

News-Letter

the johns hopkins university

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Feb. 10, 1970, Homewood, Baltimore

74th Year

Gordon's Code Attacked Grad Executive Board Hits Gordon Handling Of Discipline, Housing

By A. MICHAEL HILL

In addition to the Graduate Student Organization, several other Campus Organizations have expressed their disapproval of the President's Discipline proposal.

Jim Cleary called a meeting under the auspices of the Student Association to organize a petition campaign against the statement. Cleary stated that they planned "another monster petition," re-

ferring to the Student Association's successful petition effort last spring which restored funds for Levering Hall.

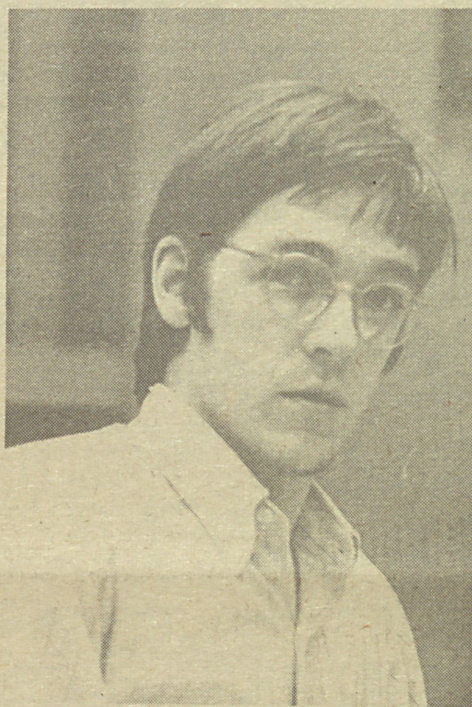
Continuing, Cleary stated, "Gordon has written a crafty document. We plan to study it very carefully." The committee intends to draw up a petition at a meeting which will be held this afternoon at 4:00 p.m.

In addition, the Student Council met last night to discuss the issue. In a publicized open meeting, Dr. John White, professor of Art History and chairman of the Student Affairs Committee, and Dean Allyn Kimball answered questions concerning discipline from the floor.

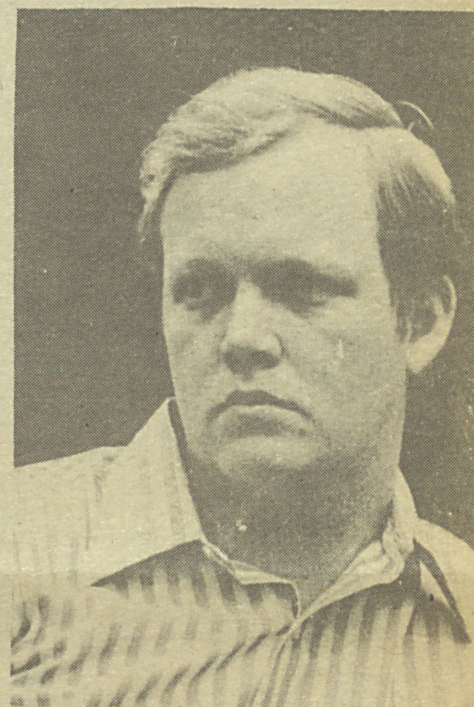
A great deal of the discussion centered around the question of Hopkins' need for any discipline code. S.C. President John Guess stated that "White's proposal (that of the SAC) is the best possible, but I'm not sure that we need any discipline code at all." Guess was of the feeling that any final decision on a matter of this kind should be postponed until the establishment of a University Senate.

The S.C. had already, in what Guess described as an "executive decision," appropriated money for

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Bob Cotter, President of the Graduate Student Organization. *lemm*



Don Wilson, a member of the Executive Board of the GSO. *photo by lemm*

By HOWARD LEVENSON

The Executive Board of the Graduate Student Organization issued three statements Thursday, blasting President Gordon's discipline statement, calling for conversion of dorm housing to accommodate women, and seeking formation of a committee to draft a detailed university senate

The first resolution concerned student discipline. Accord-

ing to Bob Cotter, President Gordon asked the Committee on Student Affairs to study this issue and to make recommendations. Cotter and the other members of the SAC proposed a Review Board consisting of four students, three faculty members, and no administrators. Gordon's initial proposal was to have two students, two faculty members, and one administrator.

In a spirit of compromise, the SAC proposed to have four students, two faculty members, and one administrator, thus allowing an administrator (as Gordon desired), while leaving the students in the majority. Gordon's final decision was for a Board consisting of three students, three faculty members, and one administrator.

One-sidedness

Cotter accused Gordon of ignoring the SAC recommendations, and of having preconceived, unalterable ideas on the issue. He cited as evidence of Gordon's one-sidedness the fact that the SAC Proposal was supported by

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Jim Cleary, head of the SA committee formed to oppose Gordon's discipline proposal, called it a "crafty" document.

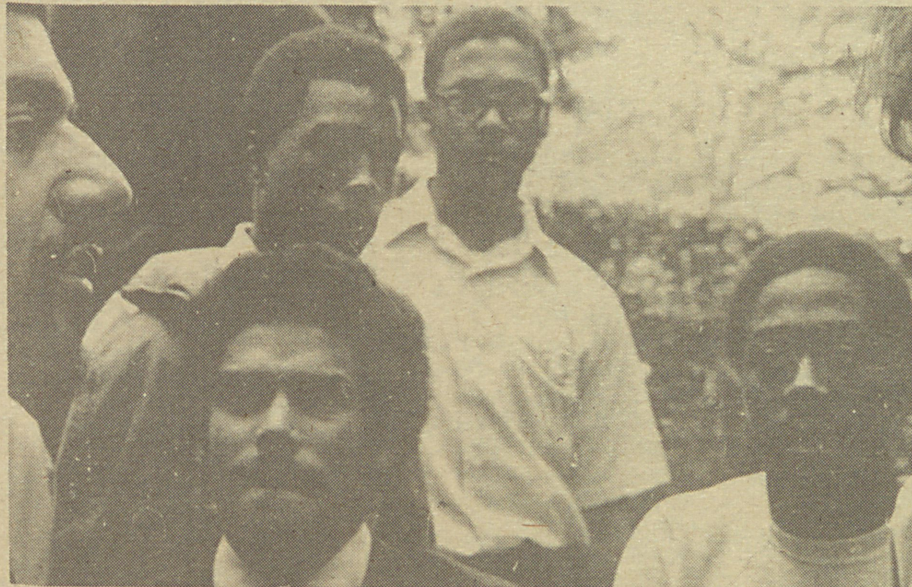
BSU Gets Meeting Space in Dorms

Shrouded in an atmosphere of mystery and silence, the Black Student Union has opened up a "Community Room" in the basement of the Freshman Dormitories.

Greg Thomas, president of the B.S.U., would not comment on the funding or the plans for the room, explaining that he first must discuss any information to be released with the other members of his organization.

Robert Bilgrave, Director of Student Affairs, described the purpose of the room as "a meeting room, a hang-out" for the Blacks on campus. He pointed out that they could also "play ping-pong or pool on the tables set up in the room."

Bilgrave pointed out that although the BSU is in charge of the room, and possesses the keys, it is "understood by them (the BSU) that the use of the room is not limited to members of their organization." He explained that if



The BSU has recently acquired a community room in the basement of the Freshman dorms for their own, though not exclusively, use.

the room is open, then anyone may use it.

Last December six Black students met with several members of the University administration, and discussed with them the need for a place where the Black students could congregate.

When asked about funding, Bilgrave replied that "there isn't much funding." BSU leaders might tend to agree, since as of last week when the Blacks took over the room, only a desk and a table had been added to the room's decor.

Three Resolutions Challenge President

(continued from page 1)

GSO, the Student Council, and the News-Letter, Cotter felt that Gordon's decision arbitrarily opposed the viewpoints of those bodies which represent the people most affected by the decision. One resolution proposed was the the GSO Executive Board demand that Gordon withdraw his version of the Conduct Policy, and allow implementation of the compromise proposal submitted by the SAC, subject to faculty and student ratification.

A further resolution was that the GSO begin petitioning to determine graduate student support of the SA version of the Policy Statement. Both resolutions were formally moved by Bob Heile, and passed by the Board.

On the issue of housing for undergraduate female transfer students, the Executive Board expressed great dissatisfaction with President Gordon's course of action.

Dean Swanson's Ad Hoc Committee on Coeducation met with the Housing Committee and decided that housing the transfers in the undergraduate dormitories would be the best policy. The Ad Hoc Committee was informed by the administration that Dr. Gordon found this proposal unacceptable. Gordon felt that the cost of converting the dorms for women was prohibitive. He decided on taking over part of McCoy Hall for the transfer women.

After hearing from Gordon, the Ad Hoc Committee informed the Housing Committee that their help was not needed. This was done before the Housing Committee could consult with the Committee on Student Affairs, which it must consult before making decisions. The SA had also decided that the dorms were the best place in which to house the transfers.

Cotter expressed anger over the fact that Gordon was decided upon using McCoy before ever going through the motions on consulting the various committees. He maintained that Gordon was planning the details of using McCoy before any committee had expressed an opinion on the issue.

In defense of the use of the dorms, Cotter revealed the results of an unofficial poll among residents of the upper-

class houses. The majority of those interviewed said that they would be willing to move out, in order to let women have the rooms. The Board members agree that no conversion of the dorms would be necessary, especially since the construction of a women's dorm (planned for the near future) would necessitate reconversion.

In light of these facts, Cotter introduced a resolution that two undergraduate dorms be temporarily converted for use by women, until a new women's dorm is built. It was moved by Richie Guarnieri, and passed by the Board.

Implementation of a University Senate was the third major topic of discussion. The Executive Board considered superfluous the committee set up by the General Assembly to study dissatisfaction with

the present system of governance at Hopkins. The Board noted that such dissatisfaction has already been expressed by the Student Council, the Graduate Student Organization, Dean Robert L. Strider and Dr. George Owen. Also found objectionable was the all-faculty make-up of the committee.

Proven Ineffectiveness

Board members considered the ineffectiveness of the present committee structure to have been proven by recent events. As evidence they singled out administrative disregard for recommendations of the Committee on Student Affairs and the Housing Committee in formulating policies on student conduct and on the housing of undergraduate women.

Two resolutions were proposed. The

first was that a committee be established to draw up the details of a University Senate. The second resolution was that the plans of the committee be submitted by October 15, 1970, for ratification by the faculty and student body. The resolution, formally moved by Don Wilson, was passed.

Bob Cotter considered the issue of the Senate basic to the other major issues discussed. He felt that the administration is too powerful, and that proper decisions on such issues as housing and discipline cannot be reached under the present set-up. He considered the Board's resolutions a means of speeding up implementation of a University Senate. Said Cotter, "Both faculty and students should begin to realize that they want to run the University."

Plans For "Monster Petition" Drive Get Under Way

(continued from page 1)

a four-page insert in today's News-Letter which contains the proposal of the Student Affairs Committee. Emphasizing that this action does not represent an endorsement of that proposal, Guess stated that he "just wanted to present another point of view." President Gordon's proposal was presented last Friday in a similar insert.

Cello Interferes

Gordon was invited to attend the S.C. meeting to answer questions along with White and Kimball. He declined however, stating that he was previously engaged with a rehearsal of the Goucher-Hopkins Symphony.

He did invite the Student Council and certain other representatives to a dinner before the meeting. Gordon planned to discuss his proposal there. Due to the fact that this meeting was closed, Guess commented that Gordon was "afraid to meet with the public."

The Student Affairs Committee had a meeting scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 1. It is expected that the committee will react officially to the President's proposal then. Unofficially, some members have already expressed their dissatisfaction with the President's action.

