

# DOD: "Let's throw 'em a crumb."

By Ted Price

During the past academic year, several of the nation's leading colleges and universities have chosen to downgrade the ROTC program, among them Yale, Harvard, Stanford and Johns Hopkins. The administrations of these schools have come under fire for these moves as the pro-ROTC backlash has become more and more evident. The editors of *Yale Alumni Magazine* described the form this backlash took after the faculty voted overwhelmingly to withdraw credit from the program:

"Predictably, there was a sudden flurry of letters and newspaper editorials interpreting the faculty action as a knuckling under to the demands of a minority of radical students, as an evasion of proper adult responsibility, or as an unpatriotic attempt to denigrate the military."

ROTC was formally begun with the National Defense Act of 1916. Prior to that, military training was carried on at a number of private institutions, and at all land-grant colleges. The

program was greatly widened during World War II (when it first came to Notre Dame), taking in a large number of previously unattached schools, reaching approximately the size it has today.

Throughout its history, many academicians had their doubts about the acceptability of such training and the granting of scholastic credit for it. However, it is only recently that the program has been seriously questioned on such a large scale. Up until now, ROTC has had life easy.

## The conclusion of the series

Until the late 1960's ROTC was accepted as a part of the status quo. As an issue, therefore, it has been for the most part, left in the background. As a result of all this, the program was pretty much left to its own devices.

Its own devices included very few substantive changes. To be sure, the technical portions of the course were updated periodically in order to "keep abreast." But it is only recently that ROTC has taken a good look at itself, in hopes of finding a

way of making the program more acceptable to its critics.

Last Saturday's *New York Times* explained how the program was preparing to make some changes in order to mollify dissenters:

"Most Pentagon officials would be willing to drop the wearing of uniforms, the use of weapons and drilling from campus altogether.

"It's the weapons and the drilling that get their dander up, so, hell, let's throw them a crumb," said one officer who indicated that marching was not very important anyway."

Undoubtedly, if the military takes the attitude that they must throw out a few crumbs in order to return to their relatively solid position in the background of the academic community, it eventually will lose its bid. The policy makers are going to have to respect the academicians, instead of characterizing them as unpatriotic ivory tower dwellers.

What is needed, if the program is to remain on the nation's campuses, is a serious, extensive

(continued on page 2)

## THE WORLD TODAY

### Disruptions continue across nation

UPI - A black student sit-in forced Hampton Institute to suspend classes yesterday and a campus blockade by Negroes and Puerto Ricans kept classrooms empty at City College of New York.

The threat of a court order ended the occupation of a George Washington University building. Anti-ROTC students at Marquette University voluntarily gave up a sit-in at the school's student union.

Punches were thrown in a tense confrontation between opposing groups at CCNY. Elsewhere across the nation there was increasing evidence of student body disagreement with the aims and tactics of militant demonstrators.

White and black militants appeared to ease the pressure somewhat on the east's Ivy League schools, with peace of a kind returning to Cornell and Harvard universities. But other, less prestigious schools were shaken by disorders and demonstrations.

Predominantly Negro Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., suspended classes indefinitely after 100 singing, chanting students occupied the school's administration building.

Members of the Students for a Democratic Society SDS gave up their occupation of the Sino-Soviet institute building at George Washington, D.C., school threatened to seek a court injunction.

Their departure was peaceful, but an observer said they left the building "really torn up" with windows broken, file cabinets rifled and furniture piled up in improvised barricades.

Fist fights broke out at CCNY when students tried to get into a building held by the rebel students.

At New York's Fordham University, about 150 anti-ROTC students vacated the office of the Rev. Michael Walsh, university president, when they learned the school was in the process of obtaining a restraining order.

Protesters continued a sit-in in sections of Queensborough College's administration building in New York despite a restraining order against the 3-day old demonstration.

### Postal Rates to be raised July 1.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - President Nixon asked Congress yesterday to raise the price of a first class postage stamp from 6 to 7 cents and promised major reforms to end postal deficits that have doubled the cost of mailing a letter in the past decade.

Postal rates for all classes of mail except air mail cards and letters would increase under Nixon's plan to cut the Post Office Department's record expected deficit of \$1.2 billion by more than half.

Effective July 1, first class letters would require a 7 cent stamp and the rate for cards would go up a penny to 6 cents. Second and third class air rates also would rise, but the air mail rate of 10 cents for letters and 8 cents for cards would remain the same.

