

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1969

## Senate completes work on budget

by Steve Hoffman

After surviving initial indecision concerning correct parliamentary procedure, the Student Senate, last night, finalized the student government budget. Apart from controversy involving budgeting for the Afro-American Society, business was conducted rapidly and concisely.

The Senate, meeting as a Senate-of-the-whole, granted formal approval to all but two of the previous budget recommendations of the committee-as-a-whole.

Reversals of Senate opinion were focused on increased budgetary allocations to the *Observer* and to the Contemporary Arts Festival.

Speaking for the *Observer*, Publisher Don Holliday and Editor Guy DeSapio appealed the committee's recommendation that the newspaper receive only \$9000.

Their arguments, coupled with the endorsement of Student Body Vice-President Fred Dedrick, cited the need for a daily paper to provide necessary communication for the entire campus. In addition, they reiterated previous explanations that the *Observer* is an expanding newspaper, and to cut back on its funding would be to invite a reversal of this improvement.

The Senators were sufficiently impressed with these contentions, and with the admission that the *Observer* is striving to become self-sufficient next year, to agree to the paper's original request of \$12,000.

Also receiving additional allotments was the Contemporary Arts Festival. Emphasizing the bleak future of the Festival without a more generous budget, CAF proponents succeeded in voting down the committee recommendation of \$2000.

Stay Senator Tom Thrasher's further recommendation that the Finance Committee's original proposal of no funds at all met with equal disapproval.

Rick Libowitz then moved the allocation of \$3000, and this motion was clearly passed.

The greatest area of controversy during the meeting centered on the budgetary requests of the Afro-American

Society which were carried over from last week's session.

Shortly after the meeting was convened, a motion was made to refer consideration of this budget to the Human Affairs Committee.

Senators Thrasher, Hunter, and Guiffrida claimed that, since hasty decisions involving this "explosive issue" would be detrimental to the community, an opportunity for the question to be studied in depth is vital.

Hunter contended that the Afro-American budget cannot be considered in the same vein as budgets of other campus groups can. Stating that the issue was not simply a monetary question, Hunter raised philosophical questions of whether or not the blacks deserved the money.

Reinforcing Hunter's ideas, Tom Thrasher said that if action is passed quickly, the Senate will do a disservice to itself and to the blacks. He emphasized that the Senate would not be dodging its responsibility in referring the matter to the Committee, and that the Committee, whose primary function is to investigate racism on campus, would thoroughly research the issue.

Speaking in opposition to these proposals, SBP Phil McKenna and Stay Senator John Zimmerman argued that indecisiveness of the Senate on this question would recreate the sandbox image of last year.

McKenna felt that since other budgets were not requested to be referred to a special committee, the Afro-American budget should not be awarded this privilege. He struck out at "guilt feelings," and "intimidations," and said that if the motion was passed, it would be a direct slap at the Finance Committee's efforts.

Zimmerman and McKenna concluded that the Senate must be mature enough to cope with the issue and any racist implications it might entail.

However, the motion as proposed by the Human Affairs Committee was passed by a vote of 27-19.

It was at this juncture in the evening that parliamentary procedure was contested, and Robert's Rules of Order played its role.

Hunter first denied McKenna's suggestion that all other budgets be referred to

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Phil Bosco

The Senate reconsidered the 69-70 budget in a meeting last evening.

## Draft resisters probed

by Paul Gallagher

The South Bend office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has begun looking into the October 15 draft card tearing ceremony which took place on the Notre Dame campus as part of a Moratorium Day Mass.

News of the investigation was released to the *OBSERVER* late yesterday afternoon in the wake of the discovery that the FBI had taken steps to obtain a

private interview with one of the men involved in the ceremony.

FBI officials confirmed that an investigation is underway. However, they refused to answer any questions about the state of the investigation or to speculate as to whether legal action would be initiated against those persons being investigated.

They refused further to make any comment as to how their investigations normally proceed

or what they had in mind in attempting to set up the private interview.

Contacted by the FBI was Peter Smith, a soft-spoken mathematics professor at Saint Mary's College who joined one Notre Dame professor and five students in the Moratorium day action. According to Smith, the FBI first contacted him by phone on Monday night. "They wanted me to give them a signed statement as to why I tore up my draft card", he explained. "And they also wanted me to sign a waiver of my constitutional rights to remain silent."

In Smith's view, the FBI was probably attempting to get him to sign a statement of his own because to date he had merely signed a statement prepared jointly by the seven persons involved in the resistance action. "I deduce," said Professor Smith, "that they wanted the interview for use in court."

At first Smith agreed to talk to the agent and suggested that they meet at his home on Tuesday morning. The father of three felt that this might prove an opportunity to speak to a man who might not have been exposed to anti-military views before and thus an opportunity to change someone.

However, later in the evening Professor Smith called his lawyer

(continued from page 2)

## Mixed campus reaction to Nixon war speech

by Bill Carter

The reaction to President Nixon's speech last night on the Vietnam war was expectedly mixed among the more politically active members of the Notre Dame community. From the comments received from both students and faculty who have been closely involved with the Vietnam issue it was clear that the polarization of opinion on the war was affected very little by Nixon's address. The one opinion shared by almost all of those interviewed was that the speech had essentially nothing new to say.

Student Body President Phil McKenna didn't find very much in the speech to react to. "It's hard to comment on a speech that said nothing. I believe it was all merely an attempt to appease some people, especially the dissenters. But I don't believe he accomplished this at all. I know he didn't change my opinion and I don't think he changed many others. There were probably a couple of million people around this country who wanted to march on Washington as soon as he finished talking last night."

Chris Wolfe agreed that Nixon

had said little new and didn't believe the speech really changed anyone's mind, but he supported Nixon's aim in the speech. "I don't think he could have said anything else. A pull-out now would be political suicide and setting up a definite time table would mean suicide for the negotiations. I think the best thing he said was that the end of U.S. involvement might not come from the negotiations, but from something else like this Vietnamization plan.

"His appeal for unity was most likely an attempt to calm some portions of the population but I really don't believe it will be very effective. It will probably be about as ineffective as the moratorium was in influencing him."

