

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1969

Walsh states moratorium position



Father John Walsh, C.S.C.

University policy on moratorium:

The University of Notre Dame's policy on the observance of Vietnam Moratorium Day on October 15 rests on an affirmation of the right, nay the necessity, of members of the University community to confront in their own personal consciences the moral and social issues raised by the war. Faculty members whose consciences so dictate may suspend classes to participate in the Moratorium, and, likewise students are free to absent themselves from class in order to attend Moratorium events. The University asks that no student be penalized for an absence from class on this day. On the other hand, the University will remain officially open because to do otherwise is tantamount to forcing participation in a protest on some who, in conscience, hold other views.

In establishing this policy, the University recognizes the special national character of this particular day. In the practical order, the policy has obvious academic limits, and it is in the light of these limits that the University would have to consider any future occasions of a similar nature.

Fr. John E. Walsh C.S.C.

Father John Walsh, Vice-President of Academic Affairs, issued a statement late yesterday afternoon articulating the University's position on the Vietnam Moratorium.

Walsh's statement (reprinted in its entirety in today's issue) recognizes the right of faculty members "whose consciences so dictate" to suspend classes. It also states "students are free to absent themselves from class in order to attend Moratorium events."

The University will remain open, the statement relates because "to do otherwise is tantamount to forcing participation in a protest on some who, in conscience, hold other views."

Walsh noted that the decision to issue the statement was made by "this office (the office of Academic Affairs)" after "consulting with appropriate deans and faculty members."

The action was not taken as a result of any student request, Walsh noted. It was initiated and drawn up by the Academic Affairs Office.

Although the statement "asks"

that a student not be penalized for missing class on the fifteenth there is no assurance that an individual professor will not penalize members of his class who cut. He will still have the option to do so.

"It's adequate as far as I'm concerned," commented Student Body President Phil McKenna about the proposal.

McKenna noted that he will meet with Father Jerome Wilson, Vice-President for Business Affairs to discuss the possibility about the University issuing a similar statement about all employees of the University.

McKenna's only other comments about the statement centered around the fact that an individual professor could penalize a student for not attending class. "It keeps the feeling that the professor has more power than the student," McKenna noted. He characterized the circumstances as the feeling that a professor was holding a "stick" over a student's head.

The SLC still will meet Thursday, McKenna affirmed to discuss

the issue. He said that the meeting will be good to inform the body of the activities that would take place on October 15.

He also felt that perhaps the body could be encouraged to issue its own statement in support of the Moratorium.

Expect quorum

Professor James Massey, Chairman of the Student Life Council, stated yesterday that he felt that the chances were good that the council would have the quorum necessary to conduct business at its meeting Thursday.

The council is to discuss a proposal by student representative Ed Roicle which would ask the university to cancel classes next Wednesday, the day of the Vietnam Moratorium.

The bill was to have been considered at the Council's Monday meeting but a lack of a quorum forced the curtailment of consideration.

Massey and other council members have been working to encourage attendance at the meeting.

Shuttle Bus fare debated

by Jim Graif

In a letter presented to Fr. Jerome Wilson C.S.C., Vice-President for Financial Affairs, Student Union members Dennis Clark and Jay Harmon listed student arguments against the 10 cent shuttle bus fare.

The first argument is that the tax is unjustified because more than enough academic pursuits take place after 6:00 p.m. to warrant free service. The letter pointed out that over 800 SMC girls use the shuttle bus to study at the ND library, attend lectures here, and go to night classes. ND students taking classes at SMC must sometimes use books on reserve at the SMC library or use other facilities.

Another argument stated in the letter is that the means to

obtain the benefits of coeducation (which Father Sheedy mentioned as being enlargement of opportunity, a trend to thinking, diversification and the emergence of a new public) should not be taxable. Also coeducation doesn't consist entirely in academic pursuits.

Clark and Harmon elaborated on these points. They felt that it is wrong for the university to tax students for academic endeavors. Both felt that coeducation doesn't consist merely in attending classes together, but in participation in all of the university's activities. It takes in every aspect of the student's life. They believed the university to be committed to the ideal of coeducation, but by imposing the bus fare it is not following through on this ideal.

Along with the letter, they presented a petition signed by over 800 SMC girls which listed their academic reasons for using the bus. A list of night classes was also presented. The list included 15 Free University courses, Afro-American Seminar, Human Relations Seminar, and many other courses. Activities such as W.S.N.D., Scholastic, Observer, Academic Commission were listed under the title Other Evening Academic Pursuits.

Fr. Wilson said that he could understand the students arguments concerning academic affairs, however he felt that dating was not part of a student's academic life. He also pointed out that the university bus expense has been increased this year from \$3,500 to \$12,000. The

(continued on page 3)

SMC blacks form new group

by Jeanne Sweeney

The Black students of St. Mary's College submitted a constitution to the Student Assembly last night for their new organization, the Association of Black Collegiate Women of St. Mary's College.

The constitution was accepted by the Assembly. The Assembly also endorsed the Association at the request of the Association's president, Paula Dawning.

This endorsement was requested by the Association's president because the Association may have to work through the Assembly on some of its projects.

The organization's purpose is to establish a means through which the Black students at St. Mary's can take a more active part in the academic, cultural, and social life.

They hope to improve communication among the Black women on the campus and establish an atmosphere where the Black

women can be proud of their heritage and culture. But they also will work toward increased understanding between black and white students.

Other aims are to establish an atmosphere conducive to Black enrollment and to establish communication with the black community in South Bend.

The membership is open to any female at St. Mary's College provided she is aware of the nature of the Association and understands the problem.

The organization also requires that its members have had experience living and working with this minority group and an acquaintance with the history of this minority group.

Other officers are vice-president Rochelle Marsh, secretary Glenora Trice, and Treasurer, Marie Henley.

The Assembly also dealt with the problem of whether or not to support the Vietnam moratorium on Oct. 15th.

After discussing the issue for an hour the Assembly agreed in a statement to urge that all members of the St. Mary's Community fully participate without the threat of the use of sanctions or penalties against them. They also emphasized the each member of the community be free to avail herself of the opportunities available on Oct. 15th. And, to expand her knowledge and awareness of the Vietnam war.

This statement in fact, was a plea not to close down the school, but to let the student participate without being penalized by the faculty if she misses a class.

The assembly agreed upon this action because they maintain that St. Mary's College is a Christian academic institution, and therefore its members should educate themselves on this moral issue of the Vietnam war. Assembly members expressed the hope that the students will affirm, change, or make a personal commitment on the basis of what they learn.



Student Union Director Dennis Clark

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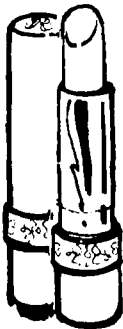
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SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE BOOKSTORE

Election procedures determined

by Steve Hoffman

Formal procedure for the conduction of Senate elections was determined last evening at a special meeting of the Permanent Election Committee. The meeting was recommended by the Hall Presidents Council.

The HPC urged the Election Committee to adopt efficient and capable methods for counting votes. They felt such actions were necessary because of technical mishaps which occurred last week.

It proposed that the hall presidents handle the responsibility of securing ballot boxes, ballots, and computer lists of students for voting. Also, the hall presidents would appoint their hall's election clerks.

