

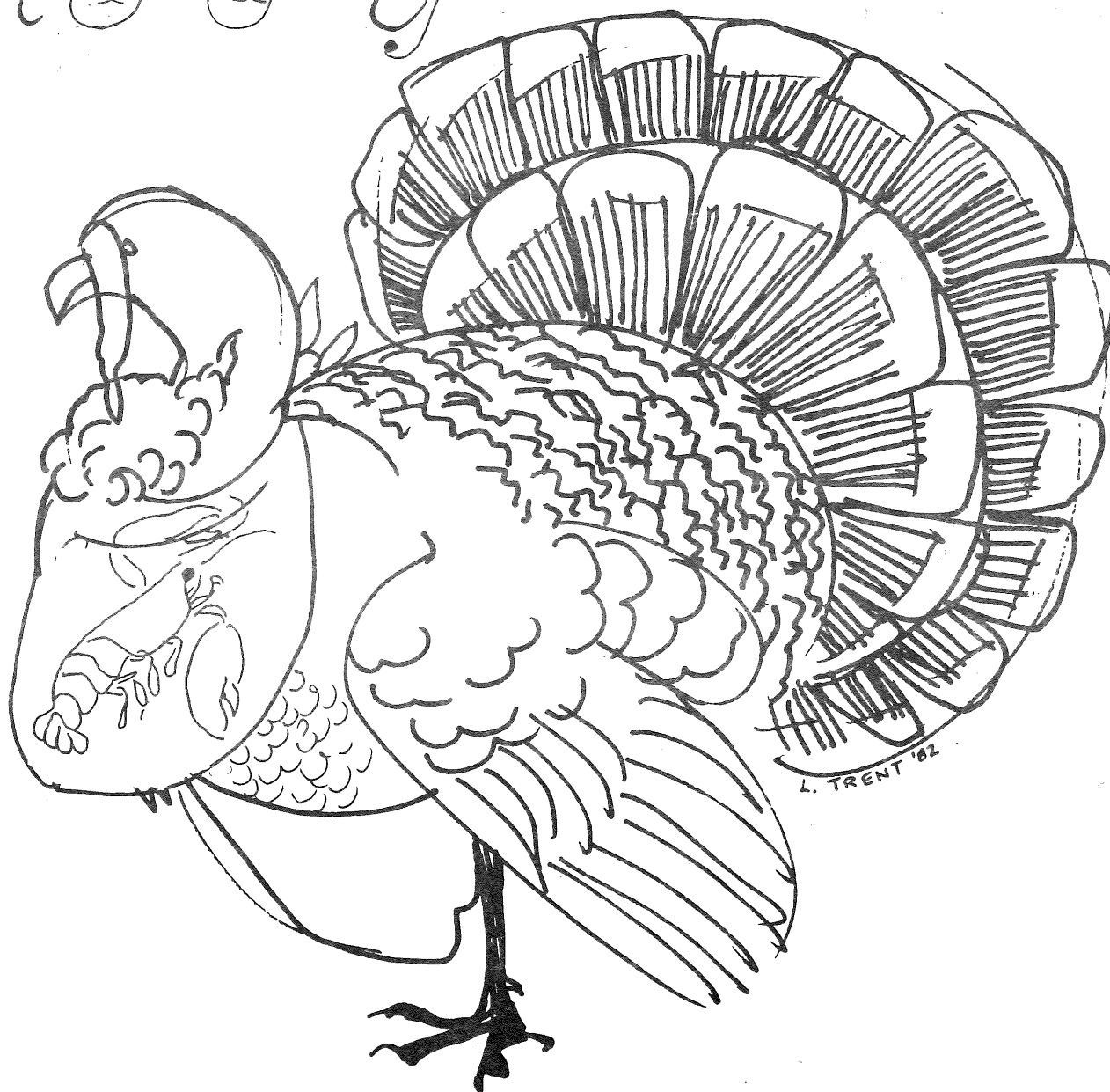


THE

GADFLY

VOLUME III, ISSUE 10 THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE INDEPENDENT STUDENT WEEKLY NOV. 23, 1981

Hi A D D Y



Hi A N D Y

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Monday, November 23 - Sunday, November 29, 1981

Monday, Nov. 23

Student Aid time sheets due

Financial Aid Office

Tuesday, Nov. 24

4:00-6:00

Faculty Study Group - Mr. Zeiderman

4:15-5:15

Study Group - Mr. Raphael

7:30 p.m.

New Testament Class - J.W. Smith

8:15 p.m.

Collegium Musicum

9:00 p.m.

Delegate Council Meeting

McDowell 24

Conversation Room

McDowell 36

Great Hall

McDowell 21

Wednesday, Nov. 25

4:00-6:00

Faculty Study Group - Mr. Zeiderman

4:00-6:00

Wittgenstein Study Group - Mr. McKinley

Philosophical Investigation: Preface and
Sections 1-25

McDowell 24

Rare Book Room of

the Library

Thursday, Nov. 26

THANKSGIVING RECESS

Saturday, Nov. 28

8:15 p.m.

Film: George Stevens' Shane (1953) Alan Ladd

FSK Auditorium

Sunday, Nov. 29

6:30 p.m.

Pottery Class

Mellon 207

8:15 p.m.

Film: George Stevens' Shane (1953) Alan Ladd

FSK Auditorium

EXHIBIT: Mythprints - Graphic art illustrating Greek and Roman myths circulated by the Baltimore Museum and supported by grants from the Maryland State Arts Council and National Endowment for the Arts. through December 1

ART GALLERY HOURS:

Daily: 1-6 p.m.

Thanksgiving Recess:

please call ext. 61

Flu shots are available at the Health Center for students and College employees, daily 9-4. The fee is \$3.00, students may charge their caution fund.

Deadline for submitting new items to the Registrar's Office for the WEEKLY CALENDAR is Tuesday, noon.

The next issue of THE GADFLY will come out on Dec. 7.

Saga Food Service presents:
A Traditional
Thanksgiving Dinner
This Tuesday, 5:30 to 6:30

CONCERT REVIEW

-by Jonathan Edelman

Last year there were many claims that my review of the Emerson Quartet was unnecessarily technical. In light of these claims, this review shall be limited to a non-technical discussion of the concert.

Yeah, well, I figured that Kiss was really far-out when I saw them at the Jers. City Civic Center, but these guys, I mean like wow! These guys were killer...

Friday night's concert was wonderful. All three pieces were played with intelligence and sensitivity. The audience's high expectations, created by last year's much-spoken-of performance by the Emerson Quartet, were fully realized in the course of the evening.

The Madison Trio's performance brought forth the depth and complexity of Haydn's Trio in G major and Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor. They seemed to take the Ives trio very seriously, giving it a dignity not usually associated with Ives' music. On the whole, the individual musicians played excellently and the ensemble was quite successful.

The second movement of the Haydn was particularly memorable, distinguished by its graceful and timeless character. In the Finale of the Haydn, violinist Philip Seltzer brilliantly executed difficult passages which were reminiscent of slavic dances.

For the life of me, I can't figure out how cellist David Finckel kept his 'cello from sliding around on the smooth floor of the stage without a rock-stop (a device which stops the instrument from sliding). Also, Friday night's performance gave way to one of Michael Fried's best cameo appearances (attired in an appropriate blue blazer) as page turner that I can recall.