### Gov't to quell violence in Ireland

UPI - The Northern Ireland government yesterday ordered British army helicopters into action and called up thousands of police reserves to quell Roman Catholic-Protestant violence threatening to topple Premier Terence O'Neill.

Extremists bombed an aqueduct carrying water to Belfast and a Catholic school in the village of Maghera.

The damage to that aqueduct, a few hundred yards from a British guard post, and an explosion earlier in the week at an aqueduct in nearby Silent Valley cut off half of Belfast's water supply.

The helicopters will range over troops and police patrolling pipelines, electrical installations and some industrial sites, Home Affairs Minister Robert Porter said after an emergency Cabinet meeting.

An estimated 10,000 police were involved in the reserve call up. Political opponents of O'Neill predicted he would be out of power within a few days for forcing the governing Unionist party to support equal voting rights for Catholics in local elections.

The right wing of the Unionist party has objected to O'Neill's moderate stand on demands of the Catholic minority, which include better housing as well as equal voting rights.

# THE OBSERVER

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

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## ND racial problem debated

By Dave Fromm

About 200 persons gathered near the main quad's flagpole yesterday to talk about white racism and discuss how it relates to Notre Dame. The gathering was officially called "Notre Dame Day" and was part of this week's White Racism Conference.

Afro-American member Ted Jones said that the purpose of "Notre Dame Day" was "to realize that all must help to alleviate racism, to understand the purpose and importance of the Black Movement, and to realize the importance of thinking in a non-thinking community."

A number of speakers gave brief talks which stimulated discussion among the listeners. One of these speakers, Fred Williams, described the Black Movement.

"The black man," he said, "is trying to find something precious. The white man has stripped him of all worldly things. All he has is his blackness. But it's hard to be black at Notre Dame."

Professor Alan Monkewicz of the Electrical Engineering Department elaborated on Williams' talk. He said, "The blacks want what we have for themselves. They don't want to take our places, though. They just want the same things."

Student Body President, Phil McKenna, co-chairman of the conference, said that whites have to realize that they can't depend on blacks to solve the problem of white racism.

"White people," he said,

"have to open up their own minds, see where the problem exists, get themselves together, and 'do their thing' to solve it."

Those who attended "Notre Dame Day" came for different

(continued on page 2)

## Concentration passed

By Glen Corso

The residents of Walsh Hall voted Wednesday night, to allow a concentration of blacks on the first floor. The vote followed a hall meeting, at which Phil McKenna, and Ted Jones explained the rationale behind the proposal. The vote, taken at the section level, showed 157 students in favor, and 40 against.

The referendum was necessary, because the hall board of Walsh was not empowered to take the necessary action without unanimous approval. According to Jay Harmond, a section leader in Walsh, "this action, according to the Constitution had to be an amendment. The only way to amend the Constitution is by a hall referendum, or by a unanimous vote of the Hall Council. This was not obtained."

"Most of the people were for it," Harmond declared, "I heard a lot of guys saying 'well if that's

what they want, why not?'"

Harmond did stress that this is a one year experiment. He went on to say that he was "very happy" with the decision but that it was going to "take a lot of work."

Ted Jones, former SB-VP candidate commented on the rationale of black concentration by saying, "People have to live with people that they dig, people that they can communicate with, and who they are most comfortable with."

Commenting further Jones said, "Who do you choose for a roommate? You choose people that you like and understand. We've had common experiences, we've been oppressed by the white man, we have a common basis for communication."

When asked to contrast the large vote at Walsh in favor of the black concentration and the incidents of booing at the Georgia Tech game, and the Michigan State game, Jones said, "I think the reason the booing took place was because people did not understand why the Black People were demonstrating, or why the players would feel that they were being booed. The students saw the symptoms of racism, but not the disease itself."

Jones felt the reason for the favorable vote in Walsh was because of "Communication there between blacks and whites. Each could understand or hear the other point of view. We went beyond the symptoms and looked at the disease."

## Riehle interprets law

Fr. James C. Riehle, Dean of Students, requested yesterday afternoon that the campus drinking rule be re-stated for the students' benefit.

The campus rule, as approved by the Board of Trustees, reads: "No student may buy or sell alcoholic beverages on campus. Further, the use or presence of alcoholic beverages is forbidden in all public places on the campus."

