumb and refers to darts players as "like a man with enough room for a pool table can fill his head with some dispicable circumstance.

One day I asked Joe Bernardo, "Why, Joe, do you have a dartboard?"

"Well, since I have in the Post Office one day talking to Billy Walsh and Billy said, "Joe, I have few untainted fags in this town; I see a lot of good old days at the Hills and the great vacations and the Jeblibbs true martians.

And I got stuck some how in the mesmerized view of Jack Daniels and Schlitz, all of War, an act which is very good for you."

I was stuffed to say the least, and guilt and shame immediately flooded my partially educated brain, for I have failed to left Georgetown, D.C. in the middle of our country to three hounds the Great B.

Duryea, Patricia Rueckel, et al. The reason is simple; students just have no idea what with the shortened academic calendar, greater assignments, and an utterly confused period of recent memory.

So true, but not primarily for the reasons set forth in that article by such notables as Jim Shattering A Delicate Balance

by Rich Huxton

Contribution Editor

"It is my pleasure to present to you the April 1971 Board of Directors..." This was the first article in the April 1971 issue of The HOYA. As The Ferdinand Magellan Geographic Zeal Award as well as the Royden Scholarship Award are also presented to President Henle who not only emulated the Nixon Doctrine but who find a war that is to be resisted rather than embraced but is also an anathema to the families of Georgetown students who were casualties of the Nixon Doctrine but not heavy contributors to the university neutrality is now sent campus mail to the library's archives to be bound and tucked away until library relations considerations require its resurrection.

The Joe McCarthy I Have Here A List Award is extended to Joe Bernardo who approached one of her colleagues about the possibility of me another story for her colleagues because of a rumor implicating the latter in drug usage.

And The Charlie Goodell Coat of Many Colors Award is bestowed upon those sinister scientists of Washington, D.C. Does apathy ever create warm receptions?

The lack of activism was evident in many areas. The concert ban was a small response to all of us (we won't be hard since we're not that many) or simply wipe us off the slate as poor "window dressers".

The Long Time Coming

by John Cannon

Shattering A Delicate Balance

Vive Jeblification!
Films: Sob Story, Romance or Retribution?


What can we say about a film that should have died? That it was trite. And stupid. And phony. And misguided. And shallow. And manipulative. And tasteless.

What can you say about Ali MacGraw, as an actress? That she is incredibly beautiful and incredibly untalented. That she is the embodiment of all that is wrong with our times. That she is a symbol of everything that is wrong with our society. That she is a fraud. That she is a charlatan. That she is a phony. That she is a fraud. That she is a charlatan. That she is a phony.

What can you say about the film, “Love Story”? That it is a total disaster. That it is a blot on the history of cinema. That it is a disgrace to all that is good and noble in the world of entertainment. That it is a blot on the history of cinema. That it is a disgrace to all that is good and noble in the world of entertainment.

A number of unsettling questions arise. Why do we have to suffer through this filth? Why do we have to endure this abomination? Why do we have to put up with this garbage?

In this case, the film is rotten to the core. It is a total failure. It is a disaster. It is a catastrophe. It is a blot on the history of cinema. It is a disgrace to all that is good and noble in the world of entertainment.

But then, so is Sonny. His competitive ego is just as inflated by his own conceptions. His values are just as the same material things: his fast sports car, his rank of third in his Harvard Law School class, his high paying job (but liberal!) Wall Street job, his smartly appointed Midtown apartment. Even as Jenny is little more than a puppet of his Father, Ollie is little more than a puppet of his Father.

Erich Segal, author.
Cuckoldry Revels at Stage 1

Mr. Malloy has been requested to present an article to introduce the upcoming play, THE THREE CUCKOLDS. He is directing Malloy & Bashube's Midnite Theater. It has always been his belief that a university theater has the definite opportunity, and perhaps the reponsibility, to experiment with and innovate in the dramatic and artistic aspects of theatrical production. At Mask and Bashube in recent years the need for innovative developments has been satisfied in two basic ways. Earlier, even classic works have been shaped by directors at the club along the lines of some fresh, provocative perspective. Also, plays which are themselves new and challenging have been taken on in response to new trends in theater today. However, there is a third way.

There are vast areas of literature in the field of drama that, for one reason or another, have been neglected and overlooked by university theater. Some of these areas have simply fallen into disfavor, some are superficially regarded as too taxing on the talents of the group. Most frustratingly, some areas are not attempted at all, usually because they have not been tackled by the next production at Mask and Bashube. I am exploring one area of the last category.

The Three Cuckolds is a "commedia dell'arte" play. A form of the Italian Renaissance, it is a fast-moving play, or actually a series of stock comic sketches with a loose plot, that relies heavily on the audience's knowledge of quick tongue; graceful, intricate movements and gestures; a good sense of timing. All these, and many other attributes, are absolutely necessary if the performer is to master the "commedia."

The Three Cuckolds demands a great deal from the performer and his director, but I believe the results can justify the effort required. The text itself is hilarious, and, as a staged production, it can have a devastating effect. This particular play combines many types of comedy, from the most sophisticated word play to the most transparent buffoonery. I choose the "commedia dell'arte" form because I believed that it was a neglected area of stage comedy that had a great potential for success. I choose The Three Cuckolds because it seemed to fulfill most saliently the promise that I found in "commedia dell'arte." In this play there is fire (if twisted) mixed with a bit of comedy, bedroom comedy with some of the most intimate, beautiful and intriguing dialogue I have heard. The play constantly slithers back and forth between the sublime and the ridiculous; indeed, it lives peacefully in both realms simultaneously.