Mr. Seltzer introduced the Ives trio with a brief, but informative discussion of the piece and a few entertaining words about the composer. The group did a fine job with the "Trio" (1904).

Finally, a superb performance of the Mendelssohn trio concluded the concert. Here again the instrumentalists displayed a broad, sophisticated range of expression in their rendering of the piece.

In brief, the Madison Trio managed to hit upon the precarious, but necessary balance between emotive qualities. Such a balance is essential to any fine artistic endeavor, which presupposes the technical excellence displayed by the group. There was only one minor flaw in Friday night's performance. Pianist Antonia Adezio seemed not to exploit the full range of tonal variation possible in her instrument which was realized by her colleagues on their instruments. But this was a minor flaw. The Madison Trio received a well-deserved standing ovation.

FILM PREVIEW

by James Hyder

SHANE (1953) Directed by George Stevens. Starring Alan Ladd, Van Heflin, Jean Arthur and Jack Palance. Introducing Brandon de Wilde. The film version of Jack Shaefer's novel about a homesteading family whose lives and land are threatened by ruthless ranchers; they fight a losing battle until aid comes in the form of a mysterious stranger, Shane. Alan Ladd, who always played contemplative types pressed into action by circumstance, is Shane, and it is his best role; Van Heflin is the gruff yet kindly father of the family; Jean Arthur is the woman who loves them both; and Brandon de Wilde is the child who in time comes to love and worship Shane. This is a serious and beautifully crafted film in which each scene is directed with care; one gets the feeling that its director, George Stevens, and his photographer, Loyal Griggs, knew all along that they were creating the classic film of the Western genre. Sat., - 8:15 p.m. Sunday - 3:00 p.m. (It is possible, if there is any demand, that there will be a Sunday evening show as well). Admission: \$1.00.

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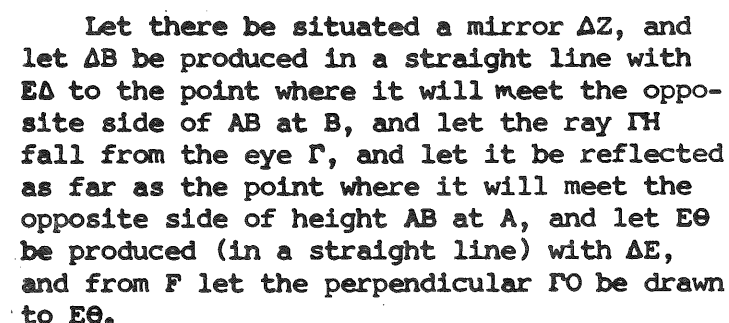
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Let there be a certain height AB, and let the eye be at Γ, and let it be necessary to determine how great is AB considering that the sun is not shining.



Since, then, the ray IH has fallen against and HA has been reflected (from the mirror ΔZ), they have been reflected at equal angles, as it is said in the KATOPTRIKOS.

Therefore, the angle $\Gamma H\theta$ is equal to the angle AHB .

But the angle ABH is equal to the angle
 rgh.

Therefore, the remaining angle $H\Gamma\Theta$ is equal to the remaining angle HAB .

Therefore, the triangle AHB is equian-
gular with the triangle IHO.

But the sides of equiangular triangles are proportional.

Therefore, as $\Gamma\Theta$ is to ΘH , so also is AB to BH .

But the ratio of Γ_0 to Γ_H is discernable;

therefore, the ratio of BA to BH is also discernable.

But HB is discernable.

Therefore AB is also discernable.

Translated by George McDowell. '84

To: The student body

Concerning: Fire Drills in McDowell Hall

From: Curtis Wilson

In consultation with a representative of the Annapolis Fire Department, we have amended the directions for fire drills in McDowell, as follows.

1. In every classroom there will (soon) be placed a floor plan with a red arrow indicating a primary route of egress, and a yellow arrow indicating a secondary route. The primary route is to be used unless blocked by smoke or flame. It is very improbable that both routes will be blocked simultaneously.

For occupants of Rooms 23 and 24 on the second floor, and Rooms 33, 35, and 36 on the third floor, the primary route will be by way of the fire escape. The second floor rooms are to be emptied before the third floor rooms.

For occupants of Rooms 21 and 22 on the second floor, and Rooms 31, 32, and 34 on the third floor, the primary route will be by way of the stairwell.

Clearly, all routes that are safe and accessible should be used. If the stairwell were impassable, everyone on the second and third floors would have to use the fire escape, and vice versa.

2. All windows in each classroom should be closed by the tutor or the appointed fire marshall, and the classroom door should be closed once the room is emptied.

All books and extra articles of clothing should be left
behind.

The fire doors on the third floor next to Rooms 31 and 32 should be unhooked and closed by the tutors in those rooms, once everyone who needs to has passed through.

The door on the second floor leading from the landing to the Great Hall should remain closed. The tutor in Room 21 is asked to be responsible for this.

3. On reaching the outside of the building, students should move 20 to 30 feet from the building and assemble round the tutor of their class. The tutors must then take roll, so as to be able to report that all their students are accounted for.

4. Fire drills will be repeated approximately once a month in McDowell, at different times of the day and evening. The reason for these drills is not so much to achieve great speed as to establish the habit of proceeding quietly and systematically with the evacuation of the building. Every fire drill must be treated as if there were indeed a blaze. The chief thing to avoid is always panic. Representatives of the Fire Department will be present at some of these drills.

Let me add that the Fire Department advises strongly against the attempt to use chain or rope ladders: serious accidents are too often the result.

FACTS, PREJUDICES, AND NOBLE DOGS

The Noble Dog

In the Republic, after Socrates and Glaucon conclude that their city in speech will need warriors to defend it, Socrates poses a very disturbing problem. These warriors are to be savage and spirited in war. What is to prevent them from turning their savage natures on their fellow citizens? The shepherds may well eat the flock. I cannot think of any nation which does not face this problem. The means to save a nation are often the means that destroy it. The intelligence services are very much like Socrates' warriors. They exist to protect the nation, but the secrecy and ruthlessness associated with some aspects of their work could well destroy it. Socrates suggested an answer to this problem. Make the warriors into noble dogs who will do good to citizens and defend the city against unfriendly foreigners. Much of the Republic is designed to educate a new breed of dog which will not bite its masters. Mr. Colby was selling snake oil when he suggested that a "new breed," so enamored of the Constitution that it would forsake violating the Constitution, now works in intelligence. Although I know many in intelligence who truly do love the Constitution, many others do not display this love and also are not particularly concerned with ethics. Most seem to love their country passionately; many less know the importance of the Constitution to it. All are under pressure to produce results NOW, and they are very conscious that many of their opponents are not interested in ethics at all. This pressure often creates an atmosphere in which many forget their constitutional responsibilities and the standards they grew up with. It is practically impossible for the new breed to be different from the old, and my experience has been that fear of getting caught, not love, is usually the strongest and best force holding these men in line.