The first meeting of the SA commit-

tee was held last Friday afternoon. SA members attending, besides Cleary, were Mark Forester and Kermit Baker, Steve Asin, president of the sophomore class, Mack Lee, sophomore S.C. repre-



John Guess, SC president, feels that any final decision on a discipline code should wait on a University Senate. photo by lemm

sentative, Dan Smith, student director of tutoring, George Lippman, Hopkins moratorium coordinator, and freshmen Kevin Cleary and John Fogarty.

The main issue discussed was what form their petition would take. Cleary, who chaired the meeting, wanted the committee petition to amend Gordon's proposal so that it would be identical to that proposed by the Student Affairs Committee.

There was disagreement over this, however, especially from Steve Asin. He was of the opinion that the petition should support no discipline proposal, so as not "to lend the facade of respectability" to the final proposal adopted.

He felt that, "The Administration wrote the book and put the rules in it. We're only kidding ourselves, Uncle Tomming for them, when we play their game."

"Basically Support SAC"

Cleary stated that the final petition drawn up by the group would "basically support the SAC's proposal," with the possibility of some changes such as the elimination of the administrator from the Review Board. He went on to say that the wording of the petition that is circulated will depend on consultations with the other groups involved.

CAMPUS CALENDAR

This calendar is prepared by the Office of Public Information, Shriver Hall. Copy deadline is Friday noon of the week preceding publication.

* Means open to the public without charge (unless admission price is indicated)

** Means open only to faculty and students of John Hopkins.

TUESDAY/FEBRUARY 10

*12:15 p.m. THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY ON CAMPUS--(Card Room, Faculty Club) - Luncheon for the Catholic Members of the Faculty and Administration: "The Mass of the (Immediate) Future" Rev. Wm. Freburger, Exec. Secretary, Liturgical Commission, Reservations-x. 1372, 1373.

WEDNESDAY/FEBRUARY 11

*12:05 p.m. THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY ON CAMPUS (Chapel)--Ash Wednesday Services
*1:00 p.m. GEOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (Ames 507)--Dr. Edward Wenke, Exec. Sec. National Council on Marine Resources and Eng'n'r Development--"Estuarine and Marine Problems from the National point of view"
*4:00 p.m. STATISTICS (Gilman 329)--Prof. J. S. Rao, Dept. of Math, Indiana Univ. - "Pitman Efficiencies of Tests Based on Spacings"
*4:30 p.m. BIOLOGY (Mergenthaler III)--Dr. Lynn Riddiford, Harvard Univ.--"Chemical Signaling in the Life and Times of the Silk Moth"
*7:30 p.m. THE CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE (Great Hall, Levering Hall)--LEVER-

ING HALL CINEMATHEQUE, 2nd semester prices: Wed. series: \$7.50; Fri. series: \$5.00; combined \$10.75. "Breathless" (Godard); "Meshes of the Afternoon" (Maya Deren)

*8:00 p.m. WRESTLING (Newton H. White Jr. Athletic Center) - Varsity vs. Western Md.

THURSDAY/FEBRUARY 12

*10:30 a.m. to 12 noon ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (Ames 325) - Dr. Richard Johns, Dir. of Biomed. Eng'n'r Dept.--"Engineering Solutions to the Health Care Problems"
*3:00 p.m. GEOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (Latrobe 112)--Dr. Luna B. Leopold, Head of Water Resources Division of U.S. Geological Survey--"Practical Problems of Environmental Planning"
*5:00 p.m. BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING (Seminar Room B, Turner Auditorium)--Dr. F. E. Zajac, Lab. of Neural Control, Nat'l Inst. of Health--"Muscle Control of Skeletal Tension"
*7:30 p.m. THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY ON CAMPUS (Newman House, 2941 N. Charles)--Film: "Awareness" by Rolf Forsberg (The Parable) An exploration of the thought of Buddha. Discussion will follow.
*8:30 p.m. BASKETBALL (Newton H. White Jr. Athletic Center)--Varsity vs. Ursinus.
*9:00 p.m. SPECIAL EVENTS (Dining Room, North Dormitory) Peabody at

Hopkins-Woodwind Ensemble Coffee & conversation with the musicians in the Snack Bar after the performance.

FRIDAY/FEBRUARY 13

*1:30 p.m. MECHANICS (Latrobe 112) Prof. John Dugan, Univ. of Toronto--"The Two Dimensional Sail"
*4:00 p.m. HISTORY OF IDEAS CLUB (Garrett Room, MSE Library)--Prof. Giles Constable of Harvard Univ.--"The Imitation of Christ"
*4:00 p.m. PSYCHOLOGY (Shaffer 301)--Mr. Paul E. Van Hemel, Graduate-Dept. of Psychology, JHU--"Roots of Aggression"
*7:30 p.m. THE LEVERING HALL CINEMATHEQUE (Great Hall, Levering Hall)--"The 400 Blows" (Truffaut) plus "Les Mistons" (The Mischief-makers)
*8:00 p.m. SPECIAL EVENTS (Turner Auditorium JH Medical Institutions)--GORDON LIGHTFOOT IN CONCERT Canadian Folk Singer. \$4.50 & \$5.50.
*8:30 p.m. FEBRUARY 13, 14, 15 (Shriver Hall)--The BARNSTORMERS will present "Virginia Woolfe" Tickets are \$1.00 in advance for Students; \$1.25 at the door. \$1.75 in advance for regular tickets; \$2 at the door.

SATURDAY/FEBRUARY 14

*3:00 p.m. SWIMMING (Newton H. White Jr. Athletic Center) Varsity vs. Haverford
*3:30 p.m. WRESTLING (Newton H. White Jr. Athletic Center)--Varsity vs.

Ursinus.

*6:00 p.m. THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY ON CAMPUS (Newman House, 2941 N. Charles)--A Lenten "Celebration" for reservations call 243-7066.

*8:00 p.m. BASKETBALL (Newton H. White Jr. Athletic Center) Varsity vs. Dickinson (The freshman game begins at 6:15 p.m.)

SUNDAY/FEBRUARY 15

*10:30 a.m. THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY ON CAMPUS (Shaffer 3) Lenten Sunday Liturgy
*11:00 a.m. THE LEVERING HALL SUNDAY SERVICE (Great Hall)--Luis Bunuel's film "Simon of the Desert"
*5:00 p.m. THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY ON CAMPUS (Newman House, 2941 N. Charles)--Lenten Sunday Liturgy
*8:00 p.m. THE CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE (Great Hall, Levering Hall)--The Hon. Charles E. Moylan, State's Attorney--"The Municipal Courts and the State's Attorney" A lecture in the Sunday evening series on "The Courts & the Community"

MONDAY/FEBRUARY 16

*12:05 p.m. THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY ON CAMPUS (Chapel)--Weekday Liturgy (Mon. thru Fri.)
*1:30 p.m. MECHANICS (Latrobe 112) -Prof. L. E. Scriven, Univ. of Minnesota--"Capillary Hydrodynamics"

NUC Expels PL Due to Bad Form, Not Politics

Members of the local chapter of the New University Conference have attempted to clarify their organization's actions at its recent national convention. The convention was covered by the *News-Letter* despite a press ban.

Mike Ornstein, one of the principle organizers of the convention, wanted to emphasize that it was not "PL's politics that got them kicked out, it was the form those politics took."

Ornstein, who stated he "resented being personally deceived" in regard to the entrance of a *News-Letter* reporter to the proceedings, said that the form PL's politics took was obstructionism.

At the convention, held on the Hopkins campus, NUC expelled members of the Progressive Labor Party and the Workers-Students Alliance from its membership.

Specific Examples

John Ferchak and Mary Kennedy, also members of the local chapter, agreed with Ornstein's analysis of the basic reason for the expulsions. They added specific examples, pointing out that in literature of the Progressive Labor Party, it is stated that other organizations should serve only as recruiting grounds.

Kennedy stated that example of PLP's alleged manipulative tactics could be seen at the convention, where she claim-

ed there were attempts to give NUC credentials to PLP members whose NUC membership was dubious.

Ferchak emphasized that NUC was not saying that PLP has no place "in the movement," only that at this time that place was not in NUC. He called NUC a developing organization that was "fragile," and thus had to be careful to avoid obstructionism.

SDS Split Considered

Kennedy, who stated that "PLP's style prevented the normal evolution of ideas,"

pointed out that the split in SDS following last summer's national convention "was in the back of everyone's mind." Both Ferchak and Kennedy felt that the expulsions had come soon enough to avoid the development of conflicting ideologies that precipitated the split in SDS.

Further actions at the convention, according to Ferchak and Kennedy, included discussion of historian Staughton Lynd's "portfolio statement." This involved plans for action at stockholders meetings of various companies. No final vote was taken on the matter.

Kennedy also pointed out the amount of work that was done on Women's Liberation matters. She stated that discussions were held concerning "Socialist Humanism," that is the way in which people in New Left organizations relate to each other. According to Kennedy, these discussions centered around the way women members relate to the rest of the group as well as to one another.

As a result of this, two of the three days of the next convention will be spent discussing these topics, according to a vote taken at the end of this convention.

Guess, Walters Urge NSA Membership

If the National Student Association survives, and there seems to be serious doubt that it will, John Guess, Student Council President, has suggested that Hopkins join the organization next year.

Lauren Walters, SC Secretary, had attended the NSA convention during the summer, in order to determine if the organization had "something to offer the Hopkins student body." He and Guess decided at that time "to wait at least until second semester," according to Walters.

Lauren cited the recent leadership crisis within the organization and its present shaky financial situation as

reasons for the delay. Guess added that the SC's shaky financial situation precluded Hopkins' joining the NSA, at least until next year.

Gain A Lot

Guess pointed out that "there is a lot we could gain from membership in NSA, especially since they are located just down in D.C."

Walters, however, disagreed. While citing "unique opportunities in the past," he felt that Hopkins would gain "no real tangible benefits" from NSA membership at the present time. He felt that any decision on future membership would have to be made on the basis of the "financial situation of NSA and if they can offer anything to the school."

The NSA was the organization whose financial ties to the CIA were exposed two years ago. Most people thought the organization was finished when LBJ finally ordered the CIA to cut it out, settle accounts, and to let the students pay their own bills. The president of NSA at that time, Gene Groves, conceded that the revelation would "make the work of NSA difficult, if not impossible."

NSA has had a hard time. First student governments at big campuses like Michigan, Chicago, and Wisconsin cleansed themselves of membership post haste. Then with the rise of more militant confrontation-style student politics, the liberal government agencies and the foundations decided to step out.

By April 1 last year things had gotten so bad at the NSA townhouse between

Georgetown and the Washington ghetto that bankruptcy seemed imminent. "On April 1, NSA's bank account was \$7500 overdrawn, we had not paid payroll tax for the first quarter of the year (which was \$20,000), our phone bill of \$10,000 was 60 days overdue, and our total debt equaled \$318,000," one of last year's administrative staff members recalls.

The End of NSA, as simple as it may seem, has always been a question fraught with a complex of unexpected consequences. Critics have long claimed that the main thing that keeps NSA going is the platform it offers student politics for entering graduate schools, the government, and academic associations like the American Council on Education.

Not the least of the charges comes from Jim Sutton, just resigned Executive Vice President. Not only does he think NSA fails to do much for students, but he believes it ought to fold so that small legitimate associations might grow up in its place. He adds, "When I started (in September) I wanted NSA to fold, so we could start new things out in the field."