I am offered many challenges by this play. I intend to adhere as closely as possible to the original style of the "commedia" performers (as close as we know of their style).

Michael P. Malloy

Music of the Renaissance

"Renaissance at Georgetown," a performance of music and events, comes to Gaston Hall and Stage One Feb. 6-7. The program will feature the Washington Consort and the members of the National Symphony Orchestra who will perform the works of the period. The program will include selections from the music of Gabrieli, Palestrina, and the sixteenth and seventeenth century music, including works by Johann Sebastian Bach and others.

The performance of the program will be Saturday's featured performer. Mr. Weaver is head of the music department at the Central Institute and he has received the Brandenburg Award for his recording of the six parts of Bach's Mass in B minor. The program also includes an outstanding performance of "Air on the G String" by Bach and harpsichord and harpsichord with Sonsy Monosono, violinist.

The University of Wisconsin Tudor Singers, returning from a three-week tour in England, will perform a vocal concert, "Music in the Age," at the Central Institute. The program will be on Sunday evening, featuring works by Machaut, Monteverdi and Schoenberg.

As part of the weekend, Malloy & Bashube's Midnite Theater will present "Theater of the World," a variety program of music and dance. The program will include works by Shakespeare, Mozart, and Beethoven. Admission is $1.00.

Single performance tickets for all music events are available at the box office, 1250 Independence Ave. Single performances begin at 8:30 p.m.
Films: Two European Vintage Tales

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. Directed by Billy Wilder. At the Avalon 1.

This movie, which falls into no discernible genre, except that of mediocrity, marks another step in the long and gradual decline of Billy Wilder as a director. Actually, though, a sense of decline was present in all his work since the beginning, at which time he placed himself—and from which point there was nowhere to go. The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes is not a happy film; rather it is laughable and elegantly and totally foolish.

The movie begins with Dr. Watson telling us posthumously that the earlier published cases of Holmes left out, through a sense of discretion, all the scandalous nieces which ought to be revealed. This is well and good, if it were not that the revelations in this movie would barely prove titillating to a mid-Victorian spinster. Robert Stephens as Holmes isn’t bad, but Colin Blakely as Dr. Watson is distasteful. He isn’t even a gentleman, coming closer to what the original author, Conan Doyle, would have done. The setting is ridiculous and in addition there are other disappointments such as a tasteless and cruel episode suggesting and then discounting homosexuality between the Baker Street couple. Of course, as far back as A Foreign Affair (1948), Wilder showed himself capable of a sickening cruelty toward his characters, which had no purpose one way or the other. Finally, the plot is suspenseless and meager, and even satire can bear (although actually this film is too incompetent to be called satire) and the “private” (i.e., sexual) aspect of this movie is no more than a convention, consisting of nothing but the physical presence of a beautiful woman in the east. Out of a sense of duty I may as well remark what I enjoyed in The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes. First, the Victorian furnishings of Holmes’ flat and the Bogart-Capra tradition of the past makes sense of the Scottish countryside. Third, the sharp color photography. That is all, I believe, anyone could pull out of this slow-moving pomposity. It is not meaningful in any sense, nor particularly entertaining, which raises the question why it exists. Obviously, to pour money into the pockets of the director and his backers. I don’t object. Only I don’t advise anyone to subsidize Mr. Wilder, because there’s better to be had.

W. C. Fryer

NOTICES

RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL, Feb. 5, 6, and 7 in Gaston Hall. Lou Fantasia, Program Director. Tickets available through the Fine Arts Department.

THE THREE CUCKOLDS, Mask and Bauble’s Midnight Theater production in the style of the commedia dell’Arte, runs Feb. 5-20 on Fridays and Saturdays. $1.00 at Stage One.

Samuel Beckett’s HAPPY DAYS runs at the Folger Shakespeare Library, today through Sunday.

Performances of GIMME SHELTER all day Feb. 9 are for the benefit of the Free Clinic. Outer Circle Theater.

Jazz program at Washington Cathedral, Feb. 22-23. Premiere performance of Dave Brubeck’s THE GATES OF JUSTICE.

Durati to conduct an all-American program, Feb. 9 and 10 at 8:30 p.m. Featuring John Browning.

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THE HOYA

Quad Votes 24-Hr. Parietals

by Fred Longbein

In a move to establish 24-hour parietals, members of each floor of the Quad promised last week to disregard the rule concerning parietals in the Quad. The new measure was passed by all but three fiows, according to Quad House Council President Mark Kenyon. In most cases the vote in favor was almost 75 percent. All forth.

Official administrative action has not been taken yet, but, according to Phillip Howe, resident assistant, parietals are being treated as usual. He added that the resident assistants were to meet Tuesday night with the Rev. Robert K. Judge, S.J., dean of men, to develop a position.

While Fr. Judge was unavailable for comment, Vice-President for Student Life Patricia Rueckel said that the parietal rules were not subject to change by House Councils. She said that a student life committee was being developed for parietal matters, the form of which she had suggested, has not yet been adopted by the student government.

Kenyon said that the Student Senate had declared all House Councils autonomous and thus they had acted on their own. He also said that other House Council presidents and Senate officials had pledged their support. Other councils, he said, are expected to legislate 24 hour parietals within the week.

Kenyon said that he had met with Fr. Judge, who told him that a change in the parietals was not possible. He said further that Fr. Judge had threatened him with letters of censure and reprimand if violations occur. Further action is expected later this week.