Stay Senator John Zimmerman explained that the hall presidents would return and sign-in election materials after the noon session of voting, and repeat the procedure before the dinner-hour elections.

Hours for balloting will be Thursday from 11:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., and from 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Zimmerman observed that balloting hours in all halls should be consistent so as to assure that all students had adequate time to vote.

The HPC further proposed that the ballots should be counted in the halls. It is strongly recommended that each hall employ an election committee and establish uniform procedures for tabulating results.

Following the tabulation of ballots, the hall presidents will inform both candidates and hall residents of the winners. Only then will the presidents report to the Student Center for public release.

The Election Committee, chaired by Stay Senator Tom Thrasher, agreed to these changes, believing that they would stimulate hall responsibility in accounting for their own tabulations.

Along with instilling hall

responsibility, the procedure was established to assure as much as possible the results would be valid. Last year, clerks became confused and ballot boxes were lost when the procedures were loosely formed.

Any complaints candidates may wish to press concerning election management may be presented either through the hall presidents or the Election Committee.

Ballot boxes will be available longer than one day to satisfy demands for recounts or other claims of mismanagement.

Zimmerman emphasized that this streamlined procedure does not apply to Grace and Flanner Tower residents, who are not yet represented on the HPC, or to off-campus students.

While Flanner students will vote at the prescribed times, Grace students will be able to vote on Thursday from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. in the off-campus office.

(continued on page 3)

Bridge Club Meeting

SUN. OCT. 12 2:30 PM

Basement of Farley

ND and St. Mary's Welcome
Rubber and Duplicate

Senator and professor speak on news media

A pair of distinguished speakers will appear on campus today. Senator Vance Hartke (Dem. Ind.) will speak in the afternoon, while Prof. Philip E. Mosely from Columbia will talk in the evening.

Hartke will be the keynote speaker for the Student Union

Academic Commission's conference on the News Media. His lecture is entitled "The Political Impact of the Media." The lecture will highlight his own involvement with the news media at the Democratic National Convention, in Chicago, which he attended as a delegate. Senator Hartke will share his many thoughts on the TV coverage of the convention in and around convention hall.

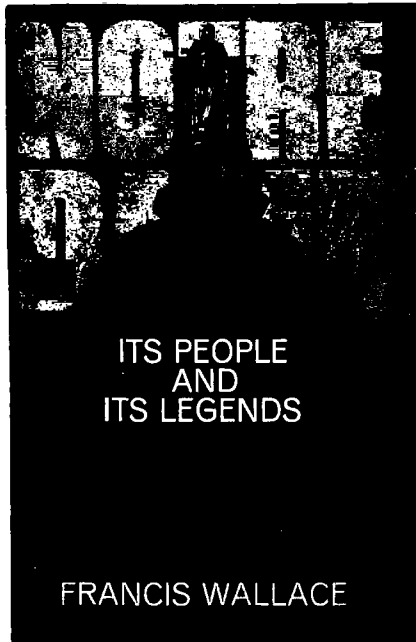
Hartke has been twice elected to the Senate, and is considered to be an expert in foreign policy. He is one of the most vocal and persistent Senatorial critics of the war in Vietnam.

Dr. Philip Mosely will deliver a pair of lectures on campus, one today evening, and one tomorrow afternoon. His talks will be entitled "U.S.-Soviet Detente: Is it Inevitable?" and "The Third World: Target of U.S.-Soviet Rivalry."

Dr. Mosely is director of the European Institute of Columbia University and heads an active program of advanced training and research on Western Europe today. He was an officer of the U.S. State Department during World War II, and was present as an advisor at the Moscow and Potsdam Conferences. He has served as Director of Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

Mosely has written two books entitled *Russian Diplomacy and the Opening of the Eastern Question in 1838 and 1839*, and *The Soviet Union, 1922-62: A Foreign Affairs Reader*.

Sen. Hartke will speak at 1:30 in the Library Auditorium on today, while Dr. Mosely will speak at 8:00 today and 2:00 tomorrow in the Library Auditorium.



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ITS LEGENDS

by FRANCIS WALLACE

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CHIMES
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Organizational Meeting

Oct. 9, 6:30 p.m.
SMC Coffeehouse



Board of Trustees: who does it represent?

The following is a personal opinion by Notre Dame student John Kraniak.

The board represents . . . the highest possible level of policy and decision-making. It is at the board level that the fundamental decisions affecting the life and spirit, the direction and the progress, the plans and projections either for the business or for the university are discussed (Notre Dame Magazine, 1965)

Father Hesburgh in his many speeches and letters has spoken of creating a "meaningful community" at Notre Dame. Certainly a meaningful community would hardly be worth the name unless all the members of this community were truly interested in and had some control over the "decisions affecting the life and spirit" of the community. An examination of the body which constitutes "the highest possible level of policy and decision making" for the community reveals that only a small part of the community is really represented.

The board is composed mostly of lawyers, financial experts, and priests. Of an active board membership of 39, only two members (excluding members of the Holy Cross order) were ever involved in educational systems: O. Meredith Wilson and George N. Shuster. There are no

students, no faculty members, no representatives of the campus workers, and but one very recently appointed token black on the board. Recent appointments of new members to the board show that the successful businessman type tends to perpetuate itself.

Hopefully, "decisions which affect the life and spirit" of the community are more than merely financial or legal ones. Black Studies should be included among these decisions and blacks should be included in the decision-making process and not merely in a token manner. One of the reasons why there were no blacks on the board is that in a white racist society it is rather difficult for a black man to rise to a position of power necessary to gain admission to things like Notre Dame's board of trustees. Another reason may be the actual make-up of the board itself. For instance, the Motorola Corp. of which Mr. Robert Galvin is President, was attacked several years ago when the Motorola Co. insisted on giving written 'intelligence' tests to prospective employees, even for janitorial positions. Negro leaders at that time charged that the practice closed job opportunities to blacks unfairly; Motorola claimed that

the tests were given impartially to all. Motorola was right of course, yet its policy still served effectively, to limit its number of black janitors. (NSA Racism Project Making Series, Vol. 1, No. 1, April 10, 1969)

These intelligence tests not only measure 'innate intelligence', a much-refuted concept, but also ignore a most important concept — that of the cultural background of those taking the test. In a white racist society such as ours, blacks are automatically discriminated against because items on intelligence tests are less meaningful for them than for whites. It is rather doubtful that such people can discuss Black Studies intelligently.

At the meeting held between students and trustees after the board meeting of May 20, Meredith Wilson stated that the University was "established to serve the society in which it exists." Could it be rather that it exists to serve a certain segment of that society? The segment represented by the board of trustees. Universities were traditionally places where critics of society could find refuge. A university is (or was) supposed to be an institution that protected students and faculty against the outside world. Who on

the board represents the interests of this section of the community? It seems to be that the opposite viewpoint is the only one represented.

For example, Mr. Paul Hellmuth, secretary of the board, played a prominent role in the effort by the C.I.A. to control the N.S.A. The details of involvement of the CIA in the NSA surfaced in early 1967. Officials of the NSA were given money and draft deferments by the CIA in return for going along with the CIA's interpretation of the American way. According to NSA officials, "Mr. Hellmuth . . . was one of their contacts with the intelligence agency." (According to the New York Times, Feb. 16 & 17, 1967) The CIA, which is not even indigenous to Notre Dame, is represented while critics of the present society, who are indigenous to Notre Dame are not represented.