The other side of the noble dog problem is that too much control of intelligence could prevent it from doing its job. The dog cannot bite if it has been muzzled. Many practical problems compound this difficulty. Intelligence relies very much on linguistically gifted men. The very best in America are usually descendants of immigrants. These men are growing old fast. Traditionally, Americans do not learn to speak foreign languages well. Spies with Texas accents are rarely spies for very long. Who will replace the old guard? Traditionally, America has compensated for its linguistic mediocrity with its huge technological advantages. Our advantage is rapidly growing slim, for much of the world has improved technologically. As other nations, particularly the Soviet Union, improve technologically, they also improve their ability to counter technological collection devices with their own technological deception devices. Since it seems unlikely America will regain its past position of technological dominance in the near future, and since a new wave of immigrants bearing competent linguists is also unlikely, the future quality of American intelligence does not look good. Worse, as is often true for much of the rest of the civil service, intelligence employees have very secure jobs. The secrecy associated with their work is almost the ideal protection for incompetence and sloth. Who will ever know when they are not doing their jobs? It requires almost an act of God to fire, punish, or demote most employees. As many grow old and ambition fades, many simply give up

doing their jobs. If tight restraints are compounded upon these practical problems, our dog may well become more noble, but then it might not be much good at protecting us.

The noble dog problem clearly seems to consist in finding a mean between too many constraints and too few, while preserving the competence of the intelligence services. Nobody knows what that mean is, but the scandals of the past established one point which Mr. Colby hardly emphasized enough. Although following the letter and spirit of the law does indeed hinder efficient intelligence collection, the Constitution is supreme, and all intelligence services must obey U. S. law, at least in dealing with Americans and foreigners on U. S. soil. I interpret this fundamental point to mean that the only security in our nation is the Constitution, that violating the Constitution can only erode that security, and that therefore, since error is likely, if not inevitable, it is better to err on the side of too many constraints than too few.

The most traditional constraint, embodied in the character of the CIA, has been to divide and conquer the intelligence community. The FBI collects intelligence on U. S. soil; the CIA, elsewhere. Parcelling out collection duties to the National Security Agency (NSA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the State Department, and the military, among other services, further divides and conquers the intelligence community by preventing any service from gaining monolithic power. It also adds some competition, which sometimes improves the quality of intelligence. The court decision to allow the Pentagon Papers to be published added another constraint. Only national security information was supposed to be classified, but the papers were classified to protect American leaders and policy from public scrutiny. Publication led to the declassification of much information not dangerous to national security and, more importantly, the length of time for which information could be classified became very structured. When I left intelligence in January of this year, information from foreign governments could only be classified for up to thirty years; other, less sensitive information, for periods of six, ten, and twenty years. This has the intended effect of preventing the government from perpetually hiding its misdeeds from the public. Also, when ruthless men know their deeds may soon become public, they are less likely to risk their careers and reputations and act dishonorably. The Freedom of Information Act, which enables Americans to request information the intelligence services may have about them, further decreases secrecy. Many have requested information, and some abuses have been disclosed. Foreign intelligence has frequently ^{used} this act to discover what our intelligence knows about their activities in America, however, and this fact provides the main justification for current attempts to modify the act.

Congress, however, has the most important power of constraint. To be sure of my facts, I called the Chief Counsel of the House Committee on Intelligence. Two committees, one in the House and the other in the Senate, have intelligence oversight authority. The law requires the executive branch to inform the committees of all planned covert activities. Both committees may inform the executive branch of their dislike for any planned covert activities, and given the horse trading germane to American politics, their voice has force. The House funds all covert operations, and if the House disapproves of a planned action, it may simply refuse to fund it.

Unexpected situations do arise, however, and the President could still use certain contingency funds to finance an operation the House had disapproved. Doing so, of course, would risk the wrath of Congress. If the President nevertheless did choose to go ahead with the plan, the committees could threaten to make it public of hold hearings. Since no President wants scandals, this threat is not empty. If the activity is too sensitive to publicize, the committees can request secret sessions of Congress to debate and vote on it. Secret sessions draw attention to themselves, however, and that fact plus the probability of leaks makes such sessions unlikely. Last of all, Congress has the power to legislate against any planned covert operation. The Clark Amendment forbidding covert intervention in Angola is one example of such legislation. The Chief Counsel told me that the executive branch was very forthright in revealing planned activities, and he also said that the scandals which could arise from failing to reveal such activities to Congress create significant pressure that compels cooperation from the executive branch.

The courts and the Justice Department also restrain the intelligence services. According to the Press Office at the Justice Department, the FBI is authorized to investigate Americans for espionage and attempts to overthrow the Constitution by violent means under the Internal Security Act of 1939. Since 1976, the law has required the FBI to demonstrate to a secret intelligence court that espionage or violent acts have been or are about to be committed before it can begin an investigation, particularly if the investigation involves such secret means of surveillance as wiretaps. The request to investigate must go through several levels of the FBI chain of command, all the way up to the Attorney General, before the FBI can go to the secret court. Foreigners living in America are also protected by these provisions. Similar provisions apply to the CIA and other intelligence services, if they investigate Americans in foreign lands. The military is completely forbidden to investigate Americans not connected with the Department of Defense.

This is an impressive list of restraints. Although they have not completely prevented abuses, fear of scandal makes them very effective. Other restraints exist. I must blame a poor memory for not being able to list them all. Mr. Colby said these restraints went too far. I disagree. The past abuses and blunders of the intelligence services make it imperative that these restraints remain. For example, in the early Cold War days, America, through the Voice of America and the CIA, among other services, fought a propaganda battle with the Soviet Union that went to great extremes to portray us in a white hat. One of the CIA's methods was to set up a covert operation so apparently disconnected from the U. S. government that the President could always deny U. S. involvement. The President was expected to lie not only to the rest of the world, but also to Americans. The Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by mercenaries hired in Miami and trained in Central America was one such white hat operation. Supposedly, the CIA had nothing to do with it, yet gung ho CIA agents, giddy with past successful covert operations in Latin America, directed and funded the operation. Much of the world knew about the operation long before it took place. It was even reported in the *New York Times*. When the poorly trained and equipped mercenaries landed in Cuba, they were annihilated, in no small part because the American government refused to provide the logistical, naval, and air support necessary for success. Such aid would have linked us directly to the invasion. U. S. prestige nevertheless took a big blow. The President was forced

to admit the giant of the north had been picking on its tiny neighbor. Many argue that if the President had been compelled by law, as he is now, to gain the advice and consent of Congress for the invasion, the invasion never would have happened, or it would have been planned and supported well enough to succeed.

The intelligence services existed too long as the secret tool of the President. His almost complete control of them threatened not only the Constitution, but also the survival of the nation. Many convincingly argue that the Bay of Pigs invasion was a significant cause of the Cuban Missile Crisis, which was the closest this country ever came to nuclear annihilation. The Cubans were so afraid of another U. S. sponsored invasion that they almost had to invite the Soviet missiles in order to deter the behemoth of the north. Intelligence is a weapon with great potential for provoking wars, particularly if we occasionally find it necessary to assassinate foreign leaders, or otherwise manipulate foreign lands. Only Congress has the power to declare war, but if the President can use intelligence as his secret toy, then Congress's power is gravely threatened. If we do decide to take covert action that might get us in a war, we had best be sure that Congress is willing to go along, and that Congress is capable of limiting this secret and highly dangerous power of the President. Otherwise, we may have more Vietnams. Although this has been only one example, I think it shows our real protection is in the Constitution, and that therefore all the other restraints existing to protect the Constitution should be maintained. Our noblest dog, the dog which protects from ourselves and thereby makes it possible for us to protect ourselves against foreigners, is the Constitution.