Student Senator Tom Thrasher also backed Nixon's motives in making the address. "I think it was the most clear, forthright, sincere laying of all the cards on the table that the American people have heard so far. I believe his analysis of how difficult the situation is was a good one, even though it's sure

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Dr. Bernard Norling



Chris Wolfe

## New York re-elects Lindsay

The demonstration of Nixon's coattail pulling power on behalf of two GOP gubernatorial candidates overshadowed several dozen tight city mayoralty races in such big cities as New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Louisville, Ky.

In New York, incumbent John V. Lindsay, repudiated by his own Republican party in the primaries, spurred to victory over Democrat Mario A. Procaccino and Republican John J. Marchi.

With 2,326 of the city's 5,293 election districts reporting, Lindsay had 409,903 votes as an Independent and the Liberal party candidate. Democrat Mario A. Procaccino had 297,521 and Republican Conservative John J. Marchi had 173,692. Voting was heavy.

Negro candidates tested black political power at the polls in Cleveland and Detroit. Carl B.

Stokes, first Negro to be elected mayor of a major city, was in a photo finish contest with his white Republican opponent, Ralph T. Perk, in Cleveland.

Stokes, a Democrat, trailed County Auditor Perk by 44 votes but the 24 precincts to be counted were in black areas where Stokes was assured a huge majority.

The figures were Perk 115,752, Stokes 115,708. Stokes gained more than 6,000 votes in the last fifty precincts counted, all from heavily Negro wards.

The atmosphere at Stokes' headquarters remained calm, however, as aides said the nation's first elected major city Negro mayor had received the 20 per cent of the white vote he needed to win.

As in his 1967 election

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# Goerner retracts proposals

by Paul Gallagher

In an open letter to Fr. Charles Sheedy, Chairman of the Experimental College Subcommittee of the Curriculum Revision Committee (CRC), Professor Edward Goerner of the Notre Dame Political Science Department withdrew his St. Thomas Moore College proposal outlined last May. Prof. Goerner told the Committee that they need not hold up ratifying the plan they had in mind on his account.

According to Goerner's seven page letter, the action comes as a result of talks the CAP director had with Fr. Sheedy in reference to the Thomas Moore plan in

which Sheedy agreed to delay decision on the matter, but candidly pointed out that a residential college of the kind Goerner had in mind was just not going to be considered.

What Goerner had proposed last Spring was a five year co-ed experimental program that would have faculty members and students living together, sharing philosophical lives of wonder and questioning in Socratic fashion.

The experimental college, to consist of approximately 200 students and 30 faculty members, was proposed as an alternative to present hall living where students are "largely cut off from any rounded human contact with older scholars whose life of wonder and study he might have an opportunity to share, to test, and to finally adopt in whole, or in part, or to reject."

The Experimental College Subcommittee, tagging the Goerner proposal impractical, drew up an initial recommendation, yet to be submitted to the CRC, which proposed instead a residential—students only sophomore year program. This proposed sophomore year could be followed by seminars in the junior and senior years emphasizing "a process methodology rather subject matter orientation", covering "broad interdepartmental areas of learning", and being "as different as possible from ordinary college approaches."

Goerner expressed immediate dissatisfaction with the Committee's work calling it "not a serious answer to the problems we posed." He further charged in his letter to Fr. Sheedy that the University is turning from the old habit of indoctrinating students with religion, barely understood, to indoctrinating them "in the primacy of method, process, and media."

Goerner suggested that what is needed is a "questioning of one of the central dogmas of civilization, the absolute primacy of action over contemplation. He went on to criticize Fr. Sheedy for attempting to win him over to the subcommittee's diluted experiment because of what Sheedy termed his "moral clout" with the community. He

said Sheedy wanted to use such clout to produce "the appearance of monolithic support for a project devoted to the indoctrination of students in the current orthodoxy of the scientific establishment."

A proper understanding of the spirit of study essential to the Thomas Moore College, said Goerner, would make it clear that one ought not "to attach members of a University to one scheme after another by the mere force of our persons or our positions"—by use of moral clout.

The Thomas Moore College proposal was also intended to question the validity of the "professionalization" of the academic life, said the government professor. It supposes, "that to be a scholar-student-thinker might be a whole way of life, a vocation." According to Goerner, in committing themselves to a questioning of way of life, students, new and old, would put in jeopardy "the comfortable illusion, dear to the careerist, that everyone hides...in some dark corner of his heart, that one is a more or less important part of an intellectual enterprise that is going to dominate the future of thought...leaves one with an awareness of one's ignorance..."

"That is a great risk for those who might form such a community. Some would be tempted to abandon the disciplined study and some to abandon the radical questioning," he continued. "And perhaps the community would break up over that. But if one failed at such a task one would, at least, not have failed at something base."

Continuing in the letter, he told the former Liberal Arts dean that he had dismissed suggestions that he summon political support for his proposal on the grounds that the experiment was intended to begin a change in the character of undergraduate education which would in time be university-wide, and thus would demand the support of the university at large.

"What I proposed last spring to everyone was an experiment not just for those who would join St. Thomas Moore in a full and formal way," he pointed out, "but an experiment for the whole university...Reflection made it clear to me what my heart already said; even if a sweeping victory could be had by such a means (politicking), it would be hollow."

ELVIN JONES

was Coltrane's "main man".

## Chris Wolfe

Thank you, Adolf

It is a rather well established platitude that events bad in themselves can often bring about all sorts of good effects, and it seems to me that Adolf Hitler inadvertently benefited the world in some ways during his brief sojourn here.

To get around to demonstrating that, it's necessary to start by observing the way that most Notre Dame students approach statements. Largely as a result of the impact of modern science on the belief in man's ability to "know" things, statements are divided into two sorts: statements of fact and statements of value-judgements. Theoretically, facts are those propositions capable of being established conclusively by the methods of natural science. Value-judgements on the other hand are always subjective, and are not susceptible to being investigated scientifically and established as "objectively" true.

For instance: the event of an apple falling to the ground is capable of being established as the result of a natural law which is called gravity. Even if the idea of gravity is relativised and taken to be only a useful hypothesis, few will deny that they can be "sure" that, when they have seen an apple fall, the apple has fallen. Somehow the physical-ness of it all makes it objective fact.