Sutton says he was brought to NSA as a "foundation man", i.e., someone to translate program ideas into proposals for foundation funding and to lubricate connections between foundation and Association officers. But, he says, he never got around to doing that because he had to spend all his time figuring out and clearing up the Association's sloppy business operations.

Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf



The Barnstormers will be presenting "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" on February 13, 14, 15 in Shriver Hall at 8:30 p.m. The cast consists of Connie Bahr as Honey, John McClung as Nick, Bill Wilburn as George, and Barb Pilet as Martha; Paul Hjelmervik directs the performance.

photo by lemm



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the johns hopkins university

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Only Faking It?

With three fraternities dead and several in trouble at Hopkins, one would expect some of the blatant hard-sell to have gone out of rush. One would think the days past when freshmen would seriously entertain the notion that they could not "make it" socially without the aid of a fraternity.

There is no single reason why the fraternity system is on the decline. Perhaps there is less desire to kill off one's consciousness in orgiastic revelry; perhaps the phenomenon called "privatism" is causing fraternities to fold; certainly the replacement of beer with drugs has a lot to do with the decline of the system. Regardless of the reasons, it is becoming more and more apparent that fraternity affiliation is no more a social necessity at Hopkins than a raccoon coat.

In light of this, it was particularly galling to hear the line that a brother in a Charles Street House was feeding to a freshman. Last Friday, the brother assured his guest that "Some guys can make it as independents, but if you want women, joining a good house is really the only way!"

There is no doubt that for some students, fraternity life offers certain advantages. And it is unfortunate that three of the better houses folded last year. For students who want to join a fraternity, there is now even less diversity and less choice. But any statement regarding fraternities as a social necessity is simply untrue. A fraternity is a luxury and an expensive one at that.

This is readily apparent to most freshmen who have come out of their rooms during the first semester. Perhaps the brothers would do better to drop their "hype" tactics and attempt to tell the truth. Only in that way will they be able to save their societies from complete ruin. The alternative is pledging only those freshmen who swallow all the bull-shit of rush, a prospect at which even the most die-hard rushers wince.

On Pollution

Olander

By CHRISTOPHER OLANDER

If the environment is caught in an ever higher spiral of destruction and abuse, then what can the species that made it so do about it? There are certainly rumblings in the voting public (say government officials) that have been deluged in recent months with letters and telegrams. The students too, the media reports, are on the warpath against the scandalous misuse of natural resources and pollution of the environment. At one university, students in a new environmental action group buried an automobile engine just as others once buried small coffins to protest another immorality. The greatest fear, though, is that the environment as Vietnam before it will be a forgotten cause, one to which the low attention span of the American people will only briefly pay homage.

There has been a beginning which, to be fair, must be acknowledged. In the state of Maine, the legislature last week passed unanimously a measure by which an Environmental Commission is established. This has been done before with little success. The difference in the Maine commission is that it has authority to protect the coast of that state. The commission has virtual control over sites for industrial development. In order to clean up damage already done by oil seepage, the commission is empowered to levy a tax on all oil that passes through the state.

Deleterious Effect

At the other end of the Eastern seaboard, another fight waged by the conservationists has been won. The Florida Everglades, long threatened by a noisy and fumeous jet-port, were saved by direct intervention from Washington. The President (whether because of commitment or pressure is unclear) stopped all federal funds destined for the project. The incredibly deleterious effect such a project

would have had on the wildlife in that natural sanctuary raised an outcry from naturalists that residents soon picked up.

One cannot imagine, however, that everytime a threat to the environment occurs some noble scientist is going to raise a balled fist and lead a charge up the steps of some government building. First of all, there are too many threats to the environment and too few conservationists; secondly, the public cannot realistically be expected to fight such battles with the regularity that would be required. Since there is no magical formula, what can be done?

The word "law" connotes flexibility, due process and the ability of polluters to tie cases up in the courts for a millenia. The word which everyone in this free society, especially government and business leaders, is trying to avoid and which smacks of totalitarian regimentation is "control."

Hopelessly Fragmented

Total, inflexible control is what is necessary to stop pollution and prevent its recurrence. Unfortunately, the governmental agencies which presently deal with pollution are so structured as to prevent any solution at all. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Robert Finch, has called the efforts at control to date "hopelessly fragmented." For instance, Mr. Finch's agency is in charge of air pollution and solid waste disposal and is armed with a vast number of shockingly impotent laws. The Interior Department, under the leadership of that paragon of conservation Wally Hickel, is in charge of water pollution. The Atomic energy Commission, probably the most self-serving organization in the entire United States government, theoretically regulates the pollution which emanates from atomic reactors in the form of thermal heat.

(continued on page 5)

Letters To The Editors

LOVE IT OR LEAVE

To the Editors:

These are times of great turmoil on our campuses. Contributing to this turmoil has been the too-often ignored concept of "president unrest". It is instructive to examine this at Hopkins (since here the example is much clearer and may well serve as a model for other campuses). We may then attempt to discover the reasons underlying the alienation of our university presidents, in their frustrated attempts to become "relevant" to the world outside them.

A number of events seem to point out that such a person, despite the constant rhetoric of relating to the university community, is simply interested in the idea of "presidential power". To me this demand seems quite unreasonable, since for the most

part, they have no real stake in the university. For while the faculty and students may have a permanent commitment to the academic community, what commitment can a man have, who is busy with his work in the OAS, or who might even be offered an ambassadorship in some far-off land?

Such a person also seems to have a complete disregard for the use of "proper channels" and for the methods of the university, which we all know to be that of free discussion and "rational dialogue". He complains that the regular channels, which we have so carefully built up over the years, no longer work. The channels seem, in fact, to "co-opt" the president, preventing the attainment of effective presidential "input", so necessary to the achievement of his proper role in decision-making at the univer-

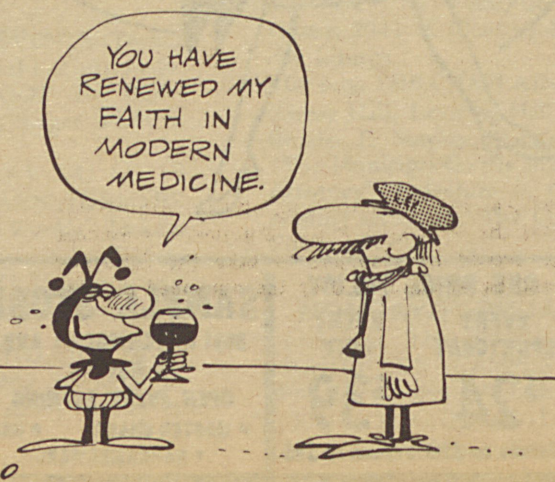
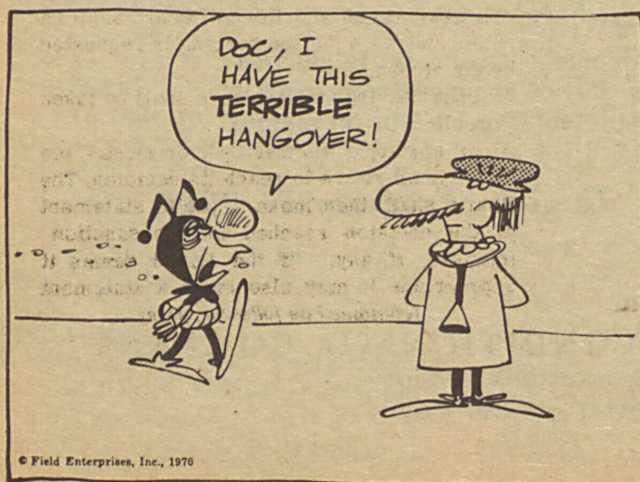
sity. This makes it necessary to establish his own legitimacy, without reference to the regular channels, ie. his committees, and to issue demands that the university accept HIS proposal on student conduct, in the hopes of generating confrontation with the powers which actually rule the university.

It is no wonder, then, that his frustrated efforts to achieve change, lead him to a realization of his own oppression, and to a desire for "liberation", for the right to determine his own destiny (and that of students and Brazilians).

Some might say: "If you don't love our University, Lincoln Gordon, then go back to Brazil", but we know that he wouldn't want to live there.

Robert J. Cotter

THE WIZARD OF ID



A News-Letter Supplement

Original Student Affairs Conduct Draft

The following News-Letter supplement is being sponsored by the Johns Hopkins Student Council and the Johns Hopkins Graduate Student Organization and is being published as a response to the supplement printed last Friday by the President's office.

Included here are the Student Affairs Committee's resolution 69-10, dated December 10, 1969; the covering letter to President Gordon; the S.A.C.'s Proposed Policy Statement on Student Conduct; and the supplementary text to the proposal.

All the material was sent to the President in early January, and it played a major though not complete part in his final draft of January 26, 1970.

STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Resolution 69 - 10
December 19, 1969

RESOLVED THAT, in the light of the fact that in the case of all its resolutions, the amended form of the Proposed Policy Statement on Student Conduct and accompanying explanatory text is being circulated for information to the Steering Committee of the General Assembly of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate Student Organization, and the Student Council, among others, the Committee asks that, if the document now being submitted becomes the final proposal, it be submitted to the above bodies for ratification, and, if it does not, that it be sent to those bodies together with any amended or substituted document.

January 5, 1970

President Lincoln Gordon
Homewood House
Campus

Dear President Gordon:

I enclose for your consideration the recommendations of the Committee on Student Affairs regarding the Proposed Statement on Student Conduct, together with a Summary of some of the more important reasons for its divergence from the documents which were laid before the Committee. The amendments were, as you know, arrived at during a full semester of discussion by a Committee which, for the first time, had among its members the elected chief representatives of the Graduate and Undergraduate bodies. All the recommended changes were arrived at and agreed in full committee by majority or unanimous votes. The composition of the committee is such that in fact all the majorities involved contained both student and faculty or administration members. The accompanying supplement, on the other hand, was, for convenience, drafted by the Chairman of the Committee in consultation with various individual members and subsequently passed by the full committee, with minor recommendations, as representing a reasonable attempt to elucidate some of the main points at issue.

If anything remains unclear, both the Committee as a group and I myself individually would be only too happy to try to resolve the difficulty. Finally, I should like to thank you, together with Dr. Bevan and Dr. Kimball, for your courtesy in coming to meet the Committee and in discussing the various major problems with it.

Yours sincerely,

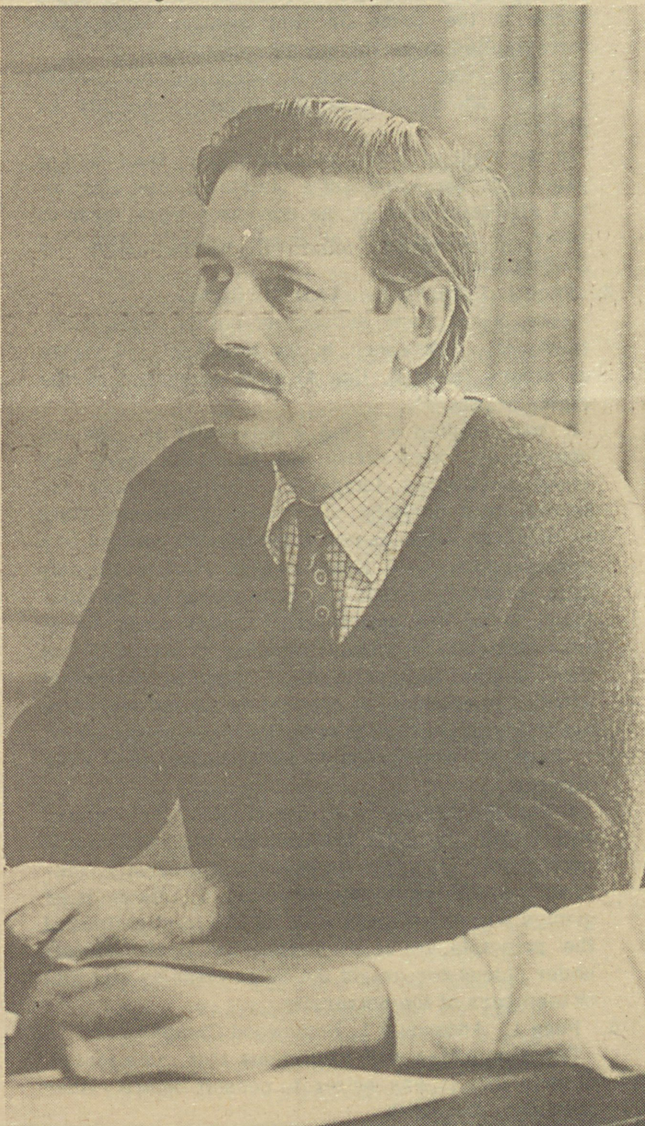
John White
Chairman, Committee on
Student Affairs

Resolved that the Committee on Student Affairs advises that the Proposed Policy Statement on Student Conduct should be amended to take the following form, and be accompanied by the appended Supplement.