Fr. Riehle feels many students

are confused as to what the phrase "public places" refers, and because of this confusion a few students have been stopped recently while carrying alcoholic beverages openly and uncovered across campus.

Fr. Riehle gave the Student Life Council's interpretation of the notion of "public" as any area other than a room in a dorm, and said that the use or presence of alcoholic beverages outside of a room in a dorm is in violation of the new rule.

# Regardless, ROTC will never be the same

(continued from page 1)

evaluation of a curriculum which has grown increasingly irrelevant to modern higher education.

Perhaps the most radical departure from previous norms is a program which the Army calls "Option C." It was developed at Ohio State University and is currently in operation on an experimental basis at 11 colleges. The new curriculum combines many courses which are taught in ROTC and in other departments of these colleges. Such new courses are team-taught by a military-civilian

group.

The actual implementation of Option C will vary from one college to the next, but at all institutions, the content of these courses is under the strict control of the administration of the college.

Exactly how much this will accomplish in the direction of completely silencing ROTC's critics is hard to judge. Preliminarily, those colleges which have abandoned credit for all military courses appear to be rather satisfied with the arrangement.

Yale University President Kingman Brewster, in a speech to Yale alumni in February emphasized that Yale wished to continue the opportunity, for those students who desired it, to receive a commission through

ROTC. However, he said that the Yale move was part of a program of "squeezing out vocational courses."

Brewster later brought in a point that many of his critics have simply overlooked: that of academic freedom.

"If we are going to hold the fort of academic freedom and responsibility against pressures to turn over faculty appointments and the design of academic programs to other groups, including students, we had better be consistent when it comes to the military. If we are to stand on principle with respect to the faculty's responsibilities and self-determination concerning appointments and curriculum, we could not answer student charges of hypocrisy if we did not do likewise for officers appointed for instructional purposes by the military and academic credit for courses over which we have no ultimate and effective control."

Of course, for many, merely extra-curricularizing ROTC is unsatisfactory. Those who have very strong objections to the military and to any form of military training will only be satisfied with the complete removal of the program from the college environment.

There are many administrative factors involved here. Perhaps the most important is that of money. At Notre Dame, there are 263 students on full scholarship from the three services. At approximately \$2500 per

student, this means that \$657,500 is being given in financial aid to Notre Dame students.

The way that universities finance their programs is through the endowment system. By this method, a lump sum of money becomes the principle in an interest-earning investment. *It is only the earnings from this investment which are spent.* The principle is never touched.

According to Fr. Hesburgh, Notre Dame counts on earning four per cent per year on its endowment. At this rate, in order to receive \$657,500 in additional funds for financial aid, the university would require an increase of \$16.4 million in endowment. This is more than 25% of Notre Dame's current endowment, and as Fr. Hesburgh said, "We just can't afford it."

The blow to smaller, even less affluent, colleges than Notre Dame becomes even more staggering. However, it is just this bind which so many of ROTC's detractors find degrading. At

this time, there has been no word from the Defense Department on whether or not scholarships will be given for extracurricular ROTC, a move which many feel is an attempt to deliberately keep the colleges in the dark, and hope that few will opt for removing credit.

Of course, the number of students who would be unable to complete their studies, if they were denied scholarships, is small. But the whole money issue in the relationship of ROTC to academia tends to enforce maintenance of ROTC as is.

Whatever happens, the nature of ROTC is going to change, if it is not abolished altogether. If it does remain, some drastic restructuring is in order, whether or not it retains academic credit.

## Parliaments in all

Co-Chairman of the Hall President's Council, Ron Mastriana, stated yesterday that the hall constitutions of both Dillon and Morrissey have been passed by the Hall Life Board.

## Black sect problems debated

(continued from page 1) reasons and had varied reactions to the gathering.

Farley Hall resident Joel Connelly commented: "I think we know very little about black people. Practically everyone here has never done anything for them. The time has come for Notre Dame people to learn about black people and to open up this institution to them."

Off-campus student Ed Roickle said, "The real question isn't what we can do for black people as whites, but what we can do within ourselves and in our community. I think a lot of

problems, including racism, at Notre Dame are due to a failure to look within ourselves, to become aware of our humanity, and then to speak out and act the way we feel."

Tim Kendall of Pangborn felt that the speakers and the discussion were both excellent. "But I'm disappointed in the turnout," he said. "I suspect it has something to say about Notre Dame apathy."