When asked why any action was being taken to change parietal rules, Kenyon cited four arguments. He said first that University President Robert Hensh, S.J., had described the University as "in-focal parents" or purely for purposes of education, in a pre-Christmas letter to parents. He said that the Board of Governors should not attempt to legislate morality, and noted that they do not have to live in dormitories. He also pointed out that many institutions have 24-hour parietals, including Notre Dame, "The Georgetown of the West."

New Mobe

(Continued on Page 3)

NPAC hopes to convert their efforts into active protest against the war.

NPAC has repeatedly urged labor to unit with students and workers against the war effort. For this reason, the coalition has shunned any move toward violence in the demonstration, and has, instead, urged "peaceful and orderly national demonstrations."

NPAC has also tentatively planned nationwide local commemorations of Dr. Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech in Washington. "The textbook of American aggression."

Organizations involved in the development of the spring antiwar offensive will be completed at the National Student Antiwar Conference at Catholic University next month, according to a suggestion to be discussed includes united mass street action against university complicity with the war effort, a growing movement to abolish the 22-hour student rights in high school, GI antiwar movements, and extending antiwar concern to Third World people.

GU Debaters Win Tourney At Marietta

The Georgetown University varsity debate team of Howard Beales and Dallas Perkins (Coll. '72) (seated) recently won the Third Annual Round-Robin Invitational Debate Tournament at Marietta (O.) (T). The Georgetown team, which defeated Miami University, became the first and second place winners in the individual speakers' competition.

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MEET THE CHALLENGE

JOIN VISTA RECRUITERS IN NEW SOUTH LOBBY FEBRUARY 4-5
The Libertarian Alliance Calls For Student Gov't. Abolition

by Arthur Wheeler

In reaction to campus dissatisfaction, a group known as the Libertarian Alliance has launched an active drive to abolish the government. Consequently, Senator Paul Matrangola (SBA '73) has introduced a resolution calling for constitutional revision of the existing governmental structure.

The Libertarian Alliance is a conservative campus organization, dedicated to an active policy of action, and a belief in individualism. Their proposal on the student government question were John Connelly (Coll. '72) and Tom Fink (Coll. '73). Their basic position is explained by Connelly: "The student wants to run his own school, and many people want to do things for him."

In a position paper distributed to Georgetown students in which the student government was labeled as both legitimate and ineffective, the Alliance called for the complete abolition of student government and a new governmental system, in which they would replace the Senate and student executives by a referendum system.

If an issue was important enough to require a referendum, an ad hoc committee of interested students would circulate a petition. If 50 signatures were acquired, the author of the petition would be entitled to present a bill to the Senate. If over 250 signatures were collected, the petition would be considered for a referendum. If 50 signatures were collected, the petition would be referred to the Senate.

The Alliance continually stresses the point that if the student body is too apathetic to organize a referendum action in this manner, then the Senate should not be regarded as not really being wanted or needed.

The Alliance suggested their plan might be accomplished by either of two means. A petition could be submitted to the Senate recommending that a referendum calling for a referendum on the question of abolition, or an abolition candidate could run along with the regular candidates in the election this year. Last year, George Washington University abolished its student government by that method.

Soon after the Alliance position paper was released, Matrangola proposed a resolution to revise the student government. He suggested that the executive positions and the Student Senate would remain, while the remaining three assistants would be elected at-large, and the cabinet would run for one term only, which would commence March 1 of each year.

Matrangola's resolution also provides for the appointment of a six-member committee, which would consist of eight members, two from each undergraduate class.

Primary emphasis in his proposal is put on the formation of ad hoc committees of interested students. If 20 percent of the student body signed a petition, the administrator would be required to schedule a referendum on the subject.

Matrangola introduced his resolution Jan. 23, The following week, it was referred to the constitutional review committee. If a committee does not submit their own recommendations by Feb. 10, presumably with Matrangola's resolution incorporated, the resolution will be voted on in its entirety.

The Senate will then vote, Feb. 10, on either the committee recommendations or Matrangola's resolution. A two-thirds vote by the Senate is required to pass a resolution. If the Senate passes either of these resolutions, the question of government reform will be submitted to the student body Feb. 17.

Provided the referendum is approved by the student body, the provisions of the resolution will go into effect for the general election. At that time, the student government would either be abolished or the system would be reorganized. A bill proposal differs from that of the Senate, which would probably not destroy the system, but rather only changes the government by the addition of a constitutional amendment. He adds that the referendum would mean that the Libertarian Alliance could not successfully force the government out of existence, because there would be too many referenda.

It is Matrangola's contention that only major policy issues could be resolved by means of a referendum. He claims that the student government is elected basically to handle the "petty, little everyday business and proprieties." He goes on to emphasize that under the Alliance's plan, there is no agency to handle appropriations.

Connelly states that Matrangola's resolution does not abandon the government as presently constituted, but establishes a new form of ineffective government in its place. This new government would be "worse than no government," and the Alliance has no stomach for abolishing the government. It would be more tyrannical, substituting five representatives for the one.

In pressing their attack on the legitimacy of the Senate, the Alliance points out that student senators were elected by less than 20 percent of the student body, and that the senator for off-campus freshmen was elected anathematically by only the three votes cast.

Supporting their allegation that the student government is ineffective, the Alliance stated that the government spends over $1,000,000 a year in administrative expenses.

At GW, position paper, the Alliance singled out senators Joe George, John Goldenring, and J. George, Goldenring and Walsh for taking the "shady payings" with the very Administration they were supposed to reform.

George, Goldenring and Walsh, responding to the Alliance's position paper, Walsh, who is also a member of the constitutional review committee, vboxlungs out the facts of the resolution. He adds that the Alliance's resolution has been defeated time and time again, and Walsh for taking "shady payings with the very Administration they were supposed to reform.