On the other hand, it is not objectively true that it is *wrong* to kill your mother when she's past sixty on the grounds that she is an "unproductive" member of society. Undoubtedly there are many value-systems where the action would be wrong—most, probably. But it is a never-ending source of surprise to me that when faced with the question "is it wrong to kill your mother for those reasons?" most students reply "yes, for me it would be wrong". The importance of that "for me" is that it implies that for other people it depends on *their* values. Now that example may be a little strong. It would be more obvious if the question were "is premarital sex wrong?"

The problem for most people who hold this set of beliefs is that it leads to very undesirable conclusions sometimes, if one feels any need to be consistent. It's relatively safe and easy to say that premarital sex, or jaywalking, or cheating (or most things, for that matter) are a matter of subjective values. The problem arises when it is simply not so safe and easy to say it.

And here entereth Adolf. Now Adolf was not an average man, and did not do average things. It is generally acceptable to say that when he did something, it was done with some magnitude. As a matter of fact, World War II and the "final solution" to the Jewish problem are of such frightening magnitude that people find it justifiably difficult to say "well, for me it would be wrong, but for Mr. Hitler it depends on his own values". (Interesting statistic: count one Jewish corpse per minute dead by Hitler for each minute of a forty-hour work week, and it would take about fifty years to count them all. That is magnitude).

Some people will stick by their subjectivity though. One SMC damsel remarked the other day that a certain teacher was great because "he helped her to be herself", meaning that she could set up her own system of values and follow them her way. Wondering whether she cared about the objective *truth* of her values I asked "what if you (and your values) are a Hitler?", and she remarked with a complacent smile "then, I guess I'm a Hitler".

Fortunately though, most people's resolution to be uncertain about anything not physical breaks down at some point. There is a law "written on the hearts of all men", and at some point the soul will cry out against the evil it KNOWS to be evil. Modern man is good at covering over that law though, stifling it within himself, and it takes an extraordinary personage to smash through that massive wall of resolute wishy-washiness. For doing that, we can thank Adolf.

## Draft resisters probe

(continued from page 1)

and James Douglass of the Notre Dame Institute for the Study and Practice of Non-violence. Both men recommended that he

not go through with the scheduled interview, but contact the FBI and call the whole thing off.

Acting on the recommendations of his lawyer and his colleague, Smith decided to refuse the private interview. Being unable to reach the agent, he waited until the agent with whom he spoke and another FBI man came to his home early Tuesday morning. At that time, he informed the agents of his decision. They thanked him and left.

Asked why he was picked out for a special private conference with the FBI as opposed to other members of the Notre Dame Seven, Smith suggested that many of the others involved already have files with the FBI established. He also expected that some of the others would be contacted in the near future.

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# Vote allocations to Observer, CAF, others

(continued from page 1)

committee on the grounds that the committee-as-a-whole cannot reconsider issues already debated. Then, Ed McCartin completely refuted the already passed motion of referring the Afro-American budget to

Therefore, the Chair ruled the motion out of order, prompting Hunter to motion the Senate "rise and report"; that is, that committee, citing a passage that the committee-as-a-whole cannot perform such a function.

they consider the question as a Senate-of-the-whole. In this capacity they could refer the budget to committee. The motion was passed and the budget was finally referred to the Human Affairs Committee,

under stipulation that the Committee return its evaluation of the Afro-American Society's budget next Tuesday for Senate consideration. The entire appraisal of the issue must be completed within two weeks.

Commission-\$150; Judicial Coordinator-\$25; NSA-\$50; Community Relations Commission-\$100; Student Senate-\$1000; Course-Teacher Evaluation-\$1000; Free University-\$1000; Minority Student Recruitment branch of the Human Affairs Commission-\$4000; Students Against Racism-\$1000; Student Union-\$22,400; HPC-\$500; Student Government Administration-\$12,400; International Students Organization-\$1500; Amateur Radio Club-\$300.

## Program to aid business -industry

The University of Notre Dame today announced the inauguration of an Industrial Associates Program for service to business and industry.

The Program, designed to further mutually beneficial intellectual contacts between the university and business-industry, will be directed by Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, vice president for research and sponsored programs at Notre Dame.

Rossini said that eight firms have accepted initial invitations to join the program - Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland Ohio; Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.; Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Pfizer and Co. and W. R. Grace and Col, both of New York, N.Y.; PPG Industries Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa. and Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind.

Services provided for member companies include the following:

- Automatic distribution of copies of the University's "Annual Report on Research and Other Scholarly Works," with multiple copies, as desired, of individual reports and publications.

- Participation in special two-day seminars on selected subjects of interest and importance to member companies. The first of these seminars will be held November 12-13 at the Center for Continuing Education on the topic "Pollution - Time for Action."

- Privilege of services from the University's Computing Center.

- Scheduled visits to the Uni-

versity by representatives of member companies for discussions with and lectures by selected individual faculty members.

- Scheduled visits to member companies by selected individual faculty members for lectures and discussions.

- Advice on consultants in areas of interest to member companies.

- Additional advice and information of recruitment of personnel.

- Advice on sponsored research programs of interest to member companies.

- Regular invitations to member companies for lectures and special intellectual events sponsored by the University.

Rossini said that a scheduled series of invitations to selected business and industrial companies, each involving a personal visit by him, will be followed until membership in the program reaches a goal of about 40 companies. Member companies pay an annual fee, which is intended to cover out-of-pocket University expenses and provide a modest annual fund to support faculty research and scholarly activity.

