

Dellinger Raps "Repression"-p. 8

the hopkins

News-Letter

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73RD YEAR

Hygiene Student Board Pushes for Reform

The Ubiquiteers Executive Board, the elected organ of one third of the graduate student body at the Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, met yesterday with the School's Advisory Board to explain their request for more student representation.

The Executive Board of the 107 students in the Master of Public Health program has proposed 50% student representation on the Committee on the Academic Program (which develops the MPH curriculum) and two student members, one of which would have voting rights on the 16-man Advisory Board.

The faculty response to some student representation on the first committee has been "favorable" according to the chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. Larry Mutty. However, the professors' disposition on student participation on the Advisory Board has been "reserved" said Mutty and probably the proposal will not pass.

The Advisory Board has told the student board that it will vote on their request on April 21. The power of the Advisory Board is roughly equivalent to that of the Academic Council on

the Homewood campus.

Chairman Mutty emphasized that the students have made no demands, and he complimented the faculty for its role thus far. In fact, he said, it was the faculty which last year made the first move.

In a December 12 letter to the graduate MPH students, the general faculty proposed that a student be placed on the University's Committee on Planning. But a string was attached--they would select the representative. The Ubiquiteers Board objected, submitted their own choice, and began to actively channel student discontent with the MPH program.

The Board appointed a Curriculum Committee, headed by Dr. Jo Asvall, to compile a poll of the MPH student body. Their request for more representation yesterday developed out of this questionnaire and subsequent student meetings.

The Curriculum Committee suggested a number of changes in the teaching of the MPH program to the faculty. The poll revealed that an overwhelming majority of students "felt in

general that formalized teaching represents too large a part of the total time available" (the MPH is a one year course).

Specifically the students recommended that lecture time be drastically cut and seminar and discussion groups substituted.

The students advocated the abolition of a specific grading system. "Specific grading is of no practical value to the students after they finish the course--a MPH degree is considered a comprehensive label, the details of which are not questioned by employers." Furthermore, because "the one year participation implies substantial personal and/or economic hardship on the part of almost all students," the student report rejected the argument that examinations promote more conscientious student work.

Dr. Mutty said objections to allowing student representation on the Advisory Board include the confidentiality necessary in some academic questions, the difficulty to meet with the student's schedule and the fact that the Board is already oversize.

Council Strongly Supports S.A.

By EMIL PAVLOVICS

Campus Editor

The Student Council passed Monday night a resolution strongly expressing its support for the Student Association in the recent controversy over its budget and placement in the administrative hierarchy.

The resolution, which passed unanimously, sought, in the words of SC President Russ Passarella, "To show where we stand and to express our support for what the SA is trying to do." There was little discussion on the motion. "There was little discussion on the motion. "We all know the value of the SA; they asked for our support, and we gladly gave it to them," explained one SC member, Dean Rudoy.

SC Resolution

The resolution, which Assembly ammended was introduced by John Guess and reads:

"We, the Student Council of the Johns Hopkins University resolve and announce our support for the Levering Chaplain's office and its Student Association. We feel that their activities reflect true student interests on a wide scale both on campus and throughout the Baltimore community, and contribute substantially to the betterment of university-community relations. We feel that their budget request is reasonable and that it would be a grave mistake to cut the proposed budget, because any reduction would necessitate a cut-back of existing programs. Therefore we strongly urge that the request be approved as submitted. We also feel that it is imperative that the Chaplain be given a considerable amount of autonomy and that the request that he

report at a Presidential or Vice-Presidential level is valid and necessary for the continuance of his program.

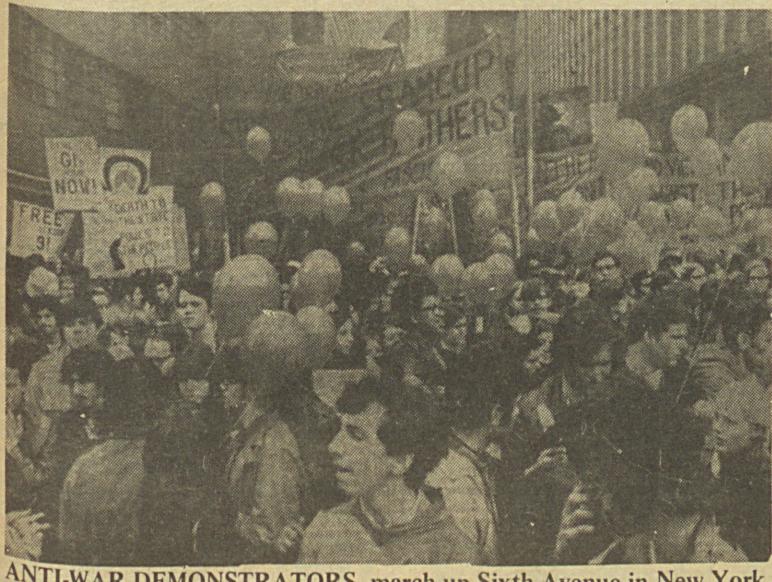
"There has long been a widespread sentiment among students that they and their non-academic activities and interests have held an unjustifiably low priority in the university budget decisions. Some recent actions, such as the creation of the Office of Student Affairs and statements by some university officials, have encouraged us to believe that this long-standing attitude of indifference may be changing. The action that the university takes concerning the future of the Chaplain's Office, and with it the largest student organization on campus, will be watched very closely by us and all students as an indication of what priority the university *really* assigns to student activities. We would hope that the university, rather than discourage, would earnestly support and encourage the continued growth and development of programs sponsored by the chaplain's office."

Student Support

Guess, the Student Association representative on the SC, introduced the resolution as part of an overall program by the SA to demonstrate that the students actively support on a large scale the programs of the SA. The Committee for the Improvement of Student Facilities and various other campus organizations are considering similar proposals to demonstrate "the widespread student support of the SA" according to Guess.

The current status of the budget is that Robert Bilgrave, Director of the

Continued to Page 4



ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATORS march up Sixth Avenue in New York.

Rallies Plead for Peace

Anti-war demonstrators marched in major cities across the nation on Easter Sunday, in the first major Vietnam war protest of the fledgling Nixon administration.

The largest rallies were held in New York and Chicago, with smaller demonstrations in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Protests were held in 45 cities and were organized as the "April Action" by the National Action Group.

In New York, fifty to one-hundred thousand people gathered in Central Park and peacefully marched up Sixth Avenue in a heavy rain. The marchers wore armbands reading "33,000", the number of American dead in Vietnam, which now exceeds the death toll in Korea.

The demonstration in New York was marred occasionally by hecklers, but there were no major incidents between conflicting groups. The police arrested only six people, including hecklers and demonstrators. The protesters wore yellow daisies as a symbol of their wish to maintain a peaceful atmosphere during the march.

Paul O'Dwyer, unsuccessful peace candidate in last year's New York senatorial race led the march. Those behind him carried signs demanding, "Peace Now" and "Bring the Boys Home; 33,000 are Dead; How Many More Will Die in Vain?"

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Pinko Toddlers Tumble Walls of School Repression

By ROY GORDET

(C.P.S.)—"If we need to, we'll have a sit in. We'll just sit down and do nothing," declares Andy Schoultz, a sixth grader at Northside Elementary School.

Northside Elementary School!?

In an action similar to those at many universities over decisions on tenure, a group of concerned fifth and sixth graders have confronted Ann Arbor Superintendent of Public Schools Scott Westerman and demanded reinstatement of a teacher who was recently demoted.

The leaders of the movement, who call themselves the Kids Committed for Mister Silvian, (KCMS), mobilized recently when they learned that their teacher, Joseph Silvian, had been demoted from his regular teaching position to full-time substitute.

"He Helps"

"He helps us, he talks to us, says Lynn Erlich, one of the leaders of the KCMS and the daughter of a University of Michigan Social Work School professor. "His entire idea of education is getting cut off. Mr. Silvian needs a chance."

"With Mr. Silvian you don't have to gobble up information, but just soak it up," says Schoultze, whose two brothers have also joined the action. "He doesn't shove education down you."

So last week the students drew up a petition and began to pass it around their class. All 30-odd students signed, according to Miss Erlich—except one adamant boy who ripped up one petition and flushed a second down the toilet. ("We would have had more signatures but we didn't have time," Miss Ehrlich adds.)

One Niche To Another

The KCMS then attempted to speak with Superintendent Westerman himself, but were "shunted from one bureaucratic niche to another." Granted an interview with a director of personnel, the group became quickly disenchanted with what one KCMS member described as "some long thing about making decisions."

Finally the students got to speak to Westerman, ("We were determined to speak to him," declares one.) "He asked what the protest was all about but he didn't have to discuss it some more."

So far, no one in the school system has been willing to tell the KCMS just why their teacher has been demoted. According to one student spokesman, some parents originally signed a petition requesting Silvian's Dismissal because he gave his students "too much freedom."

One parent, however, says the school is dumping

Silvian because his radical methods and politics make him a "hot potato."

Miss Erlich questions the parental role in faculty assignments. "They don't have the teachers," she declares. "Why should they have control over who or what we have? Mr. Silvian taught us to believe in the democratic process, and we plan to put those principles to use."

"The kids are the ones who have Silvian," adds a student whose father wishes him to remain anonymous.

"Just because Mr. Silvian lets us work independently doesn't mean we can't learn."

Several students, not members of the KCMS, said they would not support the group's effort to retain Mr. Silvian. But these students only complaint was that the classroom was not kept clean, KCMS leaders maintain. "The students are the ones who made the room dirty, not the teacher," declares one irate protester.

In addition, Westerman said that Harry Mial, principal of Northside, has complained that Silvian does not fit into the program of his school.

SDS Ideological Conflict Emerges

(CPS) The SDS National Council, which met March 28-30 in Austin, Texas, represented little more than an ideological confrontation between the hard-line labor-oriented Progressive Labor Party (PLP) bloc on the one hand and the less rigid position taken by the SDS national office and supported by a majority of the chapters at the conference.

The theme of the conference was racism, and the 190 official delegates took the opportunity to pass a number of resolutions on the subject, including a resounding endorsement of the Black Panther Party as the "vanguard in the revolutionary struggle," despite the PLP opposition which criticized the party for its "nationalistic" thrust.

Revolutionary Force

A sharper conflict developed between the working class politics of PLP and the SDS national office over a proposal seeking to emphasize the role of high school and college students as a revolutionary force.

Progressive Labor opposed the student emphasis and backed a "worker-student alliance" proposal which supported a militant approach to "workers' struggles" built around the issue of racism.

PLP criticized this program as more of a student power platform than a revolutionary proposal; they charged that it lacked militancy and ignored the "class nature of the struggle." The proposal passed by a slim three-vote margin.

The positions represented in these debates probably reflect genuine tendencies within SDS. However, only about one third of the local chapters sent delegates to the National Council.

Shriver 'Iterates'

The Hopkins delegation included Steve Shriver and Jim Keogh. According to Shriver, "The most important thing to come out of the NC was the recognition of the need to wage the primary battle on the issue of racism. This is the most significant aspect of American society, dividing people, and especially the working class, and preventing a successful movement for social and economic justice."

The primary official work of a council meeting is to discuss and act on any number of proposed resolutions, but no measure approved at the national level is in any way binding on local chapters.

The local chapters have always been the most important units of the organization; it is at the local campus or community levels where battles are fought and real work is done. National meetings are used as a place to talk, compare ideas, and debate—but not as a place where votes are taken and "policy" is adopted.

Factional Battles

A vocal, though clearly minority, faction of SDS has for years advocated a national meeting structure in which the issues are debated, position papers are issued, but where bitter factional battles are skirted by prohibiting formal votes on any issue. An attempt to discuss this proposal again on the Council floor was defeated by a wide margin in Austin.

The internal split created by the growth of Progressive Labor has become increasingly more bitter. It has forced a rapid polarization on many of the nation's largest campuses, which has often rendered SDS chapters largely ineffective.

National SDS, in addition, is waging a legal battle in federal courts which may mean, if it is lost, that a National Council meeting may never again be held on a college campus. The University of Texas at Austin cancelled arrangements for the meeting two weeks before the scheduled opening, listing (among its reasons) the nature of SDS's political views. A suit aimed at reversing that decision has now been turned down in two federal courts. (The meeting was finally held in a number of church-owned facilities.)

Klonsky Reiterates

The most often debated "unofficial" topic among a fair-sized nucleus at the conference was the question of greater centralization of the organization's structure. Mike Klonsky, an SDS Executive Secretary, reiterated a proposal that what is needed is a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party. What form it should take and how it should operate, no one said specifically, but advocates feel the need for a centralized structure.

Bridge: Slam Flam

Imagine yourself at the snack bar on Tuesday afternoon; if you are lucky you may witness a drama like this:

Dramatis Personae:

West: a Drunk Grad Student
North: Eager A. Senior
East: Innocent Freshman,
South: Tired O. Director

		N	
♦ A J 6 3	♦ none		
♦ A J 9 7 6			
♦ A K J 8			
		E	
♦ 9 8 7 2	♦ 9 8		
♦ Q 10 8 4	♦ Q 10 5		
♦ 9 7 3			
		S	
♦ K Q 10 5	♦ A 7 6 4		
♦ K 2	♦ 6 4 2		
♦ 9 7 3			
		W	
♦ K Q J 10 5 3 2	♦ 4		
♦ 5 3			
♦ 9 7 3			

Bidding:

West	North	East	South
3h	doub	pass	4S
pass	5N	pass	7S
pass	pass	pass	

Opening lead: king of hearts.