Much more might be done to improve the competence and limit the power of the intelligence services. Three proposals, left over from days when friends in intelligence and I used to talk about these matters, strike me as worthy of serious study. First, limit the civil service status of the intelligence agencies. Make it more possible to fire, punish, and demote incompetent and lazy intelligence employees. Then the old hand waiting for retirement will be more likely to put out 100%. His pension would depend on it. We may be able to afford an inefficient Post Office, but we can never afford incompetents in intelligence. Second, divide and conquer the CIA by stripping it of as many collection duties as possible. Pearl Harbor and the Cuban Missile Crisis justify a central agency with access to virtually all information of value to intelligence; they do not justify giving that agency collection powers. If that agency can work without collection powers, then the gain in constitutional security makes it worth taking those powers from it. So many agencies collect intelligence for America that there is little the CIA now collects which these other agencies do not or could not. For example, although most of my reports went through Army channels to DIA or CIA, neither agency controlled my collection efforts. The Army did. Both agencies simply told the Army what information they needed and then the Army told me. My experience then has been that the CIA does not necessarily need to collect intelligence, and I think the less it collects, the better off we will all be. Giving more collection powers to other services could compensate for the loss of the CIA's collection capabilities and might add more competition to improve report quality.

Last of all, establish one central academy for intelligence officers of all the services, with the purpose of educating them in languages, intelligence methods,

and the Constitution. Education is the method of making the dog noble in the Republic and at our military academies. Duty, honor, country is the motto at West Point, and almost all the West Point officers I have known take their obligation to obey the Constitution even before the President very seriously. Academy officers usually receive a fine education in warfare because all the expertise in the country is available to them, but, as it stands now, just the opposite is true for intelligence. All the services maintain separate schools, and the best instructors are often isolated from each other and from the best students. Worse, all the services have chosen to train members very superficially in the fundamentals of intelligence and only slightly more intensively in their specialties. I frequently saw reports crucially important to members in other fields sitting on friends' desks for months because my friends did not know enough about intelligence to recognize their value. That is dangerous. Often, particularly in the military, lack of funds forces the services to rush members through short courses with the expectation that the members will learn the rest of their job from their superiors. Since their superiors often had this same rushed training, they do not learn from them, if they ever learn at all. The end result, as friends in West German and British intelligence frequently told me, is that incompetence is perpetuated. I hung my head low whenever they sneered at the amateur planning of the raid to rescue the hostages in Iran or laughed about the American counterintelligence officer with a Texas accent in Moscow. If time were taken to adequately fund and plan an intelligence academy, then this could be the most significant new proposal to control the agencies and maintain their competence.

I have tried to speak from experience in this article, in so far as security allowed, and in so far as my experience was pertinent to and typical of the issues. I have also tried to speak from facts, without prejudice, in so far as either is possible. Although I have said much that is controversial, I hope those who respond try equally as hard to speak from facts, without prejudice. They would be right to note that I have not succeeded in making the dog noble. Nobody should be so foolish as to believe existing or proposed measures can ever make the dog completely noble or competent. The occasional abandonment of conventional standards sometimes required in some intelligence fields ensures that many honorable men will not work in intelligence. It also ensures that many dishonorable men will. Existing and proposed constraints can only limit the potential for abuse, while enhancing intelligence quality. They cannot prevent abuse altogether. Nothing short of a naive abandonment of intelligence could do that. Perfection is not possible.

I found this very dissatisfying and left intelligence, which I love enough to defend in print, for St. John's, in part because of my disgust with its built-in incompetence, but primarily because I knew I did not know enough to find a way out of this moral labyrinth. Although extremely evil men, such as the insane colonel of the last section of my article, make it clear to me that extreme measures are sometimes the most practical and ethical means of stopping them, I have serious doubts about the appropriateness of such measures for less evil men. Were I selling patent medicine remedies, I might conclude with fine sounding principles, some

grand code of conduct written in stone, which would appear to solve all the practical and ethical problems of intelligence. All the fine codes I know disintegrate when faced with concrete circumstances. I had to sign a code of conduct every three months which forbade me, among other things, to investigate American civilians not connected with the Department of Defense or violate the Constitution. The code changed every three months because the circumstances changed even more frequently. Yesterday's moderate act is tomorrow's extreme, and I consequently find no security or prudence in fine sets of rules made without knowledge of tomorrow's changes. St. John's, by the way, has not helped me out of this labyrinth. I was naive to think it could. At best, Plato, Thucydides, Aristotle, and the Law of Moses, with amendments, have only helped me see the problem more clearly, while leaving me with far more questions than answers.

Nevertheless, when the noble dog problem forces its way into my thoughts, one thing makes it a little easier for me to sleep at night. Lincoln called America the last best hope, and I think he was right. Few countries talk seriously about human rights, except for propaganda purposes, and an articles such as this would be absurd and dangerous in most of the world. The number of countries where power changes hands by any other means than force is very small, and it is decreasing. American power is the only guarantee for such countries to survive, and were America not to use intelligence to maintain its power and as an arm of its power, I would have few illusions for peace. War, not only between the major powers, but also between myriad smaller nations, would be likely, if not inevitable. Hence, I think America has a special role in preserving peace and the few countries that talk seriously about human rights. It can only perform that role if it use intelligence and if it maintains its real security in the Constitution. Clever men, Mr. Colby included, have perverted the argument I am now making to make the use of intelligence for whatever is expedient for America somehow just and noble. Hence, America has often made the world safe for democracy by using intelligence to support any petty dictator who shouted anti-communist slogans. Yet, while I refuse to make the weaker argument appear stronger, I do think America's special responsibilities must be taken into account in evaluating the justice of intelligence, particularly dirty tricks. Sweden can generally afford to not engage in such deeds because Sweden does not have American responsibilities. Not only our sense of honor, but also a sense of how our actions make the world better or worse for us and the world should guide our actions. Certainly, one of the worst things that could happen to us and the world would be to lose our power or deny the Constitution that makes us what we are. It is truly irrelevant whether we chose our special role or whether it was thrust upon us; the fact is that we have it, and to ignore or abandon our role by too rigidly controlling intelligence, particularly if it were done out of a selfish desire to preserve the purity of our consciences, strikes me at least as one of the most foolish, dangerous, and dishonorable things we could do. Lacking fine codes to help me out of the labyrinth, I bear our special role in mind always and judge the use of intelligence, particularly dirty tricks, on a case by case basis. This is as far as I have come in finding ways to keep the dog noble.

-Karl Walling, '84



THE SKY: this week

or rather these next two weeks.

Thanksgiving evening will be ideal for an after-feast walk in the crisp November evening air. Don't neglect to take a periodic glance into the heavens for the stars will be strikingly visible since on that evening the new moon occurs. Look to see the Milk Way as it spans the sky symmetrically from east to west with its density of scintillating brightnesses.

On December 4th first quarter moon occurs.

Over the next two weeks Venus will continue its approach toward the sun as its eastern elongation decreases. Venus will be 46° east of the sun on Saturday.

Sunday, Mercury will only be 6° west of the sun so although it is now in the morning sky, it is lost in the sun's glare.