Many other students assembled on the south quad yesterday for the same reason Mel Wesley of Alumni gave: "I just wanted to learn what's going on. There are people telling me that there is something wrong with my society and I want to hear what they have to say."

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# Guy DeSapio

## A shade of gray



This has been an amazing week at Notre Dame. Tonight a six day conference on white racism ends with a seminar entitled "Where is Racism Leading Us?" in the Library Auditorium. The conference has been thought provoking, pointing out many of the actions and attitudes that are responsible for the problems that tear American society apart today. Hopefully it was helpful in part for exciting the change in attitudes needed to hasten the day when a solution to all those problems are found. Wednesday, the *OBSERVER* suggested plans that would help to improve the situation here at Notre Dame. Thursday, the *OBSERVER* got a telephone call from a reliable source stating that Notre Dame and St. Mary's would issue a joint statement soon revealing plans for improvements here which would not only parallel the *Observer's* suggestions but also provide for an immediate increase in minority enrollment to be consistent with national levels.

Then hesitantly, Notre Dame adopted a plan which would appear to turn the clock back almost two decades on the Civil Rights movement in America. Alumni, Walsh, and Dillon Halls agreed to allocate rooms in a section of each of their halls to Black students.

Now, it is necessary to explain that each of the sections will not be totally black. There will just be a concentration of Blacks in the sections. The rooms in the areas were just set aside for the use of Black students if they want to move in.

The action was taken at the request of the Black students on campus. They felt that they wanted to be together, live together to enjoy their own Black culture together and to find and exert their own Black identity.

Now there's a certain irony in the whole idea. It seems that in the 1950's a group of Southern political leaders thought they had a solution to the race problem—a solution which vaguely resembles what the Black students want here at Notre Dame. They intended to create separate but equal facilities for Blacks Black schools and white schools, Black restaurants and white restaurants, Black rest rooms and white rest rooms. The United States Supreme Court decided that the plan was illegal. People used to have a term for it then they called it segregation.

Now one wonders how the Supreme Court would feel about Notre Dame's new plan. Mr. Phillip Faccenda, Special Assistant to the President and Legal Counsel for the University, says that he really hasn't had time to examine the plan thoroughly. He said though that as long as the Black students were "selecting" the rooms and the University wasn't specifically "giving" the rooms to them there probably was no infraction of the law. But the point is the rooms were not selected through normal room selection procedures. The members of the halls had to vote as to whether or not the rooms would be made available to Blacks only.

The reason for the voting was not only the fact that setting aside the rooms for Blacks ran contrary to existing room selection procedures but because, according to Student Body President Phil McKenna, Father Hesburgh said that the University would not interfere with the plan if the members of the halls approved of it.

But exclusive of the question of legality the situation raises a broader question. What are we striving for in Civil Rights in America? Integration or segregation. Mutual involvement or separatism. Most of the reaction to the Blacks' plan was "If they want it why not give it to them?" But the Ku Klux Klan wants the same thing, and few people agree that the Klan is right. A white student commented yesterday at the Racism Conference that he wasn't sure whether he should be working for integration or segregation.

It is easy to see why Black students would want to live together in order to enjoy and develop their own culture and identity. Every American ethnic group has to an extent its own unique identity and culture. But Blacks must avoid the pitfall which whites have been entrenched in for so long. Separatism must not be the end goal. Integration with a mutual respect for every man's culture and beliefs is what must eventually occur. Let's hope that that goal doesn't get lost in the corridors of Alumni, Walsh, and Dillon next year.

# Kelly in chairmanship race

Dave Kelly, former Student Government Judicial Coordinator under Richard Rossie, announced his candidacy yesterday for Chairman of the Campus Judicial Board. In a letter to the forty one Board members, he outlined a general program which he hoped would make the Board a more effective body on campus.

First of all, he stressed unity among the members, and claimed that the Board this year had been too loosely organized to exercise much power towards correcting the flaws within the

judicial system.

The next point Kelly addressed was the continued autonomous nature of the Board. He did not want to see the campus judiciary become in any way involved with student government politics and called for a more concretely established policy from the Dean of Students concerning the Dean's power to disregard Board decisions.

Kelly emphasized that only by witnessing fair and independent decisions made by fellow students would the entire

student body eventually come to universally respect the judicial system. Furthermore, student acceptance and approval would be important in the Board's continued existence.