It is interesting to note that representatives from the board of directors of W.R. Grace comprise 10% (4 of 40) of the boards' membership, while student and faculty members of the "community of Notre Dame" have no representatives on the Board. Who then does the Board represent? The University "community" or the corporate elite of America?

The G.I. Nun, noted writer, due at SMC

Sister Mary Xavier Coens, B.V.M., professor of drama at Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa, will return to the Saint Mary's College campus tonight, as a guest lecturer.

Her topic, "Inter-disciplinary Preparation for a Performing Art: Specifically *The Believers*, will be presented at 7:30 p.m. in the Madeleva Memorial Building's Carroll Hall. The presentation, part of the College's 125th Anniversary series, Dialogue: Trends in Contemporary Education, is related to the October 9 production of *The Believers* at O'Laughlin Auditorium.

Sister Xavier, with an outstanding record in theater and drama, received her A.B. degree from Mundelein College in Chicago and M.A. degree from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

Sister Xavier pioneered children's theater in the Iowa area and was involved in a great amount of overseas touring for the United States armed forces coffee house theater groups. For her extensive activities in this area she was named honorary colonel in the U.S. Army and became known as the G.I. nun.

Sister Xavier has contributed articles to *Reader's Digest*, *Critique*, *Catholic Theater and Today* magazines as well as writing *G.I. Nun*, her biography, in 1967.

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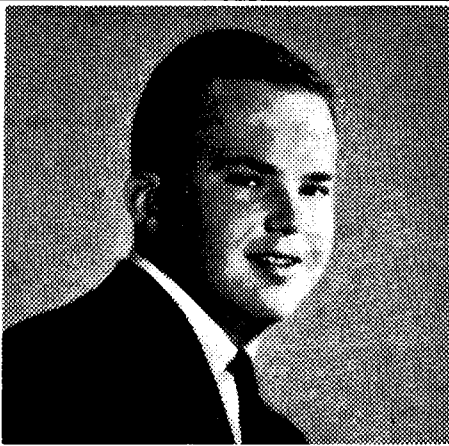


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Doug Taylor
got his B.S. degree
in Electronics Engineering
in 1967.



Doug is already a senior associate engineer in Advanced Technology at IBM. His job: designing large-scale integrated circuits that will go into computers five to ten years from now.

The challenge of LSI

"Most of today's computers," Doug points out, "use hybrid integrated circuits. But large-scale integration (LSI) circuit technology is even more complicated. I have to design a great many more components and connections onto a tiny monolithic chip."

"I'm one of a five-man team. When

we're assigned a project, we look at the overall problem first. Everyone contributes his ideas. Then each of us takes over his own part of the project and is responsible for designing circuitry that's compatible with the system."

Computer-aided design

Doug regards the computer as his most valuable tool. "It does all of the routine calculations that could otherwise take hours. I can test a design idea by putting all of the factors into a computer. And get an answer almost instantly. So I can devote most of my energies to creative thinking. It's an ideal setup."

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

DONALD C. HOLLIDAY, Publisher

GAETANO DE SAPIO, Editor

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Senate elections

Notre Dame students will go to the polls today and tomorrow to elect members of the Student Senate.

The Senate suffered last year from a misunderstanding of its function, or if you rather, an identity crisis. Part of the lack of understanding stemmed from the birth of the Student Life Council which began to deal with most of the problems that the Senate used to concern itself with. The major difference was the fact that the SLC had the power to bring about tangible changes as a result of their deliberations while the Senate could do nothing but suggest them.

At the same time the Hall Presidents' Council began to grow in stature. Hall Councils, with the HPC's support, began to take the concept of hall autonomy to heart and began to take independent action in their halls. They began to make decisions that at one time were solely the Senate's.

The Student Union, traditionally a branch of Student Government under the Senate's jurisdiction, began to grow more and more independent. Student Union officials consistently overspent the budgets allotted to them by the Senate. The Senate never tried to stop them. The Senate failed to keep sufficient tabs on the people who were handling Mardi Gras and so it lost money last year, a rare circumstance indeed. As a result Student Government found itself in a financial hole.

This year's Senate will face many of the same problems. The SLC is still the main organ for bringing about changes in areas of student life. Talk to any Hall President and it is obvious that the HPC has no intention of taking a back seat to anyone. Union officials are all the more irritated this year because last year's waste will probably bring a cutback in expenditure this year. Some of them have even talked about lobbying for independence from Student Government control.

The answer to the Senate's problems lies primarily in the election of qualified, progressive, intelligent Senators. The Senate has what we believe is the best group of Stay Senators in recent years. The backgrounds of Rich Hunter, Tom Thrasher, Ed Davey, and John Zimmerman are varied. Collectively they are probably the most articulate spokesmen the Senate has seen in a long time. If the newly elected Senators are of the same caliber we believe the Senate will have taken the first step toward getting back on the right track.

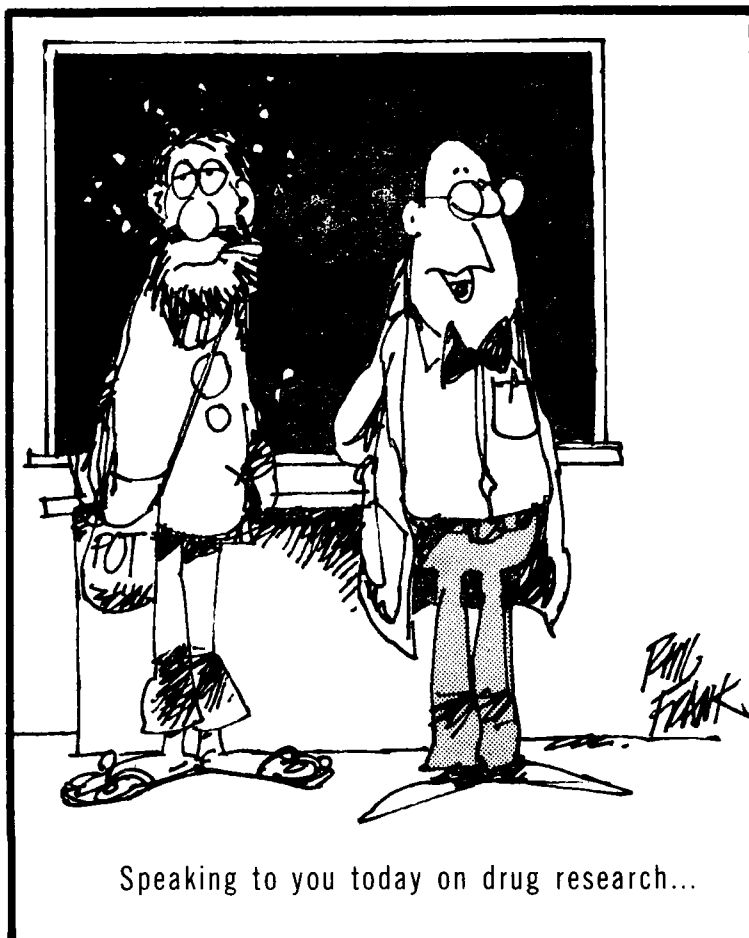
Specifically, though, we think that the Senate must reevaluate its role in light of the SLC. We feel that it should begin to exercise its prerogative and begin to introduce specific bills for SLC consideration. It should also begin to communicate more with SLC student representatives, helping them with research, and convey to them some idea of the feelings in their halls about SLC matters.