Monday, the 30th, the sun enters the constellation Ophiuchus. Ophiuchus is not one of the twelve traditional houses of the sun, lying between Scorpius and Sagittarius.

Saturday, December 5th, will be the day of this year's earliest sunset for this latitude. It will seem like the shortest day since most of us don't bother to notice the sunrise but we do see the sunset. The solstice will occur on December 21st and the latest sunrise on January 5th.

Dear Students,

Frequently when our students and graduates apply for certain kinds of jobs or internships prospective employers require writing samples along with a resume. Many times this presents a problem, as students either haven't done any writing that would be suitable for this purpose, or haven't kept copies. Sometimes an annual essay can be used, but shorter pieces are more effective, especially if two samples are requested.

So, be prepared and keep a file of your finished compositions. Writing for college publications would also provide material for this purpose, as long as you preserve your files.

Sincerely,

Marianne Braun

Marianne Braun
Director of Career Counseling

Members of the College community are invited to a Thanksgiving eve party, Wednesday night, in the basement of McDowell from 8 p.m. until midnight.

Refreshments: beer, cider and nibbles.

There will be a cheerful fire in the fireplace and soft music.

Lively Arts

Collegium Musicum--Nov. 24, 8:30 pm, in the Great Hall.

Viennese Chamber Concert--Smithsonian Chamber Players, Nov. 30, 8 pm at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, info., (202) 357-1729.

"The Magic Flute"--the Washington Opera, Nov. 18-29, at the Kennedy Center Opera House, info., (202) 856-0900.

Folk Dancing Lessons--Maryland Hall, Wednesdays, 7:30-9:30, see Miss Brann for further details.

Benefit Variety Show--Baltimore Convention Center, Dec 2, 8 pm, info., (301) 659-7165.

"Julius Caesar"--Folger Theatre in Washington, to Dec. 6, info., (202) 546-4000.

Leslie DeSimone, Student Activities Committee



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Beckett, PLEASE; not "Beckett".

The last thing Samuel Beckett would admit to, I can assume, is that he's making a statement about life. All of you disgusted people who recoil at the mention of his name invariably assert that Beckett's determined to eradicate meaning from our lives, destroy our faith in God and insult our human dignity in the process. Well, it's simply not true. Samuel Beckett writes poems which are acted: and yet the words add up to a play, and the images that the characters give to us impress or disgust us easily as much as the language. However, Beckett writes situations: he doesn't universalize, which is most clear in Endgame itself, a much maligned work, lately. A situational play asserts: "There can only be this play for the hour and a half or two hours and ten minutes that this play exists in--in understanding this play you are obliged not to think anything but only to watch it. Hamm and Clov and Nagg and Nell will do the thinking now--you have to react, certainly, but you don't have to interpret." That may seem paradoxical to those of you left bewildered by the constant suggestion and implication in Endgame, and of course to those of you left simply bored by the constant inner feeling which you had of either distrust or apathy. Well, I couldn't begin to make excuses for Beckett on the score of his difficulty: he is difficult, but so is any kind of real understanding, we don't just get knowledge given to us gently by some consolation or other. If we are ever to avail ourselves of any of the depth of life, and if we are to use theater as a way of feeling deeply, we have to get used to the idea that theater is not a toy. We don't merely "play" with theater in hopes of finding out that after all, our lives aren't so full of questions, or, after all, in the midst of our confusion theater gives us at least the opportunity to leer and laugh from our positions of superiority in an audience of fellow humans. If there's any theater which can be successful at all in making us feel superior, or in placating our fears rather than solving them, or in simplifying any aspect of life, then it is successful at the expense of the audience.

Furthermore, to address the criticism of "meaninglessness"--I have never discovered in a single play more consistent and more personally meaningful language as in Endgame. I hate to bore people with it, as a matter of fact, because I'm tired of discovering yet more interconnection of symbols and inter-relation of words and what they suggest. As far as structure and discipline are concerned, Endgame is a brilliant play--in fact perfect, as far as I can see. Perhaps however, these are not quite the "meanings" that are being denied by the critics who profess optimism: then it must be the meaning and purpose garnered from believing in God. Well, to use Endgame as an example, God's existence isn't ever denied. Hamm and Clov do refer to Him, and indeed, the entire play can be thought of on one level as an anti-Genesis, but consider the following short exchange:

(After a short interlude of prayer.)

Hamm:....And You?

Clov: What a hope! (to Nagg) And you?

Nagg: Wait! (pause) Nothing doing!

Hamm: The bastard! He doesn't exist!

Clov: Not yet.

To me this exchange confirms that all we have in Endgame is Hamm and Clov and Nagg and Nell, that's all we need to see what Beckett is so driven to say. A man does not hole himself up in darkness for two years unless, to the contrary of the people who accuse Beckett of championing meaninglessness, he is moved deeply by some condition of his life. I suggest that those supposed free-thinking individuals here especially at St. John's refrain from condemning the work of Beckett until they have at least allowed themselves to truly understand his plays. I also strongly suggest that words such as "boring", "meaningless" and "evil" are truly impossible to apply to a work such as Endgame, if Endgame as it is, with nothing more, no obligatory indignation, no defensive optimism, no preconceptions, and if Endgame as true theater, is the object of consideration.

Peter Breslin, '85

OPRYLAND U.S.A. TO AUDITION WASHINGTON AREA TALENT

NASHVILLE, Tenn.--Opryland U.S.A., the Nashville theme park that highlights live musical productions, will conduct a talent audition for Washington-area performers on Dec. 2 at College Park, Md. The park will hire approximately 400 entertainers for its 1982 season from a 28-city audition tour that will conclude next January.

The audition will be from noon-4 p.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 2, in Tawes Theatre at the University of Maryland. Auditions are open, and no appointments are required. This will be the only audition the theme park will conduct in Maryland, Virginia or the District of Columbia.

Singers, dancers, dance captains, conductors/pianists, musicians, stage managers and technicians are being sought for shows featuring all types of American music.

(for more information, contact Liz Stuck.)



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Delegate Council

DELEGATE COUNCIL MEETING
November 17, 1981

Present: Brasacchio, Lord, Ertle, Baumgarten (late), Benedict, Bucknell, Feldman, Henry, Kezar, Oggins, Peterson, Trevisan, Viola

Visiting: Booker, Finner, Huml, Mendham, Owens

1. Pres. Brasacchio's first action as Polity President was to resign as a Polity Court Justice.

Mr. Ertle's first action as Polity Treasurer was to resign as an alternate delegate for Campbell Hall.

Pres. Brasacchio nominated Wendell Finner to succeed him but Miss Benedict suggested that it be made public that the position is open so that other interested just people may apply for the job. Just interested people should show up at the next meeting. It should also be made public that Pres. Brasacchio must appoint a polity attorney which is a "very serious position". Nominees for the open positions will be approved (or disapproved) at the next meeting.

2. Mr. Houston will no longer be the S.O.B. Aw. The D.C. thanks him and gives him a round of applause for a job well done. Rob Crutchfield is his successor. He has this plan for taking care of the new speakers. He also inherits the debt of \$224.45. Please help him out if you have not already given \$3 to the speaker fund.

3. Paca-Carroll will have to live with the rise of jack hammers until the middle of January. Pres. Brasacchio spoke to a construction worker earlier in the day who gave him this consolation: "At least you're getting up early, eh?"