Kelly's final point indicated the desperate need for clear and public definition of all the Board's procedures so that everyone might understand how it functioned and so that defendants could be given a clear indication of how their cases would be investigated and tried.

Ballotting among the members for a chairman, two vice chairmen, a secretary, and a chief investigator will take place next Tuesday.

## Academic Progress accepts 54 New high total of 220 this year

The Committee on Academic Progress mailed out 54 acceptances Monday. According to Prof. Walter Nagorski, Committee Chairman, this group included the largest number of freshmen ever accepted into the program at one time.

Altogether, there are now about 170 students in the C.A.P. Counting this year's graduating seniors, the total would be around 220. Another set of interviews will be held in late November and early December. These, for the most part, however, will be reserved for upperclassmen. Admission to C.A.P. is granted only after such an interview.

The program is designed to

give special attention to the students who merit it. However, Professor Nagorski emphasized that the program was not intended only for those students who have high grades. The personal interviews are designed to find those students who would most benefit from the special programs offered through C.A.P.

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## STUDENT UNION CALENDAR

FOR THE WEEK OF APRIL 25 TO MAY 1

### FRIDAY, APRIL 25

- 10:30 am CAF - Seminar by James Dickey and J. Michael Yates on "Contemporary Poets" in the Library Auditorium. Public Invited.
- 3:00 pm BASEBALL: Notre Dame vs. Western Michigan University.
- 3:00 pm John Bennet Shaw speaks on "Sherlock Holmes is Alive and Well in Sussex," in Library Auditorium. Sponsored by Memorial Library. Public Invited.
- 8:00 pm CAF - Concert by CREATIVE Associates, from University of Buffalo, under direction of Like Foss in Washington Hall. Public Invited. Admission \$1.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 26

- 12:00 pm GOLF: Notre Dame vs. Northwestern, Southern Illinois, Indiana State, and Ball State.
- 2:00 pm TENNIS: Notre Dame vs. Northeast Missouri State.
- 2:00 and 8:00 pm CINEMA '69 - "Shakespeare Wallah," directed by James Ivory, in Washington Hall. Admission \$1.

### SUNDAY, APRIL 27

- 10:00 am TENNIS: Notre Dame vs. Iowa.
- 2:00 and 9:30 pm CAF - "Lovers of Tervel," French dance Film classic, in Washington Hall. Public Invited. Admission \$.50.

### MONDAY, APRIL 28

- 3:00 pm Baseball: Notre Dame vs. University of Cincinnati.
- 4:10 pm Dr. Theodore Petrizilka, Swiss Federal Polytechnic Institute, Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Zurich, Switzerland, lectures on, "Synthesis of Marijuana Constituents," in 123 Nieuwland Science Hall. Sponsored by Department of Chemistry. Public Invited.
- 7:30 pm Meeting for freshmen who wish to major in General Program of Liberal Studies in Room 104, O'Shaughnessy.

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30

- 3:00 pm Baseball: Notre Dame vs. University of Michigan.

### THURSDAY, MAY 1

- Deadline for registration of organizations and organization cars.
- 2:00 pm LAW DAY U.S.A. — Notre Dame and SMC Law students will have a panel discussion in the Law Building entitled "Justice and Equality and the Law." Sponsored by Law School. Public Invited.
- 7:00 and 9:30 pm CINEMA '69 "Don't Look Back," (documentary) in Washington Hall. Public invited.
- 8:00 pm Professor Patrick O'Meara, dept. of government, Indiana U., lectures on "Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence and Human Rights," in Area Studies Reading Room, Room 1201, Memorial Library. Sponsored by program of African studies and committee on international relations. Public invited.
- 8:30 pm "CAMELOT" by Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Lowe presented by Notre Dame-St. Mary's Theatre in O'Laughlin Auditorium, St. Mary's College. All seats reserved. Students and Faculty, \$2. Other tickets \$2.50. Reservations 283-7054.

NOTE: All information for the Student Union must be in the office no later than Wednesday, at 3:00 pm the week that it is to appear in the *OBSERVER*.

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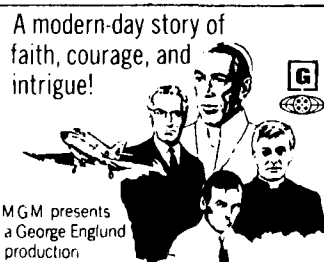
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ND student in Boston Marathon

A couple of bowls of stew and some Gatorade

by Mike Pavlin  
Sports editor

"There are three kinds of people who run in the Boston Marathon. Some try to win, others to finish in under four hours, some just to see how far they can go and if they can finish."

