

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1970

Faculty Senate submits proposals

By Steve Hoffman
and Shawn Hill

The Faculty Senate met last evening in extended session primarily for the purpose of considering and deciding upon resolutions proposed by the Senate committees on Student Affairs and on Administration of the University concerning the place and the function the Placement Bureau has in the University.

After exhaustive debate and compromise upon the relative merits of the proposals of each committee, the Senate passed for recommendation ten resolutions defining the function of the Placement Bureau.

The first recommendation states: "That the Placement Bureau be retained as an activity under the jurisdiction of the Vice President for Public Relations and Development. It shall be his responsibility to see that the Placement Bureau is directed in a fashion responsive to the changing needs of the students and to the standards of the University. The faculty senate felt that the abolition of the placement Bureau at the present time would be both unjustified and precipitous.

The second recommendation asks that the Placement Bureau move immediately and ener-

getically to stimulate more active recruiting on this campus by public and private educational institutions for employment or graduate study, and by organizations directed primarily to the alleviation of social ills and to the improvement of the general quality of life in our society.

The Faculty Senate's third proposal begins by stating that "the University must maintain its position as a forum for the free exchange of ideas. To this end, it must insure that spokesmen from both sides of employment issues can be heard in a reasonable and civilized manner. Therefore, it is recommended that the Placement Bureau seek out opportunities for such exchanges and allocate funds for this purpose."

Furthermore, the Senate asks that any organization recruiting on campus answer any questions that may be submitted by a student faculty committee. If the organization fails to sufficiently answer the questions posed by the committee, funds may be made available for research and publication of findings by the committee.

The last provision of this recommendation requests "That funds should be provided for study into implementing Fr. Burtchell's proposal to create an independent agency to evaluate the social contributions of firms and organizations."

"That the Placement Bureau provide facilities where students interested in using the Bureau can meet with other members of the University interested in providing information concerning the corporate activities of employers using the Bureau" is the fourth recommendation of

the Faculty Senate.

The fifth recommendation of last night's meeting reads "That the Placement Bureau expand its services relevant to summer employment by attempting to increase the number of prospective employers utilizing the service, particularly those of the

sort mentioned in recommendation 2. Examples of such employers are Vista and CILA.

In a continuation of the trend toward co-education the Faculty Senate recommended "that the University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College explore the

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The faculty Senate met in extended session last night, and passed resolutions calling for, among other things, the continuation of the Placement Bureau.

SMC student senators assemble, to consider new election policy

By Ann Therese Darin

SMC senators met in student assembly last night to discuss changes in student government regulations before upcoming student elections. The most important issue of the evening was a motion to drop all qualifications for student body president and vice-president. Instigated by Ann Marie Tracey and Louise McGrath, the proposal would permit freshmen and sophomores to run for SMC's highest elective student offices.

Underclass SBP

Among the assenters for the bill was sophomore senator Ann Marie Tracey. "If an underclassman is allowed to run, she is going to be here and will have to face up to the students next year if she does a poor job," Tracey commented.

"Other schools, such as Notre Dame and St. John's, have no class requirement for presidential offices," she added.

Debbie Carvatta, freshman senator, also favored the bill. "A girl who would be a junior next year would have pull with both classes," she argued.

No Time for Study

Opposing arguments dealt with potential harm to cumulative scholastic averages, friction between upper and lower classes, and experience. "I can't see a girl getting into a major and having that, too," commented Beth Driscoll, student body vice-president.

Friction Between Classes

"It will create friction in junior and senior classes," added

Pat McCuster, LeMans senator.

Despite the opposition's argument, a majority of senators, notably from the freshman and sophomore classes, voted for the resolution with a 9-6 vote. Departing from the underclass bloc was Irish McNamara, sophomore senator.

In a hotly-contested debate about voting procedures, the motion was defeated because it did not pass with a 2/3 majority. Brought up again after voting on a bill allowing academic discussion in the student assembly, Tracey asked for a revote.

"The chair has not acted as a chair, but as prime debator," she accused. "It is time for underclass votes to be considered." With the absence of Irish McNamara, there was a possibility of passing the motion.

Re-vote Denied

Denied a revote by Driscoll on the grounds that it would have been superfluous to vote twice on the issue, Tracey proceeded to move for adjournment. Upon defeat of this move, Tracey left. With her absence, senators decided to postpone discussing a bill co-sponsored by her concerning a restructuring of student government.

Will Tape Meetings

Other action at the meeting centered on tickets in elections, committee assignments for student body president, vice-president, and academic commissioner, coverage of meetings, and permission of student assembly

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Nutting for President drive gains momentum

By Jim Hayes

The Nutting for President Campaign is gaining momentum, according to Steve Raymond and Karen Grabowski, two of its leaders. The campaign has picked up support among not only students, but faculty and administrators as well.