### ELVIN JONES

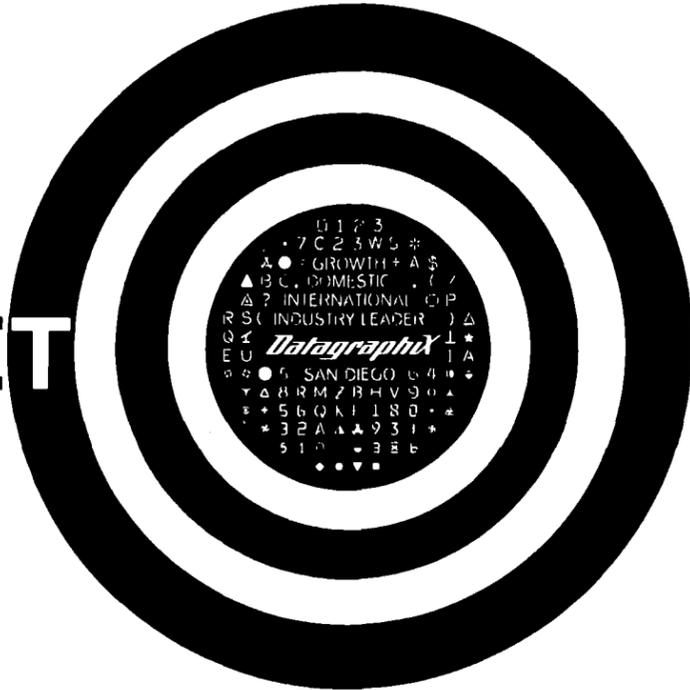
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# THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

DONALD C. HOLLIDAY, Publisher

GAETANO DE SAPIO, Editor

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

The Observer staff is apparently as divided on the issue of Vietnam as the nation. For that reason in order to do justice to the feelings of the editorial board I feel it necessary to print the following two opinions on the President's speech yesterday. The first one was written by myself in concurrence with other members of the board. The second is the opinion of other members of the staff. —ed.

## Vote of confidence ...

We support enthusiastically the President of the United States in his quest for peace in Vietnam. We feel that his policy as outlined in his speech on Monday is the only rational way out of the war.

We have stated before that it is meaningless now to argue about how we got into the war, whether we should have, or the way we have conducted it.

Many mistakes have been made in Vietnam — very many. Because they were American mistakes they were amplified a thousand fold with national and international repercussions.

But our acknowledged motive for being there — the free determination of the Vietnamese people — can not be impugned. Our mistakes have brought those motives into questions and in the eyes of some, even many Americans, vindicated the position of the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

We feel that the President once again articulated the motive and the objective for US presence in Vietnam — peace and the right of self-determination for the Vietnamese people. One can question the eloquence or the poise with which it was presented and call it the same old rhetoric — but that does not make it any less valid.

We seek peace. We have made significant gestures to reach a negotiated settlement. We are not for escalating the conflict. We are for removing our troops from Vietnam. The question remains — at what rate?

We can not not support "precipitous withdrawal." It would be sheer stupidity militarily and would make a mockery of our entire commitment to the freedom of the Vietnamese people. The hazards of immediate withdrawal were outlined frankly by the president. They are in the best interests of no one — for they would produce more death and suffering than the war has already.

The only acceptable way out of the war is through a phased withdrawal. The President claims he has a time table. We believe him. We feel that he is in the best position to evaluate the rate of the withdrawal. The president also states that he wishes to keep the time table secret so as to not exclude the possibility of a negotiated settlement in the meantime or an North Vietnamese effort at deescalation. Either occurrence would enable the president to remove troops at a faster rate. We believe that his request for secrecy is a sound one.

The President says too that he needs the support of the American people so that the North Vietnamese will not be encouraged to stall in their efforts for peace in the hope that America will pick up and leave. We believe that he has a valid point. When the American commitment to peace was not publically announced we could see the value of protest and demonstrations to force the government to enunciate its policy. We can not see today how the American government could be making a greater effort toward peace or toward the withdrawal of American troops.

We believe President Nixon is pursuing the only course that an American president could pursue. Honestly we believe, Americans must admit that if any other man were in the President's place he would follow the same course.

## ... vote of no confidence

President Nixon's Monday night speech proved to be only a glossy summation of the Administration's remarks on Vietnam since last January, and a plea for a vote of confidence from the "great, silent majority" of Americans.

The President realized that the prime cause of the deep division in our nation over the Vietnam War is the loss of confidence in the government's policy. He also realized that the only way to bridge this growing chasm was to be perfectly frank with the American people, and he pledged his speech would be that bridge.

We can not give President Nixon the vote of confidence he asked for. We do not believe that Nixon proposed any new initiatives other than those that have cost us the lives of forty-thousand of our young men. Furthermore, we believe that contrary to Mr. Nixon's belief, the Paris Peace talks are impervious to any United States action except our unconditional withdrawal.

We applaud the President's forthright statement that the peace talks had not progressed beyond "agreement of the shape of the bargaining table." This fact leads to the inescapable conclusion that Hanoi intends to patiently wait for the day when American troops are no longer on Vietnamese soil.

President Nixon has indicated an unwillingness to consider and accept certain possible outcomes to the War. We believe this attitude is not conducive to find a "just peace."

We ask the President for effective leadership in conducting the Vietnam War. We urge him to explicitly state the conditions of our disengagement from the War and to state the possible contingencies this disengagement is based upon.

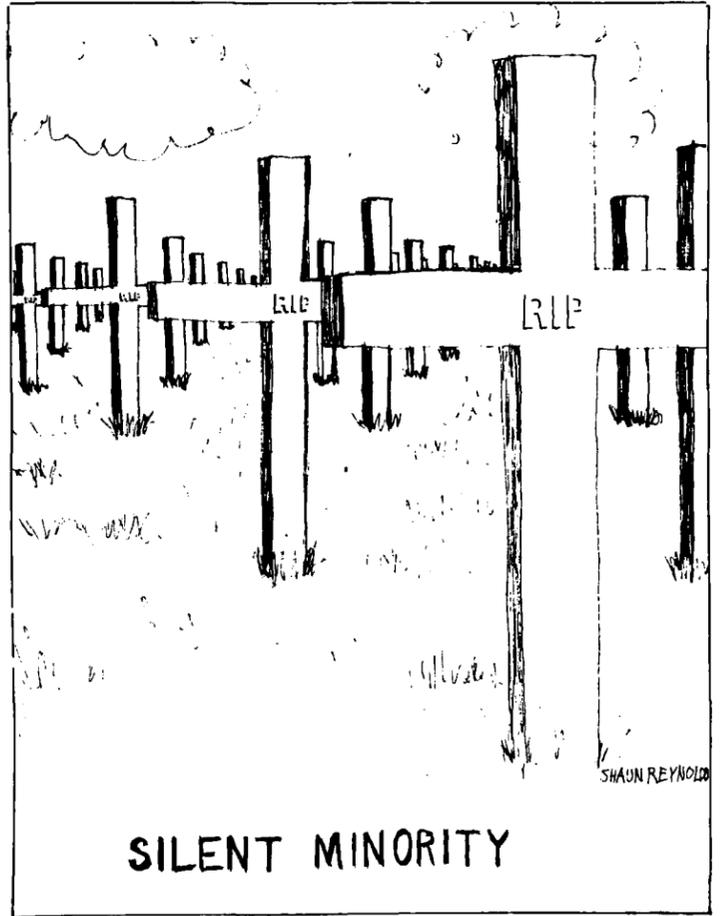
His speech merely attempted to pacify the entire spectrum of thought on Vietnam. This action of attempting to satisfy both sides is clearly unacceptable.