By the same token, the Senate should not fear the rising power of the HPC. Rather Senators should aid their Hall Presidents and Hall Councils in establishing meaningful and workable hall autonomy. It is obvious that there are many areas in which halls should have the freedom to set up their own regulations. The Senate will still be able to act on matters that should be legislated on a campus wide level.

The Senate should begin to exercise more control over Student Government funds. Waste and inefficiency should be eliminated and checks should be made to see that the budget is not overspent. We feel this is the most important task facing them.

Despite its struggle for identity we feel that the Senate is the student's last link with a government structure that has grown to gigantic proportions. We feel that students must feel that they have a say in the direction that the structure is moving, particularly as to how it is spending the activities fee.

We encourage students to vote today for men who will fulfill those needs.



Tom Murphy Things in Generals, part II

Questions: 1) Why is the military under attack?; and, 2) How can the military avoid criticism and become a better run organization?

The most obvious, and accurate, response to the first question is, "the war in Vietnam." For the first time in United States' History, the military has been unable to "win" a war. More than this, however, were the Westmoreland promises of victory "within six months" that proved empty. Had the war ended in 1965, there would be a good chance that the "dignity" of the military would still be unchallenged. A war, literally, half way around the world, that dragged on without dramatic progress, was a shock to the "win in a walk" war attitude that so many Americans held.

As a result, the country began to feel the military was purposely deceiving it. If this was so in Vietnam, couldn't this be true in domestic affairs as well? Suddenly it was realized the dominant role the armed forces played in United States' policy and the typical American "over-reaction" struck the Defense Department. It is not a "pure peace" mentality that attacks the military today, but rather an "anti-war" view — although slight, the difference should be clear since true peace is much more than the absence of war (eg. our post-war relations with the USSR are known as the "cold war" despite the lack of open hostility).

Where does the blame lie for the military's prestige loss? There are three areas: 1) the military itself for not presenting the true facts on a war it could not win with the resources it was allowed to use; 2) the Kennedy Administration for its lack of decisive action on Vietnam; 3) the Johnson Administration for its gradual escalation of the war it promised to end.

Given this situation, how can the military regain its respect? First, and most important, it needs a helping hand from the present Administration. For example, although Mister Nixon has the strength to railroad through the needed ABM system, this would be too damaging a blow to popular opinion (and attacks upon the military). A noticeable slack in the war effort (not yet visible) would make the Safeguard System much more palatable to the average American, and less of a strain economically.

Beyond this, however, the military itself needs to be restructured, especially if the often advocated "volunteer army" is to become a reality. Promotion and, therefore, management will have to be based on initiative and ability rather than "years in service." This is of extreme importance if intelligent men (tempted to entire other areas) are to be attracted to the military as a career. Otherwise, the armed forces will be filled with a few people who can't make it "in the real world" (as it is often referred to), or who have nothing better to do for a few years.

The United States' Armed Forces were meant to be feared by enemies of America — not Americans. If restructured, the military will once again be recognized as the servant of the country and, at the same time, become a more efficiently run organization.

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The Believers

The Black Experience in song

People can lie, but their music can't. And this dazzling theatrical song/saga is joyfully, insistently honest the deliberate self-caricature just as much as the strident pride. The versatility of the company, a volatile group called Voices, Inc., is staggering, as they sing the Negro all the way from tribal innocence to the contemporary enigma of chained freedom. Music is the voice: the joy of the drums; the pained laughter of the blues; the restrained anger of the work chants; the ambiguous dissonance of today's sounds torn between their conflicting rhythms of violence and love. Go on. It's all right to laugh and stomp and moan-along. It's beautiful.

OCTOBER 9, 1969

8:00 p.m.

O'LAUGHLIN AUDITORIUM

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THE SURFING SOUND OF THE BEACH BOYS was an all-white falsetto product of Southern California. The Beach Boys reached popularity after 1961 and until about 1967 were the only significant American rock 'n' roll group. The full writing of Brian Wilson reflected the influence of the talented Four Freshmen.

Saga of rock 'n' roll

(Part 3 in a series tracing the history of rock 'n' roll)

by Michael Kendall

About late 1959, rock 'n' roll was suffering. All was not well in Nashville. Those "guitar pickers" discovered that the payola scandal, the deaths of Buddy Holly and Eddie Cochran and the blasts from the pulpit were taking their toll on this new music industry.

But the place in which the greatest strain was being felt was the dance floor. Rock 'n' roll had come in as "super danceable music" replacing an abdicating jazz king.

Now the kids were leaving the dance floors faster than before. Bad publicity and sagging record sales threatened to pull the rug out from under the fledgling musical form.

This time the saving breath for rock came from the east and it came in the form of the biggest twister that ever hit the U.S.

"Round and round and up and down" went the lyrics and before long the entire nation was twisting. A black man from the east named Chubby Checker had made an impact on dance music that rivaled the Charleston and the Black Bottom of an earlier era.

Everywhere from the Peppermint Lounge to Basin Street East, the nation was doing the Twist. Not just the high school set, but adults everywhere were trying to "put out that cigarette and shimmy with a towel."

Like a shot in the arm the Twist started rock on a climb that, with only one exception hasn't abated since 1960. But there was something more important that the Twist did for music.

REVOLUTION

The Twist represented a revolution on the dance floor — a revolution that's still going on. In retrospect, the African origins of the Twist were a foreshadowing of the things to come with the influence of black or "soul" music.

Before, dancing in the U.S. had been much more constricted. The emphasis was on grace and rhythm in the movement of the feet. Total body grace was required but feet were largely a graceful extension of a metronome.

With the jazz era and the incorporation of heavier rhythms, the total body use in dancing began to increase (in the sense of rhythmic involvement and responsiveness).

Still, unlike jazz itself which emphasized freedom and improvisation, the dancing remained largely restricted to certain patterns.

Enter Chubby Checker.

Although the Twist itself was admittedly a fad as time proved, the effect on the popular dance was much more. The

change was for more individual freedom and total rhythmic involvement of the body.

Dancing partners were no longer essential. Also the individual dancer was allowed a great deal of freedom. The result has been some of the most expressive and unrestricted dancing in American popular music.

The roots of the new dancing (especially the dances the whites have copied from the black community such as the Skate, the Boogaloo, the African Twist, the Funky Broadway, etc.) reflect the enormous influence of black music and the development of an Afro-American culture.

The great effect of this type of music on American will be treated in a later article.

THE MAKERS

From 1959 to 1963, rock 'n' roll underwent a great deal of change. And although the Beatles would herald the greatest changes, other people initiated developments from '56 to '63 that have lasted to date.

One of the most influential writers in rock 'n' roll has been Chuck Berry. A southern Negro with a great deal of rhythm, Berry still tours the country usually playing for black audiences.

In 1956, Berry was one of the first black rock singers to make it with a white audience. His trademark was a kind of duck-walk-shuffle while playing a guitar solo.

As a result, on stage he seemed like a cross between a hopped up cheerleader and an Indian rubberman.