Drunk Grad Student sighed a sigh of relief as he picked up his easy to bid heart pre-empt hand. Eager for advice from the playing non-playing director,

Eager Senior doubled and Innocent Freshman sighed a pass of desperation. Tired Director made a jump in spades only to find himself bidding grand slam at his next call (apparently, Eager had read up on "Grand Slam Force" after last month's bridge column.)

Aware of the probable poor trump break, Mr. Director cashed his heart ace and ruffed a heart with a low spade (hoping Drunk Grad Student had not failed to bid four hearts with eight in the suit.) Returning to his hand first with the king of spades and then with the king of diamonds, Tired ruffed two more hearts. Just as he led the first, Innocent turned around; Snack Bar Mary was calling out "Minute Steak!" He looked back only as Tired called for dummy's spade jack and so Innocent played the seven of spades. Confused but not completely out of it's, Grad Student mustered up "no hearts Partner?!", to which the frosh replied "Oh...uh...of course not dummy." Innocent of course underruffed again on the last of Tired's hearts and Grad Student was furious

The director eventually conceded a minor suit trick.

Wide-eyed, Innocent explained that he thought declarer was drawing trump with the jack of spades and that he underruffed again so as not to appear foolish. Eager Senior was not available for comment and Director...when we last saw him, was trying to calm Drunk Grad Student.

CAMPUS NOTES

PRO BALL KICKERS

Films of recent European soccer matches will be featured on April 15 at 8:00 p.m. in the Levering Great Hall.

COUNSELING

Draft counseling now available in Levering Hall Board Room Mon. and Wed. 2-4 p.m.

APPRENTICE TEACHERS

The NYU apprentice teacher curriculum, which leads to a master's degree in education and New York certification, will offer students the chance to work in New York Schools this fall as assistants earning \$2.50 per hour. For further information write Prof. Florence Lewis, School of Education, South Building, New York, N.Y. 10003.

KEY APPLICATIONS

All Sophomores and Juniors interested in applying for Blue Key Society may pick up applications at the admissions office in Shriver Hall. Deadline for submission is April 11.

FOX ON MONTIVERDI

Dr. Charles Fox Professor of Musicology at the Eastern School of Music, will speak on Monteverdi and the Madrigal Tradition and Innovation at Evergreen House on Saturday, April 12 at 3:00 p.m. His lecture will be followed by a concert by the Bach Society.

PECKS "BIRD"

This Saturday and Sunday, April 12 and 13, *To Kill a Mockingbird* will be shown in Levering Hall. There will be showings at 7:00 and 9:30 in the Great Hall. Admission is \$1.00, 75 cents for regular SA members, and free for SA social members. Gregory Peck won an academy award for his part in the flick.

• ANYONE WANT ONE

Anybody who has not picked up their copy of last year's *Hullabaloo* can do so by seeing Mrs. Lapointe in Gilman 256.

CHESTER'S BLUES

CHESTER'S Johns Hopkins' coffeehouse, will be open both Friday and Saturday nights this week, in Levering Hall. Electric blues will be featured on Friday, while Saturday night's entertainment will consist of folk music. Opening time is 9:00 p.m.

MIDDLE EAST

Jewish Students' Association Middle East Seminar will feature Yehuda Avner, on Sunday, April 13 at 4:00 p.m. speaking on The Israeli Proposal for Peace and Dr. David Thursz, Dean of Social Work, University of Maryland speaking on The Middle East in Crisis, on Monday, April 14 at 4:00 p.m. Both lectures will be in Shaffer 3.

Committee Approves Graduate Constitution

The graduate students Constitutional Committee, a group of 22 elected by their respective departments, has approved a constitution which provides for executive and legislative government for Hopkins grad students.

The new document must still be accepted by the body of graduate students; members of the Committee are very optimistic that it will be.

According to Joe Ahnell, chairman of the Committee, the purpose of the government, named the Graduate Student Organization, is to "supply an effective unified organized voice to the administration" for the resolution of any problems which may

Locker and Jacobs Win Scholarships

Two students from Hopkins have been selected to receive the \$6,000 Thomas J. Watson Traveling Fellowships. Two members of the ZBT Fraternity also received scholarship awards for the 68-69 school year.

James Jacobs and Kenneth Locker were the recipients of the Thomas J. Watson Traveling Fellowships for \$6,000. These fellowships are granted from a foundation created by the late Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, in honor of her husband, founder of IBM.

Jacobs, who has majored in sociology and plans a law career, is going to travel to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to study urban problems. Locker, a Human Studies major, will travel in Western Europe to learn about art and filmmaking.

This year 50 traveling scholarships were awarded to students from 25 U. S. Colleges and Universities. Of the 119 applicants nominated by participating colleges those selected were chosen primarily on their potential for future success in their chosen field. Academic record and extracurricular activities were also taken into account.

When applying, each recipient specified a post-graduate program of travel and study which would supplement his knowledge, or add to new areas of interest. The only requirement of the plan of travel and study is that it significantly add to the applicant's career potential.

Joseph Weinberg was awarded the Dr. Howard T. Behrman Medical Scholarship for 1969 in the amount of \$250. Ronald A. Remich won the Robert Carp Scholarship for the same amount.

NSF Fellowships

National Science Foundation Fellowships were awarded to four Hopkins Seniors. Akiva M. Eisenberg will apply his fellowship to work in chemistry at Hopkins. Michael Manson will use his fellowship in the pursuit of biology at University of California-San Diego. Philip I. Moss will continue his education at Harvard in economics and Joel Weiss will study physics at Harvard.

Two Hopkins seniors have been offered Woodrow Wilson Fellowships. Richard Banjovic received a fellowship to study physics and Howard Chernick received his in economics.

Faculty Fights for Interdepartmental Courses



DR. PETER ROSSI, chairman of the Social Relations department, finds interdepartmental survey courses usually poor.

Intellectual Association

This point is reinforced by the Constitution itself, which defined the purpose of the Graduate Students Organization as to "provide a means through which graduate students can express views and implement policies affecting their welfare and the goals of the university; support the formation of departmental graduate student organizations; and facilitate the social and intellectual association of all graduate students at the University."

Voting on the Constitution will take place from April 15-18. If it is accepted then, in the beginning of May, nominations, campaigning, and balloting for positions in the Graduate Students

Organization will occur.

Featured in the proposed government are an Executive Board and the Graduate Student Council, which will have legislative functions. The Board consists of eleven members; a president, five members elected at large, and five members elected by the Council. Student representatives to University committees will be appointed by the president, with the majority consent of the Board.

Veto Power

The Graduate Student Council will consist of representatives from the departments of the University, apportioned on the scale of one

representative for each thirty-five students or fraction thereof in a department, up to a maximum of three representatives.

Among the powers of the Council is the right to veto any decision of the Executive Board, or dismiss the Board entirely, by a two-thirds vote.

The authors of the Constitution hope that those elected to the Executive Board will represent varying ideological viewpoints of the graduate students. The Council would then work as a communicative body, transmitting opinions and disputes to administrators and faculty and among the graduate students themselves.

Kaufman Supports Loan Aid Reforms

Recent legislative proposals aimed at reforming and increasing state bank loans to needy students has been strongly supported by the Hopkins director of financial aid, David Kaufman.

Kaufman believes that the federal government "cannot come up with enough student money," and the bank loaning program has "a number of basic faults."

The federally-sponsored National Defense Loan Program provides 90% of a qualified student's financial aid, with the remainder paid by the university. The National Defense funds require no interest returns on the loans during the student's years at school, the financial director explained. After his education, the student must pay a 3% simple interest for the next ten years.

However, the federal program contains some loopholes. Kaufman said the program "forgives" between 50-100% of the loans to teachers, the upper bracket for those teaching in slum schools.

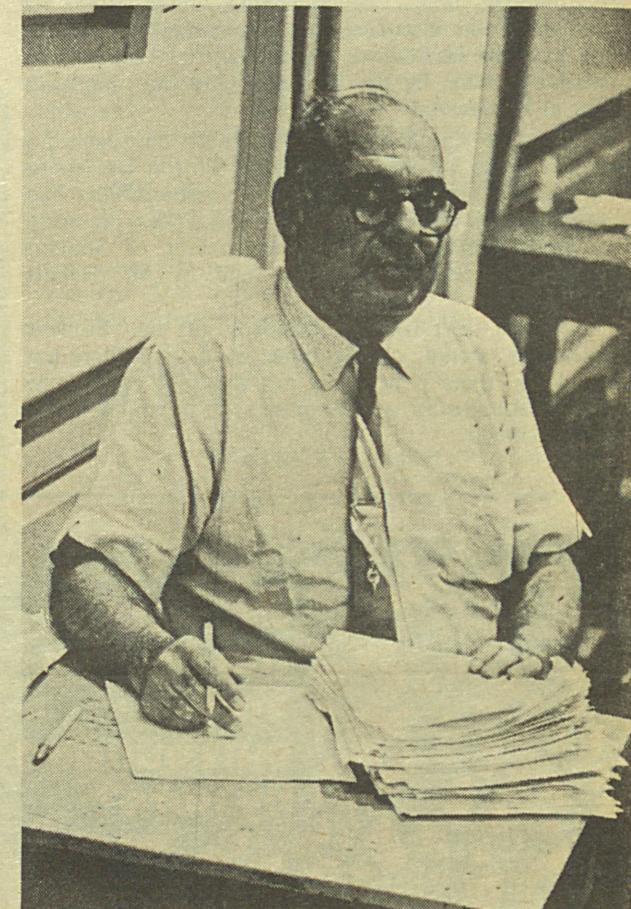
A second aid program to students is through the Guaranteed Loan Program of the banking system. The state government guarantees the bank loan which requires interest payments by students during their education if their parents' income is over \$15,000.

Kaufman said the faults of the bank loan system lie "in trying to run this program not as a commercial enterprise." He believes that the student interest rate of 6% is inappropriate in today's tight money market. Increasing the rate and tacking on a processing charge would encourage increased bank loans to students, Kaufman proposed.

A second major flaw in the present system, the financial director stated, is its tendency to provide monies to families who earn a high income and ignore the students who desperately need the loans. Kaufman proposed to "eliminate families whose financial statement indicates they have no need for college aid" from the bank loans. When a loan is requested, the banks usually contact the university to confirm the applicant's financial statements.

Short-Changed

Last month state Senator Victor L. Crawford sought legislation which would require all banks holding state funds to provide student loans. Figures he released indicate that although the state maintains about \$45 million in state banks only \$6 million has been loaned to



DAVID KAUFMAN, Director of Financial Aid, supports student bank loan reforms now under legislative consideration.

The Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation was established in 1965 to help students obtain private loans to go to college, but it has been criticized as being ineffective and not providing loans for students from poor families.

Crawford and others supported two bills before the General Assembly which would lift the interest rate to the federal ceiling of 7% and provide banks with a twenty-five dollar service fee for every student loan they issue.

Some Programs Started

Some programs of interdepartmental membership are now in operation. The Center for the Study of the Social Organization and Schools is composed of members of Psychology, Social Relations, Economics, and Education, and will offer a number of seminars featuring various professors from each department. The Urban Studies Center brings together people from Economics, History, Education, Geography and Environmental Studies as well as from the School of Public Health and Hygiene. However these programs will center on research and graduate students without really tackling the problem of coordination and integration of undergraduate programs.

Dr. Mills pointed out that there is increasing cooperation between Economics and Operations Research as well as with Computer Sciences and Geography and Environmental Studies. Dr. Rourke, however, felt that coordination should be approached on an "experimental basis with the priority being given to strengthening the departments."

Survey Courses "Poor"

Dr. Peter Rossi, chairman of the Social Relations department, noted that large interdepartmental survey courses for freshmen and sophomores tended to be "very poor sometimes at the University of Chicago" where he formerly taught. Dr. Harry Woolf, chairman of History of Science, felt that "course integration would not lend itself to survey courses because the subject should be covered well and in depth even if this means having a narrow topic."

The lack of any formal program for coordination in the social sciences was demonstrated by the statement of Dr. Warren Torgerson, chairman of the Psychology department: "All our interdepartmental courses are informal and arranged by the professors themselves." Dr.

Edwin Mills, chairman of the Economics department, added, "We have a lot of informal coordination."

Levering Dispute Still Persists

By DAVID HOELSCHER
News Director

Although the Levering Hall difficulties continued to command a great deal of attention from both students and administrators, very few people seem to be completely aware of any "true" situation. Both the position of Levering Hall in the University structure and Dr. Wickwire's role in the university are in question.