The only complaint the Nutting organization has voiced is that "some people have taken things the wrong way." To support this, they point to two misconceptions as reported in *The Observer* this past week. To reports that they wish to retire Fr. Hesburgh, they reply, "This change is not an attempt to upseat or retire Father Hesburgh as President; rather it is an attempt to elevate Father Hesburgh to the post of Chancellor and install Dr. Nutting as President." They continue to emphasize that they "have no ax to grind, but the office duties are too big for one man."

The second misconception about their campaign is that it is "ambiguous". Karen Grabowski, a spokesman for the Nutting campaign, replied to this criticism: "The President-Chancellor structure is possible." The Chancellor takes care of University affairs off campus, the President, on campus affairs. She continued to explain, "Research shows some of the best schools in the country use it, for example, the California State Universities. It is in the universities' best interest."

Several activities are currently

underway in the Nutting for President campaign. According to Steve Raymond, "Information is being distributed in the dining halls."

Other activities include the distribution of bumper stickers and buttons. An indicator of the interest shown in the campaign is that both stickers and buttons have run out and more have had to be ordered.

Nick Scarpelli has also started organizing a fund-raising dinner for the campaign in early March. "Letters have been mailed to a number of alumni asking for their opinions of the Chancellor-President structure as well as Fr. Hesburgh," continued Raymond. It has also been learned that the next issue of the *Alumnus* will contain an article about Dr. Willis D. Nutting.

The Nutting Campaigners wish to emphasize that they have no gripe with Fr. Hesburgh, but they feel that "a more perfect community" would result from a change in the present administrative structure.

Within the next few days, campaigners for Dr. Nutting promised to present literature on Dr. Nutting from students, faculty and administrators. This will be distributed around campus in the near future.

The campaign has recently put up a Petition in the Huddle and O'Shaughnessy Hall, interested persons are asked to sign to express their support of the proposed change.

Faculty Senate recommends that organizations answer questions

(Continued from page 1)

possibility of consolidating their placement activities into a single office, or at least of establishing reciprocity in the use of facilities and services."

A seventh recommendation, stipulating that the Placement Bureau be required to prepare brochures summarizing its services, procedures, and policies for distribution to all members of the University community, including alumni, passed uncontested.

The eighth recommendation provides for the decision of the administrative officers of the Placement Bureau concerning the implementation of the ten Senate recommendations. According to this provision, such evaluation would be made available to the Senate before August 1, 1970.

The recommendation receiving the most debate and disagreement dealt with the question of whether or not organizations which deny the possibility of open discussion should be permitted to recruit on campus with the permission of the Placement Bureau.

The Senate Student Affairs Committee endorsed the earlier SLC contention that such organizations, expressly the CIA, be prohibited from such recruiting. They reasoned that the CIA, in rejecting discussion and withholding information, should not be allowed use of campus facilities.

However, a number of Senators, spearheaded by the

protests of Professor Paul McClain of the English Department, countered that the Senate is not empowered to make value — judgements, for the community, and also contended that the refusal of recruitment implies condemnation of the particular recruiter. Further, it was stated that such prohibition would in effect pass judgement on the organization and would make the University vulnerable to any and every such plea that protests some organization.

Therefore, the SAC recommendation was defeated and replaced by that of the Committee on Administration of the University which does not bar organizations from campus, but stipulates that if complaints against any organization are affirmed by either the Faculty Senate, the Student Senate, the SLC, or the Graduate Student Union regarding failure to disclose and discuss information concerning the organization's activities, then the Placement Bureau will notify the employer that a record of that action and the reasons for it would be made available to all students seeking interviews with that employer.

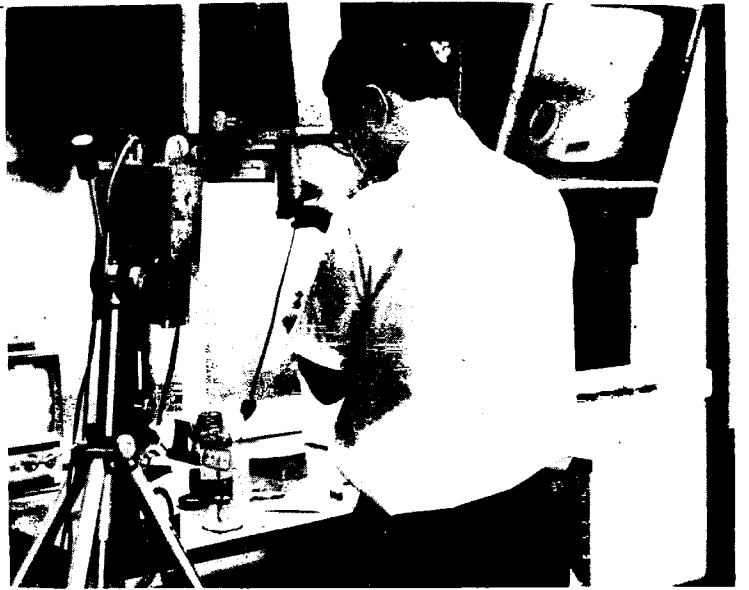
The final recommendation of the Senate proposes that the Director of the Placement Bureau invite all organizations to send representatives to participate in open discussion with members of the University.