The Alliance sums up its position paper with the argument that "There is no substitute for abolishing the government and replacing it with a university council, which would give the student body greater political power than it formerly possessed."

Accordingly, Portnow pictured abolition as a constructive, rather than destructive measure. Although Portnow is still opposed to abolition, he is the only Alliance member who has not signed the petition to referenda. He added that the Alliance's resolution could not pass a referendum.

The Alliance states they "are not in favor of abolishing the government, because there would be too many referenda."

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In a letter to Student Government President Mike Thornton dated Dec. 22, Georgetown University President Rev. Robert J. Henle, S.J., stated that the University officially held a position of neutrality regarding the construction of Interstate Route 295 and the Three Sisters Bridge.

The construction is presently planned in the west and south boundaries of the University and along the road past Georgetown.

The reasons for the neutral position were several. The first, according to Henle, was that the Main Campus Planning Building Committee reported that the design of the bridge and highway will be a detriment to neither the present campus or long-range planning.

"There is some evidence that the present plan would, in fact, improve our traffic pattern and the access to our campus, and would enable us to redevelop our traffic and parking programs; perhaps, thereby, recapturing valuable land for other University uses," the letter stated.

Another reason for the University position was that two anti-citizen groups were generally satisfied with the present plan. In fact, said Fr. Henle, this plan should improve the traffic situation throughout the entire Georgetown area since it would "pull into turnpiked, highway traffic which now moves through the streets of Georgetown."

On the basis of this, Fr. Henle wrote, "we have no grounds to file a private complaint and we have neither the authority nor the competency to take a stand on any of the other points which may still be at issue. Hence, we must now maintain neutrality on the remaining issues.

In a Jan. 26 reply to Fr. Henle’s letter, Thornton rejected the University’s position, stating that this plan would completely obstruct the housing for middle-class residents.

Henle’s assertion that the original plans for bridge design had been changed at all. He also maintained that one of the citizen groups was still a litigant in the case and to the best of his knowledge the other group no longer existed.

Thornton continued, "Our failure to oppose the bridge in effect may cast doubts in the minds of some people, but we are not sufficiently concerned with ecological questions, with questions of traffic control, health of University people, and the well-being of inner-city dwellers. Neutrality then, as in so many other cases where more concrete neutrality may be at issue, is in reality an omission of serious proportions. Further, the construction of such a bridge in the city would undoubtedly undermine our status as neighbors in the Georgetown area and parking programs; perhaps, thereby, recapturing valuable land for other University uses," the letter stated.

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Henle’s assertion that the original plans for bridge design had been changed at all. He also maintained that one of the citizen groups was still a litigant in the case and to the best of his knowledge the other group no longer existed.

Thornton continued, "Our failure to oppose the bridge in effect may cast doubts in the minds of some people, but we are not sufficiently concerned with ecological questions, with questions of traffic control, health of University people, and the well-being of inner-city dwellers. Neutrality then, as in so many other cases where more concrete neutrality may be at issue, is in reality an omission of serious proportions. Further, the construction of such a bridge in the city would undoubtedly undermine our status as neighbors in the Georgetown area and parking programs; perhaps, thereby, recapturing valuable land for other University uses," the letter stated.

Another reason for the University position was that two anti-citizen groups were generally satisfied with the present plan. In fact, said Fr. Henle, this plan should improve the traffic situation throughout the entire Georgetown area since it would "pull into turnpiked, highway traffic which now moves through the streets of Georgetown."

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"Conference on the Atlantic Community"

I. Friday, February 5
9:00 P.M.

Robert Osgood
Director of the Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research
Keynote Address:
"New Directions in the Atlantic Community"
Hotel Sonesta

II. Saturday, February 6
12:30 P.M.

Theo Sommer
Senior Editor of Die Zeit
Address:
"The European Security Conference"
Gaston Hall

III. Sunday, February 7
2:30-4:30

Panel Discussion
"The Communications Revolution and its Consequences"
Russell Kirk (author, critic)
Henry Brandon (London Times Washington Correspondent)
Victor Ferkiss (moderator, Georgetown University)
Hall of Nations, Georgetown University

IV. Monday, February 8
2:30 P.M.

Paul C. Warnke, Former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
Denis Healey, MP, Former Defence Minister of Great Britain
Addresses:
"The American Posture in and toward the Atlantic Community"
Gaston Hall

V. Tuesday, February 9
2:30 P.M.

Helmut Schmidt, Defense Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany
Address:
"The German Question in the 1970's"
Gaston Hall

VI. Tuesday, February 9
8:00 P.M.

Miss Bernadette Devlin, MP
Address
Gaston Hall

SEMINARS
1. East-West Detente: The United States and the Soviet Union
2. East-West Detente: The European States
3. East-West Detente: EEC and COMECON
4. Economic Integration and National Particularism
5. Private International Interaction and the Atlantic Community
6. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
7. The Atlantic Community and the Third World
8. Environmental Problems and International Cooperation
9. Educating for the Future
10. Tomorrow's Atlantic Community
Amb. Debra Calls for New Era

Appraising as a preliminary speaker in a coming symposium to be sponsored by the Black Student Alliance, H. E. Ebenezer Debra, Ghanaian Ambassador to the United States, gave his views on the outlook for relations between this country and Africa. He believes that their mutual friendship will depend on what the United States does to assist its continent in destroying neocolonialism, and in developing its economy.