The one who spoke about running for distance was Joe Branciforte, a fifth year student from Westwood, New Jersey. Last evening he sat in his single in Pangborn Hall, with a Rich Havens album on the stereo and pictures of Joe Namath on the wall. One thing that isn't on the wall, because it was sent to his home, is a certificate. It is one that is given to every one who finishes the Boston Marathon in under four hours. Joe recalled the certificate and the race, perhaps his greatest experience.

"A buddy of mine named Bill Walsh, who graduated from Harvard in '68, had run in the Marathon on a bet last year. His description of the race convinced me to try."

While Walsh took care of the entrance procedures, Branciforte began running at the Convo Center during the end of February. "I wanted to work up to ten miles, but I actually only made it to eight miles once and seven a few other times." In high school, Joe had run the Mile for two years on his track team but had been able only to nudge his time under five minutes.

Branciforte arrived in Boston about 9:00 PM last Sunday evening. (Two of his friends had wanted to go, but were unable for various reasons. The Marathon Program lists three other Irishmen, Edwin Jerome, James J. McGraw, and Thomas Vomeyer.) He and Walsh were driven up to the race by their friend Gene Semon, because "We knew we'd be in no shape to drive home after the race." The next morning, they ate a light breakfast and headed out to Hopkinton, to the southwest of Boston.

"I kept saying to myself, 'O my God, when are we going to

get there. We have to run all that way back' ", Joe recalled. The trip ended at the high school in Hopkinton, twenty-six miles, 385 yards from the Prudential Building in Boston--the finish line.

At the high school gym, Joe and Bill Walsh dressed. "It was total chaos. People were all over the place. We went to get our physical, which is a complete joke. The doctor put his stethoscope on us for about two seconds and said, 'I pronounce you fit.' " They had arrived late and had to hustle to make the starting line for the noon beginning.

"The start was absolutely unreal, just one mass of people. You can't hear the countdown, so those in front of you hold up three fingers to signify three minutes, and so on. People pass the official joke around. That's when someone says 'How do you feel' and you answer 'Fine. I've got everything down. I've just got to work on my start.' "

"When the gun finally sounds, the front line jumps out. They run all their miles in about five five minutes (The winning time was 2:13:49, by a Japanese named Unetani.) I didn't feel nervous at all, just worried. I'd only run eight miles in practice and I didn't really think I could break four hours. I decided that I'd have to run 7, 7, 6, and 6 miles during the four hours."

The mass at the start thinned out quickly, after about 300 yards. "The first mile was easy, slightly downhill. In fact, it's 17 miles before you hit the hills." Joe encountered his first difficulty about four miles out, a slight pain in his side. It went away after a quarter-mile, however, and he settled down for a long jog.

"The important thing to do is not to think about running. I just took in the countryside and the beautiful weather (Unetani's time was a record, helped by the sunshine and 62 degree temperature). I was also lucky that I was running with Bill who knew what pace to use. Everything was different. I kept trying to

I was going much too slow, but Bill told me we were actually going too fast. We found out later that we turned the first eight miles in an hour."

Branciforte emphasized the great part played by the crowd along the way. "The people carry you along. Little kids give you oranges, water, and sponges. Some people will even spray you with hoses if you want. They cheer you on so much that you feel embarrassed to quit."

The first checkpoint came with 19½ miles to go, where Gene got their pictures. They began to get some cheers from the roadside as people noticed the Notre Dame lettering on their shirts. Cheering didn't help Bill Walsh, however, and he dropped out with 16 miles to go. With 17 to go, the hills begin. There are three of them, culminating in Heartbreak Hill, something like a mile long. "They're not that steep, just up a long way."

"I began to get really tired on the hills. I felt I was making good enough time to take it easy for a while, so I walked up Heartbreak Hill. At the top, there was a cop with a bullhorn. He was saying, 'Six miles to Boston and all downhill.' I was just overwhelmed when I realized that I was going to finish. It was such a great feeling, the greatest thrill."