NEWS

ANALYSIS

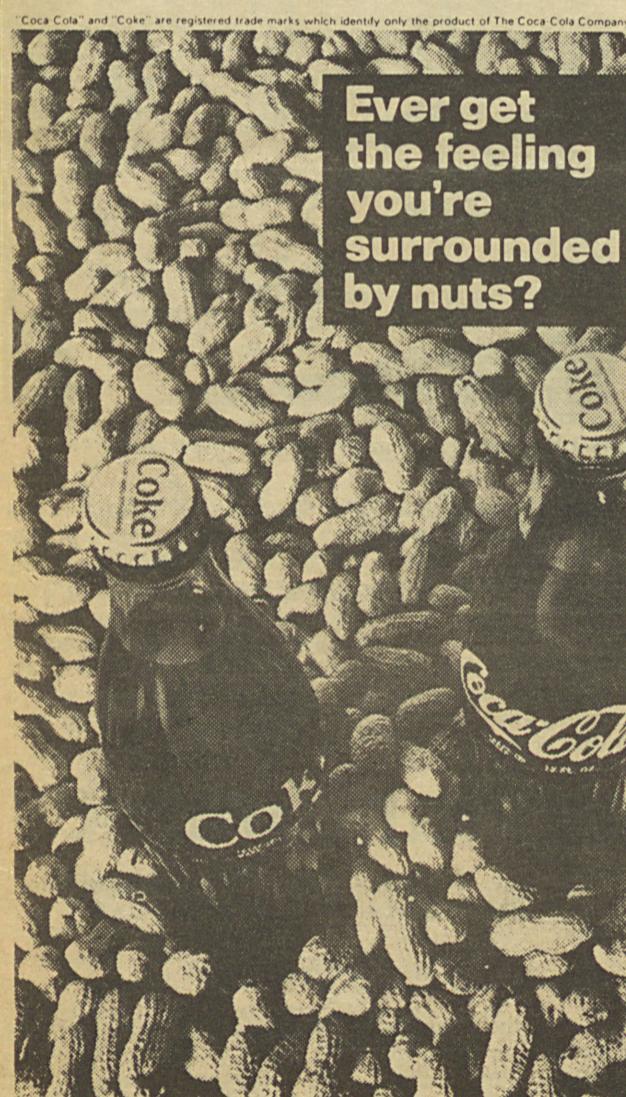
The controversy again flared up after Dr. Lincoln Gordon received a letter supporting the position of Levering Hall. The letter stated that the Levering organization should not be under the jurisdiction of Mr. Robert Bilgrave, Director of Student Affairs. To do so, it argued, would threaten the present S. A. programs. The writer of the letter preferred to remain anonymous.

In his response, Dr. Gordon indicated that there has developed a great deal of misunderstanding about the Levering Hall controversy as well as the position of the Chaplain. Much of these difficulties arose, he continued, from misconceptions concerning the status of both Levering Hall before the January take-over of the YMCA operation by the University and the Chaplain's office at Homewood.

Gordon stated further that there has been no change in the reporting procedure of the University Chaplain. He said that the Chaplain's responsibility had always been to the Dean of Arts and Sciences (presently Dr. Allyn Kimball) through the Director of Student Affairs. The post is presently held by Mr. Robert Bilgrave.

James Archibald, President of the Student Association, stated, on the other hand, that there has never been, there is not now nor should there ever be such an administrative arrangement. "It would stifle us," he claimed.

Continued to Page 6



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Levering Hall Status Still Unclear

Continued from Page 1

The current status of the budget is that Robert Bilgrave, Director of the Office of Student Affairs, has recommended \$54,000 and passed this proposal on to Dean Allyn Kimball of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Kimball is then to submit the report, with or without his recommendation, to President Gordon for consideration.

The SA is currently spending between \$58,000 and \$59,000, and has asked for \$67,000 for the coming year. If the \$54,000 figure is approved, the SA would be forced to forego expansion and cut back within its present programs. Said SA president Jim Archibald, "Unless the budget is passed in full, I'm really afraid there are going to be problems." He added that "We are hoping to bring as much pressure to bear as possible, with the intention of assisting the administration to its decision."

Passarella, when questioned as to the course of action of the SC if their resolution is ignored, maintained "We will cross that bridge when we come to it; I don't see any point in threatening anyone before a decision has been made." Archibald expressed hope that even if only \$54,000 is passed, "the university will come up with the rest somehow, in order to keep the SA one of the most, if not the most, important organizations on campus."

The controversy is grounded in the status of Levering Hall and the Chaplain's office within the University, as well as the Levering Hall budget. Both problems arose as a result of a complex series of negotiations between the Baltimore YMCA and the University over the ownership of Levering Hall.

These discussions began during the final year of Dr. Eisenhower's administration. Disagreement over the price to be paid for the building had blocked the sale for a lengthy period of time; this was finally resolved by the use of a private appraiser. In the meantime, the budget difficulties of the SA began to grow.

The YMCA had refused to increase the Levering budget ever since 1967 because it anticipated that the University would be taking over all of its operations. The University still treated Levering as a YMCA program and consequently continued its support at the same level as when the YMCA supported it. It was during this period that Dr. Wickwire, Chaplain of the Homewood Campus, exceeded the budget for Levering Hall through expansion of its various programs.

During the early months of 1969, the confusion increased. The head of the Baltimore YMCA informed Dr. Wickwire that the University would take over the Levering Budget as of January 1. Dr. Wickwire and the Levering Board of Managers claimed that this information took them completely by surprise.

In a letter from Dean Kimball, the Board of Managers were informed that the University had made no such agreement with the YMCA and that there would shortly be meetings to discuss the status and budget of Levering in the interim between its transfer from the YMCA to the University. For the next month confusion reigned. The YMCA continued to claim that the University had agreed to take over the Levering budget. The Managers meanwhile pressed for meetings with the Hopkins Administration in order to clear up the status and budget situation. Finally, on January 24th, Dr. Partridge announced that he had been in contact with the Baltimore Y, and that the University would assume the cost of the Levering budget as the Y had originally announced.

Tentative Solution

During this time, the Chaplain's Office and Levering Hall were operating without a budget because they were under the control of neither the YMCA nor the University. Ultimately, a tentative solution was achieved by having both the YMCA and the University pledge more money to Levering.

LOOKING FOR A SUBLET? WANT TO SUBLET?

The News-Letter will be running a special advertising column with "SUBLETS OFFERED" and "SUBLETS WANTED" headings. You get up to 25 words for \$1.50, payable in advance. Sublet ads will be taken every week for the remainder of the year at 4 p.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays, at our offices in the Gatehouse. You may also send your ad by mail, with a check, to the News-Letter, Box 1230. Remember--ads must be in by Tuesday preceding the Friday you wish your ad to appear.

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Governor Mandel on the Art of Maryland Politics

By MARK REUTTER

The two-story State House, with its white and dark grey wooden dome rising above the scaling roofs of Annapolis, has settled down to the mundane after deciding the fate of a nation over 180 years ago.

NEWS rattles through its timeless colonial beauty. Here is where General George Washington resigned his commission, the Peace of Paris was signed and the Constitutional Convention was first called.

And here is where Bill Number SB 461, creating the position of secretary to the Board of Elections of Wicomico County, was enacted March 28.

The Main Attraction

More bills were passed in the Senate that day, but the main attraction was still an "indiscrete" senator. The Honorable Frank J. McCourt had returned the day before under the TV's glare to represent his constituency during the five remaining days of this session after abandoning almost a year ago his second Baltimore district and his country for the world. After a jet-set travel pace, he wound up in India a few months ago in the hands of a bearded guru, with a Hindu-wedded spouse and under the surveillance of the Sun's New Delhi bureau and police.

When McCourt arrived back in the United States earlier this month, as instructed by his guru, he was immediately arrested on a narcotics rap. Finally bailed out, he used last month his long-neglected vote to abstain, and thus defeat, the pin ball machine bill "out of respect for the Senate."

To Higher Grounds

From the Governor's reception room on the second floor (the legislature is on the first) Annapolis unfolds in narrow streets radiating from the State House. Overgrown buildings of another age fight below for a place in the afternoon sun. A door, preserved from olden times except for bullet-proof glass and an electronic locking device, separates the Governor's office from his guests.

Marvin Mandel shows his 49 years with a thickening frame and eyes embedded in dour, nonconcentric circles. Born in Baltimore, Mandel went through the city schools and was graduated from the University of Maryland. 13 years later he entered the House of Delegates after working in a law firm and participating in Baltimore city politics.

The Governor answers questions curtly in between pipe draws (he was awarded the "Pipesmoker of the Year" award as 1969's "national figure who best exemplifies the manly art of pipesmoking"). His voice is deep, hoarse, and, at times, threatening. His face is well worn and emotionless.

The Interview

Governor Mandel said he supports the 75-25 Presidential Primary Bill (75% of the delegates to the

Democratic National Convention elected by the people and 25% picked by the state central committee). He appeared unmoved by the fact that earlier that day Senator George McGovern, chairman of the Democratic Commission on Party Structure, told Maryland's Judiciary Proceedings Committee that the 25% selected by the central committee would be in "technical violation of the mandate of the 1968 Convention." The Convention rules adopted last August stipulate that all delegates should be elected the year of the convention, McGovern said. The Maryland central committee will be elected in 1970. Mandel headed an all-Humphrey Maryland delegation in the '68 Convention.

4 Million Talkers

Concerning recent student bids for more power at the University of Maryland, Mandel stated, "The only thing I can do is to advise the Regents. This I have done. I have supported more student representation." In the following question, the Governor acknowledged his power to appoint the Regents. Mandel was more emphatic on another side of college life. He referred to the much-publicized U. of M. magazine nudes as "disgusting." "To see that filthy language in print. This is not a question of freedom of the press, but of decency."

Mandel's Achievements

Governor Marvin Mandel received practically everything he sought at the close of Maryland's General Assembly at midnight, March 28.

The legislature enacted more than 600 bills, including some new and expanded executive programs. To finance the cost of government next year, the Assembly also passed the \$1.34-billion Mandel budget, and raised the state sales tax from 3 to 4%.

The administration successfully pushed the following legislation:

- Creation of treatment centers for drug addicts.

- Establishment of a planning authority in low-cost housing.

- Strengthening the state's Human Relations Commission by giving it greater power of investigation.

- Authorization of a new group to coordinate development of a Baltimore rapid transit system.

- Re-establishment of a Presidential primary election in Maryland and selection of 75% of party convention delegations by the voters.

- Granting of overtime pay for state employees and the state police as well as increased pensions for retired employees.

Considered Mandel's most important accomplishment was the legislature's enactment of his proposals for constitutional change. A number of constitutional amendments will go on a special ballot next November.

The most explosive of the proposals will be the series completely revamping Maryland's court system and adding uniform qualifications for judges. One of the proposals provides circuit and appellate judges not be elected as is present but confirmed by the state Senate every 15 years.

The Governor circumvented the question of terminating state financial aid to disruptive students by pleading innocent of knowledge that such talk has been heard in the State House. "That is just talk. I never listen to talk. There are four million talkers around here."

Replying to HEW's order to five Maryland state colleges to desegregate the Governor said, "We had already been working on the problem." He, along with the college presidents, stated he was not informed of the HEW statement until after its release to the press.

When asked how he will overcome the financial headache Agnew left in his wake, he said he'd "take aspirin." He then proceeded to denounce this reporter—"Do you have 6 hours to discuss this? What will I do? Now isn't that a stupid question?"—speaking in the bittersweet rage only a skilled politician can muster without a smile.

Money Is The Hang-Up

The most pressing issue facing Maryland is money, and the lack of it, Mandel emphasized in another question—this time it was answered—on what he believes are the most urgent needs of the state. "The federal government must share some of the money it takes away from the states through taxes...Our bond rate is now at 4.32%. That is the highest in our history, and we have the best state credit rating...We spent \$10 million last year on the Baltimore police and over \$5 million this year...It's hard to give priorities. There are so many things we need. The most we now need is money." He received \$62 million of it that day. The House of Delegates approved raising the sales tax 1% to 4%.

Meanwhile the General Assembly last Friday ratified another of Mandel's set of constitutional amendments. This one would allow the voters to decide in November whether the Governor can pick judges to Maryland's court system thereby hopefully ending the present patronage of local judicial posts.

Aids to the Governor said the 19-year-old voting amendment was scrubbed this year in order not to have the controversial voting issue interfere with the other constitutional reforms. Governor Mandel said in the interview that he would continue to press for a lower voting age although he saw "nothing magic" about the age 19. In 1954 as a freshman delegate he proposed a state voting age of 18.

The Art of Politics

And in the late afternoon that Friday on the House floor, delegates from Baltimore county's second district evoked "neighborhood rights" in regard to the slot machine bill. They wanted to be excluded from the slots, and asked their colleagues in vain "to respect local courtesy." Just an hour before, the Governor had asked me what my major was, with his farewell handshake. "Political science? Well, you stay around here and you'll know how real politics work."

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Marchers Battle for Peace

Continued from Page 1

The parade organizers claimed that many of the protesters were members of the armed forces in civilian clothing. In Chicago 10,000 people marched through the downtown area despite strong winds, and occasional heckling along State Street.

Eight hundred demonstrators marched from City Hall to Wyman Park in Baltimore in the largest demonstration this city has seen since the march in support of the "Catonsville 9" last October.

There was a minor outbreak of trouble as protesters gathered in City Hall plaza for the start of the demonstration. Several youths with armbands from the National States' Rights party were led away from the peace people by police when they started to shout "We want dead reds" and "Commie" at the demonstrators. No one was arrested.

The marchers gathered around the Civil War monument in Wyman Park at the end of the march to listen to speakers and folk music. They planted a pine tree to symbolize life and resistance to war. The protesters then attached a balloon to the arm of the statue reading "End the War."

SUPPORT LEVERING

As has been made clear over the past few issues, the News-Letter is quite concerned about Levering Hall's future status on campus. Last week we asked members of the Hopkins community to show their feelings by sending letters of support to us. Due to space limitations we were unable to print the volume of mail received. It is, however, important that the administration be aware of student, faculty, and community feelings. We thus urge our readers to continue writing. For those who want merely to express support, we have included a clip-out which can be sent or brought to the News-Letter office. All mail will be forwarded to President Gordon's office.

Send to: Johns Hopkins News-Letter Box 1230

I fully support the position of Levering Hall and urge that funds be made available to ensure that Levering's operations can be continued at its current level. I also urge that the proposals of Levering's directors concerning that group's status within the University be adopted.

Name _____
Box Number _____
Class or Department _____

Levering, JHU at Odds Again

Continued from Page 4

On October 22 of last year, Kimbal, Bevan Bilgrave and the Board of Managers for Levering hall came to a tentative agreement. Archibald's understanding was that after October 22 the Levering Hall programs were to be completely run by the Board of Managers. "This was only to formalize a condition which had previously existed," he said.