It was obvious that President Nixon did not foresee the virtual end of the war in the near future. He appears to be a loser trying to look like a winner.

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SILENT MINORITY

## Mike Kelly

### One to many mornings

Those of us who still note the signs on the walls and look to see who is running the tables in the dining hall, have realized that activity for the second Vietnam Moratorium has been progressing nicely. Unlike the first Moratorium, on October 15, which was aimed mainly at reaching the people in whichever area of the country each demonstration was to be, the November Moratorium is to be more vocal (dare we say strident?) and aimed at the administration in Washington. The first Moratorium was one day long. The November Moratorium will be two days long, the December Moratorium three days and so forth until either America is out of Vietnam or until February of 1971 when the Moratorium will be 29 days and the month only 28 days long.

The last Moratorium was a fascinating and depressing occurrence. Beneath the grim humor afforded by the sight of teenie-boppers from South Bend wearing scores of movement buttons (25 cents each at the Community bookstand), tight-lipped theology majors wearing black headbands, and wide-eyed coed wandering around murmuring "outta sight!", there was a sense of uncontrolled fate that overwhelmed this observer. The day was played against a fixed backdrop and was merely part of a script written long ago. Aside from a handful of students who realized just what the Moratorium was (summed up best, perhaps, Pat Clinton when he said that he just couldn't see being angry, as that would be the same old thing all over again, but rather it was a time for mourning), was a powerful, meaningful thing. I don't mean to disparage the people involved in the Moratorium. I don't mean to disparage the Moratorium. I simply wish to soften the blow of disillusionment that will surely soon come.

More than anything else, the Moratorium Day struck me as a gigantic production of Sophocles' *Antigone*.

For those who may not recall the play, it is the story of a young girl, Antigone, who felt that she must violate the laws of the state in order to remain faithful to what she saw to be the laws of the gods and her own conscience. It is also the story of a king, Creon, who felt that he must preserve the good of the state as he saw it, even if it meant the death of Antigone. Creon was not the villain of the play, nor was Antigone wholly the heroine. Both were doing what they had to do.

So, too, with the nation's intellectual confusion over Vietnam. The students and other advocates of immediate withdrawal have got to do what they are doing. They must speak out and they must demonstrate and they must continue their efforts to bring about immediate peace in Vietnam, because from their perspective it is right. The President and his defenders have got to do what they are doing. The President cannot look three years in advance or even a decade in advance, but he must attempt the near impossible task of projecting a generation or more ahead of his time. He has to maintain an historical perspective, which might easily lead him to conclusions different than those advocates of immediate peace. Be he right or wrong, he is doing what he must do.

As the President said in his speech Monday night, "I have a plan for peace. . . if it does succeed, what ever I could say won't matter."

That thought from the man who each week must write letters to the families of servicemen killed in Vietnam.

As Bob Dylan said, "You are right from your side and I am right from mine. We're both just one too many mornings and a thousand miles behind."

# Here is the world's greatest drummer

The Elvin Jones Trio, led by drummer who has been rated the world's premier drummer in the *Downbeat* International Critics' Poll for the past seven years, will perform this evening at 8:00 p.m. in Washington Hall.

Members of the Trio are Joe Farrell, Wilbur Little, and the leader, Jones. The group was formed in mid-1967, and although Little was replaced from time to time by other bassists, he rejoined the group in the spring of this year. The group thrives mainly on the dynamic efforts of Jones, but reedman Farrell, late of the Thad Jones-Jel Lewis "Jazz Orchestra", has the feel for the fiery tastes of his leader, and builds upon the phrases laid down by Jones. Little is unobtrusive yet effectual at all times. His return to the group makes it one of the tightest combos playing today. The Trio copped the "Best Combo" award in *Downbeat's* "Talent Deserving of Wider Recognition" category, and their latest release, "The Ultimate Elvin Jones", is a gem.

Elvin's philosophy is quite simple. "Every time I go out to play," he told

*Downbeat* recently, "I pretend that it's the last time I'll ever play, and I'd better make it good." He's happy when performing, and the listener can detect this happiness in his playing.

The Trio's sax and flute man, Joe Farrell, is just 30 years old, yet he has established himself as a true master of not only tenor and soprano sax, but the flute as well. *Downbeat* voted him "Best Tenor" and "Best Flute Player" in the "Wider Recognition" department in 1968 and 1969, respectively. Farrell started with Maynard Ferguson's big band in the early 1960's, and most recently performed in New York with the Jazz Orchestra of Thad Jones (Elvin's brother) and Mel Lewis. He has been reared in the John Coltrane tradition, and his longer solos are often confused as those of Trane.

Tickets for the concert will be sold only at the door. The box office opens at 7:00 p.m. and prices are \$2 for general admission, \$1 for students. The concert is being sponsored by the Michiana Friends of Jazz and the Collegiate Jazz Festival.



## The rambling expedition of Dillard and Clark

Dillard-Clark and their rollicking Expedition roll on. They evolve both in terms of people and music, keeping their basic original quartet (Gene, Doug, Bernie Leadon and Dave Jackson), and they now have their second album out on A & M.

The Expedition, whose personnel changes occasionally as all expeditions must, also consists of Donna Washburn, Jon Corneal and Byron Berline.

With the turnover in personnel, one might ask whether the Expedition was really organized, whether it was re-organized, whether it was constantly organized or whether it was constantly disorganized. Probably, any answer might apply at any given time. Efforts to figure out whether D & C are electric or acoustic have essentially been given up, because if you pay any attention, you notice that they flow from one to the other as they see fit, just as the rivers they love to float down in canoes flow from the highlands to the lowlands. The only difference is that the rivers haven't figured how to flow back again, while D & C have. And it's not an unnatural virtue.

bluegrass-folk group, the Dillards, from whom he played banjo. Gene came west in different ways from Kansas. He played with the New Christy Minstrels ("I played the 12-string riff in 'Green Green'") for about a year, running around the country like some kind of star.