Ambassador Debra made it clear that if he could ask the United States for only one thing it would be full aid in freeing Southern Africa. "What is the deal for Africa?" in the 50's and the Alliance for Progress in the 60's, he said, were "principle of economic development..." and "in a decade what hasn't been done in a century." Their former rulers had made "a serious attempt to bring education, industry, or political, social and psychological change into Africa. What's more, the continent is full of raw materials which will help them in the future. They must realize that they must fully develop their agriculture," suggested that the U.S. support "be full aid in freeing Southern Africa. What's more, the continent is full of raw materials which will help them in the future. They must realize that they must fully develop their agriculture, and what of American and world raw materials and skills. They must realize that they must make "relevant and meaningful" education available to their people. What's more they have to effectively control the size of their population. Second, they know that "strict codes of discipline" must be applied in both "high and low places" in their countries. Africans realize that they must first look to their own efforts at development. Third, they realize that greater unity is needed among their countries. Ambassador Debra specified several ways in which the U.S. can contribute to Africa's progress. He said that "the U.S. is the world's second largest market" to which will help them in the future. First, they have learned how to determine their priorities. They now realize that they must fully develop their agriculture, and what of American and world raw materials and skills. They must realize that they must make "relevant and meaningful" education available to their people. What's more they have to effectively control the size of their population. Second, they know that "strict codes of discipline" must be applied in both "high and low places" in their countries. Africans realize that they must first look to their own efforts at development. Third, they realize that greater unity is needed among their countries. 

Ambassador Debra devoted a large part of his speech to the question of economic development. Recalling the Marshall Plan in the 50's and the Alliance in the 60's, the ambassador asked, "Is it the deal for Africa?" in the 70's. He pointed out that most of the African states gained independence within the last ten years and were faced with the necessity of doing "in a decade what hasn't been done in a century." Their former rulers had made "a serious attempt to bring education, industry, or political, social and psychological change into Africa. What's more, the continent is full of raw materials which will help them in the future. They must realize that they must fully develop their agriculture, and what of American and world raw materials and skills. They must realize that they must make "relevant and meaningful" education available to their people. What's more they have to effectively control the size of their population. Second, they know that "strict codes of discipline" must be applied in both "high and low places" in their countries. Africans realize that they must first look to their own efforts at development. Third, they realize that greater unity is needed among their countries. Ambassador Debra specified several ways in which the U.S. can contribute to Africa's progress. He said that "the U.S. is the world's second largest market" to which will help them in the future. First, they have learned how to determine their priorities. They now realize that they must fully develop their agriculture, and what of American and world raw materials and skills. They must realize that they must make "relevant and meaningful" education available to their people. What's more they have to effectively control the size of their population. Second, they know that "strict codes of discipline" must be applied in both "high and low places" in their countries. Africans realize that they must first look to their own efforts at development. Third, they realize that greater unity is needed among their countries.

Krogh Appoints New Professors, Announces Spring Seminar Topics

by Kathy Nelson

Three new seminar instructors for the Spring term have been appointed by Dean Peter Krogh of the School of Foreign Service. These men are Michael H. Armacost, William A. Douglas and Viron P. Vakil. Professor Armacost is a graduate of Charleton College in Minnesota and received his masters and Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota. His seminar, the Foreign Policy Process, is exploring how, why and when governments change and work out foreign-policy making.

In this field, Professor Armacost has had first-hand knowledge due to his membership on the Coordination and Negotiation Board of Department of State. Also, he spent 1969 as special assistant to the Secretary of State. He is the author of two books on this subject, The Foreign Policy of the United States and The Politics of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

The second of the three seminars being given to undergraduates in the School of Foreign Service is being conducted by William A. Douglas. This seminar, entitled The Political, Social and Psychological Factors in the Development Process, seeks to interrelate these factors and pays special interest to the ability of a democracy to provide the needed political structure and to the extent that foreign aid can affect the growth of democracy. In addition, the effect of foreign aid and successful economic growth on policy will be discussed.

Professor Douglas is a magna cum laude graduate of the University of Washington, and received his Ph.D. from Stanford University. He has served as director of the Inter-American Relations Program sponsored by Georgetown University and the American Institute for Free Labor Development, and has recently finished the draft of a book entitled Developing Democracy.

The response to the third seminar has been so great that Professor Viron P. Vakil has had to divide those applying into two groups. This seminar, Issues in Inter-American Relations, is being taught by a graduate of the School of Foreign Service who has served as Acting Assistant Secretary of State, as well as an associate of the Operation of Latin American Affairs on the National Security Council Staff. This year, Professor Vakil has received his masters from the University of Chicago, and is distributed to Georgetown as "Diplomat in Residence," on leave from the Department of State. Foreign Service officers since 1954, he hopes to deepen a U.S. information standing of the conceptual framework of U.S. policy in the Western Hemisphere and to explore the nature of problems that develop in the U.S. and Latin America. These professors and seminars will be instrumental in developing an interdisciplinary course, oriented curriculum which has been a central part of Dean Krogh's plan to reestablish the School of Foreign Service in a central place among foreign affairs institutions in Washington.

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Millhiser Wins Prize In Retailing

by Bob Kiley

A representative from the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) will visit the Georgetown campus, in New South Lobby, Thursday and Friday, February 4-5.

VISTA, a division of the Office of Economic Opportunity, is composed of volunteers who live and work in low-income areas to help individuals represent varying backgrounds and educational levels. They serve in 49 states, in Puerto Rico and in the Virgin Islands, working in the central cities and in rural areas such as Appalachia. There is a growing demand for VISTA Volunteers as both their scope of operations and reasons for the services of the organization increase. VISTA matches skills of the volunteers to the needs and demands of the community it serves. Length of service is generally one year plus a six week training period.