"We heard nothing from the Administration and we felt that they accepted the minutes (of the meeting)," said Archibald. "Wickwire was never expected to report to Bilgrave. You can talk to every damn member of the Board of Managers and they'll tell you the same thing, that's what was said!"

Dr. Chester Wickwire admitted that the situation was very confused and that all statements on Leverings' position in the University conflicted. "I just don't know."

Archibald was more adamant, "We can prove it all, we have files, copies of the minutes of all our minutes, there is no question in our minds. What they (the Administration) say is just not true."

No Solution

Although there may be a long fight over the position of Levering in the University, it appears unlikely that any concrete solution can be reached until some common decision as to the present and past status of Levering can be

reached.

"At present we are all working at cross purposes," stated Archibald. "We in the S. A. know what we need but we can't even get the ground rules down in order to talk with the Administration."

Archibald also indicated a further difficulty in attempting to alleviate some of the problems facing the S. A. "We're having a lot of trouble getting to meet with these people. After all, they feel that the problem has been solved. They feel that the Levering Hall operation is now and always will be, plugged into Bilgrave. For them there is no question."

Dr. Kimbal essentially agreed when he indicated that, although the Administration is still willing to discuss the problems with the Levering Hall group, the S. A. program will remain under Bilgrave. Archibald feels that such an attitude can only lead to intransigency. "That will be the death of the S. A. programs," he added.

Archibald bases his belief on the need for flexibility in the relationship between Levering and the University on the character of the S. A. "We're concerned with the immediate factors in the city. When things come up we have to act quickly or we can't act at all. If we have to go to Bilgrave through to Kimbal we would all have graduated before anything is done. Why, under that system, the Martin Luther King Memorial Fund would get off the ground in time for the centennial anniversary. Would it even be worth it?"

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Dormitory Residence Rule

Before Spring Vacation, a Joint Review Board, composed of the DSRC and freshman Housemasters made two significant recommendations to Director of Student Affairs, Robert Bilgrave. Their report called for an end to the mandatory dormitory residence for freshmen and the suspension of parietals.

The question of mandatory residence last arose two years ago when Hopkins S.D.S. issued a study of the requirement and asked the Administration to abolish the rule. At that time, due to the S.D.S.'s general lack of influence, their report was completely ignored by Administrators and brushed off by the Student Council. We are encouraged by the fact that this issue has been broached again, and this time, by an "official" group which cannot be easily ignored.

There are a number of factors which the University claims would militate against ending the dorm rule. At the time of the SDS report, then Dean of Homewood Schools, Dr. G. Wilson Shaffer pointed to an obvious factor — the financial loss which Hopkins would face if the number of students living in the dorms drastically dropped. Another prickly point concerned the availability of off-campus housing and the difficulties which would face incoming freshmen should they try to find an apartment upon entering Hopkins. There were a number of other arguments which we feel were less valid — the freshman's "loss of a sense of community," and the alleged problems of adjustment for new students.

As to the present report, Mr. Bilgrave stated that even if the recommendations were adopted, implementation could not take place until 1971. This, of course, is perfectly understandable — a demand for immediate revision would be unreasonable considering the financial commitment which the University has made so far to dormitory housing.

However, "understanding" for the University's financial stake in the dormitories can only be continued to a point. The University's planning for on-campus housing, as is obvious to anyone who has lived in the dorms, verges on catastrophe. For those, like Mr. Bilgrave, who point out the dorm's social advantages, we counter with the poll of about 1/3 of dormitory residents two years ago which demonstrated that the social benefits were heavily outweighed by the poor quality of life in the Alumni Memorial Residences. The University, in its planning, made a number of grave mistakes, and it is only fair, when discussing possible abolition of



"Oh, General, how thoughtless of me! Of course I didn't mean that all war is a terrible thing!"

the residence rule, that they must expect to pay for that error in any future retrenchments.

As to the availability of housing for freshmen who would want to live off-campus, we would suggest that the University eliminate this problem by establishing a service which would benefit upperclassmen as well as incoming students — a Student Housing Service. Such an institution exists at other colleges and is considered an integral part of the University's services to its students.

The more abstract arguments which enter against eliminating the dorm rule — namely, adaption of freshmen to a new environment, and the "death blow" to the campus community — are absurd. There never was a "Hopkins community," and unless the Administration is willing to build an attractive student housing complex on the model of Yale or Harvard, there is no way, using material means, that true community will ever come into being. As to the problems of "adaptation," we can only say that there are many sophomores, juniors and seniors who are no more mentally qualified than freshmen to manage an off-campus life responsibly.

To overcome any potential University guilt feelings over letting freshmen face the cruel world alone, should the rule be abolished, we would suggest the following plan:

— Entering freshmen who wished to live off-campus must have parental permission in writing. Thus, the decision is thrown back to its proper place — the student's family, and not the University.

— The freshman must demonstrate to the University that he has already found adequate living facilities.

At best, the residence rule which currently exists is too inflexible. In every class, there is a small but substantial segment of students who find dormitory-type life repugnant or unsuited to their needs and there is presently no way, outside of lying to the University, to be released from the requirement. At worst, the rule represents an attitude of the University which is outrightly paternalistic — an attitude which the Administration claims not to have.

We urge Mr. Bilgrave and other key administrators to give careful thought to the Joint Review Board Report. We hope that its recommendations are adopted.

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THAT IT CAN NOT SHOOT BACK.



HERE ON THE EVE OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM.



Dellinger: Repression Vital to War Policy

By JOHN HOLLIS

On March 31 David Dellinger, chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and editor of *Liberation Magazine*, spoke in Baltimore as part of this city's activities in the recent nationwide demonstrations by the anti-war Movement.

Mr. Dellinger was indicted in Chicago on March 20, along with seven others, on charges of conspiring to and inciting last August's riots during the Democratic National Convention.

The following is Part I of excerpts from an interview with Mr. Dellinger:

News-Letter: First about the indictments in Chicago. Do you agree with Rennie Davis, who called it "political repression"? and if so, would you expand upon it?

DELLINGER: I think its political repression, all right, but I don't like to throw the term around too much, because I think that the attempt really is to use symbolic and focused political repression in order to have an effect upon the Movement. The United States attempts in its way to accomplish the same ends, the same objectives that more obviously repressive societies have accomplished by a combination of co-optation and repression.

I think that the picking out of eight people from Chicago, and put that with the Spock-Coffin-Ferber trial, put that with the Oakland 7, which of course has turned out to be an acquittal, and in particular you put it together with the oppression of the Black Panther Party, and I think that its an attempt to pick off a few people and to warn other people not to get out of line because this kind of thing could be in store for them.

But there is a difference between the stage that we are in now and what I'd call full scale repression, which at least for the white anti-war movement has not come about.

N-L: In your speech you said you saw signs of this full scale repression coming on. What are those signs?

DELLINGER: I think that the government would find itself unable to carry on the war very much longer without launching such a full scale repression. That is why it is probably going to be forced to end the war. I think that public opinion has been so aroused and sensitized by the war in Vietnam that it would be a very difficult time for them to launch a full scale repression.

To keep the proper perspective, I should have mentioned before the Presidio defendants and other GI's. I think that is where the kid gloves are taken off and the real repression is taking place.

N-L: Do you think that more action will be taken against the police in Chicago?

DELLINGER: The eight policemen are scapegoats, and I don't see any determination to change the system in Chicago. There are so many assumptions in a society like ours that it's terribly hard to really get at them. And one of the assumptions is that there are criminals and there are law-abiding people, and very few people probe to what I think is the truth of the matter, that the law itself is criminal. Law and order is another word for the status quo, and the status quo today protects property above people. It keeps people in slum tenements and in jobs and factories where they don't have control over their lives, don't have creativity.

One of the things that I learned from previous indictments and times in jail is that prison really is filled with victims of our society. In my own conception you can't begin to get at the problem of the police until you get at the problem of the jails, until you get at the problem of property. The police are innocent victims too. Well, none of us are really innocent. Their job is to protect property and to preserve economic inequality, the vast differentials in wealth and power. That's their job.

And whether they do it with clean hands and gentle methods, as sometimes happens, particularly with middle class people, or whether they do it with clubs and Mace, as happens particularly in black communities and happened to middle class people in Chicago at the Convention, that is not a fundamental difference.

N-L: Do you feel that you will be convicted?

DELLINGER: It's a little speculative at this point, but I guess that anybody who is going to court in Chicago, having affronted and really humiliated Mayor Daley for a world-wide audience, and knowing how the courts of Chicago are controlled by the Daley machine, I guess he has to expect to be convicted.

Also, we know that the indictments were held up for at least ten days while Nixon's lieutenants studied them, and apparently rephrased them and reformulated them. So it's quite clear that the combination of the wounded bear of Richard Daley and the new image Richard Nixon, who wants to preserve law and order and a consensus without solving any of the problems, that they have combined to frame the indictments.

On the other hand, the law is so transparently unconstitutional and repressive in itself, that there is a good chance that a conviction, if there is one, will be overturned later. But I myself believe that the courts, including the much praised and much attacked Supreme Court, basically do not operate on eternal legal principles of justice, but they do reflect the political

climate of the society of the time. It's speculative at this point to know what the political climate will be at the time that our case comes to the Supreme Court, if it come there. Perhaps the war will be over, perhaps we will be in some kind of temporarily tranquil period in which there will be pressure for amnesty for war victims, political prisoners, and so forth, and perhaps we will be part of that, along with deserters and draft resisters and others.

On the other hand, the basic problems that the United States faces in the world may remain. There will continue to be revolts and unwillingness on the part of Third World people to accept American dominance and

perhaps we can take the word conspiracy and give it good instead of bad overtones.

N-L: To shift to a more general topic. The New Left today seems to agree more or less on what changes are necessary in American society and government, but cannot agree on the tactics to use to implement these changes. Do you think that unity is ever possible?

DELLINGER: I never want unity at the expense of diversity. There has to be some combination of unity and diversity, I think. A group of people who work together politically, whether in one organization or in a coalition, or maybe a combination of the two, should never aim at being monolithic. One has to encourage



DAVID DELLINGER (center), flanked by co-conspirators Jerry Rubin (left) and Abbie Hoffman (right)

control. There are all kinds of areas where people have begun to realize the emptiness of the American way of life, and the injustice of it. So it may be a time of turmoil and conflict when it comes to the Supreme Court, and a time when the Supreme Court will want to uphold the convictions, and play that end of its weaponry.

N-L: Would you explain why Nixon's approval of these indictments was necessary.

DELLINGER: We know that it was necessary, and my interpretation of it would be that Nixon was coming in obviously with a keen eye toward public relations, to his own image, and to setting the tone of his administration. These first few months are very important.

The indictments are under a section of the Civil Rights law of 1968. This to me is perhaps a minor indication, but a valid one, of how legislation can be perverted. Humane liberal instincts that people have, and which they think they can express through laws, rather than revolutionary changes in themselves and society, turn out to have these jokers in them. The people who control Congress and ultimately control both the framing and the enforcement of the laws are not humanitarian and are not egalitarian.

N-L: You mentioned in your speech that you want the spotlight focused upon the issues of your indictment, rather upon the individuals or the individual case. Yet in Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman you have two rather flamboyant partners.

DELLINGER: Actually, Jerry and Abbie are from New York; we're the only three defendants from there. So I've had quite a bit of chance to talk with them since the indictments, as I did before, of course. They share the same conviction. Now that doesn't mean that they are going to abandon their individual styles, any more than I'm going to abandon mine. But they do feel that we have to wage a political defense which tries to organize people around the issues, rather than around us.

They happen to be very funny and dramatic individuals, and I'm sure that they will say and do things which will emphasize their personalities. But they will nonetheless be pointing in the direction of the underlying issues, which are everything from ending the war in Vietnam to solidarity with the black liberation fighters to getting at the hypocrisy of educational and political and economic system.

N-L: And you are calling yourselves the Conspiracy?

DELLINGER: Yes. This was a joint decision which symbolizes what I mean. Instead of calling it a defense committee, which will try to get us off by legal technicalities or what have you, we are saying that we do work together, we do work together to try to get rid of war, racism, and military and corporate power; to try to put the individual, the human being, back into the center of things; to try to establish a communitarian approach to life and society.

Since we do believe in working together, and since we do believe in organized effort, and since we do believe in the objectives we are working for, then

diversity as well as working together, and at its best that was a characteristic of the New Left which was very exciting.

In the process of deepening its insights and struggling for new visions and analysing new areas, and also realizing that you couldn't just expose an evil and think there would be a moral revulsion and the problem would be solved, but in realizing that there was very serious organizing and very serious sacrificing involved a lot of people have tended to move away from diversity and individualism. They think that there is a single correct line, they want to find it and say "our organization has it", and if it doesn't have it "why can't we form a political party which will have the correct solution."

There is a certain movement in the direction of a kind of sterile unity, I think. I'm sure that given the nature of the eight defendants in this case we will never achieve that kind of monolithic unity. But at this point our strength is in the fact we have different temperaments, different backgrounds, and in some areas even different political interpretations. I don't want to preserve diversity just for the sake of it, but as we unite on some things and make them central to our attitude, there will be new areas opening up in which we will have different patterns.

So I am not at this point worried by the diversity. It can create some problems though. Particularly since the government, whatever its own contradictions are, will undoubtedly conduct a monolithic and computerized attack on us. But that is one of the differences between their life style and their life style. And I would be very sorry if we presented some kind of lowest common denominator approach to the thing. It may be very important to a person how he has his hair, to Jerry for example, and that's right, but that is not the thing we come together on, our hair style.

N-L: Do you see an increasing solidification on the right, a backlash?