4.a. Eating on campus-Thanks to the food committee, students have acquired access to the toaster, raisins at breakfast, and a change of bread. Now Miss Viola needs more ideas, so keep those complaints coming in.

The heat was turned on in the dining hall but perhaps too much.

b. Eating off campus-Mr. Trevisan got permission for off campus students to use the polity car to shop for groceries. Yea! He is presently trying to see who's interested.

5. Miss Mendham wanted to borrow \$150 over the weekend so that the Yearbook could reap profits at a Coffee House party. The D.C. approved.

6. It has come to the attention of Mr. Torin Owens, a Campbell resident, that Paca-Carroll residents have the despicable practice of throwing dust bunnies into garbage cans. For the uncouth, dust bunnies are those fluffy things that grow spontaneously under furniture composed of various assorted lint, hairs, and other such stuff. Throwing dust bunnies into garbage cans results in their being taken to dumps, incinerated, or other merciless means of killing.

Paca-Carroll delegates immediately became defensive and asked Mr. Owens why he was singling out their dorm. Are dust bunnies an endangered species?

Prosecution was considered too severe a step to take at this time. A Dust Bunny club is a possibility though. Contact Mr. Owens.

7. The Randall problem was discussed. Miss Viola will have another dorm meeting to try to establish some guidelines for enforcing the sleep-study law.

8. Mr Henry requested some money so that Reality could start collecting interest. The D.C. decided to give him \$150 now and more later if the speaker fund increases.

9. Mr. Ertle held a Budget Committee meeting earlier in the evening. Any clubs who didn't show up but want money should contact Mr. Ertle immediately lest they not be considered in next year's budget. A tentative budget will be submitted in the very near future.

10. Mr. Finner wanted to vindicate himself with respect to the speech Mr. Harris gave for him last week. He is taking the position on the Polity Court seriously and thinks he has a sense of what is going on in the community.

11. Mr. Ertle commended Mr. Parker for turning the books over in very fine order.

12. The Constitutional Revision Committee has been considering taking away the voting power of the President (except in cases of a tie) and having class representatives in addition to dorm representatives. Any ideas?

13. The existence of the following clubs is ambiguous. Their charters may be revoked by the D.C. if they no longer exist so please claim them if interested. (Some of the clubs listed below may have been absorbed by later clubs.)

Indoor Club	Modern Theatre Guild
St. John's Potters	Modern Theatre Group
Concert Committee	Crab Company
Board Game Club	(modern theatre)
Band of Cinninnatus	Taffoard Film Club
(wargame club)	"Where's the Music Com-
Thomas Edward Shaw Memorial (motorcyclers)	ing From" Film Club
Gothic Film Club (weird)	
Modern Dance Club	The "Film" Club (film
Folk Dance Club	production)
St. John's College	The Producer's Film Union
Nichiren Shoshu Academy Club (True Buddhism)	

Susan Lord '84
Polity Secretary

DELEGATE COUNCIL MEETING WITH THE DEANS AND
TREASURER - November 19, 1981

Present: Sparrow, Leonard, Wilson, Brasacchio, Lord, Ertle, Baumgarten (on time)

1. Old business - see above.

2. New business - not much.

3. There will be no meeting next week.

That's all folks!

Susan Lord '84
Polity Secretary

museings

A SOJOURN THROUGH THE CHASM OF HIPPOLYTUS'S HEART

Greek myths raised me to walk among the stars,
Night dreamt through me the sun and steel of Mars,
Dawns mystic grace painted men with bold pride,
As schooners made waves from wind with each stride.

How can an affection within me grow
When austerity is all my heart knows?

Having angered Venus she shot me down,
To smell mustiness on a beastly ground,
Then Apollo came to me as a priest,
To we starry beauty and savage beast.

Between rocky shore and sea feel my moist spray,
Rays glisten and gulls cry for my lost day.

Time died at dusk: hear fates mighty decree,
Which once leveled your lovers to their knees,
Breeding salty tears and stabs in their hearts,
All for seeing you blindly from the start.

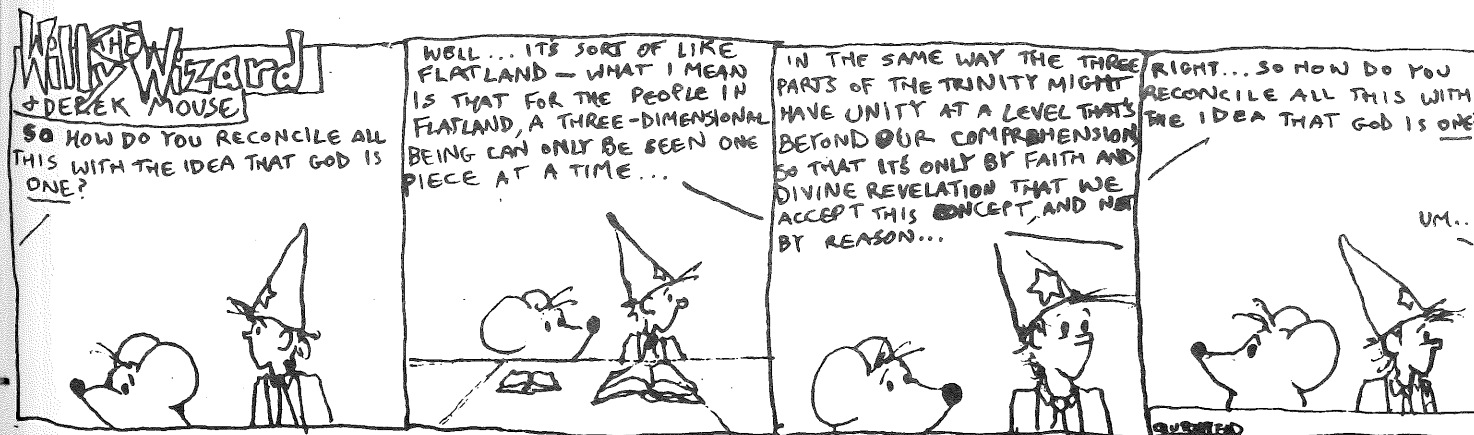
Let not sorrow touch our separate ways,
Let the change of seasons fill up our days!

Love?-I fear the ennui found in Times hollow,
That cures the wound of cupid's arrow,
Showing you and me the 'truth' how and why,
You look from the earth and I from the sky.

Between us--teeth and eyes, a kiss a sigh,
Knowing illusion shall we lie?.....goodbye.

What chains could have joined these wild elements?
What dazzling jewels could form this cement?
Which creates a RAINBOW that lasts a day,
That finds a NICHE in the night to stay.

D.H. Weinstein



Lines From a Sophomore Memo Board

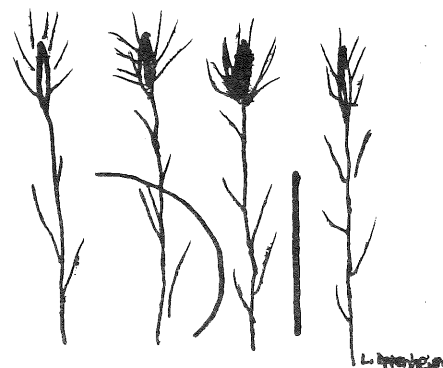
What words are expression,
What speech can declare,
The deep seated depression
That has me in its snare?