PROPOSED POLICY STATEMENT ON STUDENT CONDUCT

I. Introduction

To attempt to define rules of conduct in terms of specific forms of misconduct is to risk omissions and to provoke a series of after-the-fact amendments that weaken the force of the original policy statement. Rather, it is preferable that such rules be stated in terms of the general characteristics which identify such classes of behavior, and that fair procedural arrangements provide for their application to specific cases. The University's methods should be those of rational inquiry and dialogue. Thus, the application of behavioral sanctions to its students is an inherently distasteful process. However, traditional dependence on self-discipline by members of the academic community does not in fact always prevent actions prejudicial to the rights of others. Every university is therefore compelled to seek policies and procedures that ensure its integrity as a social institution. In doing so, however, it must be mindful of the interests and rights of its members, must uphold the right



DR. JOHN WHITE

of free speech, and must not betray its humane tradition.

ADDENDUM 1 for effect on the Homewood Campus:

Furthermore, it is desirable that, as far as possible, all sections of the University Community should be in agreement on matters of policy relating to student conduct. Consequently, until such time as a more appropriate forum of opinion, likewise composed of Faculty, Students, and Administrators, may have been devised, the advice of the Committee on Student Affairs shall be sought prior to the promulgation of any and all regulations or statements affecting policy in the field of student conduct on the Homewood Campus.

The broad class of behavior which may be subject

to appropriate sanctions consists of conduct that abridges the rights of other individuals or groups, especially as it affects the educational goals of those within the University community, or threatens their safety, health, or property, or conduct that causes damage to physical facilities of the University. ADDENDUM 2 for effect on the Homewood Campus:

Conduct which might be construed as coming under the above heading, but which was previously within the jurisdiction of the Honor Commission, shall remain within that jurisdiction. The maximum sanction to be imposed by that body shall be suspension and a suitable appeals procedure shall be devised by that body.

The University will not intrude itself into the personal lives of its students nor will it add sanctions for unlawful behavior already dealt with by civil authority, unless such behavior falls within the class of conduct described above. It is understood that sanctions are to be rationally applied and commensurate to the seriousness of the precipitating misconduct. The presence of any extenuating circumstances will also be weighed before imposition of University sanctions.

II. The Sanction of Suspension

The sanction of suspension may be recommended by the chief administrative officer of the Division or his designated representative but the sanction shall be applied only on the basis of a hearing for the student charged with misconduct by an ad hoc Review Board composed of students and members of the faculty.

Suspension shall be the most severe sanction used by the University and may be imposed for whatever period is considered to be appropriate in a particular case. Where suspension is for a period longer than one year the student shall have the right to an annual appeal to the Review Board for reinstatement.

The hearing shall be conducted in conformity with the following principles.

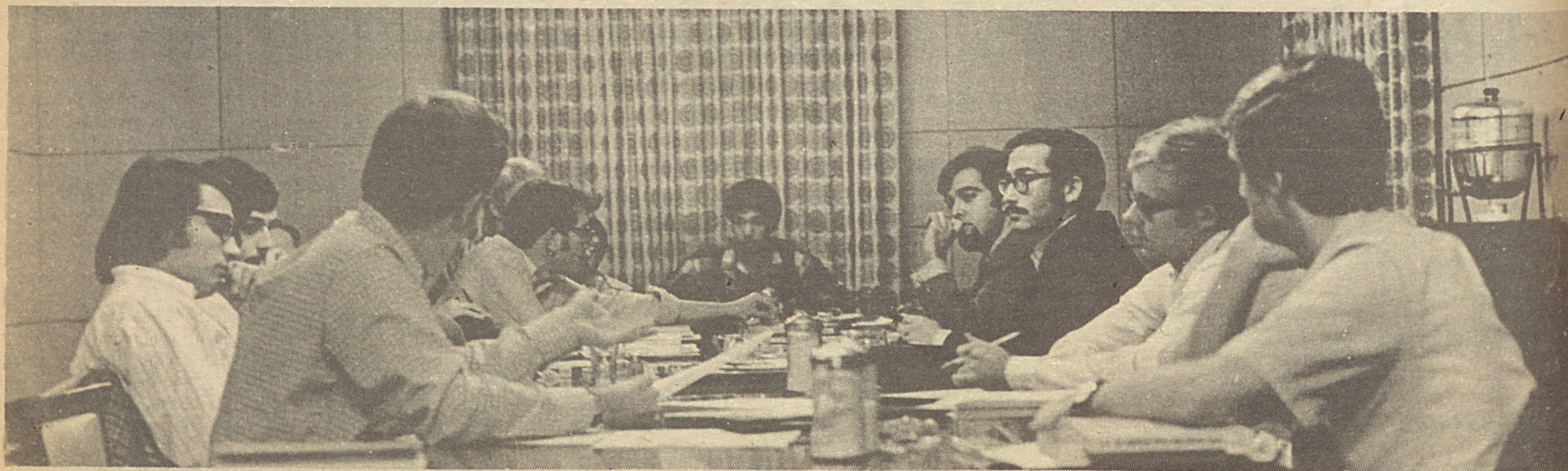
1. The Review Board shall consist of two graduate students, two undergraduate students, two faculty members, and one administrator. Members shall be selected by random drawing from among full-time members of the above mentioned groups, and the chairman of the Board shall be chosen by a vote of the Board.
2. The Review Board shall have the power to confirm the recommended sanction, to impose a more severe or lesser sanction, or to exonerate the student charged with misconduct.
3. The student shall be notified in writing of the charge against him, of the recommended sanction, and of the time and place of the hearing. Every effort shall be made to contact the student, including the sending of a registered letter to the student's last address, as given by the student to the University. The sending of this letter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of notification.
4. Both the Review Board and the student may call and cross-examine witnesses of their choice.
5. The student may select someone to assist him in the hearing from among members of same Division of the University.
6. All hearings of the Review Board shall be public unless a closed hearing is requested by the student.

At open hearings all evidence shall be taken in public.

At all hearings, whether open or closed, the Board shall retire to reach its decision. The Board shall then make a public statement of the decision reached and the sanction imposed, if any. If the Board deems it appropriate it may also make a statement

(continued on following page)

Document Asks Suspension Instead of Expulsion



Members of the Student Council at a recent meeting. The Council strongly backs the Student Affairs Committee's draft on student conduct proposal. John Guess, President, is at center.

(continued from preceding page)

of the reasons underlying its decision. A record of these statements shall be kept by the Office of Student Affairs.

7. Records of closed proceedings shall be confidential and may be divulged only with the student's written permission. They shall be destroyed upon his graduation or within four years after his departure from the University, whichever comes first.
8. The Review Board shall always meet within five working days of the recommendation of a sanction.
9. In cases of emergency where the recommendation of suspension is involved, the principle administrative officer of the Division or his designated representative may ask that the Review Board be called to meet not later than the next day, and shall inform the student of this decision.
10. If the administration declines to act on an allegation of misconduct made by any member of the University, the complainant may appeal to the Review Board for a hearing.

III. Other Sanctions

Sanctions other than suspension may be imposed by the principal administrative officer, or his designated representative, without mandatory Review Board consideration. However, any student upon whom such a sanction has been imposed may, within two academic days following due notice of the sanction and of his right of appeal, request in writing to the principal administrative officer or his designated representative that his case be reviewed. In this event a Review Board will be convened within five working days of the receipt of the student's appeal from the sanction. The principles described above for conduct of hearings by Review Board shall be followed.

IV. Weight of Decisions by the Review Board

The ultimate legal authority of the Board of Trustees and of the President with respect to student conduct is recognized. It is to be expected, however, that decisions of the Review Boards established pursuant to this policy statement would be carried out.

STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Supplementary text to the Proposed Policy on Student Conduct

1. The Committee concentrated its attention on the Proposed Policy Statement on Student Conduct as re-drafted by the President, while referring also to the previous draft by the Ad Hoc Committee. It will be noted that the Committee proposes some amendments to the President's draft, and the following is an attempt to indicate a few of the reasons behind the proposed changes.
The page references are to the Committee on Student Affairs draft.
2. Page 1. Paragraph 1. Order of Introduction
It emerged that there were very divergent views about the nature of a university. Both faculty and student members felt that platonic general statements frequently did not meet with the reaction expected by those making them, and tended

to appear hypocritical to many in the face of certain fairly common aspects of the actualities of university life.

These criticisms did not apply with the same force if the same or very similar statements were applied to particular circumstances.

It was also felt that a document on student conduct should get to the point as quickly as possible.

In the light of these considerations, the order of page 1 of the President's statement was altered, and all statements in the document were made to refer to the matter at hand; namely, Rules of Student Conduct.

3. Page 1. Paragraph 1. Line 11. Rights.

Here, as at some subsequent points in the document, the references to the interests and rights of others (page 2, line 4) were shortened to 'the rights of others'.

It was pointed out that a university is, like any community, necessarily one in which there are many conflicting interests. Defining those interests and deciding on priorities between them in many possible cases of reasonable conflict was considered to be a hopeless task which would only lead to disagreement and confusion. On the other hand, while the definition of rights might be no less difficult in some respects, it was felt that those rights, however defined, would in the context of rules of conduct, be common to all and therefore not liable to lead to the same degree of controversy.

4. Page 1. Paragraph 1. Penultimate line. Free Speech

A positive reference to the right of free speech was added primarily because the document would undoubtedly circulate outside the University community and come to the attention of individuals or groups whose understanding of the implications of the principle, or of its application in the context under discussion, might not be as clear as was that of members of the university.

5. Page 1. Addendum 1. Homewood Campus

The Committee was unanimous that, as a matter of principle it was better to consult before rather than after the event.

It was felt that unless there was consultation before rather than after the making of major policy decisions, the likelihood of unnecessary crises would be increased.

Finally, since all sections of the University would be involved in the appeals mechanism, it would be wise to involve all sections in the establishment of the policies with the implementation and contravention of which any Review Board would have to deal.

Since the Committee on Student Affairs would no longer have to act as the Review Board and would be wholly separate from it, it seemed that it was the only appropriate forum involving faculty, students, and administration within the existing university machinery which could advise on such matters pending the establishment of a Senate or other similar body.

6. Page 2. Behavior Subject to Sanctions

In Section 1 of the President's Draft, the word 'interests' was struck for the reasons given above (Section 3). The word 'welfare' was deleted because it appeared to be redundant. There appear-

ed to be no significant category of misconduct covered by it which would not be already covered by the rights of others or threats to safety, health, property or damage to the physical facilities of the University.