DELLINGER: I think that the left, and liberals, and just good-hearted people who would like to see things improve, spend too much time worrying about the right. When there is a vacuum, the right tends to fill it. Or when the left is weak, then the right is encouraged to be stronger.

But I am more worried about creating a vacuum into which the right can move, than I am about creating a backlash by the vitality and the radicalism of the actions that we take.

Our job is really to give people who are potential converts to the right something positive, programmatically, a new life style, a real sense of community and solidarity which is attractive to them.

(Part II of this interview will appear next week.)

ABM Threatens 'Mutual Deterrence And Strategic Balance' With Russia

By SENATOR CHARLES McC. MATHIAS

We must understand that we are now living in an age when increasing reliance on military force and the purchase of every new weapon may not contribute to our defense. Now, as never before, we must critically examine each and every suggestion on its merits, not merely because of the immense cost of today's weapons systems — cost which inevitably mean sacrificing some other national goal. We must also be sure that the defenses we buy will indeed defend, and we must be sure that new defensive systems do not actually decrease our overall security.

Civilization that was millennia in the making can be disintegrated in minutes. We have no shield that will permit us to survive a holocaust and still welcome the future. We have been forced back upon a second line of security: the deterrence of attack by any potential aggressor, through our ability to rain destruction on him in return inexorable retaliation.

We have achieved this deterrence of nuclear attack — and deterrence of other threats to our vital interests and those of our Allies — at significant cost. For 23 years we have survived in the nuclear age and in that time we have learned that our own security — the success of our own deterrence — requires us to have concern for the security of our adversary, the Soviet Union, as well.

Mutual Confidence

Over time, and after appalling risks during the Berlin and Cuban crises, we and the Soviets have both realized that for deterrence to succeed, for nuclear war to be prevented, we must both feel a mutual confidence in that deterrent. In short, for one of us to have security, both of us must have it. This is an inescapable requirement if we are both to live in a world free from the active threat of nuclear war.

This conclusion is supported by the hard realities of the nuclear arms race which stand out in stark and bold relief.

First, there is nothing that we can presently do to prevent the Soviet Union from being able to attack us and destroy our nation beyond recognition or repair. Continued superiority in numbers of nuclear arms will not help us evade this reality, just as the Soviets' present search for nuclear 'parity' will bring them no new security.

Second, nothing which the Russians do, now or in the foreseeable future will enable them to launch a nuclear attack on us, and prevent us from destroying them in return. No anti-ballistic missile system yet conceived, no new weapon in development by the Soviets, will enable them to escape this reality.

Third, security and survival in the nuclear age depend on mutual deterrence and mutual safety. Only if both the United States and the Soviet Union are able to stop the arms race will either of us have any confidence of being able to prevent a future nuclear war through accident, miscalculation, or heightened tensions and a new edition of the old Cold War.

We must do nothing to upset mutual deterrence and the strategic balance. Only by preserving it can Americans and Russians begin to approach the political problems that divide us; to reduce the importance of nuclear weapons in the world; to lessen the risks that a nuclear war will begin despite ourselves; and to live in a world not continually held hostage to fear.

Reinforce Deterrence

Thus one of the standards which we must use in weighing each proposed strategic weapons system, including the Sentinel, is whether its deployment would reinforce mutual deterrence, or undermine it without substituting any reliable alternative.

The Sentinel system, when completed, would be the most difficult and impressive engineering achievement in history, requiring the skills and techniques developed to send men to the moon. It would embody two different sets of advanced radar, complex computers and, if fully deployed, two missile systems meeting standards of reliability higher than those for our offensive missile systems like Polaris and Minuteman. Unlike Apollo, Polaris and Minuteman, this system would have to be in readiness to respond with incredible precision, accuracy and reliability at every single moment for a decade or more.

American industry and science, given sufficient time and money, could certainly meet the standards set for the Sentinel system. But that is not enough. We must also ask whether these standards of performance themselves will actually make this system effective in the face of any enemy's determined efforts to counter it. Even if Sentinel works, will it really provide us with defense against nuclear attack? Or will it only pose an additional threat to the stability of mutual deterrence?

Defending successfully against an attack with inter-continental ballistic missiles, therefore, will require a level of performance by the Sentinel system that is staggering to contemplate. A single failure in the course of a nuclear attack could leave millions of Americans dead.

For several years we had thought of an ABM system only as a defense against a possible attack by the Soviet Union. The arguments against trying to defend against such an attack were overwhelming then, and they are overwhelming now. Quite simply, we know that no defense system yet conceived can stop enough of the missiles launched against us to make such a prospect tolerable. For each step that we might take to improve our defenses, the Soviets could develop new ways of overcoming our new defenses. At the end of the spiral, we would be almost as vulnerable as before.

Wisely, we decided not to proceed with missile defenses against the Soviet Union which would only undermine each side's confidence in mutual deterrence.

Today we face a new and somewhat different issue. During the next few years, China will probably develop the ability to launch long-range missiles aimed at targets within the United States. By the mid-1970's we may face the prospect that China could attack us with a number of ballistic missiles.

No one can view this forecast with equanimity, nor oppose whatever steps might be possible to protect our nation against such an attack. But we must ask very carefully what the best way to do this would be.

When we evaluate the Sentinel system as a defense against a Chinese attack, it is generally assumed that it would be effective only for a limited number of years, within the decade from approximately the mid-seventies to the mid-eighties.

After that — despite a current lage in Chinese missile development — improved Chinese offensive capabilities would goad us to rebuild, renew or replace



SENATOR MATHIAS, speaking at Hopkins during last fall's campaign. Mathias states that we must find "new ways to order our relations" with nations other than nuclear arms.

the system and could even make meaningful defense impossible.

There are other risks involved in arming ourselves with even a limited form of defense against the Chinese. For one thing, technical uncertainties in trying to intercept incoming nuclear warheads are still considerable. We would never be sure of the effectiveness of the Sentinel system — either as a total defense against China, or as a partial defense against the Soviet Union — unless we undertook exhaustive tests of the full system. This would mean violating the limited test-ban treaty of 1963 by resuming full-scale testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. Such action would be irrevocable.

We must also realize that projects like Sentinel, directed against the Chinese, will likely lead to greater

Continued to Page 10

Our American Heritage

Easter Blessing: Calhoun Reborn

By ED MENDELSON

Senator Thomas Corwin of Ohio once said that "All the monuments of Earth are built over solemn asses." This statement was doubtless influenced by the fact that Senator Corwin wanted to be President, and came no closer to the Presidency than to the Papacy. He did not state an inviolable rule of history, since there has been suitable recognition to such funloving spirits as Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Fiorello LaGuardia.

Nevertheless, an overweening seriousness and the total absence of humor may aid someone in being taken seriously. This is partly indicated by Mr. Corwin's better-known Senate colleague, John C. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun received some approbation because, while not a total abstainer, he did not drink alcohol to excess. A suitably gentlemanly Southerner such as Jefferson Davis could become inebriated on an early visit to Washington, but Mr. Calhoun never relaxed himself to this extent.

"Glorious Health"

It was also noted that Mr. Calhoun's extensive writings and speeches are as deadly serious as those of John Stuart Mill. This is not to say that he never employed ridicule. On March 4, 1850, he said that the cry of "Union, Union, glorious Union!" would no more save the Union than the cry of "Health, health, glorious health!" on the part of a physician could save a dangerously ill patient.

In spite of this, Mr. Calhoun appears devoid of the self-deprecating humor of Mr. Lincoln. There is no doubt of his wholly serious concept of himself.

It is conceded that Mr. Calhoun was an unusually creative student of government. Political science studies are often an extensive statement of what is; Mr. Calhoun moved beyond this point to formulate proposals for radical changes. That all his changes were designed to strengthen the slave states at the expense of the Federal government definitely suggests that Mr. Calhoun was more a sectional politician than a disinterested scholar. Nevertheless, it might be interesting to consider two of Mr. Calhoun's more suggestive proposals.

Against The Tariff

The best known, contained in the South Carolina Exposition and Protest of 1832, was ghostwritten by Mr. Calhoun and presented as a report of a committee of the state legislature. Here Mr. Calhoun indicated that the same percentage of states that amends the Constitution should be required to approve Federal legislation; that is, Mr. Calhoun was not in agreement with the current tariff, and he theorized that if one-quarter of the states joined in opposition to a Federal law, it could be invalidated.

At the time the slave states and free states were equal in number, so it would have been easy for Mr.

Calhoun to summon half of the predominantly agricultural slave states in opposition to a protective tariff. Mr. Calhoun purported to demonstrate that all the states were sovereign commonwealths, that they had not surrendered their sovereignty upon joining the Union, and that they therefore could exercise sovereignty.

Unlike Lucius Q.C. Lamar at a later time, he drew no distinction between the thirteen original states, which did predate the Union, and later states, which had never existed as sovereign commonwealths outside the United States.

Self-Contained Liquidation

Actually, the states sacrificed a great deal of sovereignty upon joining the Union, including the power to declare war, issue currency, maintain Post Offices, establish tariffs in interstate or international commerce, and some others.

Beyond this, Mr. Calhoun believed that the Exposition's theory, that South Carolina could establish itself as an independent republic if coerced to respect Federal laws, was in accord with the spirit of the Constitution. Thus we are asked to believe that the Constitution contains the seeds of its own liquidation; that it is, in the words of President Jackson, "an airy nothing, a bubble" that must burst when criticized. It is difficult to believe that those who sought "a more perfect Union" thought it would be more perfect if congenitally ephemeral.

Another interesting theory was formulated by Mr. Calhoun's last great Senate speech, read by Senator Mason of Virginia for an ailing Calhoun on March 4, 1850. Here Mr. Calhoun suggested a division of the Federal Executive between one man from each section. He suggested that one might handle domestic matters and the second might handle foreign affairs, but that the important point was to have each section represented in the Executive branch.

Solid South Unprotected

Once again, Mr. Calhoun's learned political discourse has a sectional purpose. He wanted to insure that an equal official would be on hand to act as a check against a pro-Northern President. Since the North had pulled ahead in popular and electoral votes, and conceivably could control future Presidential elections, Mr. Calhoun felt that only extraordinary measures could protect Southern interests. Indeed his fears would be justified by the election of 1860, in which a nearly Solid North outvoted a nearly Solid South.

In moral terms, Mr. Calhoun's declaration that "slavery is a positive good" may appear abhorrent. However, Mr. Calhoun definitely held his own when debating his position. In 1832, and again during the Civil War, a radical states' rights doctrine was overturned only by Federal threats or applications of force.

Sentinel Plan Poses Strategic Problems

Continued from Page 9

Chinese isolation and undermine our efforts to bring China into the international community.

But there is a far graver risk. For in the process of building defenses against Chinese missile attack — defenses of limited value — we would run the risk of confusing our strategic relations with the Soviet Union.

Current debate makes it clear that, strategically, diplomatically and psychologically, it is almost impossible for us — or the rest of the world — to distinguish with perfect clarity between an ABM system on guard against Red China and one focused on the Soviet Union. Obviously, any Sentinel system designed to counter a Chinese attack could also be used to intercept some of the Russian missiles that could be launched against us. As we improved the Sentinel to cope with more sophisticated Chinese missile capabilities, we could raise growing doubts in Moscow both about our own intentions and about the stability of mutual deterrence.

The possibilities for misunderstanding by Moscow are already vast. They will be multiplied if we proceed with deployment of even the most limited ABM system. And the risk of such a misunderstanding is one which, in my judgment, we can ill afford.

There is serious concern in the United States that the Soviet Union does not share our caution; after all, they and not we have initiated the construction of anti-ballistic missiles. But we must examine closely just what the Russians have been doing. In the first place, their ABM system is a limited one, providing protection only for one city, Moscow. Second, their system is far less sophisticated than the Sentinel would be, and consequently more subject to counter-measures. Third, the Russians themselves appear to have recognized the weaknesses of their ABM system, just as we are recognizing the potential weaknesses of our own proposals. In fact, they have slowed or stopped work on the defensive system deployed around Moscow.

I do not argue that we should rely on the Soviet Union's good faith. No rational security policy can be based on anything but the strongest, surest efforts to provide for our own security. But we can test the Russians' restraint, at relatively little cost to ourselves. We can, to begin with, continue to equip our leaders with the most sophisticated of intelligence-gathering devices, including "spy-in-the-sky" satellites, so that we will know at any moment the status of offensive and defensive missile deployment in the Soviet Union and, of course, in China.

These are the strategic problems involved in the Sentinel system. There are serious diplomatic and domestic problems, as well. To begin with, it has been argued that Sentinel will increase the Russians' incentive to talk about arms control, covering a comprehensive list of offensive and defensive systems. I believe that these talks should take place, but I am not convinced that Sentinel will help us in bargaining with the Russians on these delicate and crucial matters. To the contrary, past experience — as with the bomber and missile gaps — indicates that any step, however minor, taken to upset the strategic balance will only decrease the chances for meaningful discussions.

During the past few years, strategic stability has permitted a certain relaxation of tensions in our relations with the Soviet Union. I do not suggest that our real conflicts of interest have been resolved, or that they will be resolved in the near future. But we have had a period of relative relaxation, and have taken the first tentative steps back from the nuclear abyss — with the limited test-ban treaty. The hot-line between Washington and Moscow, and our mutual efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. But if we lose our present confidence in strategic stability and mutual deterrence, we will invite a new period of disagreement with the Soviet Union even on matters of crucial importance to us both — including issues affecting the prospects for nuclear war.

Furthermore, beginning talks with the Soviet Union on an end to the arms race, as well as forswearing new strategic nuclear programs, may be the price of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to many nations not now possessing them. Several countries have already declared that their support for the non-proliferation treaty is conditional on a show of self-restraint by the Soviet Union and the United States.