Joe was lucky he had trained on the hard Convo track instead of on the golf course. Many runners had to drop out because of leg trouble due to the pounding on the hard asphalt. "With about three miles to go, I felt dead. I wanted to stop and walk. There was a man running with me and he kept me going. He kept saying that we only had a few yards to go. I knew he was lying, but I didn't quit."

About a mile from the finish, Branciforte finally stopped for a walk-rest, then jogged in the last half-mile. "I can't even remember what happened after I crossed the line. But I did notice the clock. It read 3:51. Some kid came up to me --I guess they assign kids to every run-

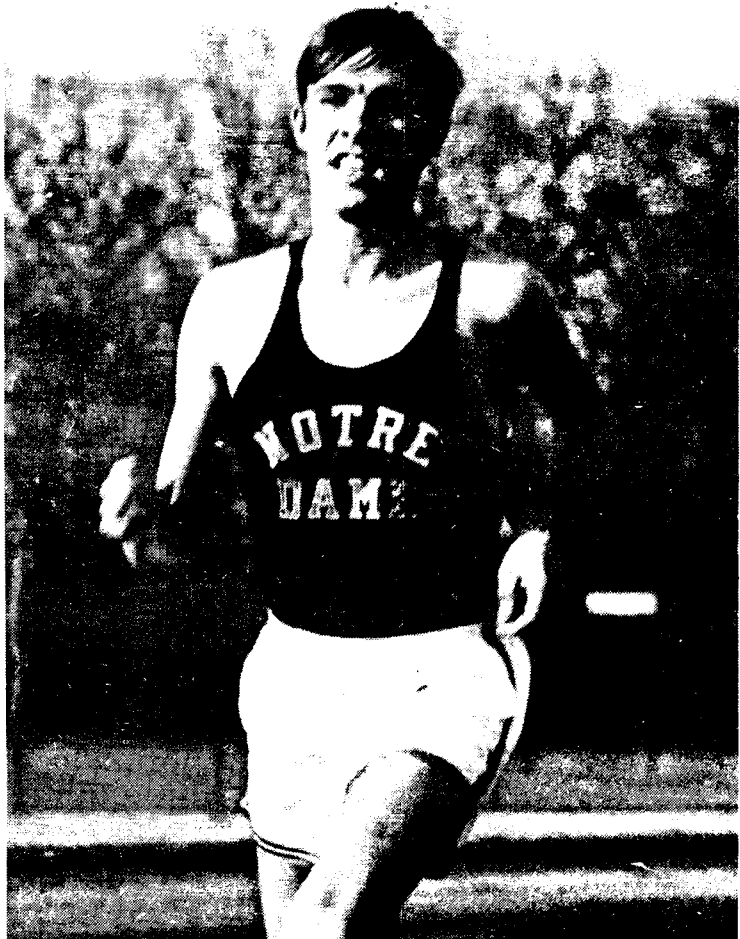
ner and asked me if I wanted him to carry me inside the Prudential Building. 'No, thanks.' I said, 'just help me up the stairs.' "

Inside the building waited the doctor, and free beef stew. "I started to have convulsions in my arms and legs, and chills throughout my body. I grabbed a blanket and rested on a cot. After a couple of bowls of Beef stew and some 'Gatorade', I felt better."

Joe made out better than many runners, some of whom finished with bloody feet due to blisters. "I went back out and

watched some other runners finish. One of them was an old man, 62 years old. He had run the whole distance in 4½ hours behind a seeing-eye dog. He was blind."

Joe Branciforte finished speaking and walked downstairs on his way to dinner. He walked with a stiff left knee, caused by twenty-six miles worth of pounding. He's not at all sure about what to do after graduation this June. He is sure of one thing, however, and that's that next Patriot's Day in Boston he'll be running in the Boston Marathon.



Rick Wohlhuter, sidelined last week with a bruised foot, hopes to make a comeback in the Drake Relays this weekend.

Gophers stomp Irish netmen

The Irish netmen came back to earth after last week's drubbing of DePaul and Marquette, losing to the University of Minnesota 3-1.

Notre Dame lost all three doubles matches and five of six singles contests. No. 2 man Mike

Reilly parlayed a big serve into a 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 win, after Bernie Le Sage was blasted 6-4, 6-0. Greg Murray (6-2, 6-4), Bob O'Malley (6-4, 6-4), Tim Whiting (6-3, 9-7) and Jim Faught (6-3, 6-4) were also defeated, dropping the Irish record to 2-2.