They still hadn't met yet, but the time was nearing. Gene got off the Christy's bandwagon to hang-out for awhile. One place he hung out was the Troubadour, in L.A. and there he met Jim (Roger) McGuinn and David Crosby. Together they began the Byrds, picking up Michael Clarke and Chris Hillman soon after. It was about a half-year before the Byrds became famous and brought long-haired rock back home where it belonged. But it was not just rock . . . it had roots. The roots were in each of the group's members, the roots were in Gene Clark, the young man from Kansas country.

In his frustrating two-year stay with the Byrds, Gene exhibited his talents as a songwriter. Nearly everybody's favorite Byrd original, "I'll Feel a Whole Lot Better," is really a Gene Clark original.

doing. But fate and those natural roots were not going to allow the Dillards and Byrds to remain apart forever. Between tours, in LA, they got together to jam and mess around, and the seeds of things to come were planted.

In 1966, Gene left the Byrds for awhile. He didn't like flying and wanted to stay home for a rest. And, just at that strange point in time, the Byrds and the Dillards went on a tour together, along with the then unknown Buffalo Springfield. The freaks and the folkies had to take a little of each others' medicines then, and it probably did them all some good.

The next move was Clark's. After some vascillation and nostalgia pangs, he finally decided once and for all not to be a Byrd and began to prepare his own album. His producer was Larry Marks, and his back-up people included, on vocals, the country-singing Gosdin Brothers, and on instruments, several Byrds, Glen Campbell and Douglas Dillard. The album was released in early 1967 as Gene Clark with the Gosdin Brothers. It received some critical notice, but that was about all.

Now, things remained in a state of flux. Doug stayed with the Dillards and Gene played with a back-up group in the LA area when he could get gigs, and the world kept going round.

Gene had been writing songs, and had rejoined the Byrds for some shows and recording in late 1967. But, the plane hang-up hit again, but it was a short-lived reunion.

After several years of being in the group named after his family, Doug became restless. In the Spring of 1968, he left the Dillards and started playing with the Byrds. The Byrds had gone country by then, and Doug fit in well, going on a short European tour with them. He then came home and in the summer, started hanging out with Gene again.

Doug and Gene were unemployed but happy, sitting around and picking. A group called Hearts and Flowers broke up, and from it came two guys who know Doug and Gene from hanging around; Bernie Leadon and David Jackson. They got together, jam for awhile, and come up with a organization impressive enough to win them a recording contract with A & M by early autumn. And all of a sudden, they were called Dillard and Clark. They put out an album which

alluded to their "fantastic expedition" and thereby gave them a sort of group name and they became "important."

The flack went out about how the kept their acoustic roots intact. Then former Byrd drummer Mike Clarke came back from Hawaii and needed a gig. And Dillard and Clark made their live debut electrified, with Mike beating the trap set in the back.

The shifting resumed soon, though, as Mike got into another Byrd-like transfer. He became permanent drummer for the Flying Burrito Brothers, the ex-Byrd-dominated group previously lacking a percussionist. And he Expedition unplugged.

Mandolin player Don Beck wandered by one day, after having been a victim of a break-up of Stone Country some months before. The again-acoustic Expedition welcomed him, and became a quintet.

At about the same time, Donna Washburn saw the group perform and flipped. She then joined. No arguments allowed. And they were a sextet with a female voice. They played acoustic, and sang six-part harmonies and crowded around the microphones on stage.

The next addition was, oddly enough, a drummer. He was Jon Corneal, who had formerly played with Burrito Gram Parsons in the International Submarine Band and with the Byrds. He had also been an early Burrito, but that didn't work out, and he now moved with the Expedition.

Doug and Gene took everyone back toward the studio but on the way ran across another old friend; Byron Berline, fresh from the service. Byron, another product of Kansas, had played with the Dillards on an early LP for them. And he was nearly the world champion fiddle player. The Expedition said "why not?" and brought him to their sessions for the second album. He enjoyed it so much that he became the seventh member.

And that, believe it or not, is how it stands, with Doug, Bernie and Byron trading hot licks on their instruments, and their harmonies as sweet as they come. Gene writes his songs, they pull out some of the old favorites, and drive to their gigs. And they gig everywhere from festivals in San Luis Obispo, California to ballrooms in Chicago with Jefferson Airplane.



So now, you add them up and they are a Magnificent Seven: Gene Clark on guitar, mouth harp and vocals; Doug Dillard on banjo, guitar and vocals; Bernie Leadon on guitar and vocals; David Jackson on bass and vocals; Donna Washburn on vocals and percussion; Jon Corneal on drums and Byron Berline on fiddle.

Doug and Gene have careers which have criss-crossed each other often in recent years, and the final unity that has occurred has been a natural.

Doug came to the West Coast several years ago from Missouri with the famed

He also collaborated with McGuinn on "You Showed Me," which was to become a giant for the Turtles four years later. But with the Byrds, Gene had problems. There are always problems in an ultra-creative group, and besides, the Byrds, true to their name, had to fly to be the mobile rock-and-roll stars they were expected to be. Gene could only take so much of jet airplane travel.

In the meantime, Doug and the rest of the Dillards were moving around, making records and building up a large and loyal following of folkies who thumbed their noses at what the likes of the Byrds were

Tom Ehrbar has won a Pulitzer and moved to New York. Immediately after this shocking news was released to the senate last night, The Observer allocation was raised to \$12,000.

A new feature editor is now desperately needed.

# Letters to the Editor

The following is in response to a letter by Joe Wemhoff which appeared in yesterday's Observer.

Dear Joe,

In response to your letter in *The Observer* on Tuesday, November 4, 1969, I would like to at least offer the Student Government's point of view. I will try to answer all of your points honestly, and in the order which you mentioned them.