As regards the proposed amendment, the Committee felt that the basis of conduct in a university is concern for the rights of others. The phrase 'other individuals or groups' was seen as covering both the university community and the larger community of which it is a part. 'Groups' was taken to cover formal and institutional groups as well as informal groups. Thus, a student who misrepresented his academic record at Johns Hopkins in order to obtain entry to another University would be abridging the rights of the Hopkins community and of its individual members to their good name and to their reputation for trustworthiness, and to their right to a fair representation of their competitive standing. He would also be abridging the right of the other university community to expect true information from a member of the Johns Hopkins University.

The opening phrase of the passage on conduct subject to sanction was closed by a comma in order to establish its general significance and application. The succeeding phrases then amplify its import in relation to the Hopkins community, spelling out certain major categories of rights which must be safeguarded.

The phrase 'conduct that disrupts the normal functioning of the university' was deleted because it was found to have no substantial and specific meaning, and thus was liable to be applied to any situation which some particular section of the University found offensive. A University houses a great many interests and there is continuous competition for use of university facilities in service of these interests. Thus, the university typically functions in a highly elastic manner, yielding, in the course of its daily functioning, to this special interest at the expense of that one, displacing old programs with new ones, cancelling a scheduled event to accommodate an unforeseen circumstance, etc. Thus, what someone would call a disruption of the "normal" function of the University, someone else quite legitimately would call an integral part of the "normal" function of the University.

Thus, making "disruption of the normal function of the University" a culpable category of behavior is likely to encourage, or allow, particular sections of the University to define as "normal" whatever they like and to define as "disruptive" anything which they dislike that competes for University facilities.

Furthermore, any cases of "disruption of the normal function of the University" which constitute genuine interference on the part of one group or individual with the right of another group or individual are covered by the phrase "interference with the rights of others," which is the central culpable category in the document.

In the special case of political protest, which is only one of the many possible interests covered by the document, in which misconduct may occur, it is especially important for the health of the University community, as for that of the

Also Demands 4-2-1 Review Board Composition

community at large, that actions connected with such activities must, in order to be culpable, be shown to constitute an abridgement of the rights of others.

Section 3 of the proposal set before the Committee was omitted entirely because it appeared to be covered by the wording of the proposed amendment in a way which was far less open to misinterpretation, particularly by individuals and bodies outside the University.

As it stood, Section 3 was strongly felt to be extremely ambiguous and potentially very dangerous to the interests of the University as a whole, and not merely to those of its student members.

SUMMARY

It was recognized that no brief statement could by its nature be precise in its implications. For the most part, the university would be dependent upon the wisdom and common sense of the Review Boards which established or confirmed precedents case by case. The Committee was therefore concerned to reduce to the minimum the inevitable ambiguity or area of uncertainty involved in such a statement. It was of the opinion that this could better be done by the establishment of a single principle, with some subsequent description of specific areas of concern, than by accumulating a series of statements each of which was ambiguous both in itself and in the nature of its relationship to the preceding necessarily imprecise statements.

7. Page 2, Addendum 2, Section 1 Homewood Campus
Since all the forms of misconduct at present within the jurisdiction of the Honor Commission could be construed as falling within the broad class of behavior subject to sanction which was described in the preceding paragraph, the effect would be to create a clash of jurisdictions or else to abolish the Honor Commission unless this sentence was added.

It was felt that the existence or otherwise of the Honor Commission was a separate issue requiring considerable investigation and discussion, and the Committee did not wish to disturb a functioning institution unless there was clear evidence that it was desirable to do so.

8. Page 2, Addendum 2, Sentence 2, Homewood Campus
This was added to bring Honor Commission sanctions into line with those proposed in Section II, paragraph 2 on page 3.

9. Page 2, Final Paragraph of Section 1. Last sentence. Extenuating Circumstances

It was recognized that it was important to stress that extenuating circumstances should be carefully considered in view of the guide-lines established in the opening paragraph of the Introduction. References to the appellants 'motivation' and to 'impelling circumstance' seemed, however, to open the door to grave difficulties of interpretation even if they did not actually encourage certain types of undesirable action. A simple reference to extenuating circumstances was therefore preferred.

10. Page 2, Section II. Paragraph's 2 and 3, Suspension

In the light of the references to 'rational dialogue', 'humane tradition', etc. incorporated in the Introduction, and taken over from both previous drafts of the Proposed Statement, the Committee

felt that the sanction of expulsion should be abolished.

Making suspension the most severe sanction applicable would place the emphasis on the possibility of social education and rehabilitation rather than on the purely punitive aspect of sanctions, and would not imply that certain types of behavior were irredeemable.

The University's need to protect itself would be as fully safeguarded by suspension as by expulsion provided that no limit was set on the term for which suspension could be applied.

It was recognized that the right to annual appeal might occasionally result in appeals which were essentially frivolous, but such appeals could be rapidly dealt with once a year and need cause no serious administrative problem.

11. Page 3, Section II. Number 1. Composition of the Board

After considering the President's proposal, along with many other possible combinations, the Committee came to the conclusion that the proposal put forward by the Ad Hoc Committee composed of three senior administrators, four members of the faculty, and three students, was the soundest proposal in the light of all the factors to be considered.

The Ad Hoc Committee's proposal was only modified by specifying

(a) that there should be two graduate and two undergraduate students instead of merely an undifferentiated total of four students.

(b) that the chairman should be chosen by vote of the board from the whole membership and not be an appointed student. This change was made in order to allow the board freedom to choose the best chairman that it could from among its members, and also to limit the influence of the administration which was already represented on the board, which was responsible for bringing charges before the board, and which held the final power of veto over its decisions.

The Reason for rejecting the alternative proposal that the chairman should be chosen by lot was that the random selection of the board was, in itself a sufficient safe-guard. In view of the all inclusive nature of the pools from which members were to be drawn, the need to have the best possible chairman was felt to be an overriding consideration. Conversely, any reduction of the size of the pools would lead to the danger that the board, or sections of it, might become unrepresentative samples of the groups concerned and tend to favor particular interests.

(c) that the administrative representative should not be an appointee of the administrative head of the division concerned and therefore of the administrator ultimately responsible for charges brought before the board. It was held to be undesirable to place the administrative representative in the ano-

malous position of being directly responsible to the prosecution by virtue of appointment and of at the same time being expected to act as an impartial judge. The proposed alteration would place the administrator on an equal footing with all other members of the board.

The Committee felt that there was no force in the argument put forward in the President's covering letter, that a body larger than five would be difficult to bring together. This would only be true in the case of a committee or board of limited, fixed membership. Since the proposed board was to be drawn from large pools of eligible individuals, the inability of any particular nominee to attend would cause no difficulty, as another could be asked to serve in his place.

The Committee saw the force of the argument that, all things being equal, no section of the community should hold a majority in matters affecting all sections. It was also conscious of the fact that all things were by no means equal in the present context. Its attention was drawn to the fact that no such principle was operative elsewhere in the University. The decisions of the Academic Council could be held to be of interest to the University as whole, and not least to students, yet the faculty held an overwhelming majority on it and no students were represented. The whole University certainly had an interest in the honesty of students and the fairness and reliability of grading, but the Honor Commission was wholly composed of students. Indeed, if there were a principle which seemed to be fairly generally operative in the structure of the University, it would seem to be that the section of the community most directly concerned tended to have a preponderance in numbers over any other section, and most often held an absolute majority.

In the present case, the Review Board was to be set up with a view to regulating student conduct alone, and was not concerned with the conduct of other sections of the University. Although any section of the University might initiate proceedings, the administration would in effect act as prosecutor before the board, would have a representative on the board, and would have the final right of veto. To maintain a reasonable balance within such a three part system, it seemed right that the peers of those to be accused should have a slight preponderance in the second or judicial stage. The aim of the University in setting up its disciplinary institutions should be to hold its inroads

(continued on following page)



Last week's meeting of the Graduate Student Organization. The GSO is also a firm backer of the SA's proposal, and voted unanimously to demand that President Gordon withdraw his proposal of January 26 and accept the committee's recommendations. Robert Cotter, President, is third from the right. photo by lemm

Draft Provided Backbone of Gordon's Version

(continued from preceding page)

on the principle of self-discipline enunciated in the Introduction to the unavoidable minimum. The suggested composition of the Review Board, therefore, was held to be desirable in principle, but was also most likely in practice to ensure the respect and trust of that section of the University community which would alone be brought before it.

For somewhat similar reasons it was felt that an administrator should be associated with the judicial proceedings by a process of random selection, in spite of the involvement of administrators at the other two stages of the three-part procedure. It was felt that the prime consideration was that the administration should feel that its interests had been represented and that it should not be able to disassociate itself from any verdict which might be rendered by the Review Board.

Finally, the Committee also supported the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Committee as to total membership of the Review Board, which was seven. It was felt that a slightly larger board than that suggested by the President would be likely to be more stable and a little less liable to be unduly affected by the peculiarities of any individual who might be placed on it by the process of random selection.

12. Page 3. Section II. Number 4. Calling of Witnesses

The word 'consenting' was deleted since, though a witness might be called, he need not, in the absence of power of subpoena, appear, and it seemed desirable to do nothing, in the wording of the document, to weaken the expectation that witnesses would appear when asked to do so.

13. Page 4. Section II. Number 5. Assistance at Hearings

It seemed unnecessarily divisive of the University community to confine assistance at hearings to students, when a member of the faculty or of the administration might be willing, and better qualified, for one reason or another, to assist a student who might be disadvantaged in some way or otherwise feel himself to be in need of help before the Board.

14. Page 4. Section II. Number 6. Procedure at Hearings

It was felt desirable, in view of the importance of such procedures to the University at large, to establish that hearings should, except at the specific request of the accused be held in public and that in the case of such public hearings all, and not merely some parts of the evidence, should be heard in public.

It also seemed important to allow the board to state its reasons for its decisions if it so wished, and not merely to confine it to a statement of its decision, as was previously proposed.

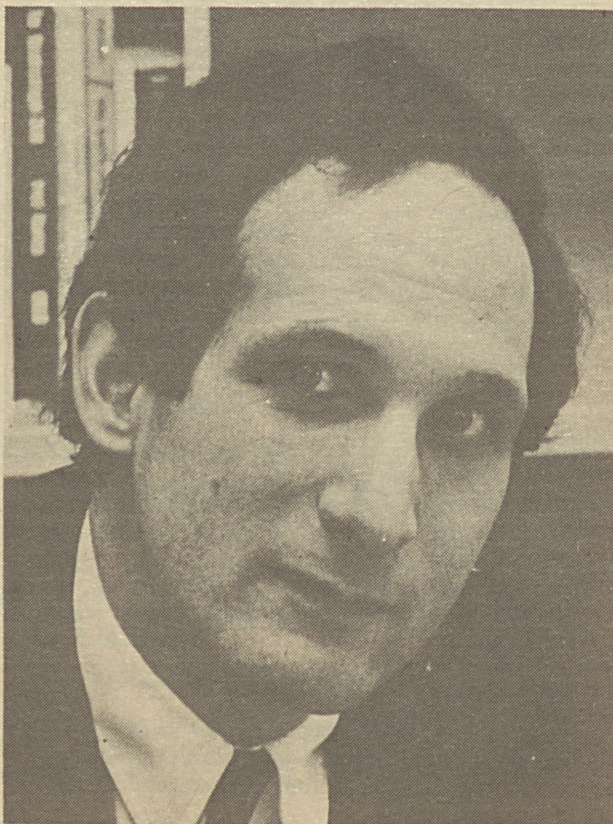
15. Page 4. Section II. Number 7. Destruction of Documents

The wording of this section was simplified slightly. No special regulation was needed for students under suspension since they would not, technically speaking have 'left' as long as they maintained their status.