These diplomatic factors, as well as reasons of strategy, argue against deployment of the Sentinel system at this time. There is also its high cost. I have said that cost must be no object where the security of the United States is at stake. But where a program, such as Sentinel and its variants, is of unproven merit — and may actually be of real harm — we must look at the economic factor.

We are now facing grave problems in this country, with urgent demands for money to combat poverty, curb crime, and meet the crises of blight in our cities. We need to invest our resources in those things which will most enrich and enhance our lives and those of our

neighbors. But if we spend billions of dollars on shaky systems which we may not need, we will have less for those challenges of urgent priority. Unless we are careful, the inertia of government spending — that creeping condition against which we in Congress wage a continual but often unavailing struggle — will set in and carry the Sentinel's costs beyond our control. If we are to prevent this inertia from taking command, we must exert ourselves now.

Finally, there is a fundamental problem, the question of our attitudes concerning the role of force in security, and the role of weapons in the conduct of diplomacy. For many years I have been concerned by what I believe is our tendency to look at problems of military policy without considering the related questions of diplomacy and the securing of peace through political means. We must not delude ourselves: in the long run, we must deal with our adversaries on political and human levels as well as on the military plane. We can no longer hide beyond the oceans, nor will we be able to hide behind a screen of missile defenses which do not work.

Fortunately, we have learned some lessons in our dealings with our chief adversary, the Soviet Union. We have had modest successes in making the world a safer place, and in exercising a mutual caution and mutual trust. As a result, the specter of nuclear war has receded a little way farther from us. We must not lose the chance to carry on with these developments, including talks with the Soviet Union to end the nuclear arms race.

For all these reasons, I reaffirm the conclusion that I formed and acted upon last year as a member of the other body. On the basis of all of the information available to me, it is still my view that a limited ABM system should not be deployed at this time.

In the longer run, we must continue our search for new ways to order our relations with other nations — ways that do not depend upon the power of nuclear weapons to deter, nor require the piling up of unneeded weapons systems. Peace will be won by men, not by missiles or machines. It will be achieved by a patient process of political effort, not by the unconsidered purchase of new, complex military hardware.

We must never neglect the hard demands of our own sure defense. But we must also not lose what chances we have to lessen the uncertainties of the nuclear age, and advance the search for lasting peace.

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On the March

Feldman Goosesteps for Peace, Adolph's Birthday

By SETH FELDMAN

Saturday on Sixth Avenue—it was raining, raining all day soaking the magic number of demonstrators. The organizers had brought together 100,000, the Police handled 20,000, and the Press reported 50,000. Believe the lie of your choice, had you been there the numbers wouldn't have mattered. The war ended today. It had been a long war to end the war, and the mass illusion was that peace was won. There were no questions left for the demonstrators, Vietnam was left to claim the lives and loyalties of a diminishing number of blind fanatics. The Pentagon and friends waft a stench that dwarfs the rest of America's pollution—the opinion was unanimous. The world looked good in April's pouring rain as you went deaf and blind with the word "Peace".

Easter Sunday—it just happened here. There had been that flurry, and then the grand blitzkreig of mediocrity. There was a hole on at 9 o'clock, CBS. The Smothers Brothers Cancellation Hour. The hell with the quality of the show. That's as irrelevant as the official reason for the cancellation. The show wasn't important? Can't you see! The Cancellation is victory of an all pervasive deadening coercion. There is somebody in this country who dares to tell you what it is proper for you to see. Can't you see! You can't see. You are being kicked in the teeth. For censorship isn't a ruling, isn't a decision or a law.

Censorship is a principle, the idea that somebody knows better. Censorship is not a passing manifestation of authoritarianism. It lies at the very core of the universal ideology of human belittlement. To control a human being's perceptual intake is to smother his will, his intelligence, his individuality, everything that defines him as a man. To acquiesce in the suppression of one idea is to renounce 10,000 years of human expression, or was it only 5000, the 1960's, or perhaps only that hour on television that wasn't. More magic numbers.

Death is Living

And it isn't a matter of force. If there were only a Mayor Daley, only the blatant pigs, only the army, only the State Department and the blood-lust military contractors, if it were only these killers and their dupes there would not be ten minutes standing between humanity and its fulfillment.

If there were only bigotry, only hate, only the mire of tradition's shackles, only religion, the agent of inter-generational coercion, there would still be a better than fighting chance. The Movement is wrong; death is more. Death is propriety, death is acceptance, death is living the "right sort of life."

The polarization then is not between left and right, new and old, conformists and the defiant. The polarization is between life and death. Life can accept all expression, death cannot. Censorship is a death wish, a desire to close the eyes and not...

More. Life has as its purpose the propagation of life. To accept that purpose is to be in harmony with a universal law, the law being that each force, each true entity exists only to propagate itself. Death propagates only death, albeit death disguised as sacrifice. To die for anything, anything at all, is ultimately to die for death itself.

And more. Life demands no justification other

than itself. Life lures more life with raw life. Death lures death with purposes and crusades, twisted arguments that come out nowhere but death.

Still more. Death waits, life does not.

Monday—and what else is there to say? You can't win converts to this kind of thing. You either side with life or death. You either accept life as the purposeless propagation of itself, and rejoice in your acceptance, or you follow one of the excuses of death. You fight to be alive, you fight to experience all that you can grasp. Death is repugnant because it wastes your time. Death's rules, death's inhibitions, death's causes and crusades stand between the human being and his inalienable right to perception.

Today is a standoff, modeled along the lines of Kennan's containment principles. The lesson of the '60's is that the forces of life must organize to counter the forces of death. Civil rights groups built fortresses against racism, peace groups fight the draft, even public school kids in New York have had to organize to defend themselves against impingements on their school vacations.

Not Afraid To Live

Life, banding together has stalemated death and now death will begin to turn on itself. Television will eat itself up in a frenzy of paranoid self-censorship until no show can compete with the interest generated by a test pattern. The great crusades will end in a thousand Dienbienphus, and the leaders of the crusades will consume themselves in witch-hunting. (life is organized, it will refuse to testify in the post-Vietnam Red Scare, leaving only the militarists as sacrificial lambs). In short, there is a core of desire in this country forming an impregnable nexus of life. The percentage, of course, is small—for mediocrity finds its definition in numbers. But for every 1000 taxi cabs with American flag stickers, there may be one soul not afraid to live for his country. For every 30,000 latter-day Hitler Youth at a "Decency Rally" there is an artist whose ideas can never be banished. For every parents' drive against sex education, there are two people who learn. These are the secrets of the magic numbers.

Tuesday—weather in Baltimore phenomenal. There is happy (no other word for it but happy) happy comfort in understanding which side you are on.

Happy Birthday, Adolf

Youth for Decency in Entertainment co-operating with the City of Baltimore (in the person of jovial Comptroller Hymie Pressman) has arranged for a gigantic celebration of Adolph Hitler's 80th Birthday (zeig hiel) to take place on Sunday, April 20 in Baltimore Memorial Stadium on thirty-third street. The highlight of the festivities will be a mass affirmation of the ancient and honorable Nordic code that brought so much happiness to the late, great Kraut himself. The code, as translated by Youth for Decency involves attesting to love of planet, love of country, love of parents, love of God and reverence for one's own sexuality.

Entertainment at the birthday rally will include such groups as the Joe Pyne Tabernacle Choir, the Daughters of the War Department Marching Band, Jim

Morrison and his electric organ and Manuel Rodriguez Orellana doing his impression of Tim Hardin throwing up before an SRO audience. After intermission, during which apple pie, milk and bludgeons will be available at reasonable prices, the Ayn Rand Anti-Collectivist Precision Drill Team will engage in a spirited obedience contest with the All-California Kindergarten ROTC counter-insurgency squad and a marijuana sniffing, man-eating police dog named Spir. A random hippy will be publicly castrated.

The grand finale will see the stadium divided into two teams: Team A, shouting "two legs good" and team B shouting "three legs bad." Members of the team that can keep shouting the longest will be given free passes to their local Women's House of Detention.

Contributions to the gala event are badly needed. Please send all contributions, no matter how humble to Big Hymie Pressman, City Hall, Baltimore. This is for real.



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Political Sciences Department Adds Sino Expert



"INFORMAL COORDINATION" is on the increase, says Dr. Edwin Mills, head of the economics department.

(Continued from page 3)

The Political Science department will be strengthened by the addition of a Sinologist who will offer a two semester course in the political development of China with the first semester devoted to pre-revolution China, and the second semester devoted to the current regime. He will also offer a course on the current cultural revolution in China. A specialist in political theory will also be here next fall. Marquis Childs, who was slated to give a course on the news media and politics last semester which was canceled due to unfortunate circumstances, will give the proposed course next fall. Political Science also hopes to gain a Middle East expert who will lecture on the Arab-Israeli situation.

Kirman Joines Economics

The Economics department will be adding three new faculty this fall. Dr. Alan Kirman of Princeton will work in mathematical economics and international trade. From Cornell, Dr. Trint Bertrad's interests lie in comparative economics, a much needed course which will be offered this fall. Dr. Bertrand wrote his dissertation on Yugoslavian economic planning. Dr. Louis Maccini of Northwestern will specialize in macro-economic theory.

Psychology will double the number of non-prerequisite courses in a major reorganization of the undergraduate program. The introductory survey course will be dropped

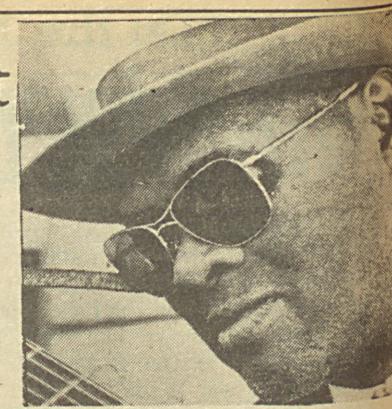
because it was too broad. Being added to the course list are Developmental Psychology, taught by Dr. L. H. Ainsworth, Industrial Psychology, by Dr. Alphose Chapanis, Cognition by Dr. James Deese, Sensation and Perception, by Dr. Howard Egeth, Learning, Comparative Psychology, Physiological Psychology, and Motivation. The old Experimental Psychology is being split into Sensation and Perception, and Learning. Dr. Bert Green from Carnegie-Mellon will be added to the Psychology faculty as a full professor in the area of quantitative analysis and computer applications in Psychology. Also joining the department will be Dr. Olton of Michigan and Dr. Blass of the University of Virginia who will work in Physiological psychology.

The Education department will be adding Dr. Price from the University of California at Davis, who will teach Psychology of Learning and Educational Measurement.

The Department of Social Relations will be dropping its introductory course in sociology next year because "no one in the department," according to Dr. Rossi, "knows how to do it well."

ART EXHIBIT

The third annual Johns Hopkins Art Exhibit will take place in the Art Gallery of the Eisenhower Library from April 11 through 20. Come and soak up some culture.



Rev. Gary Davis

Rev. Gary Davis will give a concert in the Levering Great Hall on Sunday, April 20.

Born in Laurence County, South Carolina, Davis was raised in the same musical environment that shaped the style of Leadbelly and provided the foundation for blues as we know them today.

From his early immersion in the blues, he developed a deep feeling for the distinctive music of his people. After his ordination in the thirties, the Reverend Davis moved north to preach and sing in the streets of Harlem.

The Davis concert will be the first of a series sponsored by the Student Association. Elizabeth Cotton will continue the program on May 10. Mrs. Cotton wrote the widely known folk song, "Freight Train." She, like Davis, has her own guitar style, playing her blues "lefthanded" or "upside-down." The SA will continue its "Roots of the Blues" series with several concerts next year.

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District Judge Attacks Congressional C.O. Ruling

(CPS)—The ruling last week by a Federal judge that the Selective Service Act "unconstitutionally discriminates" against non-religious conscientious objectors sets the stage for a review of the 1967 draft law by the U.S. Supreme Court.

If the high court upholds the decision by U.S. District Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, atheists, agnostics and others religious or not—would be entitled to exemption from the draft if they oppose war for profound moral reasons.

Objection to war must now be based on "religious training and belief." The Supreme Court in 1965 offered a broad definition of that term, but Congress, in 1967, altered the law to exclude non-religious C.O.'s.

So the issue now returns to the high court, if the Justice Department decides to appeal the Wyzanski decision. The prosecutor for the case said he would recommend an appeal, but Justice officials in Washington say they won't decide on further action until the case is reviewed within the next thirty days.

Harvard Grad

The case will come to be known as the Sisson, 22, who had been convicted for refusing induction into the armed forces. Sisson, a Harvard graduate and former Peace Corps volunteer, had sought a C.O. deferment until he learned the narrow religious restriction.

Technically, his conviction was not overturned. Judge Wyzanski merely issued an arrest in judgement, staying the sentence and allowing for a quicker appeal. Sisson could have been fined \$10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison.

In his 21-page opinion, the judge commented: "In the draft act, Congress unconstitutionally discriminated against atheists, agnostics, and men, like Sisson, who, whether they be religiously motivated or not, are motivated in their objection to the draft by profound moral beliefs which constitute the central convictions of their beings."

The decision said that, in the absence of a direct threat to national survival, an individual's conscience can take precedence over the authority of the state. An

individual's conscience is recognized as being on a par with traditional concepts of religion.

"Selective" Objection

"Selective" conscientious objection is also upheld in the ruling. The judge disposed of the charge that objections to one war but not others would open a floodgate of spurious claims for exemption. At the heart of the matter is an individual's sincerity, which can be judged in the courts, the judge said.