But his lasting contribution to rock was both the style he imparted to the music's rhythm and his songwriting.

At this moment, Berry has written more hit songs than any other rock 'n' roll writer. His charts have been used by everyone from Presley ("All Shook Up", "Heartbreak Hotel", "Hound Dog", "Jail House Rock") to the Beatles ("Roll Over Beethoven", "Johnny B. Goode").

His own recordings were hits too. From such Bandstand classics as "Sweet Little Sixteen" to "Johnny B. Goode", his own releases established him as a recording star second only to Presley in the early years.

From start to finish, Haley to Beatles, the verbal style has been Berry. From the original Negro shout of his own to the copied one of the Beatles, the style is black:

"Way down in Louisiana close to New Orleans.

"Way back up in the woods up by the Evergreens."

And Johnny, like Chuck played from inside with that staccato nasal twang:

"He never learned to read or write so well,

"But he could play the guitar just like ringing a bell."

THE HOLLY SOUND

After Berry began to fade as an entertainment figure around 1958, a bespectacled white boy who had studied classical violin at Julliard School of Music entered the rock 'n' roll market.

Buddy Holly gave the first pure white sounds to rock music. His writing (as in "Peggy Sue") reflected a meeting of tin pan alley, traditional rock and some 1920 vocal styles.

The rock-a-billy sound of "Early In The Mornin'" took the nation by storm. As a writer with training, Holly imparted more white influence on rock 'n' roll than any other artist from Presley until 1964.

His death in an airplane crash in '59 was an irreparable loss to popular music. Holly was just beginning to emerge as a genius of rock 'n' roll writing.

ANOTHER DEATH

The most lasting innovation in rock 'n' roll was introduced by another boy who was killed in his prime. Eddie Cochran died in an English motorcycle accident in 1959, but not before he left his mark on rock 'n' roll.

At first he was thought of as another cheap white imitator of Elvis Presley.

Only after his death was the full impact of his first and only two hit songs felt. "Summer Time Blues" and "C'mon Everybody" did two things to rock 'n' roll.

First, they introduced driving, repetitious and louder drums to back the singer and group. Drums were always predominant in rock but this was the first time they were used to drive the melody throughout the song.

More important, the use of guitar and melody to double as a rhythmic figure throughout was new to rock. Combined with the drums, the result was a driving sound reminiscent of some African chants.

In recent years the melody's rhythm has become more sophisticated, but in almost all rock 'n' roll the essential driving quality remains. Once the exclusive property of jazz, this driving sound was discarded in the 1950's, picked up by rock and has become its trademark.

SURFING SOUNDS

In late 1961, a new group was forming on the West Coast. The Beach Boys, an all-white, blond-haired, ragtime group of surfers introduced the first complex harmonies to rock 'n' roll.

Leader Wilson, claiming influence from

the Four Freshmen, wrote sometimes harsh melodies. But always the harmony was alive and the melodies usually demanding.

Often Wilson's lyrics suffered from a preoccupation with the surf but then most rock 'n' roll lyrics, until the mid-sixties, suffered from a pre-occupation with the girl next door. Take your pick.

The point is it was improving. That same crudeness and repetitious sound gave the music a unique quality of raw emotion.

Often the commercial sound was hollow and the white groups artificial but the potential was always there. Although the musical trash outnumbered the good sounds, the music improved.

Holly and Cochran gave the music shape and direction. Chubby Checker saved it when it sagged and opened up the dance floor. And the Beach Boys produced some of the most sophisticated rock of those years.

But it was a foursome of Negro-imitating, mop-haired British youths who dramatically altered rock 'n' roll and the change hasn't stopped yet.

Like the music they played, the Beatles had the potential to grow and they brought rock with them.

In any event aside from the repetitiousness, the lyrics reflected a concern and search for an ideal life atop a rolling wave. At least the churches would have a hard time finding sin in the rolling surf.

In the last couple of years Wilson's attempts to adjust the Beach Boys falsetto to a soul sound have met with little success. But the influence of Wilson's writing has been felt by every group including the Beatles.

UNDERNEATH

Of course there were other people of great influence in rock 'n' roll. I've only been able to name those who've had the most lasting influence.

1956 to 1963 were the years that spawned the Supremes, Ray Charles, James Brown, Jerry Lee Lewis and many others. The writing of these people laid much of the groundwork for post-Beatle rock.

For the most part people like Charles, the Supremes and James Brown had one foot in rock and one in jazz. Until the tastes of a new generation improved, they had to wait in the wings for their success.

Rock 'n' roll in those years was crude and rough. The lyrics were repetitious and the melodies followed suit.

But these were the early years and the music was just taking a new shape. It was growing fast and like all things rushed, rough edges were passed over.

OBSERVER FEATURES

Letters to the Editor

Viet moratorium

Editor:

We are aware that Vietnam has cost the U.S. over 35,000 lives, is the longest war in which the U.S. has been involved and appears to be more politically than militarily unsolvable. Therefore, we want to participate in the national war moratorium scheduled for October 15.

However, we are sick of discussing the pros and cons of war, debating which President bears the brunt of responsibility for our presence in it and deploring ROTC, the draft and the so-called Paris peace talks. What good is it to cancel or boycott classes in order to sit through long orations that neither enlighten us or constitute a demonstration worthy of the title?

We propose that through a combined effort on either campus we have a concelebrated outdoor Mass with appropriate folk songs and read aloud the names of all relatives or friends of our community who have died in Vietnam. In this way, we

will join together to mourn our dead and to pray for an end to the war and the safe return of those presently in battle. Either we do something worthwhile or we bungle another chance to stand out as a concerned and active college community.

Sincerely,

Sheila M. Cronin
Barbara Connelly
Antoinette Nixon
Kay McGowan
Karen Schultz
Kathy Larkin
Maureen McInerney
Diane Dziderszko
Anne Eidschun
Bobbi Butz
Susann Lersch
Ann Galloway
The above are all residents of McCandless Hall.

'Priestly paradise'

Editor:

In an issue of "The Observer" with as excellently written a news article as was the lead article, it is both unfortunate and disconcerting to read an article written as poorly as was that entitled 'Priestly paradise'.

It would be both pretentious and extremely defensive to complain of the gross misrepresentation of fact and the inadequacies of the article, so suffice it to say that it seemed to reach a new low in the con-

sistently apathetic writing of the newspaper. Not only did it not say anything conclusive, but the transitions both between sentences and paragraphs were virtually non-existent. The author need not only make a better and fairer study of his subject matter so that when he finds himself writing for *True* magazine he will not be sued for libel, but also audit a course in Freshman composition. You do, after all, profess to be a newspaper not of the local Catholic high school, but of the University of Notre Dame. While you complain within your pages of the marked apathy of the student body, you need not perpetuate that apathy in your writing. Instead of printing articles such as the one referred to, it might be more artistically advisable to revert back to cartoons when you need a filler.

Because most of the students at Moreau hold a faith in its goals and pride in its procedure, rather than presenting the true story on your pages, we invite any student of the University to visit us and witness our way of life. I make this offer not because "vocations are down," but we feel secure enough in our way of life not to blaspheme the way someone else lives. Perhaps even Mr. Walbran would like to pay us a visit.

Stephen P. Newton, C.S.C.
ed. note: Mr. Walbran did visit Moreau. His story was based on what seminarians told him Moreau was all about. We stand by him.