First, the method of budget cutting which you mentioned is totally unrealistic for two reasons. It would be impossible to cut a given percentage from each organization submitting a budget, thereby reducing the total requests to a total we feel is more realistic. First, if a system like this were initiated, any club on campus could submit a budget and expect to get some set percentage of it so budget requests would obviously be inflated a great deal. This

move would take all discretionary powers away from the committee - a computer could easily scale down each request. Submitting a budget would become a matter of trying to be the highest bidder, and thereby get the largest amount. In short, it would become a joke. Second, you are ignoring the basic difference between variable and fixed costs. Approximately \$6,500 of this year's Administrative budget is devoted to secretarial salaries. Obviously it would be impossible to delete or deduct a given percentage in this case. However, as in the case of the Academic Commission, it is entirely possible to delete specific speakers, since these are entirely variable expenses. Some amount of rational judgement must be exercised in the consideration of each budget. This may be termed "Playing God", or (more realistically) it may be termed

using rational review as a basis for final decisions.

I cannot accept your argument that the Senate is a tyrannical body. I have no documentary proof that the figures you quoted on Senate



membership are correct, however, let us assume that they are. Did this ratio result from the fact that the Arts & Letters candidates were voted in specifically because of their background, or from the fact that the members of the other colleges did not want to bother running for the Senate? I think the answer is obvious. If the members of the other colleges

were truly interested, in the Senate, the membership ratio could be entirely different.

I disagree with your statement that the Senate does not try to match the sources and uses of funds. It is true that the Business College received no funds this year but then neither did any of the other colleges, per se. The activities which the money was allocated to were those which we felt would best serve the entire campus. Although it may be true that having speakers such as Charles Evers, Hubert Humphrey, or Jesse Jackson here on campus does not directly benefit only the Business College, I think it is obvious that the whole campus can benefit from what these men have to say. Incidentally, two tentative speakers for the year are Robert Ling (of LTV) and Milton Friedman, whose lectures would probably cover current business topics.

I must also attempt to correct your errors in terms of the figures you quoted. The Finance Committee's recommendation to the Senate was to operate at a deficit of approximately \$13,000 this year, thereby paying off approximately \$37,000 in past debts, and leaving nearly \$59,000 for this year's activities. It appears that the Senate feels the committee's suggestion was overly restrictive, and plans to operate at a budget of approximately \$61,000, leaving a budgeted deficit of about \$15,000. It is true that this would leave next year's Government with an operating budget of about \$80,000, but we feel that we must strongly reverse the current trend toward constantly snowballing deficits, and it is our opinion that this is the most realistic way to get the job done.

Also, although it is true that most of the members of the committee are not well trained in budgeting techniques, we are probably more trained than any other given student group on campus. All of the members of the Finance Committee have been closely aligned to various student organizations for their four years at Notre Dame. (The seven student members are all seniors. The other two members are Fr. McCarragher, and Prof. John Houck of the Management Department of the Business College). Although it is true that the Senate has final approval of all budgets, it is obvious from this year's budget hearings that the Senate relies heavily on the suggestions of the Committee. Also, I do not see that having two Student Union officials (not one) on the committee is a conflict of interest. The Union is in charge of a huge portion of the activities which go on from year to year here at Notre Dame, and as a result is only logical that they should have a voice in basic policy decisions.

In conclusion, I take offense at your implied allegation of our "fiduciary malfeasance." Although you may disagree wholeheartedly with many of the Committee and Senate decisions, we do have logical, rational reasons for each one of them. To suggest that we are dishonest, incompetent, or unreliable simply because you disagree with us, is to lower yourself to a brand of "mud-slinging" which I hoped I would never be the target of, and which I will never be a party to.

Sincerely,  
John B. Coughlin,  
Student Body Treasurer

### Lauds autopsy

Editor:

I have just finished reading a letter by Chris Wolfe commenting on a column by Tim Mac-Carry. I am spiritually moved by the Word of the "Living God" as it has been portrayed in Catholic doctrine and explained by Mr. Wolfe. In fact, I am convinced that no mortition of religious faith could ever have compiled a better autopsy on the "Church of Rome."

Sincerely,  
Terry Goodwin

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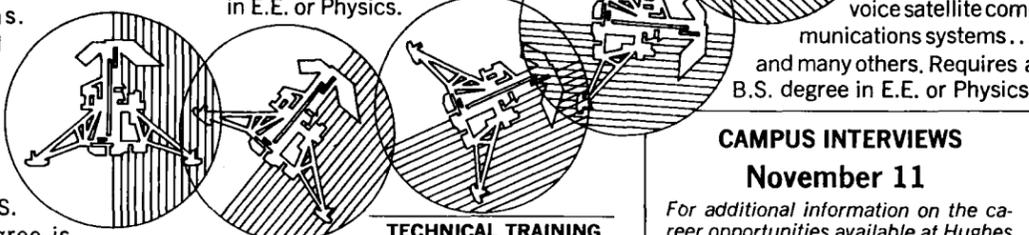
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#### CAMPUS INTERVIEWS November 11

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# Big weekend marked by vandalism

by Tom Bornholdt

In an interview Monday, Arthur Pears, Director of Security, described the last weekend as being one of the worst this year in regards to vandalism and thefts. He also claimed that an unusually large number of racial incidents occurred.

At 11:15 Saturday evening two white males and two white females were confronted by a group of Negroes, five men and three women. The blacks demanded money, but the whites had none. A struggle resulted in which a knife was used by the blacks, and a white was cut on the head, but not seriously enough to require hospitalization. The other white male was a Notre Dame student but he was not injured.

A candy machine was destroyed in another fracas between ten blacks and five whites in LaFortune Center. The blacks had entered around 11:30 p.m. and began mocking the music which the white students were playing. An argument ensued which escalated into a fight, during which one of the white was slammed against a candy machine, breaking its glass with his hands. The cuts on his hands were reported as not being serious. The blacks fled soon after this.

A girl from St. Mary's College was sexually molested by a Negro in LaFortune Center around 11:00 a.m. Saturday.

In Lyons Hall a cigarette machine was found completely wrecked early Sunday morning. It had evidently been shoved from a landing.

In Stanford Hall, several windows and fixtures throughout the dorm were found broken Saturday.

A fire extinguisher was found in the middle of the second floor of Badin Hall on Saturday. Its cabinet had been totally destroyed.