The basic requirements for service in VISTA are United States citizenship, a minimum age of 20 years, and for married couples, no dependents under 10 years of age. There are no special educational requirements and no entrance exam is administered. Volunteers receive a monthly living allowance in addition to $50 per month given at the end of service.

IMPORTANT

Football Meeting

Thursday, Feb. 11, 1971
7:30 p.m. 208 WG

- Election of Captains
- Discussion of Spring practice

For all members of last year's team and all prospective members on next year's team
Having recently read Erich Segal’s Love Story and seen the movie, I feel competent enough to make some criticisms of the current number one best seller. However, these remarks are being made by a journalist who has never seen the movie and who has no interest in the athletic level of the pieces. This being the case, I am forced to leave out lovely Jenny Cavilleri, a “25 year old woman who died,” and center on Oliver Barrett IV, all-ivy soccer player on the Harvard hockey team.

This with in mind, I can only view the film as demeaning both to Harvard and to the true athletes of the world. Barrett, who justly deserves the sobriquet of jock placed on him, is only interested in “how he can total the bastard” on the other team. His performance in the two movies mentioned is more reminiscent of a local tough, than an All-Ivy selection. Indeed, in both movies it seems that he spends more time in the penalty box for fighting than he does playing.

But Love Story was only fiction. The main thrust of this article deals with an actual Harvard junior. Like Barrett, he also gained notoriety wearing ice skates. The resemblance stops there, as he is a well-made, adorable student of the skating family; he hails from Great Falls, Montana. He doesn’t perform in a crimson uniform with padding hidden underneath, but in a tailored tuxedo. He doesn’t display his talent with the grace of the skater, but with the aplomb of a Rudolph Nureyev. His name is John Misha Petkevich, and last Friday he captured the United States senior men’s figure skating championship in Buffalo, New York.

Petkevich first came to my attention three years ago in the National Championships at Philadelphia, seen on ABC’s Wide World of Sports. The compulsory school figure part of that competition was over and the free skating began. Petkevich, as I remember, was down the list from the leaders and it would take a near-perfect performance for him to place in the top three, thus earning a spot on the US Olympic squad. Skating with reckless abandon, he gained the applause and heart of every spectator in the arena and the admiration of this reporter. Obviously, his performance did not go unnoticed by the judges, who awarded the skater the scores he needed to make the top three. One of them even gave him the perfect mark of 6.

For the past two years, Misha Petkevich has finished second to Tim Wood in the U.S. championships. However, Wood retired in the past year and the door was opened for Misha Petkevich. Evidently, his compulsory figure skating has improved, for he was in first place at the end of that competition last Thursday. Friday was for free skating and only a disaster could stop the Harvard skater.

From the moment his music (a Rachmaninoff concerto), began Misha Petkevich was clearly the master of the ice. I had never seen anything like the performance he had just given. I have seen a number of performances over the past three years, but this still left me spellbound. He doesn’t skate with quite the smoothness that renders his skating all the more spectacular.

Petkevich skated beautifully, performing such difficult maneuvers as triple axles with the ease of a ballerina doing a pirouette. At one point the record skipped and cut out 12 seconds of music. While this might have proved disastrous for a Bishop skater, it would have left me spellbound. He doesn’t skate with quite the record stands at 8-7. The NIT team than one Hoya felt that despite the loss the defense performed only in its score! But NIT Hopes Out

Hoyette Five Wins GU Season Opener

by Libby Heath

The Georgetown Hoyettes coast to their first game of the season last Friday night, February 3rd, at McDonough Gymnasium. The starting five for the Hoyettes consisted of Kate Connolly at center, Mary McArdle and Pam Patterson at guard, and Seton Wall and Brenda Lavender at forward.

The Hoyettes wore their white uniforms throughout the game, beginning with Pam Patterson’s opening basket. However, the team was plagued by poor shooting percentage in the first half. The Hoyettes made only 35 percent of their shots and only 6 percent from the floor. This performance was worse in the second half, hitting 17 percent of their shots and 0 percent from the floor compared to the Hoyettes’ 13 percent from a distance. In the second half, the Hoyettes were able to maintain their lead and win the game 84-59.

Kate Connolly, who was high scorer for the Hoyettes, led her team with 15 points. Mary McArdle and Pam Patterson were also high scorers for the Hoyettes with 14 points each. Seton Wall and Brenda Lavender were other key players for the Hoyettes with 10 points each.

The Hoyettes are scheduled for their next game on February 6th against Prince George’s Community College.

Defence Improving: But NIT Hopes Dim

(Continued from Page 16) of which are at home (where the Hoyas are 5-3), remain. At this pace, the NIT team’s overall record stands at 8-7. The NIT team of 1970-71 lost seven all season, an improvement in over all record would appear unlikely. In the beginning of the season, the Hoyas had to lose the loss to lose the game and the Hoyas are still in it for sure! The Hoyas fall that admire, that just what it did against Fairleigh Dickinson Saturday afternoon. It’s in bad taste to be overly optimistic, but should the Hoyas be able to match their defensive effort and combine it with some more good offense and hustle, the Hoyettes may yet wind up calling the 70-71 season a successful one.

Fresh-

(Continued from Page 16) plays both ends of the court with abandon, and his hustle has made him a favorite of the Georgetown fans. Lambourn is a graduate of Guildford High in Alcoa, Pennsylvania. He has been the playmaking guard for the Hoyettes, but has trouble getting to the hoop for any shots and key players for the Hoyettes with 10 points each.