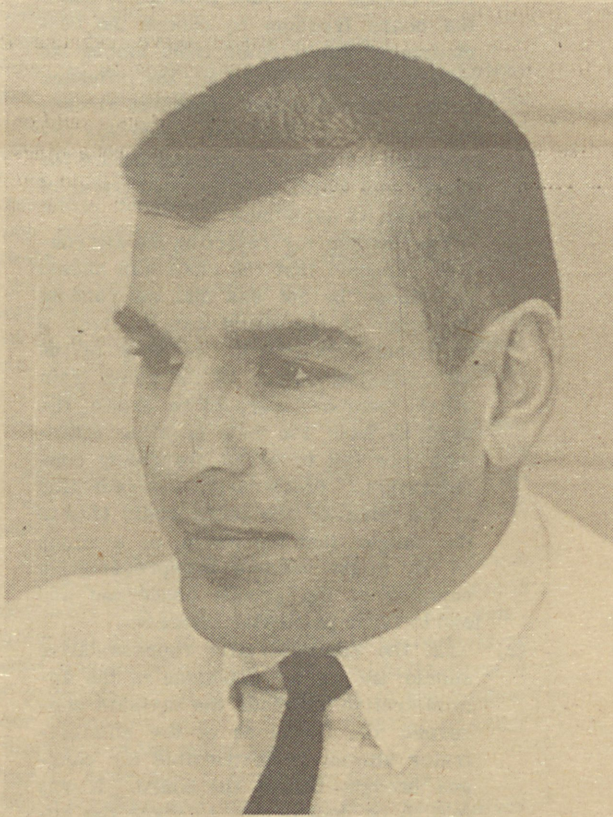
16. Page 4. Section II. Number 8.

Whereas the Ad hoc Committee, envisaging a true appeals situation, in which the student concerned had the right, if he so desired, to appeal against an otherwise valid sentence, established that the case should be heard within ten days, the President's document made no mention of any time limit.

The feeling in the committee was that the judicial process should not only be as open, but as expeditious as possible. It believed that in the case of hearings of the type envisaged, which did not involve the full panoply of civil or criminal legal process, five working days would be sufficient for



Dr. Steven Mann of the Education Department, one of the "radicals" of the Committee on Student Affairs. Mann was also a member of the ad hoc committee which drew up the original guidelines for the President's office. photos by lemm



Alex Sotir, coach and another of the committee's members. The S.A.C. consists of five faculty members and six students.

any necessary preparations. Particularly in cases which might touch on the interests of large sections of the university or result from group actions, it seemed essential not to delay beyond the necessary minimum in order, on the one hand, to avoid the danger of escalating involvement, and, on the other, to avoid a tendency to declare an emergency when no such emergency was actually in existence because of a fear of escalation during a lengthy waiting period.

The term 'working days', rather than 'academic working days', was specifically intended to avoid inordinate delays in the case of alleged misconduct within a day or so of the end of a semester or academic year, or in other similar situations.

17. Page 4. Section II. Number 9.

The Committee believed that the imposition of immediate interim suspension was undesirable.

The Committee was acutely aware of the administrative need for swift action in the case of certain types of misconduct. It believed, however, that in all cases involving acute physical danger or serious and immediate danger to property, the only proper line of action was recourse to the civil authorities. The student members of the Committee were particularly insistent that the university community should not be insulated from the law of the land, if a proper sense of responsibility was to be achieved.

In cases which did not involve imminent danger, it was felt to be undesirable that the individual administrator, who might be under considerable pressure of one kind or another, should be able to assume power which he would not otherwise have, simply by a unilateral declaration that an 'emergency' existed.

The special cases of sit-ins and other similar situations were very thoroughly discussed. The Committee considered that the best chance of preventing escalation on campus, or unnecessary recourse to outside authority, would exist if the administrator could, without investing himself with special powers by virtue of his own assessment that an emergency existed, call for a determination of the case by the following day at the latest. Those involved in the alleged misconduct would be certain of a virtually immediate, full hearing and would not be tempted to continue their activity because of the slowness of the Review process. On the other hand, the administrator would not feel a need for recourse to outside authority simply because of the length of the delay which would otherwise be involved.

If, in the light of the reasonable declaration, without self-investment with other emergency powers, that a hearing would be held by next day at the latest, those involved refused to desist from an activity which, in the opinion of the administration, was actually or potentially dangerous, it would then be possible to turn to the properly constituted civil authorities, if necessary.

In the event that the activity was not held to be dangerous by the administration and there was a refusal to desist, this refusal would naturally be among the factors taken into consideration by the Review Board. If the Board upheld the recommendation of suspension, and its judgement was not respected by those involved, then, in the light of a full and calm public discussion of the issues, it would again be possible for the administration to turn, at any subsequent point, to the civil authorities; if that were considered to be in the best interests of the university community.

18. Page 5. Section II. Number 10.

The Committee recognized that in a large proportion of cases an accusation of misconduct did not originate with the administrator concerned in the disciplinary process. The Committee felt that this sentence should be added so that any member of the University who alleged the existence of a misconduct which he believed to be serious, but which was not so considered by the administrator concerned, or whose allegation was disbelieved for reasons which seemed to him to be invalid, could have a full hearing.

19. Page 5. Section IV.

The Committee believed that all sections of the University would expect that the Review Boards set up in their name would perform their duties honestly and justly. The Committee saw no reason why the presiding officer of that community should not also share in that expectation. The document should therefore express this shared confidence without weakening it by unnecessary qualifications.

In the event that the general expectation was not met in some particular and unusual situation, the recognition of the President's legal powers and right of veto was adequately expressed in the penultimate sentence. Such powers needed no unnecessary emphasis in a document which should be an expression, not of divisive sectional fears, but of the confidence of a united university community in its ability to discipline itself.

Angst, The White Man's Burden

By BRUCE DRAKE

It was just like the movie told it. The place was a typical greasy-spoon drive-in on Route 140 near Westminster. It had the typical baggy waitress with a cigarette stuck in the mound of fat that was her face and the excess skin of her upper arms hiding her elbows. She was pouring coffee for three huge-mother truck drivers. To be more accurate, she was watering their cups like someone sprays a lawn with a garden hose. She didn't care and neither did they.

I was off-guard. Only 20 minutes outside of Baltimore, what did I know? I was being Easy-Ridered and I missed the obvious hints -- the autographed pictures of Ronnie Dove and Sergio Franchi over the stack of last week's donuts; the Neil Sedaka and Elvis Presley on the jukebox; and the fact I had been sitting for a quarter of an hour staring at the pinball machine.

"I oughta get muh knife and cut off his hair. Whuttia say we hold him down and cut off his hair."

(Truck drivers in New York are more sophisticated in their hate...they don't care about the hair per se. But they know if you have long hair you were likely to have supported Herman Badillo for mayor and that you thought Mario Procaccino was a dump wop.)

White Angst

As the three truck drivers were joyfully depicting me in Vietnam, I wanted to march up and tell them how I fought in 'Nam for three years, received the purple heart and bled for the likes of them. But I was scared shit.

In short, I was confronted with the angst of the white middle-class. I couldn't walk out without being served. I mean if Whitney Young is through playing Uncle Tom for his people, then I'm through with that crap too.

My Hopkins-trained wits failed me. A fifteen-year old girl came to my rescue. Actually, she was quite a sexy

little bitch even though she looked like the Miss Redneck New Jersey in Putney Swope. She had bleached hair, a tough little face and had just told one of the truck drivers to fuck off and leave her alone.

(Of all the dingy memories of the Top Hat Drive-In, this was a bright spot. Oh, she was ten times better than a Goucher Fine Arts major. Someone from Goucher can only intimidate some fraternity jerk from Hopkins, which is not very hard in the emasculation game).

"That your car from New York?" Christ, this isn't Alabama and I'm not on my way to Mardi Gras.

"Whuddya wanna eat?" Reprieve. I forced down the Top Hat Burger Special. 65¢ and I gave her half a buck. She had saved me. I love redneck girls.

The truck drivers continued to whisper and snigger, threatening to cut off more than my hair while I paid at the register. There I was, only three feet from the door, when the older waitress heard the register ring.

"Hon, how much didja charge him?" "He had the special, 65¢."

"Hey mister, that burger and coke costs you \$5."

This was obviously too much for the truck drivers. It caught one poor slob in the middle of slurping his coffee, and in his hilarity he sprayed it all over the counter.

But my bleached blond nymphet (what a piece!) saved me again. She played dumb with the old biddy, while I got out of there.

The day when I can go back and get her is far off. It will be many years before bigots like that can really understand what it is to live the life of a white middleclass student.

It was just like Walter Cronkite and The New York Times said it would be.

As you probably have heard, 150 people, mostly white, sat in Hopkins

first mass Black Literature course. At the first session, Dr. Macksey talked. (Linking "talked" with Dr. Macksey is always an understatement. He doesn't just talk. He inundates, while everybody draws circles in their notebooks).

I was all poised for one of the black students to get up and ask all the whites to leave. It didn't happen and I cursed Big Walter and The Times for liars.

It never happens here.

However, at the NEXT class a black instructor mercifully took over after twenty minutes of again being Macksey-ed.

"I wish that all the white people would leave," said Frank Moorer.

Then the best part came. I mean, picture ten of your classmates, or your friends, whipping off their clothes and flagellating themselves. Think of them lustily staring at their welts and asking for more.

One short, chubby guy with glasses (white) made a pitch for brotherly love. "Can't we work for the day when we can all be here as human beings?" (Beat me, beat me).

Too Many Masochists

Another held forth on the benefits of reading black literature to "gain and understanding of you." A third pleaded for the chance to understand the "black experience." (A professor later suggested to me that we all show up in black face, but I don't think that idea is worth the shoe polish).

Macksey, himself, later speculated to the News-Letter that not many whites would leave because there are "too many masochists around." Macksey, whose tastes are probably whiter than the rest of us, could only weakly interject into the proceedings, "Well, Frank, you said you would chase them out by being boring, but you certainly haven't done that." Author, author.

To steal again from Putney Swope, Frank Moorer is a jive nigger. At least from a (demonic) white point of view. Before Moorer spoke, Macksey had just said that the course's credits couldn't be juggled around because "many of you had figured the three credits into your schedule." I mean, two weeks into the semester, is a little late to start hunting for a new course. And Moorer knew that.

Royal Pain

If he wasn't jive, it would have said in the syllabus, "Black Literature - Class limited to blacks" or "blacks preferred." Or he would have organized an all-black study group informally and gotten independent study credits through Macksey.

In fact, Macksey was listed as the course's instructor and many assumed Macksey was doing the teaching. And Moorer knew that.

So maybe it was a performance. And if not -- because despite some jive, Moorer seems to be a pretty straight guy -- it was just a royal pain. Because if he's going to cause me grief about being in HIS course when it's too late to do anything about it, I'm going to cause him grief by staying.

No Mardi Gras

Or maybe I'll take another drive to the Top Hat and get that little redneck girl and slip her into Moorer's seminar. This is not a propitious time to be white and middle-class. I'd rather see them hassle it out. In fact, I'd like to see them make love and beat each other in front of the 150 white students. That would be the first thing in this university worth three credits.

Or maybe I'll just watch Walter Cronkite on the tube to see what's going to happen next. I'm bored again.