A fire hose was found unravelled on the north end of the third floor of Howard Hall. Several windows were found broken in Howard, apparently from stones thrown from outside.

Someone broke into the Computer Center during the weekend and did considerable mischief. Janitors' pushcarts were shoved into a road where they interfered with traffic. The door was knocked off its hinges in a men's lavatory, and a clock was stolen from a room. Pears thinks that the vandal entered through an open freight door. The damage was discovered on Tuesday morning.

O'Shaughnessy Hall suffered the destruction of several windows and some light fixtures were found lying intact on the floor Friday.

A campus phone was damaged in Badin Hall; the receiver had been stolen.

Last Friday Albert Wimmer reported the right window, antenna, and turn signals of his automobile as being maliciously destroyed in the WNDU parking lot. David Heise of Flanner reported the antenna broken on his car. Windows were reported smashed on a motor vehicle near the Athletic and Convocation Center in the C-1 parking lot. James Rowan reported that his

car top was slashed during the Smokey Robinson Concert.

Director Pears also described the number of thefts as being worse than normal.

John Kenny of Grace Tower reported his guitar stolen. He claims its value to be about \$150. Tim Brace of Dillon reported his GE record player missing. He clarified this by saying that it was a package that was missing and that it might have been the record player he was expecting.

Two students reported the theft of \$20, two watches and a \$40 check in the vicinity of the Fieldhouse. They had removed their clothing, left it unguarded and someone had evidently gone through them.

Rita Gall reported the theft of

her purse in the Athletic and Convocation Center.

A theft of mail was reported by a student in St. Edward's Hall.

Frank Vattoretti reported the theft of a battery from his car on Oct. 31 while parked in D2.

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### ELVIN JONES

won Down Beat's most recent Reader's poll as "Best Drummer."

# Stokes and Perk in Cleveland photo finish

(continued from page 1) victory over another white Republican, Seth Taft, Stokes eked out a narrow victory after trailing through most of the counting.

The Detroit race involved two Democrats—Richard H. Austin, a Negro, and his white contender, Roman S. Gribbs—in another close contest.

Wayne County Sheriff Gribbs took a substantial lead over County Auditor Austin last night in the race to be mayor of the nation's fifth largest city.

The handsome, 43 year old attorney swept predominantly white sections of the city and his 56 year old black opponent rolled up substantial majorities in inner city precincts.

With 42.75 per cent of the vote counted, results from 475 of 1,111 precincts showed

Gribbs 109,877, Austin 90,132 and write-in candidate Mary



Mayor John Lindsay

Beck 809.

The Democrats found some off year election consolation by winning the mayorships of

Pittsburgh and Louisville. The Pittsburgh winner was Peter J. Flaherty who easily trounced Republican John K. Tabor.

Former Democratic Congressman Frank Burke regained City Hall from the Republicans in Louisville by beating the GOP's John P.

Sawyer.

Negro candidates failed to run strong in smaller city races. In Hartford, Conn., Ann Uccello, the only woman mayor of a sizable city, won reelection by 506 votes over her Democratic opponent, and Wilbur Smith, a Negro and NAACP official, ran a

poor third.

In Dayton, Ohio, incumbent P. Davis Hall rolled up a 2 to 1 margin over Lawrence Nelson, a Negro foundry worker.

But in the little town of Glasgow, Ky., Luska J. Twyman became the first Negro mayor to be elected in the state.

## Reaction varies on Nixon speech

(continued from page 1)

not to satisfy everyone. The hard-core people on both sides probably will be disappointed with his plan but that's because they've stopped thinking about the issue to any solutions beyond those they have formed themselves.

"But when Nixon spoke of the silent majority I think he made a good point. The majority of the people in this country oppose the war the way Nixon opposes the war. I agree completely with his point of phased withdrawal being the only workable plan right now, and I think he made the right emphasis on the impossibility of the other alternatives.

Ed Roickle also criticized Nixon for failing to recognize the moral question of the war. "There is never any mention of the imperialistic role our government has been playing in Vietnam. The government insists that the negotiations be conducted on an equal basis and that there should be concessions on each side. But we have no

right to make any such demand, not when we were never even asked to intervene in the first place, because there is no formal record of any such request.

"The whole speech was nothing but a reiteration of the previous position, merely an attempt to dodge the issue. I don't think his appeal convinced anyone."

Tom Murphy was the only student questioned who believed the address contained something significantly new. "I think the speech clearly showed Nixon's policy represents a complete reversal from the last administration. There is no more escalation, the emphasis now is on de-escalation. I know it might have sounded better if he had presented a definite timetable but that would have been impossible. I think his appeal for unity might have changed a few minds, but only among those over 25 or so."

Among the faculty reaction, Prof. Bernard Norling of the History Dept. found no surprises in Nixon's talk. He agreed with most that the speech held no

new ideas but defended its purpose. "I think it was good because it put all of the policies into perspective and probably did much to reassure those people who are sitting on the fence as far as this issue is concerned.

"I doubt if he could have come up with any better policy now unless it be to find some 11th hour courage to go out and win the war. I am skeptical about the idea of Vietnamization. I don't believe the Army in the South could fight well enough on their own to hold off the Communists."

In perhaps the strongest expression of concern over the outcome of Nixon's address Prof. Charles McCarthy of the Non-violence Dept. had grave reservations about the speech's immediate effect on the war debate. McCarthy said he watched the speech with 25 members of the faculty and the overall reaction was a feeling "much stronger than disappointment. We all realized that the whole thing is going to get more desperate now. It now seems that just as the far left is involved in calculated polarization of the nation, Nixon has decided to follow the course as indicated by Agnew's recommendation of polarization in view of authentic values.

## Hockey team to scrimmage

Coach Lefty Smith will unveil his freshman-laden 1969-70 varsity hockey team today at 5:00 PM in the Convo. The Irish will go through a two-hour, game-type scrimmage against the University of Illinois—Chicago Circle. The scrimmage is open to the public.

Smith has several top-notch Canadian freshmen to help on offense and has added defensive strength to cover-up last year's chief weak spot. Captain-elect and last year's leading scorer Phil Wittliff will miss the scrimmage since he is a member of the football team. Jim Cordes, last year's most improved player, has a shoulder separation and will not play.

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