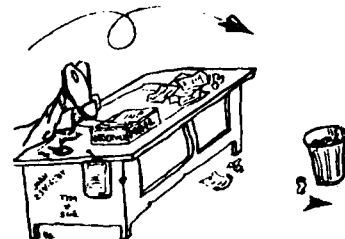
'Two Souls'

Editor:

Maybe the Black man isn't the fool after all. Maybe his "two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings" are not just the curse of a Supreme member of the "off-white" master race. For from this hell comes the

Black man's supersensitivity. This is the only thing that the Black man owes his oppressor. This is the part of the Black man that the white man has not yet deceived. With each deceptive attempt, the Black man's supersensitivity is strengthened.

I am Black—my extreme pride in this fact is one of the few things in life that I feel is worth fighting for. For from it emanates my very "me-ness" and the whys for everything that I do. This supersensitivity has caught many a white, white/black, and black/white pseudo-liberal in the old trick bag of denouncing his prejudices. Many whites are really concerned whether Blacks or other whites think that they are ideally with-



out prejudice. As a Black, a man's prejudices don't bother me in the least, as long as they don't materialize to the point that they hurt or hinder Black people.

Let us take a case at hand. There are certain University officials, who by the mere fact that they are connected with Notre Dame (the colonizer who thinks she's a university) are labeled as "Defenders of the Oppressed." Take Fr. Whelan, for instance, who I justly accuse of violating the concept of the Black Concentration in Dillon and Alumni Halls. This racist and/or pig was and is definitely opposed to the Concentration. But the Concentration was passed and he was forced to abide by the law—as do all good members of such a society. This summer, all of the occupants (Black) of the Alumni Concentration who were in suites (not some but 100.00%), were notified that they were to have two white students put in their quad until the new dorms were completed. There are roughly 204 quads on campus

and about 140-150 are being used to house the students who were messed over in the new dorm screw. This leaves over 50 unused rooms plus about 35 unused beds that the University is collecting on from students who moved off campus and out of the colonizers territory (so they think.) Fr. Whelan "says" (The validity of all such statements must be proven to me), that he randomly picked the rooms to be used for housing the extra students. Funny isn't it, how 100.00% of the Blacks were the chosen few. It happens everytime.

But more important is the fact that there is supposedly a Black Concentration and that this is a direct violation of the aims and provisions of the Concentration. On this point, the Black Concentration should have not even been considered as housing for the new dorm refugees. This racism on Whelan's part has materialized to a deadly point. His power of office makes it lethal. His racism is covert, but my supersensitivity warns me that it is overt.

I once said that I would take action (eviction) against the white students in my room, but now I realize that this would only be hurting the tools of the oppressor. I have no personal grudge against these few students—my fight is with the Mad House—Whelan. The man works eight hours a day against us and we must divide our time between work, study, and coping with him. As for now I have no tactics—except for my awareness of the present situation at hand. Dear Fr. Whelan, the Black Students of the Afro-American Society, located in the heart of Notre Dame Colony Company just want to let you know that WE ARE ON YOUR CASE.

Danny Wilkerson
225 Alumni Hall

Mass schedule

Editor:

Merely a note requesting an article or two indicating the number and content of the various devotional services (commonly referred to as "Masses"), on the campus each week.

This would greatly aid persons like myself in determining which type of service would serve my individual needs best. At present, I, like many other students are in a quandry as to the schedule of Masses, as well as the type of worship involved.

Thank you for any aid you may be able to offer.

Sincerely,
Fisher Hall

Editor's note: Although it would be impossible for us to run a listing of all Masses on campus we hope that the appearance of your letter will encourage the various hall religious councils and the University chaplains to rectify the situation somehow.

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\$295⁰⁰

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Golf cart charger missing from in front of Walsh Hall. Any information please call 8059. Reward.

NOTICE

Students planning to student teach during Second Semester, 1969-70, must report by October 15th.

St. Mary's College students go to Room 320 Madeleva Hall
Notre Dame students go to Room 1110 East, Memorial Library

Contemporary Arts Festival

Patron cards will be on sale in the Dining Halls and in the Huddle.

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Thursday, October 9

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Hesburgh opposes tax on foundations

by Glen Corso

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh testified before a Senate Banking Committee Monday, and spoke against a pending bill, already passed by the House, which would levy a tax on all private foundations.

Dr. John Cooper, President of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Mr. Frank Erwin, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the State Universities of Texas, and Dr. Felix Robb, Director of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, testified along with Hesburgh.

"The four of us appear before you this morning as representatives of institutions which are, in a sense bystanders in the present controversy. . .," Hesburgh declared.

He went on saying, "No matter what definition you finally settle upon . . . all of the institutions which we represent will fall be-

yond it. We will, therefore be beyond the direct effect of whatever rules you prescribe for foundations."

Hesburgh claimed that all the institutions the four collectively represented were indebted to many private foundations for the benefits that they had received from them.

Hesburgh did state that he "... would like to make it clear that the four of us wholeheartedly support legislation aimed at the financial abuses in which a minority of private foundations are reported to have become involved."

Hesburgh cited the specific bills which he and the four men found most objectionable. They included "...a 7½% tax upon foundation investment income," and another bill which would put a "...25 year limit on foundations tax exemption and qualification to receive deductible charitable contributions."

Specifically cited in Hesburgh's testimony was the work of the Ford Foundation, especially their Special Program in Education. He described it as "perhaps the most magnificent philanthropic program in the history of American higher education."

"The aid which the major foundations have provided in the years since World War II has proved to be a life-line to the independent half of our nation's unique dual, private/governmental system of higher education," Hesburgh stated. "...the proposed tax on foundations—or any general measure to end the existence of exemption of foundations—will have the plain and necessary effect of driving our independent colleges into the arms of the government at a time when many feel there is already too much government involvement on campus."

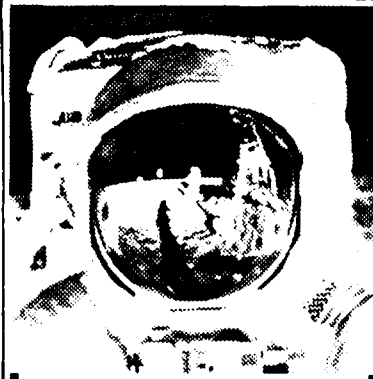
Hesburgh then bluntly stated

the ultimate effect the bill would have on colleges and universities across the country.

"To state the matter somewhat differently a 7½% tax levied on the investment income of foundations would in effect, be a tax on Stanford and John Hopkins, Vanderbilt and Emory, Notre Dame and Denver and, indeed, on all the colleges and universities great and small, in every part of this land which benefit from the regular and substantial support of these foundations. It would result in less foundation support for the nation's colleges and universities at precisely the time when they are experiencing a financial crisis and need more," he said.

Hesburgh asked that Congress only legislate against those foundations which use their tax-exempt status for lessening individual, or corporate tax loads, or other abuses.

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Grace and Flanner halls unaffected

(continued from page 2)

Off-campus students will cast their ballots from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. today and tomorrow in the off-campus office.

Ballots from these three areas will be tabulated in the Student Center.

An exception was also noted with relation to Moreau Hall. No candidate came forward to represent Moreau. It was decided that should a student seek the position this year his candidacy would be presented to the Senate as a whole and would be voted on.