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February 16, 1970

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Anti-Pollution Efforts Fail

(continued from page 4)

In the case of the latter group a recent event adequately served to portray their reluctance to responsibility. Harold LeVander, Governor of Minnesota, testified before a senate committee that his state was fighting the A.E.C. in the courts over which organization, the state government or the agency, has final say in the matter of atomic pollution. The A.E.C. wants to build a reactor designed to spew out no fewer than 41,000 curies per day; the state will permit no more than a safe 860.

Cabinet Department

What should be done? That question invites disturbing speculation as to whether what can be done comes close enough

to what should be done. Though presently suffering from a guilty conscience and making promises to do something, it can be safely assumed that American industry is going to do as little as possible in regulating waste. What is left is the government, both state and federal, and the individual.

Because of the tangled mess that is now concerned with pollution and environment in the federal bureaucracy, some kind of department at the cabinet level is inevitable. Such an agency would have to have the authority to veto any Federal project or those to which the federal government contributes money. The present year and a half lag in enforcing pollution laws would have to be narrowed. Now the waste from industry must cross interstate boundaries before it becomes federal pollution. This limitation should be abolished.

Because the automobile presently is the largest contributor to air pollution, the internal combustion engine must either be abolished or drastically changed. To avoid the former fate, the automobile industry is finally considering seriously the pure petroleum engine and the turbine variety. Water polluters should be encouraged, through tax incentives, to reduce waste containing poison. If not the government must tax the hell out of them until they submit. The A.E.C. should either comply with federal and

state standards in building public utility reactors or peddle their blessing elsewhere.

Modest Proposals

Still, after all these things are accomplished, the result may be that too little was done too late. There is not even the assurance that such modest proposals will be enacted. What if they are not? Visions of the future, by those that concern themselves with environmental quality, range from the wearing of oxygen masks in cities to the entrapment of too much carbon monoxide in the atmosphere with a resulting melting of the polar ice cap. One predictor sees a new ice age, another believes that at the present rate we will have half our present sunshine in another several decades.

The most disturbing realization for many is going to be the fact that this abundance our country has created is turning on us and is showing us the price which has been paid. We may have to consume less in the future than we do today. As Representative Morris Udall of Arizona put it: "The price of a decent environment may be cars with 60 horsepower engines instead of 360, and fewer gadgets and higher taxes. But there will be more fishing streams. We might have fewer supersonic transports, but nicer beaches and forests."

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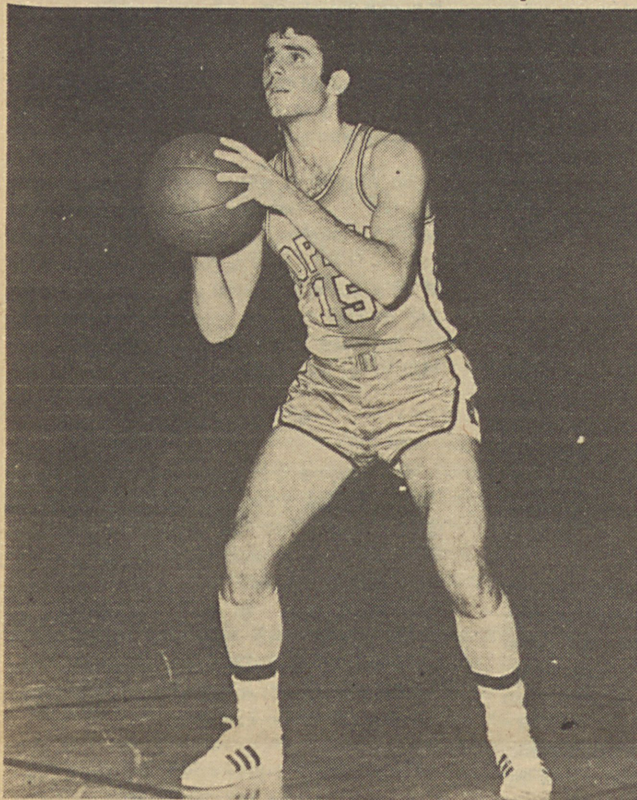
news-letter Sports

Drexel Nips Jays; Valvano Sez 'We'll Be Back'

By PETE HUGHES

In undoubtedly the best defensive game of the season, Drexel University came on in the second half to down the Hopkins cagers 48-46 and take an important Middle Atlantic Conference Southern College Division match Saturday night at Drexel.

Hopkins took the lead right away on a basket by versatile Gary Handleman and kept it throughout the opening period. The Jays were up by as many as six points but



Gary Handleman, sophomore guard from Baltimore, is among the leaders in scoring on the Hopkins cage squad.

Drexel cut it to two as the buzzer sounded. Both teams were ice cold from the floor, as the 14-12 half-time score indicates. Drexel hit on only five of twenty shots, while Johns Hopkins managed to put in four of their eighteen. The difference was on the foul line, where the Blue Jays outscored Drexel 6-2. In the first period, Hopkins committed but one personal foul and played a very tough defense.

Action Picks Up

The second half brought on more shooting, and many more fouls. Hopkins led 16-12 after one minute was played, but Drexel connected on 2 field goals and 5 free throws to spurt ahead 21-17. It stayed ahead for most of half, taking advantage of 3, 5, and 8 point leads.

With about four minutes left in the game, a basket by forward Hal Grinberg brought Hopkins within one, and a minute later George Apple put the Jays in the lead. Drexel proceeded to can a field goal and four foul shots before Hopkins could add another score and went ahead 43-39 with one minute to go. Geoff Thomas converted a pair from the free throw line and John Lally hit a two-pointer to bring the Blue Jays back to a one point deficit. Lally hit for two again, but Drexel's Kircher scored his only points of the night to spoil a great comeback effort by Hopkins.

Apple led Hopkins' scorers with 9 points, followed Hal Grinberg with 7. Grinberg and big Andy Lynch shared rebounding honors with seven.

Lebanon Valley Stuns Jays

In an earlier away game, Lebanon Valley also had a good second half and surprised the Blue Jays with a 79-62 win. Valley had a poor record, but Coach Valvano had said they had played some good games.

The first half was close, as the lead switched hands six times. Geoff Thomas lead the Hopkins offense in the opening period with 13 points, hitting on 50% of his shots.

Lebanon Valley, however, dominated the second half of play, taking the lead immediately and increasing it steadily. Thomas' shooting cooled off and Valley took a 12-5 edge from the charity stripe.

Grinberg and Thomas played well, scoring 21 and 17 points, respectively. Andy Lynch pulled down 12 rebounds to lead in that department, while Apple picked up 5 assists.

Hopkins plays three home games in succession beginning Thursday night when they host Ursinus. The Jays must win to stay in contention for a play-off spot. Coach Valvano still is optimistic, saying only, "We'll be back!"



Towson Tops Hop Grapplers

By ED BRETHAUER

Last Saturday night, the Blue Jay wrestlers dropped a meet against Towson State by the score of 31-9, thus making their overall record three wins and four losses, and their Mason-Dixon Conference standing, 2-1.

The high points of the match for Hopkins were Turshen's 5-1 decision over Marchiano, Betta's 3-1 decision over Hutchinson (despite an injured knee in the last period), and Captain Jack Hane-mann's match (9-8), everything seemed to go downhill for the team from then on.

At 158, Vernon Myers got pinned by Grosyknowski of Towson, while Chuck Ryland lost to Lobus by the score of 16-11. Then to finish the match, Sanborn and Capp were pinned, while Nick Pratt had to forfeit in the middle of his match, after being injured in the shoulder.

Jays Drop Haverford Match

Earlier in the week, Hopkins lost to a strong Haverford team by the score of 34-6. Shortage problems had been evident again, as Hopkins was forced to forfeit the 118, 126, and 142 weight spots. The two victories for Hopkins were Jeff Turshen's win at 134, and Vernon Myers' victory at 167.

This Wednesday night, Hopkins will meet Western Maryland's wrestling team at home in a battle for conference leadership. Western Maryland currently has a re-

cord of 11-0, having beaten such schools as Old Dominion and Delaware Valley, and having won both the Western Maryland Tournament and Quad this year. Not only is this season's record impressive, but the team has also won 23 state dual meets without a loss.

The team can boast such wrestlers as Ron Schmertzler, two-time Delaware State Champion and an All-American in high school,

who wrestles anywhere from 167 lbs. up. The heavyweights are very strong, in addition to such lighter weights as Gary Shohl, who only lost once in high school.

Captain Konover, and a much improved wrestler, William Blake. Western Maryland goes into the match, having just shut-out Hampden-Sydney last Saturday, and will pose as Hopkins' roughest opponent of this season.

Frosh Cagers Show Promise

By RICK RUBIN

Under the tutelage of first year coach Hal Thorne, the tri-captains of the freshman basketball team have been a key factor in an all-round team display of promising young talent.

George Johnson is from Houston, Texas. The 6'2" forward attended a Massachusetts prep school, Monson Academy. Play-

ing as the captain of the academy team that went to the Assumption Invitational Tournament, Johnson set three tourney records, including the rebounding and scoring marks. A scholar-athlete, Johnson starred as a baseball pitcher in the spring, and captained the Monson football team in the fall, playing halfback.

Johnson feels that after a few early season changes, "the team looks like a team, instead of a bunch of individuals." He cites Coach Thorne and good team communications as the main sources of optimism for concluding a very successful season.

Johnston Ices Win

Johnson's biggest game this season came against a tough Catholic University quintet when he hauled down 16 rebounds and canned 14 points with his patented line drive jumpers. His two foul shots iced the close victory. Johnson is a pre-med major who spends his free time attending to his chores as president of Hollander House and spinning discs for WJHU radio.

Clark Daggett played two years of varsity basketball at Summit High School in Summit, New Jersey. He made second team All-Conference and was selected to the third team All Central Jersey as compiled in the New York Daily News. Daggett's intended major

(continued on page 7)

Hop Winter Sports Schedule

Basketball				Wrestling			
Feb. 12	Ursinus	8:30 p.m.	Home	Feb. 11	Western Md.	8:00 p.m.	Home
Feb. 14	Dickinson	8:30 p.m.	Home	Feb. 14	Ursinus	3:30 p.m.	Home
Feb. 18	Loyola	8:30 p.m.	Home	Feb. 18	Catholic Univ.	7:00 p.m.	Away
Feb. 21	Western Md.	8:30 p.m.	Away	Feb. 21	Swarthmore	2:30 p.m.	Away
				Feb. 27-28	M-D Championships at Towson		
				Mar. 6-7	MAC Championships at Wilkes		
Swimming				Fencing			
Feb. 14	Haverford	3:00 p.m.	Home	Feb. 13	Drew	4:00 p.m.	Away
Feb. 18	Loyola	7:30 p.m.	Away	Feb. 14	Stevens Inst.	2:30 p.m.	Away
Feb. 21	F & M	3:00 p.m.	Home	Feb. 21	Haverford	2:30 p.m.	Home
Feb. 26-28	M-D Championships at Gallaudet			Feb. 28	Temple	2:30 p.m.	Home
				Mar. 6-7	MAC Championships at Elizabethtown		

Hope Ahead On Hardwood

(continued from page 6)

is social and behavioral science. Having his highest scoring night on the hardwoods in a losing cause against Loyola, when he poured in 19 points, his per game scoring average stands around 14. In addition, Daggett hands out assists, at times being the only guard in Coach Thorne's shifting offensive pattern.

Clark looks forward to the return match with Loyola, and he acknowledges PMC as one of the frosh's tougher opponents. A good student, Daggett anticipates moving up to the varsity squad under Coach Valvano next season.