No pleasure can assuage this grief,
No mortal heartbreak can compare.
Life is sad as withered leaf
Awaiting descent through chilly air.

While others laugh at noble sport,
As gleeful sprites who leap and play,
I do bitchily myself comport,
Cursing and reviling the light of day.

Why shouldst I those trifles seek
When I've got to do my bloody Greek?

Laura Trent '82



"if a straight line meet a
horocycle a comin' through the
eye.."

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READY TO HIT THE BIG CITY?

Well, I am! Old Mary Anne (our Chrysler station wagon) has gotten it into her head to go to New York. She's headed for the bright lights and glamour from the Bronx to Broadway. Who knows, she just may make it up there. What's more, she may even make it back. We've got lodging in the city with a friend of Andy White's--at least a floor to sleep on (so bring your sleeping bag.) We'll leave Friday afternoon, Dec. 4, and return Monday and the cost of transport will probably run \$20 a head. People that haven't seen the city will be given first priority. Talk to Andy White for details.

Also, over Thanksgiving, Andy is going to run some trips into D.C. or anywhere else that you people that will be here for the holiday would like to go, so get together with one another and with him, and may you do some things that will be worth thanks giving. Keep on tripping!

Jim Bailey
Weekend Tripping Committee

EXCHANGE AND WORDS ABOUT IT

"The act of exchange, for example, is an accident which implicitly treats nature as property. This unnatural act is responsible for history; it initiates the dialectic."

Perhaps it is possible to look deeper into the question of exchange which is so important to Das Kapital, and to Mr. Weekes' letter. For, if the sentence subsequent to the two above sentences can be made conditional, perhaps the "unnaturalness" of the exchange of property can also be made conditional. This sentence reads, "Property is something alien to the subject, otherwise it would not be the property of the subject, but BE the subject."

The distinction then is one of possession versus identity, or being. But the first step towards understanding the distinction as Mr. Weekes outlines it, is to understand a grammatical distinction--in the first part of the sentence, we are thinking in the genitive, and in the second part suddenly property is put in a more abstract verbal form of relation to the subject. I could just as easily write, "to be of the subject is to be the subject" or "property exists because there is a subject in the process of making the property of himself, himself" or even further, "to be property a material object must be thought of as both the thing of the subject and the subject of the thing." My point is that there are intellectual relations of words which are incommensurable with intellectual relations of ideas.

So, in one way it seems that the assertion of Mr. Weekes can be made conditional from the start: simply in that there are two types of possibilities put forth in a kind of syntax that glibly treats words and ideas as incommensurable. Then, the statement made by Mr. Weekes hinges in its truth on the acceptance of the two alternatives given: and this is quite possible to do, because when we are thinking of only these two alternatives, then they are in fact mutually exclusive.

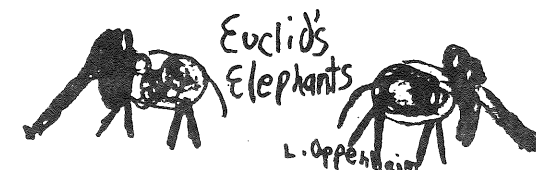
Next, we might want to make Mr. Weekes statement conditional by bringing in other philosophical alternatives, perhaps worded in similar abstraction, perhaps as exclusive in the presentation of choices as that one which we are given by Mr. Weekes. My personal approach would be to examine the anthropological approach to history, and specifically, the cultures in which there is supposed to have been an absence of conscious history altogether. The most striking intellectual ammunition I would have in that instance would be that property in such a culture was considered to be an extension of every aspect of existence, and that the material world was neither the projection of the internal consciousness, nor the shaper of internal consciousness but something transcendent of both of these notions due to the participative ritual. However irrational this way of being, the cultic, participative way of being, which has often been called mysticism, ironically enough, may seem to a "thinking" man, there remains the wholly utterable materialistic context in which cults flourished and in addition, flourished amidst a kind of man quite bored by the concept of history.

Incidentally, the striving for demystification through historical dialectic creates its own paradox: history itself as as it is the perception of contradictions, and the way in which these contradictions cause situations, relies on the consciousness: and perhaps history itself is an even more mystical or mythical idea than the self-determining man who can also be in harmony with both himself and the material world, since I can be a man and never think about it as such, unless I begin to believe that an idea of myself in any way can ever approximate what I truly am.

Peter B. Breslin '85

DIRECTORY CHANGE

Huemer, Alexander	205 Campbell	29
Schillo, John	103 Humphreys	33



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good til Thanksgiving



November 22, 1981

18 years ago today we were shattered to learn that President Kennedy had been shot. Banished was a vision of another Camelot, loosed were tremendous powers for good and ill. This was sadly fortold by Justice Frankfurter in Dennis v. US (1950), where the purported problem was Communism, here he is quoting George Kennan: "That our country is beset with external dangers I readily concede. But these dangers, at their worst, are ones of physical destruction, of the disruption of our world security, of expense and inconvenience and sacrifice. These are serious, and sometimes terrible things, but they are all things that we can take and still remain Americans."

"The internal danger is of a different order. America is not just territory and people. There is lots of territory elsewhere, and there are lots of people; but it does not add up to America. America is something in our minds and our habits of outlook which causes us to believe in certain things and to behave in certain ways, and by which, in its totality, we hold ourselves distinguished from others. If that once goes there will be no America to defend. And that can go too easily if we yield to the primitive human instinct to escape from our frustrations into the realms of mass emotion and hatred and to find scapegoats for our difficulties in individual fellowcitizens who are, or have at one time been, disoriented or confused." (Mr Justice Frankfurter continues:)

Civil liberties draw at best only limited strength from legal guaranties. Pre-occupation by our people with the constitutionality, instead of with the wisdom, of legislation or of executive action is preoccupation with a false value. Even those who would most freely use the judicial brake on the democratic process by invalidating legislation that goes deeply against their grain, acknowledge, at least by paying lip service, that constitutionality does not exact a sense of proportion or the sanity of humor or an absence of fear. Focusing attention on constitutionality tends to make constitutionality synonymous with wisdom. When legislation touches freedom of thought and freedom of speech, such a tendency is a formidable enemy of the free spirit. Much that should be rejected as illiberal, because repressive and envenoming, may well be not unconstitutional. The ultimate reliance for the deepest needs of civilization must be found outside their vindication in courts of law; apart from all else, judges, howsoever they may conscientiously seek to discipline themselves against it, unconsciously are too apt to be moved by the deep undercurrents of public feeling. A persistent, positive translation of the liberating faith into the feelings and thoughts and actions of men and women is the real protection against attempts to strait-jacket the human mind. Such temptations will have their way, if fear and hatred are not exorcised. The mark of a truly civilized man is confidence in the strength and security derived from the inquiring mind. We may be grateful for such honest comforts as it supports, but we must be unafraid of its incertitudes. Without open minds there can be no open society. And if society be not open the spirit of man is mutilated and becomes enslaved."

R.I.P. JFK, FF, RFK, LBJ & MGW. Sleep Eagles not forgotten.
Thanks be to God for your life and your love.
It would be a shallow Thanksgiving, if it were only for the good things & times.
Arthur Kungle Jr '67

Sports

MEN'S by Bryce Jacobsen

Fitness Test News: If you pass our Fitness Test, you will earn some "blazer" points, and also help your team. If you wish to do this, you must pass four of the tests by Wed. Dec. 9. The times to do this are from 3:00 to 5:30 on Mondays, 2:30 to 4:00 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and from 1:30 to 2:30 on Thursdays.