The ruling said the 1967 draft act violated the provision of the first amendment prohibiting laws "respecting an establishment of religion." It called the Sisson case "a clash between law and morality," and warned that "when the state, through its laws, seeks to override reasonable moral commitments, it makes a

dangerously uncharacteristic choice. The law grows from the deposits of morality."

"When the law treats a reasonable, conscientious act as a crime, it subverts its own power. It invited civil disobedience," the decision continued.

A similar case is now pending before the Supreme Court. A Los Angeles computer engineer who contends the C.O. provision was applied improperly to him is waiting to see if the high court will hear his appeal. A Federal district judge in Baltimore ruled in early December that an atheist who believes killing is an unendurable sin can qualify for a C.O. exemption. That ruling was based on the 1965 Seeger case, which originally broadened the definition of conscientious objection.

CISF Concludes Study, Advises Change

The Committee for Improving Student Facilities has concluded a survey of the Hopkins student body, initiated near the beginning of the semester, concerning the role of the university in general, and the success of Hopkins in particular in fulfilling these needs.

Response to the survey was much heavier than expected, and many of the respondents chose to elaborate on their answers. An overwhelming 86% responded that the university has a responsibility to provide "non-academic facilities." 90% felt that a university should have "a sense of community." The consensus felt that inter-level communication on campus is "unsatisfactory." "Education is a joint effort by the entire academic community. It pervades into every aspect of an individual's life and is dependent upon intercommunication. Only in a viable community can this occur," one CISF member concluded.

Many people complained of the apathy and lack of a sense of group direction. A center where students and faculty can informally get together was indicated as a major step in this direction. 62% of the respondents wrote in of the need for a student union, even though no mention of a student union was made on the questionnaire. Many asked for a place for social gatherings

on campus. Others wanted somewhere to go to get better acquainted with fellow students. 23% specifically wrote of the "inadequate service" at the snack bar, and its lack of feasibility as a "gathering place." Other requests included a student operated theatre hall, more and better concerts, more frequent servicing of the vending machines, especially in the dorms, increased laundry facilities, and more gym lockers.

Making Plans

The CISF has made plans and initiated action on the points raised in the questionnaire. The Hopkins administration is already reported to be considering for inclusion in the budget the CISF-DSRC proposal to completely renovate the snack bar area. Also included in the University's plans are increased parking facilities, and an application to HUD for funds to purchase additional undergraduate housing.

Said one CISF spokesman, "These programs are not sufficient. Hopkins can only become a cohesive community when it has central facilities for informal meetings. Only then can the interaction so necessary for a viable educational community begin to take root on this fragmented campus."

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By GEORGE KIRSCHBAUM
Sports Editor

To many who forsook their studies for the Florida sun and are reading about this for the first time, the name Jim Valvano elicits no response; but come next basketball season, Coach Valvano's dynamic personality and amiability will have him well-established on the Hopkins athletic scene.

In his college days at Rutgers, Valvano was an English Education major. Yet, he comes from a very sports-minded family. His father is athletic director at the Seaford Long Island High School where Jim captained the football, basketball and baseball teams his senior year. From his broad-based education, he has always considered coaching as a career. For the past two years after his graduation from Rutgers, he has coached the Rutgers freshman team to a 20-11 record. The record is deceiving of this man's knowledge and teaching ability of the game.

At Rutgers under Coach Bill Foster's tutelage, Valvano—co-captain of the 1967 quintet which finished third in the NIT—learned that the purpose of the freshman team was to develop talent for the varsity and not just to win ball games. The success of the varsity and the basketball program, in general, at Rutgers is testimony to this.

Valvano Visits Campus

On March 28th, Coach Valvano was on campus to talk to the basketball players and the coaches in the athletic department. I had a few moments to talk to him about his basic basketball philosophy. Although he does not favor such methods as the Army slow-down technique of defensive basketball, Valvano affirms that he is a defensively oriented coach. "You can have an off-night offensively, but you never should on defense."

A strong advocate of man-to-man defense, Coach Valvano believes in "basic basketball with variety" such as the "monster" defense he used at Rutgers. This is a combination man-to-man and zone defense. Nevertheless, Valvano realized that he has to get to know his personnel before he makes definite plans or predictions. He is out to do his best and we hope that not only the players but also the fans will support him and his team whole-heartedly.

About recruiting, Coach Valvano recognized that the University sets the tone and that his job is first to sell the academics to prospective scholar-athletes and number two the basketball program at Hopkins. He is looking for the scholar-athlete at all times. His contacts in New Jersey and on the Island should supply the necessary talent to build a winner.

In the conclusion of my interview, I asked him about his philosophy of player-coach relations. He said that he'd been very fortunate in having a close relationship with his coach Bill Foster at Rutgers. He hopes that the same kind of rapport can be continued at Hopkins. From the few minutes, I don't see how he can fail in this regard.

Viewed By Past Mentor

In the eyes of his former coach—Bill Foster—he has "tremendous potential". Although young, he has better knowledge of the game than anyone else the Hop could find. In the words of Marshall Turner, "We've selected the appropriate person to give basketball a new look at Hopkins." Mr. Turner mentioned Valvano's enthusiasm and potential before adding that he was impressed with Coach Valvano's approach to physical education and student relations. "He's done a good job of recruiting and getting along with the students at Rutgers." To reinforce Turner's praise, "Coach Valvano is a real diamond in the rough."

We applaud Valvano's selection as head basketball coach to replace the resigning Henry Cicerone. It is our hope that the Hopkins athletic situation will improve so that like other young, outstanding coaches in the past, Coach Valvano will not feel compelled to seek greener pastures. Although it is a wild fantasy at present, maybe someday Coach Valvano will be able to return to the NIT as mentor of the Blue Jay Varsity. Along with Coach Valvano, we look forward to the future basketball successes at Hopkins under his energetic, youthful guidance.



COACH VALVANO

Stickmen Continue Streak; Face Unbeaten Virginia

By JASON KRAVITT

Warming up for their confrontation with an undefeated Virginia, the Hopkins Blue Jays beat their three vacation opponents with relative ease. For only the second time in the last twenty-nine years, but for the second time in the last three, the Hopkins Stickmen stunned Mt. Washington's once feared Wolfpack by a score of 10-4.

The Wolfpack's Gene Fusting opened the scoring on an assist from former Hopkins great Lucky Mallonee at 3:22 of the first quarter. However, a goal by All-American Joe Cowan at 6:46 of the same quarter knotted the score and thereafter the Jays were in control. The Blue Jays sprung into the lead on Stu Kahl's first goal with an assist by Cowan while three more goals by Big Tuna Latson, the incomparable Cowan, and speedster Charlie Coker more than offset an additional clinger by the Mounties to set the half time score at 5-2. From this point on, it was a question of how badly the Jays would beat their former nemesis with Stu Kahl netting two more goals, Phil Buck a beautiful score on a broken clear, Cowan slipping the ball past a brilliant Brian Poole on a one on one, and a fired up Charlie Coker firing for daylight on a perfect assist from Jim Feely. Then, there followed a Hopkins first when Coach Scott substituted freely against Mt. Washington - something no one had seen for many a season.

Joe Cowan's three goal and three assist performance against the Wolfpack netted him one of the game balls. However, it appeared he was only being easy on the oldtimers - scoring 4 goals and 4 assists against Washington College. However, after a fine first quarter in which the Blue Jays scored only 4 times on the strength of 24 shots, there appeared to be a let down, as the fired up stickmen from the Eastern Shore rang the bell three times in the second period to only one score by Hopkins - a rebound by Whit Holden. Playing particularly brilliantly in the first half was the Washington College goalie, Dave Boulden, who at times appeared to measure 6 feet by 6 feet.

Scott Sparks Performance

Scott must have said something to the groggy Jays, for after running out onto the field at half time, they scored three goals in one minute and 43 seconds to appear to put the game out of reach. Yet, their stubborn opponents, apparently not cowed in the slightest by the return of the Hopkins flashy championship form, then scored three more on their own with tallies by Mueller and Regan. Jimmie Feely and Charlie Goodell rose to meet this latest challenge - each fooling a now tiring Boulden before the third quarter ended. Thereafter, the Jays coasted on shots by Goodell once more, Cowan, and a now hot Jim Feely who finished the day with three goals and two assists.

However, the overall Blue Jay performance, against a team missing two starting attackmen and running only two real midfields, was not overwhelming. Hopkins could certainly not look forward to pulling the tiger's tail three days later unless its lethargic style suddenly picked up a few beats.

When Princeton opened the scoring at 2:56 on an extra man play with almost ridiculous ease, it appeared that last year's champions had still not come back to earth. However, at 5:40 Joe Cowan fed Charlie Goodell who proceeded to embarrass Princeton goalie and thereafter Hopkins never trailed. Charlie Coker, trying to forget a drive against Washington College where he ended in the goal instead of the ball, roll-dodged his opponent with such finesse that the poor fellow ended up running on his hands backward. Coker then dodged a few more Tigers and gently placed the ball in the nets to give Hopkins a 2-1 lead with 7:34 gone in the first quarter.

It was in the second quarter that the Blue

Jays began to evidence their old form. Kahl scored twice, while Cowan and Bill Donovan on a picture book shot to the far corner on a left-hand drive, also upped the score. Princeton's lone goal left the contest at 6-3 at half time. Not forgetting the dramatic burst of Wednesday, the Jays blitzed the now kittenish Tigers in the third period - out-playing them to the tune of 5-1 on a smart defense and aggressive offense. As last year, the Hopkins defense was taken for granted. However, Coach Scott had awarded game balls to two of the starting trio of Clark, Cardillo, and Weiss over vacation - showing all of you readers just where the smart money is.

Back to the action, Cowan started the blitz on an unassisted goal at 1:04 of the quarter, and was soon copied by a hungry Charlie Coker (who fell victim to fate with two pipe shots later in the day), an awesome stinger from the cannon of Phil Buck, and skilled accuracy shots from Huge Tuna Latson and the irrepressible Charlie Goodell, who appeared to have drawn his inspiration from wearing his old Severn pants in practice.

Indeed, so impressive had the Blue Jays' showing been, that Coach Scott emptied the bench with only a couple of minutes gone in the quarter. As Coach Thompson of Princeton gloated in glee, his boys proceeded to pump in three quick goals and were only held in check when Scott hurriedly sent back his first-stringer with half the period to go. Before Cowan (who else?) scored at 14:31 on an assist from Feely, there were quite a few tense moments with the crowd loving it all the way.

Thus, the team emerged victorious from a full vacation schedule ready to play host to the hottest team in the nation: the much improved Virginia Cavaliers. There is no doubt that if they play as in the third quarter against Princeton, Coach Beardmore's boys will cool down a little, but I keep having nightmares about the second quarter against Washington College.

News-Letter predicts: Hopkins 12, Virginia 6.

Frosh Track Team Strongest in Years

Following last year's six-man team, Coach Don Masken and Varsity Co-Captains Al Goldberg and Paul Carlson decided that such a debacle was not to happen again. Thus, an active recruiting program among resident freshmen with track experience and/or track enthusiasm was instituted. In addition, a winter conditioning program was well-attended, particularly by the freshmen. The result is a freshman team which, for the first time in a few years, is likely to be able to successfully handle its difficult schedule.

The prize of this litter is Mark Cummings, last year's Hawaiian state champ in the 440. Mark, though, is likely to concentrate on the sprints (100 and 220) and the Mile-Relay, as Coach Masken has two more top quality quarter-milers, Boy Garnet and Bert Eisenstadt. Rounding out these sprinters are two developing 100 and 220 specialists, Grant Peoples and Colin Cline.

The frosh distance men, however, are well aware of the quality of their sprinting teammates, and are not to be outdone. The abilities and potential of half-milers Bert Stammerjohn, Pete Heikler, and Phil Gallagher have not escaped the Coach's attention, nor have those of Milers Mike Lauren, Jim Campbell, and of two-milers Guy Peluso and Don Welsch. The hurdlers, too, have some strong and experienced practitioners, particularly Ted Cmarada in the 120-highs and Jeff Pingpank in the 180-lows.

In the Field events, where experience is of the most use, the Baby Jays have the usual Hopkins problems regarding depth. Brian Strange and Rich McDonall are both capable weight men, and Tom Eirich has shown excellent potential in the pole vault, but they are the team's only experienced field specialists.

Hopkins Coaching Ranks: A Financial Plight

By DENNIS A. ESTIS

Four years ago, the only winter sport which people ever spoke about was basketball. Four years ago, the swimming team was just getting organized, but the wrestling team had been here for a long time. The grapplers weren't expected to win and for a time in the 1950's they were relegated to the status of a club team because of the lack of interest by the undergraduate student body.

But that was four years ago, when the Blue Jays achieved a 3-6 record and appeared destined to remain in the ranks of the losers. In 1966, however, something was different on the grappler team. That difference was a young coach who had recently graduated from Wayne State University in Michigan and had only one year of coaching experience. The young coach learned quickly and so did his charges. In three years, Kyle Smith has made people take notice of the grapplers, finishing this season with an 8-3 record. That same coach is leaving Hopkins at the end of this semester.

Why would such a relatively successful individual decide suddenly to leave Hopkins and seek a career in the field of business? One wonders how anyone who has been so completely involved in an activity and a school could choose to sell emblems, rather than continue coaching? We might ask Coach Ciccarone who is also leaving or the several other coaches who have remained at Hopkins for a very short time and then sought careers elsewhere.

Need for Family Life

Their personal reasons may differ to an extent. Coach Smith has two children and is originally from

Detroit, Michigan. His two sons see him only rarely, and his wife has little opportunity to make new friends in Baltimore with her husband occupied with Hopkins athletics six days a week. I wonder how many of Hopkins' administration or faculty would be willing to put in the same amount of time for the "glory" of the Blue Jays.