Tom McDonald is a key part of the Hoyettes at 6-5. Dooley has performed admirably off the boards for the Hoyettes for the Hoyas despite having to go up against some very tall competition. Tom McDonald is a key part of the Hoyettes at 6-5. Dooley has performed admirably off the boards for the Hoyettes for the Hoyas despite having to go up against some very tall competition. Tom McDonald is a key part of the Hoyettes at 6-5. Dooley has performed admirably off the boards for the Hoyettes for the Hoyas despite having to go up against some very tall competition.

Ritchie

Kents and Bob Cox have shared the fifth spot for the Hoyas this season. Although neither of these two players were recruited by Coach Magee, they have performed well since coming to the Hoyas and will be fighting for berths on next year’s varsity team. Paul Robinson, 6-4 graduate of DeWitt Clinton High school is expected to be a key player for the Hoyas next season but will be ready and eligible to play for the Hoyas varsity next year.

GTB Cuts Away Games

by Ken Keene

Athletes at Georgetown University operate on a much lower level and also the intramural level. While the intercollegiate competition is more competitive, the intramural program allows the participants the opportunity to express themselves in whatever sport they desire. This program does not end just at personal expression, but carries over to developing skills, experiencing team play, and gives a student the chance to physically develop.

The physical education department offers a wide variation in its intramural program by dividing the activities into fall, winter, and spring sports. This facilitates the participation by as many people who want to take advantage of the program.

Sportsshorts

GU Intramurals Continue Apace

The starting five for the Hoyettes consisted of Kate Connolly at center, Mary McArdle and Pam Patterson at guard, and Seton Wall and Brenda Lavender at forward. The Hoyettes were able to maintain their lead and win the game 84-59.

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Basketball Statistics
The First 13 Games

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**PLAYER Averages**

**GeORGEtown**

- 375-859 (43.0%)
- 541-1377 (74.1%)
- 509-209
- 268/5
- 999 76.8

**Opponents**

- 355-765 (45.0%)
- 252-377 (70.6%)
- 541 173
- 256/11 962 74.0

**George Allen**, and the Giants drove their fans to fits

"name" quarterbacks that have ever made it big (or

... that he planned to try Boston first. He said,

"It's always disgraceful for a

Korean schools," Robinson noted, "rely upon a lot

of college throwing aces have been

The Hoya's Johnny "O.J." Dwyer

He didn't remain gung-ho for long. He took

seconds. Consider the small number of college

The doctors told him he'd be blind if the eye was

He was kicked below his rights hip by a 17-year

with a quiet smile. "Nothing comes before karate, man.

lexique du karaté (?).

SIDELINERS
by Jim Keane
The more one permits himself to become involved

of the quarterback" by the preseason experts; the pro
draft last week. Boston, despite being offered

and his top receiver Wes Chesson), the Saints drafted

"on campus tells me I spend more time with karate than

Guy's Johnny "O.J." Dwyer

two signal-caller in Michigan's Don Moor-

accounted for both of the South's points by himself

Benny Friedman. But an

At least there should be a market for older

GREG CARPENTER, Old Dominion's 6-foot-10, 273-
pound "stretched-Out" center, was so dominant that

he was hooked up with New York's Madison Square

Championship, he placed third. He will compete in Ohio

in the one person and the extent or lack of his effort alone

to on campus tells me I spend more time with karate than

"For me, it's a dedication for life," Robinson stated

to at least an hour. He runs constantly and attends a karate

the black belt. There are nine degrees and Robinson is on

the bottom rung. "I'll practice all my life," he declared

simply. "It takes a long time to make them; you never stop

being a student of karate." He added, "I'm a late starter in

kara. Guys usually start around 12 or 13. I'm in my

mid-20's." His fascination for the sport, however,

extended back to the third grade: "Man, I've always

wanted to practice karate." He now practices daily for at

least an hour. He runs constantly and attends a karate

school three times a week. The instructor, Ki-Whang-Kin,

is a member of the Black Belt Hall of Fame and has trained

a nationally-ranked champion. Contact weights are

"Benny's" as Buckeye Jim Stillwagon, LSU's Mike

Anderson, and N.C.'s Tony Blanchard went much

than expected. In fact, just about everyone's A-A

linemen were lucky to go at all. Chip Kelly, the

nation's top guard for the last two years, was lucky to

go on the 17th (and last) round at a possible starter.

George-town's ace-in-the-hole backfield, Johnny

Dwyer, was not drafted by anyone at all. Dwyer was

the first GU player to play in post season bowl game in

decades, playing running back for the North in the

American Bowl under Nebraska's Rob Bobber.

The North slaughtered the South 39-2, however, "O.J."

accounted for both of the South's points by himself

as he was nailed for a safety late in the fourth

quarter. Not that it was his fault—with the ball on his

own one, Michigan's Don Moorhead called for a wide

pitch to Dwyer, something Craig Morton might call on

a bad day, but nothing anyone with a head on his

shoulders would even consider.

Dwyer was disappointed at not being tagged on

the draft, but plans to try to make the pro's as a free

agent. "A lot of clubs, including Washington, Boston,

and Atlanta, asked for films of me," he said,

indicating that he planned to try Boston first.

He didn't remain gunshy for long. He took second

place in the light weight competition of the Tae Kyun

Championships in Philadelphia, losing only to the National

Champion. He beat Joe Hayes, second-ranked lightweight

blackbelt. A runnerup in the Tri-State Championships in

Hagerstown, Md., Robinson went on to the National

Karate Championships in Georgia last October and beat

Joe Corley, the Southeast regional Champion. In his last

tournament to date, the First World Continental

Championships, he placed third. He will compete in Ohio

on, ironically, St. Valentine's Day, and then in Madison

Square Garden in New York.