Soccer

Nov. 19...Guardians-3, Spartans-2. Although this game was meaningless with respect to the soccer title, there was a lot of personal and team pride involved. The Guardians, above all, were seeking revenge for the humiliation they endured earlier this season, a shocking 7-2 loss to these same Spartans.

So we had a spirited game on our hands. And the Guardians showed us that their earlier loss was a "fluke". They had more offensive opportunities than the Spartans, and scored more...by a little bit. Mr. Weinstein scored twice, and Messrs. Monsma, Zenzinger and Ney once.

For the Spartans, it was the end of a somewhat disappointing season. Seldom were all of their people healthy at the same time...and seldom did they win. Although their won-loss record was a lacklustre two-and-six, they scored 18 goals in all, to their opponents 21. Not so bad, eh?

Nov. 21...Guardians-2, Hustlers-0. Well, it certainly behooved the Hustlers to do better than this...but somehow this year, they just couldn't beat those pesky Guardians, those four-and-four Guardians.

The Hustlers had one good chance to score, but it rebounded off of the cross-bar. Late in the game, Mr. Weinstein connected on a penalty kick...and then on a field goal.

Now the Hustlers could only hope that the Waves would also blow it.

Nov. 21...Druids-2, Greenwaves-1. Well, it certainly behooved the Waves to do better than this...but somehow this year, they just couldn't beat those pesky Druids, those four-and-four Druids.

It almost seemed as if the Waves were mesmerized by the Hustler loss, and could not imagine that they would not at least tie the Druids. To answer the question posed last week, it was better to play first, not second.

Mr. Pickens, still spry at _____, scored twice. The Waves could hardly believe what was happening to them...but happen it did. With less than a minute to go, Mr. Jaehnig finally scored for the Waves...but of course, this was too little, and too late.

So now that one faint hope of the Hustlers had materialized. The Waves had also blown it!

This means that we will have a play-off game, which will be reviewed in the next Gadfly. Sorry about that. It is a problem of deadlines.

A glance at the final team standings reveals how well balanced our soccer league was. No team won more than half of their games, and four teams won exactly half. This is an unprecedented ending for any league, unheard of in my memory.

FINAL LEAGUE STANDINGS:				SCHEDULE AFTER THANKSGIVING	
Soccer	W	T	L	Pts	Volleyball...Wed. 4:15 Spartans-Guardians
Hustlers	4	2	2	18	Thurs. 2:45 Greenwaves-Hustlers
Greenwaves	4	2	2	18	Basketball...Sat. 1:30 Druids-Hustlers
Druids	4	0	4	16	3:00 Spartans-Greenwaves
Guardians	4	0	4	16	
Spartans	2	0	6	12	

WOMEN'S by Terri Hahn

17 Nov 1981 Amazons 35 Maenads 25

Hmmmm. . . a total of 42 fouls plagued this game. Forty free throws were attempted. Ten free throws were made. Miss Townsend scored 19 points--more than half the Amazons' total. The other high scorers were: Miss Bell (7 pts), Miss Swinford (5 pts) for the Maenads; and Miss Smalley (5 pts), Miss Sack (4 pts) for the Amazons.

19 Nov 1981 Furies 48 Nymphs 23

The Furies looked very strong in this game. Miss Alers scored 21 points. Miss Farrell scored 18 points. The Nymphs are very inexperienced but they have lots of potential. Miss Goodwin scored 15 points. General note: basketball is a short season so you are not as likely to learn the how-to-play by just playing in the games as in soccer. Tuesday night at 9:00 pm is reserved for Women's Pickup Basketball.

20 Nov 1981 Maenads 25 Furies 17

Despite the fact that the players thought this game was very slow and calm, I thought the opposite was true. There were lots of uncompleted fast breaks--first to one end then (run quick!) to the other. O well. Miss Farrell scored 9 points. Miss Bell and Miss Bergren scored 6 points each for the Maenads.

Oh, yes, it is a technical foul to scream in a shooter's ear. Tsk, tsk, tsk.

FITNESS TEST--the final deadline for passing the four indoor tests is--Wed. Dec. 9, 1981. You can take the test before that. It is advantageous to do so because you can then improve your score before the 9th. We always take the highest score.

Next week's games:

Tues. Nov. 24 - Amazons/Nymphs

After Thanksgiving:

Tues. Dec. 1 - Furies/Amazons

Thurs. Dec. 3 - Amazons/Maenads

Fri. Dec. 4 - Nymphs/Furies

Lack of staff halts publication of U. of Tulsa paper

The lack of staff members forced the U. of Tulsa student newspaper to cease publication this fall, and the paper may not be revived until next semester.

After publishing three issues with a small and inexperienced staff, Editor Mark Graziano, the only remaining member of last year's staff, led a work stoppage that lasted four weeks. "We wanted people to realize what the staff was up against," says Graziano. "We just didn't have enough people with any experience to get the paper out - it was killing me and killing the staff I had."

The staff of about five stayed off the job for four weeks, then agreed to return, says Graziano. The Board of Publications met to consider the staffing problem, and some new students volunteered to help out. Like the rest of the staff, however, the new volunteers lacked experience, and Graziano decided he couldn't continue as editor. "It was a matter of quitting or flunking out of school," he says.

So Tulsa remains without a newspaper.

The Board of Publications has now chosen a new editor, is seeking new staff members and hopes to get the paper started again soon, says Dr. Emery Turner, vice president of administration. He believes a combination of poor planning and bad timing led to the paper's demise. "I'm new at this, we had a new faculty adviser and a new student staff," he says. "It's just one of those things where the system broke down."

Pub board members are showing more concern over the paper now, says Turner. "We learned something here and we learned it in a hurry - we need to have more communication with the newspaper staff," he comments.

Graziano agrees that more Publications Board effort is needed, especially in long-term planning. He and the newspaper staff would also like to get more support from the UT Communications Department, which isn't

currently involved in the paper. The students would like to see course credit used as an incentive to potential staff members. Communication faculty members oppose such a plan, says Turner, because they don't believe they should exert any control over the paper, as they would have to in order to give class credit. "Personally, I believe the students have a stronger argument," Turner says. "We've asked the Communications Department to look into it, but I think right now they feel under too much pressure to act. It's a question we could raise in the future and be more successful."

Graziano, who says he'll be willing to help the new editor next semester, believes the problems this fall will benefit the paper in the long run. "People have taken a closer look at the paper and realized the problems it's been facing for a long time," he says. "I think the paper was taken for granted before, like they probably are on a lot of campuses." (CH)

S t a f f a t s

Editor Layout

Circulation Manager Assistants

Production Manager Assistants

Staff Writers

Elizabeth Stuck
Laura Trent
Helen Conlon
David R. Stein
Jon Baumgarten
Mike Moore
Zea Forrest
Peter Wages
Marion Betor
Andy White
Eric Quinn
Stuart Kaufman
Demi McTammany
Mary Lee Wielga
Robert Sallion
Anne Haskins
Dana Darby



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DEADLINE: 6 pm Friday

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