As for the candidates themselves, sixty-seven students submitted nomination petitions,

including seven off-campus residents. Forty-three positions, including five off-campus seats, are up for contention. The ranks of the elected will also be supplemented by the four current Stay Senators.

Sam Rumore, incumbent Senator from Dillon, spoke hopefully of the Senate forming a direct link to the Student Government from the halls.

"Living with the students," Rumore commented, "and knowing their problems enables the Senator to relate them to Student Government."

Another incumbent, Kevin Smith from Flanner Tower "A"

who represented Howard last year, praised the idea of standing committees as "an excellent way in which to avoid inadequate or blatantly wrong information." He also endorsed the revamping of the Senate in such a way as to give the Senate renewed meaning, and to reach "a clear definition of what is covered by the Senate, SLC, and the HPC."

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Voting for Off Campus
Senators Weds. and Thurs.
Off Campus Office
10 AM - 7 PM

Grace Hall Balloting

Thurs. 10 AM - 7 PM
Off Campus Office

800 SMC girls sign petition

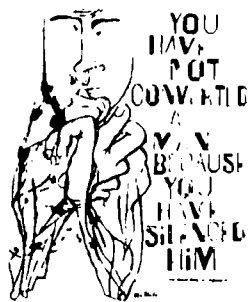
(continued from page 1)

University has been operating on the theory of making those who use the service pay for it rather than taxing the entire student body.

Fr. Charles McCarragher C.S.C., Vice President for Student Affairs said that at the present time there is no money to pay for the nighttime service. Proposals were made to solve this dilemma. One would be to use the University's buses at night. Another would be to sell the buses and use that money to pay for the service.

Fr. McCarragher pointed out that the University has provided slips for students who have night classes. These allow students to ride free on the nights they have classes.

The student arguments will be presented at the Vice-Presidents Council meeting Oct. 14. Student Body President Phil McKenna expressed hope that the ND-SMC Coordinating Committee would prepare a statement which would emphasize the need for widely based interaction in students social life which could be presented at the Vice-Presidents Council.



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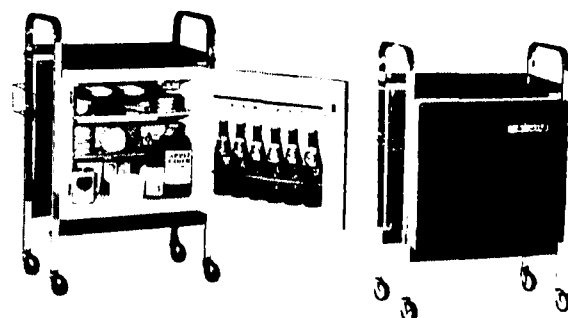
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Powerful Baltimore meets charismatic Mets

Orioles are strong at mound and plate

MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL (UPI)—The slogan for the Baltimore Orioles—who methodically murdered the rest of the American Leagues—is “just four more,” meaning just four more victories to prove they’re one of the all time great teams.

Oh, the Orioles have heard all about those “amazing” New York Mets and their “miracles” over in the National League.

But the Orioles happen to think they’re pretty “amazing” too, and they’ve got the figures to back them up: An 11-2, 18 hit rout of the Minnesota Twins in Monday’s finale to complete a three game pennant playoff sweep.

And that follows on the heels

of winning their division title by a stunning 18 games.

“I think they’re one of the best American League teams I’ve ever seen,” admitted defeated Twins’ manager Billy Martin—a guy who saw an awful lot of fine league champion teams when he was a member of the old New York Yankees dynasty.

“Four more times,” shouted Orioles slugger Frank Robinson in the bedlam of their victorious dressing room Monday, “now we got to do it four more times.”

Manager Earl Weaver wasn’t making any claims about what the Orioles would do to the Mets, although it is obvious that a four game sweep by the Orioles in the series which starts Saturday in Baltimore would force folks to recognize this bird team as one of the great teams in baseball history.

Weaver did say he plans to throw the same three pitchers at the Mets that whipped the Twins-southpaws Mike Cuellar and Dave McNally, who won extra inning games Saturday and Sunday, and righthander Jim Palmer, who had the easy win Monday. Probably in that order once again.

Suddenly faced with four off days before the start of the series, Weaver said he plans to work his pitchers “as close as possible to game conditions” Thursday and Friday to keep them sharp.

Palmer, giving up 10 hits on a day when he had his speed but until the late innings not really good control, wasn’t as sharp as the two lefties. But he didn’t have to be, because the Orioles sluggers turned the third game into what ballplayers call a “laugher.”

Paul Blair, who once belonged to the Mets in the minors, was top gun with five hits, including a 407 foot homer, and five runs batted in. Don Buford had four hits, and Boog Powell, Eldon Hendricks and Mark Belanger two each.

For the Twins, who jumped off to a 1-0 lead in the finale and then collapsed as seven pitchers tried in vain to halt the Oriole onslaught, there was little consolation.

Relief hurling must see Mets through

NEW YORK (UPI)—The New York Mets have lost their mystique. They’re now full fledged champions and are beginning to bear a vague resemblance to the old New York Yankees.

The Mets, whom ex Manager Casey Stengel once described as a “fraud,” proved beyond a doubt Monday that they were the best team in the National League when they beat the Atlanta Braves, 7-4, to clinch their first pennant.

While many continued to doubt the Mets even after they clinched the Eastern Division title Sept. 24, the Mets never gave up on themselves and rocked the Braves in three straight games.

It was pitching and good defense that carried the Mets to the division title, but it was pure power—the kind the Yankees used to employ—that brought the Braves to their knees.

In the three game series the Mets clobbered Atlanta pitching for 27 runs and 37 hits, including six home runs and eight doubles. In Monday’s finale they

had 14 hits, including four doubles and home runs by Tommie Agee, Ken Boswell and Wayne Garrett. New York fans had not seen such hitting prowess since the days of Mickey Mantle and Roger Maris.

In all three games the Mets’ starting pitchers failed to go the distance, but it didn’t matter. The Mets’ bullpen—one of their strong points all season—responded well. This was especially true Monday when Nolan Ryan took over from Garry Gentry in the third inning with two runners aboard and allowed just three hits and two runs the rest of the way.

The long ball hitting of Boswell and Garrett was almost as unexpected as Nolan’s fine hurling. Boswell hit only three home runs all season, yet belted two in the playoffs, while Garrett blasted only one homer during the regular season.

In short, everything fell right for the Mets in the playoff series just like everything went superbly for them during the regular season.

Everything comes so easy now for the Mets. Do the Baltimore Orioles dare challenge them for the world championship?



THE - sports parade

By Milt Richman, UPI sports columnist

Aaron and Jones agree

NEW YORK (UPI)—Cleon Jones doesn’t pop off. Nor is he big on champagne.

He took a couple of sips in the New York Mets’ madhouse, better make that word club house Monday, because he saw everyone else deliciously gulping the grape and it seemed like the thing to do. Give Cleon Jones a cold, frosty beer anytime.

The point is made merely to establish the degree of his sobriety right after the Mets had become the new National League champions by polishing off the Atlanta Braves, 7-4, at noise wracked Shea Stadium. Cleon Jones was perfectly sober.