Putting personal reasons aside, the major factor which enters into the picture of the Hopkins coach is

finances. Hopkins ranks among the top ten in average faculty salary, yet we can just barely afford to pay our coaches what the average public school teacher in Baltimore makes during his first year. The pay situation is a disgrace to a university of the calibre of Hopkins.

Blame has to be directed towards all levels of the administration from the President down to Director of Athletics, Marshal Turner. Dr. Gordon, here only two years, cannot be totally faulted. His predecessor, Milton Eisenhower was the moving force in increasing faculty salaries but he never worried about those men who have the closest relationship with the students among all the members of the faculty. Dr. Eisenhower is a strong supporter of Hopkins athletics and still attends swimming matches, wrestling matches and lacrosse games, but he failed to adequately provide for those individuals who guide the student athletes.

Morale Problem

The second factor which enters into a Hopkins coach's decision to leave lies in the area of "morale". There is a definite barrier between the coaches, the director of athletics and the administration. Coach Smith felt that there was a "true lack of support" by the University. As was pointed out in a special report issued

three weeks ago by the Ad-Hoc Committee on Physical Education, "The Department is currently operating on a sub-marginal basis- to merely maintain current programs and policy is impossible without an increased University commitment and additional financial support."

The Committee urged the University to initiate a minimal increase of 15% in the salaries of the professional staff. They viewed the present situation as such: "Current salaries are low and approaching the non-competitive level." As a member of that special committee, I was shown a salary schedule which can only be rated as "appalling."

Coach Smith's decision was, in his own words, "The toughest decision I've had to make in my life." He looks back at his three years at Hopkins with mixed emotions. He is particularly proud of the contribution which the wrestling program is making on campus and is especially pleased about his role in developing certain individuals on the teams which he has coached. (He coached wrestling, freshman baseball, and was assistant coach of the football team). He points to this past year's varsity wrestling team captain, Richard Dryden, as a primary example. Only the coaches, out of the entire faculty at Homewood, have shown a concerted interest in all phases of a student's life, whether it be the intellectual or the social.

Kyle Smith is leaving and there is no way that this could be changed. But it is hoped that the University will learn its lesson from this tragic occurrence. The present coaching staff is young and shows promise of being the best in Hopkins history. This hope can only come to pass if the University will act now to keep these men here and attract more people like Coach Smith. I wonder if Hopkins is up to this challenge?

Varsity Track Team Loses Opening Meet to Swarthmore

By JIM BERNSTEIN

In its opening meet of the 1969 season, the Johns Hopkins Track Team lost to Swarthmore College, 89-56, a most disappointing loss, since most of the team's members had managed to survive the non rigors of Easter vacation and return to the track wars in reasonably good condition.

Unfortunately, travel arrangements held up four or five first-liners so that they could not get back in time for the meet. And, as 25 of the 33 point difference between the two teams came from five fewer first place finishes for the Blue Jays, it seems that this was the key factor which ended the possibility for what had shaped up as quite a close meet.

The day's best performances for Hopkins were turned in on the field events as well as on the track. In fact, Swarthmore's margin of victory in the field (40-23) was only one point greater than was its track supremacy (49-33). Particularly gratifying was the six-point performance turned in by shotputter and discus thrower Phil Schroedel, especially his 41 foot

10½ inch shot put.

Gerry McKinney took second place in the pole vault on the basis of only one more miss than the winner at the preliminary heights. Finally, Gern Maurer took both the high jump (5 ft. 8 inches) and the long jump (20 ft. 1 in.). Debts in the field consisted mainly in the lack of support by the squad's back-up men in these events, as the Jays took only one third place here. Also, the Swarthmore sweep of the triple jump constituted a severe blow.

On the track, the Jays' back-up men held their own against the Garnets, but their lead men were unable to hold off their opponents. There were, however, three quite bright spots here for the home team. Captain Al Goldberg copped first place honors in both the 100 and the 220, the latter in the respectable for early April time of :22.5 seconds.

Senior Jeff Lauren equaled his best dual meet time of last year in an easy win in the mile with a 4:35.8 time. And Junior Bill Preston recorded his best time ever in the 880 (2:03.4) in the meet's most exciting race and missed winning it by the width of an expanded chest.

In all, the whole affair was best

summarized by Coach Masken, when he said that "It was a shame to lose one we should have won". The next meet, this Saturday (11 a.m. at Homewood) against a powerful Franklin and Marshall squad should show significant improvements in the JHU performances, though whether they will be enough to overcome last year's runner-up in the Middle Atlantic Conference remains to be seen. It should be interesting.

BOOSTER CLUB INTERVIEWS

ANY freshman interested in applying to the Booster Club should contact John Hammond, Box 877, for an interview. Interviews are tentatively scheduled for April 16. The Booster Club's activity includes publicizing and supporting Hopkins' Athletics.

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April 14th, --11, 12, 1, 2, and 3:00 P.M.

Maryland Hall - Room 108

Improvement at Dunbar H. S. Draws Close

By SANDRA HAMMER

The Dunbar Community School, a center city high school on Caroline Street, is culminating its year fight for the development of a better school to serve both the students and local residents.

In February of 1968 the Dunbar Charette, a type of brainstorming session, was initiated to study education and community oriented

problems, their causes, and potential solutions. The committee submitted its proposals this March to the Community Council for a new Dunbar School, and final considerations are now being made.

The Charette, composed of students, parents, teachers, community participants, and experts in the field of education, is funded by federal grants, the Maryland State Department of Education, and the Baltimore City Planning Committee.

Commencement Date Moved Up

This year's commencement exercises will take place on Friday, June 6, instead of Tuesday, June 10 as was originally scheduled.

Kingman Brewster, president of Yale University, will be the main speaker at the morning ceremonies in Keyser Quadrangle.

Commencement was moved up as a result of a request by a majority of the senior medical students to permit them to have greater time between graduation and the start of their internships.

The suggestion was conveyed by President Lincoln Gordon to the various institutions of the University for consideration.

Certification

At Homewood, the main problem concerned the question of complications arising from the certification of students for graduation. Final exams end on June 3rd and this leaves only two days for the registrar to clear last minute records.

It was shown that changes in a senior's status had been made up until the last minute at all previous graduations.

A question of interpretation arose over whether the traditional view of commencement as the "official awarding" of the degree had to be retained. It was decided that it did not, making it possible for a student

to receive a blank diploma and to finish settling his records after the actual ceremonies, while still participating in the exercises.

June Week

A second problem, concerning the shift in date, directly involved all of the members of the senior class. This was concerned with how to rearrange the June Week activities around a new date. Robert Bilgrave and Dr. William Bevan, in consultation with the senior class officers and Student Council officers, determined that this barrier could be overcome.

Those in favor of the change felt it might increase interest in certain of the Week's activities if they were concentrated and not spread out. Those opposed felt that the change would hurt attendance at the Senior Banquet which was scheduled for Sunday, June 8.

John Kelly, president of the Class of 1969, expressed great favor for the shift in date, since he saw it eliminating the tedious nature of a June Week stretched out over ten days.

As it is presently scheduled, the Boat Ride and the Bull Roast will be held on Wednesday or Thursday before Commencement, and the remainder of the activities will take place that weekend ending on Sunday, June 8.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Engineering Grant

Johns Hopkins is one of three universities to be selected by the National Academy of Engineering to chart methods for solving problems connected with the development of bio-medical engineering.

The results of the \$56,220 study will be reported to the Committee on Interplay of Engineering with Biology and Medicine. The committee was established two years ago at the request of the National Institute of Health in an attempt to develop recommendations for improved interaction among industry, government, and university schools of biomedical engineering.

The goal of the study is the creation of cooperation between industry, the community, and universities which will advance research and lead to solutions for urgent problems in the medical and health care areas.

The study is the second part of the committee's efforts. Last March, a grant was given to six universities to study the possibilities and submit prototype plans of bringing together medical and engineering programs of universities and industries so that they could focus on specific needs.

The new study, which Hopkins is working on with the Ohio State University and Wisconsin, will be completed on June 15.

The People Speak

Militant demonstrations on college campuses, especially those involving black students, are viewed with a hostile reaction by 68% of the American people, according to the most recent Lou Harris poll.

The public would deny rights to the students allowing them to conduct such protests by votes of 52% to 38%. A substantial 69% of the nation believes that the campus outbreaks which have taken place are a serious problem, and an additional 23% rank them as quite serious. The public would favor, the polls indicated, taking away scholarships from students who violate the law in participating in a protest by a wide margin - 72% to 17%.

Other statistics compiled by Harris indicate that the public overwhelmingly (89% to 5%) believes that college authorities are right to call in police or National Guard troops when students occupy campus office buildings. 31% of polled adults thought that the campus demonstrations were Communist-inspired.

Two typical comments which the pollsters received are from La Jolla, California businessmen - "Every one of the (the protestors) should be tossed right out of college and put in the army." An elderly woman from Lynchburg, Va., said - "You give them a break and they bite the hand that feeds them."

Lawyers Disagree

Four lawyers associated with the New York Civil Liberties Union dissented from a warning to students issued last Thursday by the American Civil Liberties Union that campus "violence will breed a counter-violence and backlash."

The letter by the four lawyers said, "To add the voice of the ACLU to the repressive forces already to work against social change in our society seems counter-productive if not dangerous at this time." The letter continues, "We believe that civil liberties in this country are most threatened by those...who, by virtue of their positions of power, are subtly able to oppress without resort to disruption."

Poor March Begins

The Poor People's Campaign is officially on the march for a second season after a weekend of mourning for its founder, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

As outlined by the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, Dr. King's successor, this year's campaign will apparently have a sharper anti-war thrust and a deeper emphasis on local action.

Specific plans remain vague, and Mr. Abernathy promised to spell them out later this week. During the weekend, however, he took pains to make it clear that integration and economic justice are still the movement's goals and that non-violence is still its tactic.

Opening the campaign's second chapter in his "State-of-the-Poor-People's-Union" speech, in Memphis, he emphatically cut himself off from the separatist philosophies espoused by many black militants. His loudest applause from the nearly all-black crowd in front of Memphis City Hall came when he rejected the idea of a separate black republic or a return to Africa - "How the hell can you go back where you've never been?" he asked.

Then he added, "I've paid my dues...we're going to stay until America feeds its hungry...until the riches of this land are more equally divided."

According to Mrs. Hattie N. Harrison, acting president of the Community Council, the present Dunbar is plagued by "a shortage of everything; we get mainly hand-downs from white schools. East Baltimore schools are deprived, and money goes to West Baltimore." This, she feels, is primarily due to social discrimination.

Mrs. Harrison continued, "We, the Community Council, remember only too well what happened last April. The Charette was a step to avoid that sort of thing [riots] again. We feel that we have no time to lose if we're going to be effective."

"Freedom Classes"

In reaction to the situation, the students held a boycott of classes last fall. According to Michael Brown, a senior at Dunbar Community School, the students had been promised a football field in 1954. Dr. Sheldon Superintendent of Schools, had told the students that the matter would be given high priority. After the "short waiting period" had elapsed, the Dunbar Youth Task Force organized "Freedom Classes" held at the First Baptist Church across the street from the school. The Dunbar PTA supported the move, but persuaded the students to "shoot for the sky" and participate in the development of the new Dunbar complex.

According to present plans, there will be two main governing bodies. A combined Review Board consisting of community, faculty, student, and administration representatives will consider and act on problems within the complex. The Student Review Board, comprised of students only, will investigate and evaluate the courses taught, the faculty, and problems relating to student complaints. These Boards have been designed to keep the decision-making process confined to those involved, rather than relying on central office control alone.

"Contract System"

The students entering Dunbar will be included under a proposed "contract system" whereby a student could choose to enter any one of four programs. Students will be able to pick from a four year academic course leading to entrance into a junior college, a four year technical training course leading to employment upon graduation, and a five year academic course leading to entrance into either a college or a technical school.

The new Dunbar will aim at giving the ghetto child a concept of self-identification which has, according to the Charette report, been denied due to "a feeling of inferiority dictated by the more affluent society and racial discrimination."

A self-identification laboratory will be instituted, with child development, psychiatric-psychological, reading and curriculum specialists working to rectify the problem.

As part of the enrichment program, a black curriculum will be offered "that will confront and counteract the message of inferiority from the large society." Courses proposed by Activist, Inc. and black foreign students from surrounding colleges and universities will be utilized.

Development Corporation

Branching out from the new school into the community, the Dunbar Charette has proposed a Community Development Corporation to investigate problem causes and make available to the community the ways and means to speed its own economic development.

The Charette regards East Baltimore "as an underdeveloped colony. Cash that flows in here flows out much too fast." The Corporation will be funded through the sale of common stock to the community and business and industry.

Dunbar plans to purchase mobile education units to go into local areas and provide services for residents on the spot. The Charette reported that "newspaper, radio, and television do not address themselves enough to the problems and needs of the inner-city."

It is hoped that the School Board and business will help finance the establishment of a community newspaper, and radio and TV station as educational tool directed at the people of Baltimore.

Neighborhood City Hall

In reaction to the inadequate government services rendered to the residents of the Dunbar community, the Charette has proposed that Neighborhood City Hall be established within the Dunbar Complex. The facility would include space for a Mayoral representative, area Councilmen, departments of health, sanitation, and welfare, and relations and legal aid.

Two other proposals put forth by the Charette are: the establishment of a Community Creative Center in the Dunbar High School Community Center to include programs in music, drama, and arts and crafts available to all community residents and the development of a Comprehensive Family Health Center, a proposal which calls for the cooperation of Hopkins Hospital.