Despite his rather phenomenal progress in such a short

time, Robinson considered himself relatively inexperienced

for a black belt. There are nine degrees and Robinson is on

the bottom rung. "I'll practice all my life," he declared

simply. "It takes a long time to make them; you never stop

being a student of karate." He added, "I'm a late starter in

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is a member of the Black Belt Hall of Fame and has trained

a nationally-ranked champion. Contact weights are
Little Hoyas Vince Fletcher drives in for an easy layup against the highly-touted Maryland frosh as teammate Tim Lambour looks on.

**Frosh Five Hits Hot Win Streak**

by Jim Nagle

Georgetown's freshman basketball, which is currently in the midst of a five game winning streak, has provided one of the few bright lights of the thus far dismal season.

The freshmen have broken the century mark in each of their last four outings and will seek to up the streak to five in avenging an earlier season loss when they travel to Fort Myers to play the American University freshmen in the preliminary game Friday night.

More important than their impressive 7-3 record as a team, has been the potential for varsity stardom that several individuals on this year's team have displayed.

The Hoyas will lose four senior guards to graduation this year. This loss combined some disappointing play by the veteran backcourt members, though erratic shooter from the outside, Willis also possesses fine driving moves and is a more than capable defensive player. With his experience as a forward this year and also in high school he should fill the role of a crashing guard which has been noticeably lacking from this year's team.

The second highest scorer and perhaps the most exciting player on the frosh is 6'6 Vince Fletcher, a graduate of DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx, who has averaged better than 20 points a game for the Hoyas. Fletcher, a phenomenal jumper and a master of the spectacular, seems destined for basketball stardom at Georgetown.

He turned in his top performance of the season against Maryland's highly touted frosh when he rolled home 29 points. His long range jump shots helped the Hoyas stay close to the taller Terrapins for most of that game, Fletcher will probably battle Willis for the big guard spot next year but handles the ball well enough to serve as a playmaker as well.

The freshman's other guard prospect is Tim Lambour.

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**Barrow Highlights Hoyas In Millrose, Philly Classic**

by Mary Pat Michel

Georgetown's track team encountered tough competition over the weekend as they participated in the Millrose Games and the BAA meets against some of the country's top amateur runners.

In the Millrose Games, held Friday in Madison Square Garden, Geiseen placed in the mile relay, the two-mile relay, and the 500. In the mile relay, the team, made up of Bill Barrow, Dan Hagen, John Hallinan and Conrad Zink, took first in their section. Garth McKay, Joe Lucas, Jim Freal and Phil Lappin composed the two-mile relay team, placing fourth with a time of 7:49. Although he was spiked, senior Barrow still came in third in the event.

Saturday it was Barrow again, running despite his injury of the previous day, finishing fourth in the mile while McKay took third in the two-mile. In the evening invitational competition, Barrow edged out his opponents in the last two yards to win the 800.

The three layups provided the Hoyas with a comfortable lead, a lead that is likely to continue with the exception of the Lions' three points and the Pirates' 20 points, which were the result of some early season mistakes.

The Hoyas were forced to forfeit their games against Bucknell, Davidson and Rensselaer because of the lack of room. Schedules for future meets have shown an upswing in attendance, but there is still plenty of room.

Barrow came in second behind Lee Evans in the 500. In that race Evans set the world's record for the 500.

McKay took third in the two-mile.

Records were set against Fairleigh Dickinson University, with junior Dave Donavan lowering his old record in the individual medley. Donavan, and Dumas, engineering a first in the 500 with a time of 3:49.

During the Millrose Games, Georgetown was forced to forfeit 16 points due to a lack of divers. Donavan, Dumas and Geiseen continued their winning ways, and the relay teams turned in impressive performances.

**Knights Knocked, 71-59 Hoyas Have 8-7 Record**

by Phil Marigiano

Georgetown continued its dominance over Fairleigh Dickinson University, defeating the Knights 71-59 at the Rutherford Campus Gym last Saturday night. The Hoyas now lead in the series, nine games to none.

It was a both well earned and deserved victory, however. The Hoyas broke open a close game and outscored the Knights 13-2 in the last five minutes.

Mike Fabrezio led all scorers with 20 points, three of which came in the Hoyas' late surge. Though these three points were significant to the victory, perhaps even more important were the three layups by Bob Hanna, Dick Zeiltler and Don Weber. The layups proved that the Fairleigh Dickinson defense, despite allowing the Hoyas to go over 80 points in some games, is not the final barrier to the Hoyas winning a much-needed conference title.

The Hoyas had already scored 20 points in the first half, as they took a nine point lead into the break. They increased their lead to 16 in the first five minutes of the second half, as the Hoyas started the half shooting over 50% from the floor. They continued to score at will after that, and the Hoyas' defense stifled the Knights.

The Hoyas fouled and fouled again, a total of 32 personal fouls were called against them. The Hoyas' defense was clearly the key to the victory, perhaps the most exciting player on the Hoyas was the potential for varsity stardom that several individuals on this year's team have displayed.

The second highest scorer and perhaps the most exciting player on this year's team has been the veteran backcourt members, and the combination of all these factors gives swimming enthusiasts ample reason to drive over to American University and support their team. The last two weeks have shown an upswing in attendance, but there is still plenty of room.

Barrow came in second behind Lee Evans in the 500. In that race Evans set the world's record for the 500.

McKay took third in the two-mile.

In the evening invitational competition, Barrow edged out his opponents in the last two yards to win the 800. Golden also won the two-mile individual race.

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