Schreiber Leads Scorers

Allen Schreiber is the other freshman tri-captain along with Johnson and Daggett. Schreiber comes from Port Washington, New York, where he was the most valuable player on his high school team. He garnered all-divisional honors before moving on to Hopkins. At 6'1", 190 pounds, Schreiber swings from the frontcourt to the backcourt as the situation arises, and arcs in long jumpers from both areas.

His presence is also felt under the boards, as in last Monday's game versus Towson State when he pulled in 10 rebounds in addition to chipping in with 21

points. The high point in the young season for Schreiber came against the Swarthmore junior varsity when he led the scoring parade in a Hopkins victory, throwing in 36 markers for the Baby Jays. Off the court, Schreiber serves as President of Jennings House.

Nat'l Basketball Ass'n

STANDING OF THE CLUBS			
Eastern Division		Western Division	
W. L. P.		W. L. P.	
New York	49 12 .803	Atlanta	35 27 .565
Milwaukee	41 19 .683	Los Ang.	31 27 .534
Baltimore	37 23 .617	Phoenix	28 33 .459
Phila.	31 28 .525	Chicago	27 36 .429
Boston	25 33 .431	San Fran.	25 34 .424
Cincinnati	26 37 .413	Seattle	23 37 .383
Detroit	23 38 .377	San Diego	19 36 .345

(Last night's games not included.)

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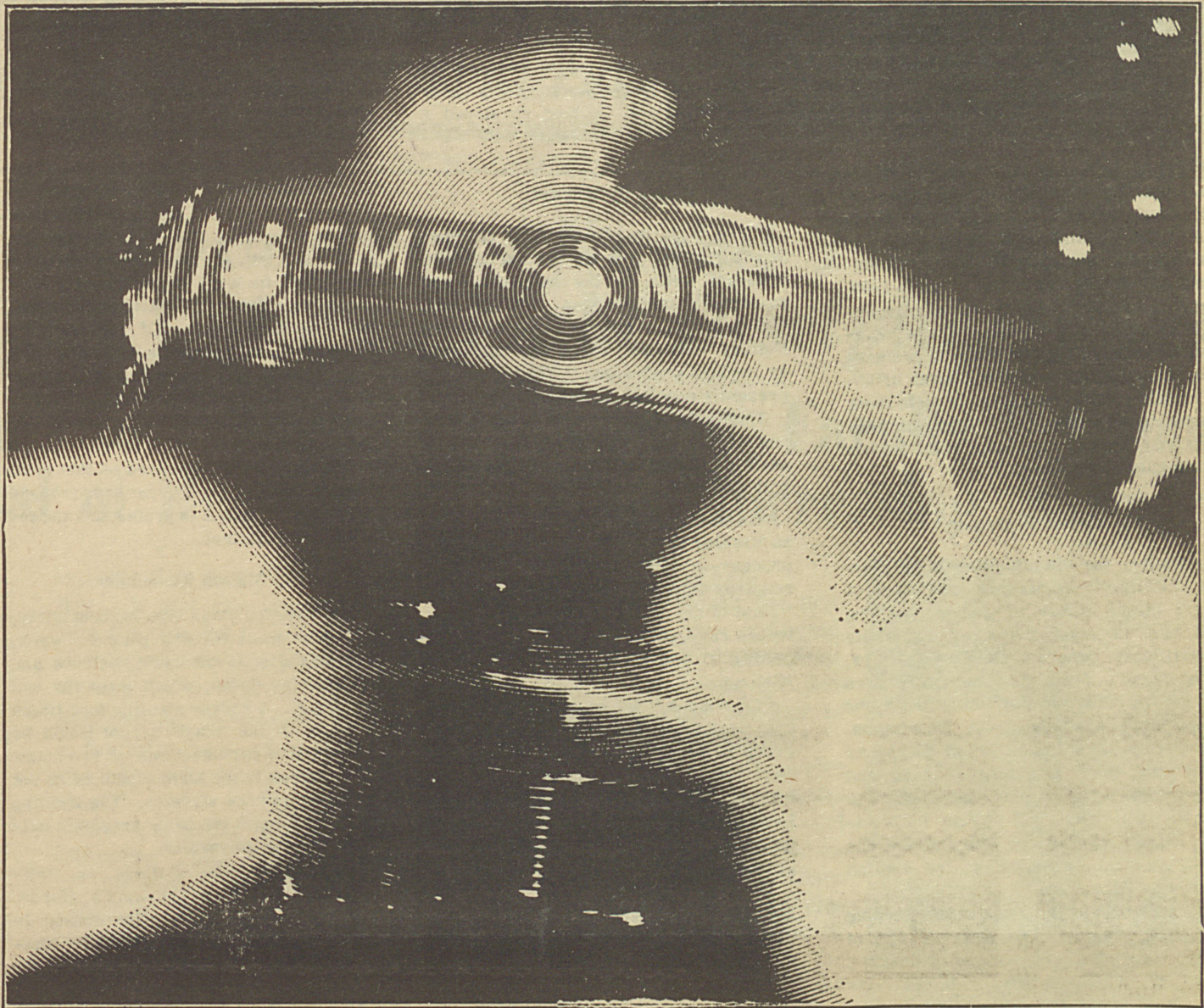
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Dickinson	8 5 .615	9 9 .500	1321 1305
Ursins	6 5 .545	6 5 .545	742 729
J. Hopkins	4 4 .500	6 7 .462	876 877
Swarthmore	4 5 .444	6 6 .500	799 891
Wash. (Md.)	3 5 .375	3 12 .200	978 1182
Leb. Valley	4 7 .364	5 9 .357	1053 1037
F. and M.	2 6 .250	2 11 .154	812 1044
Moravian	2 10 .167	2 11 .154	919 1134
Haverford	1 7 .125	3 8 .273	628 770
W. Maryld	3 4 .429	6 11 .353	1136 1258

Amer. Basketball Ass'n

STANDING OF THE CLUBS			
Eastern Division		Western Division	
W. L. P.		W. L. P.	
Indiana	41 12 .774	New Orleans	29 22 .569
Kentucky	30 22 .577	Denver	29 25 .537
Carolina	24 27 .471	Dallas	27 25 .519
New York	26 32 .448	Washington	26 26 .500
Pittsburgh	19 33 .365	Los Angeles	24 27 .471
Miami	14 38 .269		

(last night's game not included.)



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Little-Known Hop Evening College Serves 'Nicest People in the World'

By HARVEY LUKSENBURG

Johns Hopkins, supposedly a high-class university, does not have a Night School. Instead, we have an Evening College.

The Evening College is an arm of the University that is virtually unknown to the students who attend the "day school", yet, for years now it has been doing a fine job of making a Hopkins education available to Mr. and Mrs. Baltimore.

There has been some sort of after-normal hours academic instruction at Hopkins since the school's inception. In 1876, Daniel Colt Gilman offered lecture courses open to the public. Courses for credit were first given in 1909, when, according to the catalog, a separate division was credited, "to offer instruction of collegiate grade in professional education and the liberal arts". The sixty subsequent years brought about some bureaucratic reshufflings, a name change or two, and expansion into a wide range of fields.

Liberal Degree

Today, the simple sobriquet "Evening College" applies to an institution that offers B.A.'s in nineteen majors, M.A.'s in eight majors, a graduate certificate program in three majors, and has a total enrollment of seven thousand students not only from the Baltimore area but from Washington, and even from such far-off places as Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania (There's one couple who have commuted weekly from Philadelphia for five years). The College has one off-campus center at the Applied Physics Laboratory.

According to the Dean of the Evening College, Dr. Richard Mumma, half of those enrolled are college graduates, and of these, several hundred have

M.A.'s or Ph.D.'s. Eighty-five percent of those enrolled are older than 22, but the age range goes up to seventy.

While many of those who attend the College have a goal of self-advancement in their field of specialty, there are those who are taking courses for the sake of self-enlightenment. For these people the College developed a unique and innovative degree--the Masters in Liberal Arts.

Killing By Degrees

"The M.A. in Liberal Arts program is designed to give a broad exposure to different fields in the humanities and sciences," said Mumma. "At the core of the program are the Seminars in the History of Ideas, which are conducted by Hopkins professors." There are 450 presently enrolled in this program.

The College also offers a number of non-credit courses. Next year it will start a cooperative non-credit program with Goucher.

Working for any degree by attending an Evening College is a long and difficult process--a typical four year program requires eight years of night school work. "Most of the people have worked all day before coming to class. They are really getting a degree the hard way," said Mumma.

"Of course," he continued "here we are dealing with an entirely different group of people from those in the student body. Our programs have to be tailored to them. To a large extent this is a professional school. Most are not going on to any sort of graduate degree."

Mumma maintained that Evening College courses reflect the standards of the University proper. There is an Academic Standing Committee that periodically reviews the progress of students, warns

them about "D" grades, and dismisses them if an expected level of work is not maintained. Each year there are quite a few students who are either dismissed or who withdraw because of pressure.

The faculty consists of three groups: Hopkins professors (40% of faculty), professors from other colleges (30%) and people from business and industry with advanced degrees and teaching experience (30%).

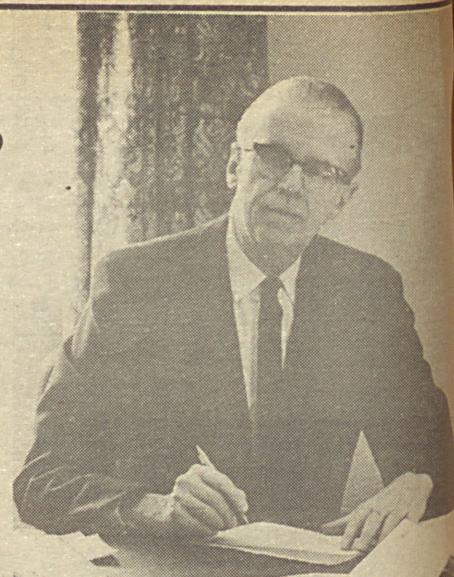
A glance at the catalog reveals that some of Hopkins' most distinguished scholars teach at the Evening College. Mumma claimed that professors are motivated to teach night school not so much for a chance to teach older people, but for the money. Of the teachers from business, many are Hopkins alumni who want to maintain touch with the old school. Also participating are a few faculty members from the Medical and Hygiene Schools.

The curriculum is based on that of the University, and the courses are arranged with the assistance of professors and department chairmen.

\$1 Million Remainder

The average class size is about thirty, and most meet for one period a week, except those in the math, science and engineering fields, which meet for two or more. A course meeting four times a week in the "day" school would be lumped into two meetings of two hours each a week in the night school, so as not to inconvenience students. The Evening College follows the same academic calendar as the University.

Financially, the College is self-supporting, and in Mumma's words, "makes no profits." The tuition is \$35 per credit hour plus lab or computer fees. Out of this revenue, the faculty and staff are paid along with



Dr. Richard Mumma, Dean of the Evening College, where people "are really getting a degree the hard way."

any other direct expenses the College has incurred.

The remainder is used to reimburse the University for the use of the classrooms, labs, parking facilities and library. Last year, this remainder amounted to over \$1 million.

Financial support in the form of scholarships is available, yet limited. "Unfortunately, there are never enough scholarships to go around. I wouldn't want to ask the University to take funds away from full-time students to support part-time students. The primary obligation of the University is toward full-time students," said Dr. Mumma.

"The Nicest People"

In recent years the rate of change in enrollment has been fairly stable. This year Mumma reports a 10% drop in enrollment, which he attributes to the increase in tuition (from \$30 to \$35 per credit hour), a nationwide decline in engineering students and the inflationary conditions in Baltimore and the country.

In spite of economic forecasts and the like, Mumma finds that he has "a very exciting job," and claims that "night school students are the nicest people in the world."

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