“We’re the greatest team in America,” he said quite calmly.

“Nobody’s gonna stop us. That goes for Baltimore or anybody.

Just bear in mind what I say. Nobody’s gonna stop us. Nobody.”

Cleon Jones is not a pop off and he knows statements like he made can arouse the other side, but he feels the same way Billy Hunter, the Baltimore coach, felt before the playoff with Minnesota.

Hunter, speaking for most of the Orioles, said they would take the Twins three straight and somebody with the Twins pinned Hunter’s quotes on their clubhouse door when the team was in Baltimore. It didn’t do the Twins any good. The Orioles still bowled them over three in a row. Hunter believed.

So does Jones, and you’d be surprised how many others believe the same thing as he does.

Hank Aaron was one.

“I’m sure they can beat Baltimore,” says Aaron, another fellow who doesn’t go around making cheap talk. “Why? Because of their pitching. I know it wasn’t good in this series, but I’ve been facing Seaver and Koosman the past few years and I know what they can do. They’re rough. Believe me they are.”

When a rival ballplayer agrees with another, it’s usually a good idea to listen. Aaron is a rival of Jones. So is Bob Aspromonte, the Atlanta infielder. He’s another one who agrees with Jones.

“I don’t see how anyone can beat ‘em the way they’re playing now,” he says. “Everything’s going their way. What do they call ‘em? Amazing? It’s certainly the word that describes them beautifully.”

The biggest stickout of all for the Mets was a guy who didn’t even play. His name is Gil Hodges and he has been making the right call all year long. He made still another one when he called in Ryan from the bullpen with runners on second and third and none out and the Braves ahead, 2-0, in the third.

Ryan relieved Gentry with a count of 1 and 2 on Rico Carty, who hit only .342 for Atlanta this year. Hodges went for Ryan after Carty had ripped a vicious foul liner against the left field wall.

Carty stuck out on the first pitch, whereupon Hodges ordered Orlando Cepeda purposely passed, filling the bases. Clete Boyer was up next. Boyer doesn’t hit much for average but he’s always dangerous.

“Boyer usually gets that bat on the ball,” Ryan says. “I knew I had to get him out, and I knew I couldn’t let him hit a sacrifice fly. I had to strike him out.”

Ryan did. He still wasn’t out of the woods because Bob Didier was stepping in and Ryan had never faced him before.

“I called Jerry Grote out and asked him how to pitch to him,” Ryan says.

“You just watch my glove,” Grote instructed.

Grote kept his glove in such a fashion that Ryan knew he had to get the ball in on the young Atlanta receiver. He did and Didier fouled off a couple of pitches.

Then Ryan made a mistake. He got his next pitch a little outside. Didier swung and lifted a fly ball to the opposite field and Cleon Jones wrapped it up near the line.

From that point on, it was like Jones said.

Nobody in the world could stop the mighty Mets.

Ratings

NEW YORK (UPI) Ohio State is still the best of a dwindling list of major college powerhouses.

The powerful Buckeyes, defending national champions, received 33 first place votes and 346 points from the 35 member United Press International Board of Coaches today to rank as the nation’s No. 1 college football team for the third consecutive week.

Ohio State heads a listing of only 16 colleges receiving votes from the coaches.

Mighty Texas moved into the No. 2 position and Southern California jumped to third with 264 and 228 points respectively. Penn State, ranked second last week, slipped to fourth while Arkansas, the third ranked team a week ago, fell to fifth.

Missouri, fresh off an upset of Michigan, vaulted from ninth to sixth while Georgia maintained its No. 7 ranking. Oklahoma slipped to eighth, Purdue fell to ninth and UCLA held on to No. 10. Missouri, fresh off an upset of Michigan, vaulted from ninth to sixth while Georgia maintained its No. 7 ranking. Oklahoma slipped to eighth, Purdue fell to ninth and UCLA held on to No. 10.

Five coaches from each of the seven geographical areas of the nation comprise the UPI ratings board. Each week they select the top 10 teams in the nation with points awarded on a 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 basis on votes from first through 10th.

1. Ohio State (33)	346
2. Texas	264
3. Sou. Calif. (2)	228
4. Penn State	197
5. Arkansas	174
6. Missouri	151
7. Georgia	134
8. Oklahoma	116
9. Purdue	88
10. UCLA	70
11. Tennessee	61
12. Florida	32
13. LSU	31
14. Notre Dame	15
15. Alabama	14
16. Wyoming	4

Phipps award winner

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (UPI) — the play was shut off on the run, Mike Phipps acts like a man in a hurry.

Matter of fact, he’s making up for lost time, and he’s doing it so well coach Jack “The Ripper” Mollenkopf of Purdue football fame finds it impossible to conceal his delight.

The 6 - 3 senior quarterback from Columbus, Ind., was “Miracle Mike” last Saturday, rallying the eighth ranked Boilermakers from a two touchdown deficit in the final period to a pulsating 36 - 35 victory over Stanford to win UPI Midwest “Back of the Week” honors.

In the process, Phipps rewrote Purdue’s record book five times. His new marks include five touchdown passes and 429 yards passing both in a single game.

Phipps, who missed three games last season when he was troubled by a severe ankle sprain, fired 39 passes. Twenty eight of them found their marks and Ashley Bell picked off nine of them for 145 yards and one touchdown.

Phipps and Jim Plunkett, his worthy opponent from Stanford, passed 85 times in a dizzy display of aerial football. Plunkett passed for four touchdowns and seemed to have the best of it — until Phipps went to work in the final period.

He completed his last 12 throws, including touchdown passes of 21 and 14 yards to John Bullock and Stan Brown, the latter bringing the Boilermakers to within a point, 35 - 34, with 2:58 left in the game. Then came the big decision settle for a tie of “go for broke?” Phipps decided on the latter and found receiver Greg Fenner in the end zone for a two point conversion that spelled the difference.

“It was a pass run option play with Mike making the decision,” said Mollenkopf. “When he saw

he threw diagonally to Fenner’s strength, the low pass.”

Twice more Stanford tried to get drives going, but both times alert Purdue defenders scalped the Indians. First Mike Ray recovered a fumble, then Jim Renie grabbed one of Plunkett’s passes.

Although in the limelight, Phipps gave most of the credit to others.

“I got a great deal of assistance from the coaching staff upstairs on the telephone,” he said. “Actually, it was a great team effort.”

Mollenkopf, who calls Phipps the finest college quarterback in the country, said his star flinger turned in a “masterful passing exhibition.”

“He displayed tremendous poise and confidence. I feel his biggest improvement over last year is his freedom in checking off more at the line of scrimmage. He’s doing an excellent job of reading the defenses, even to the point of reading them after the snap of the ball,” Mollenkopf said.

In three games, Phipps has passed for 10 touchdowns, one fewer than he hit in his sophomore year. Last year he connected on only three. He’s been responsible for 12 of Purdue’s 15 touchdowns this year, scoring two himself.

With Phipps getting more of a chance to direct the Purdue offense from run pass patterns, it keeps the defense honest.

Orioles are pick

STATELINE, Nev. (UPI) Harrah’s Tahoe Race Book Monday listed the Baltimore Orioles as 5-8 favorites over the New York Mets to win the World Series and 5-7 favorites to win the series’ first game in Baltimore Saturday.