Ten-game baseball statistics

	G	AB	R	H	RBI	2b	3b	HR	TB	SB	BB	SO	AVG	PO	A	E
Joe Keenan, c	7	17	1	5	3	1	0	0	6	0	1	1	.294	35	3	3
Nick Furlong, p	3	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.250	0	7	0
Tom Lux, 3b	10	41	4	10	3	1	0	0	11	0	0	8	.244	10	24	0
Rich Lucke, of	9	25	3	6	1	2	0	0	8	0	3	4	.240	4	2	0
Chuck Moran, of	5	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	.222	9	1	0
Nick Scarpelli, 2b	10	41	3	9	1	0	1	0	11	0	2	3	.218	17	31	1
Joe McCarthy, of	6	14	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	.214	3	0	0
Rob Voitier, of	9	33	5	7	2	0	0	0	7	2	8	5	.212	10	2	2
Jim Wright, c	7	23	3	4	7	0	0	1	7	0	0	6	.174	42	5	1
Phil Krill, ss	10	32	3	5	1	0	0	0	5	1	5	8	.156	17	30	2
John Rogers, 1b	9	28	4	4	1	0	1	0	6	1	3	6	.143	90	6	5
Jim Gieselman, of	9	22	5	3	2	0	0	1	6	0	9	3	.136	14	1	3
Jim Phelps, p	3	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	.116	0	0	0
Bob Arnzen, p	5	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	.000	1	10	0
Ron Schmitz, p	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	2	5	0
Dick Licini, 1b	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	5	0	1
Steve Smith, inf	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	3	0	1
Bob Jaeger, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0
Tom Sinnott, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0
Denny Parrylo, int	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0
Bill Orga, of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0
Bill Schoen, inf	3															
Bob Mysliwiec, p	1															
Notre Dame Totals	10	324	33	61	25	4	2	2	75	4	34	55	.188	263	132	20
Opponent Totals	10	333	40	85	35	9	3	4	112	9	39	73	.255	270	124	25
Double Plays: Notre Dame 7, Opponents 4																

	GA	GS	CG	W	L	IP	R	ER	HA	BB	SO	ERA
Tom Sinnott	2	0	0	0	0	2 1/3	0	0	2	0	3	0.00
Bob Mysliwiec	1	0	0	0	0	2/3	0	0	0	2	1	0.00
Jim Phelps	3	3	1	3	0	24 2/3	5	2	17	5	12	0.83
Ron Schmitz	4	2	0	1	1	19 2/3	11	7	23	6	17	3.21
Nick Furlong	3	2	1	0	2	19	9	7	16	11	22	3.31
Bob Jaeger	2	0	0	0	1	5	3	3	5	4	6	5.40
Bob Arnzen	3	3	1	0	2	19 2/3	12	12	23	7	8	5.51
Notre Dame Totals	10	10	3	4	6	88	40	31	85	39	73	3.17
Opponent Totals	10	10	3	6	4	90	35	13	61	34	55	1.30

Baseball Standings

American-East					National-East				
TEAM	Won	Lost	.Pct	GB	TEAM	Won	Lost	.Pct	GB
BALT.	13	5	.722	—	CHI.	11	5	.687	—
N.Y.	8	6	.571	3	PITT.	10	5	.667	½
BOST.	8	6	.571	3	N.Y.	6	8	.429	4
DET.	8	6	.571	3	MONT.	6	9	.400	4½
WASH.	7	10	.412	5	St.L.	6	9	.400	4½
CLEVE.	1	12	.076	9	PHIL.	5	8	.384	4½
West					West				
CHI.	7	5	.483	—	*L.A.	10	4	.714	—
MINN.	8	6	.571	—	ATL.	10	5	.667	½
K.C.	8	6	.571	—	S.F.	8	6	.571	2
OAK.	8	7	.533	½	*CINN.	6	6	.400	3
SEA.	5	8	.385	2½	*S.D.	5	10	.333	5
CAL.	4	8	.333	3	*HOUS.	4	12	.250	7

Washington at Boston, ppd.—rain.  
Oakland 6, Minnesota 4  
New York 11, Cleveland 3  
Baltimore 5, Detroit 2

Pittsburgh at New York, ppd.—rain  
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2  
San Francisco 5, Atlanta 1  
Philadelphia 5, Montreal 1  
Cincinnati at Los Angeles, night  
San Diego at Houston, night