In other business, two resolutions, one concerned with the Placement Bureau, the other with student speaking privileges

at Faculty Senate meetings were forwarded by Professor Joseph Brennan of the English Department.

His first resolution, which calls for the right of official representation of the Student Senate to speak before the Faculty Senate without special parliamentary machinery, was favorably referred to the Senate Executive Committee.

His second resolution, also passed, recommended that graduate students should have access to a personal dossier of letters of recommendation and similar academic credentials when they should have need for them in such situations as returning from service or temporary employment to enter graduate school or some other occupation.



Dr. Albert E. Miller, assistant professor of metallurgical engineering and material sciences at the University of Notre Dame, performs a demonstration for his engineering materials course. The 70 students taking the class can observe every detail of the experiment, as projected on the large screen of the closed-circuit television.

CPA fills 'information gap'

By Greg Pudhorodsky

In coordination with Complicity Week, February 16 to 26, members of the Coalition for Political Action are making available literature outside of the placement office which they feel will fill the "information gap" which exists for students concerning corporation recruitment on the Notre Dame campus.

The CPA's primary selection is a pamphlet titled "Misplacement at Notre Dame." Compiled by their research team over semester break, it contains the group's basic statement on Complicity Week. Also included is a list of the thirty companies which will recruit in the ten day period, with notation concerning those which have Notre Dame trustees as directors or whose stock is owned by Notre Dame.

The rest of the brochure consists of an index which lists the corporations according to such classifications as chemical and biological warfare, racial discrimination, and economic

imperialism, and an individual analysis of seventeen of the companies concerning these procedures.

In order to defer printing costs the pamphlets sell for prices which range from one dollar for company recruiters, a quarter for students, a dime for interviewees.

Other literature is also available which came to the CPA from such sources as the D.C. 9 Defense Committee, the Non-Violence Committee, and the South Bend Chapter of the New University Conference. The latter also co-sponsored the main work.

Those members manning the desk stated that the material was moving rather well and that it had been obtained by members of the administration and faculty, as well as students and recruiters.

Those distributing the literature stated that they have experienced no adverse reaction to their action, and that they expected none. The tables and chairs that they were using were provided as a result of the Student Life Council's recommendation of February 9, urging such facilities for such purposes.

When asked what purpose their action promoted, a spokesman for the group referred to Father Hesburgh's statement at the initial meeting of the University's Forum, which said that

any "legitimate corporations" would be allowed to recruit at Notre Dame. The aim of the booklet is to point out various facts and practices of these corporations which "expose their illegality" as institutions.

One of the two recruiters for Dow Chemical was approached and asked for a statement concerning the current protest. Though not aware of the existence of the CPA's pamphlet he felt that the current protest was somewhat senseless for the action will not stop Dow from currently recruiting on over 200 campuses. He saw that their real objection was with the war, which he himself opposed, and thought they should stem their energies in that direction.

Though he would not speak for company policy on the morality of the use of napalm which Dow produced, he was willing to express a personal opinion. He stated that the "actual morality" in the issue was in the decision of the corporations on whether they were going to use the technological potential they had available to save American lives. The answer he said was apparent.

The recruiter also stated that the only reason that Dow was not currently producing napalm was that they had lost the governmental bid and would try in the future to secure the contract again.

Discuss election policy

(Continued from page 1)

to discuss academic affairs.

Presidential and vice-presidential candidates will be permitted to run on tickets in upcoming elections. "One ticket versus another," explained Driscoll, "may make SMC elections become issue contests and not popularity contests."

Senators agreed to permit WSND to tape their meetings. They also unanimously voted to seat the student body president on the student affairs and academic affairs council. She will also chair the student assembly

Tonight!
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Junior Parents- Son Weekend
6:30- 9:30

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Tues., Feb. 24 - Blue-Gold Room - LaFortune

Wed., Feb. 25 - Blue-Gold Room - LaFortune

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Theology and Conscientious Objection

Dr. John H. Yoder

The author is a leading Mennonite theologian and teaches "The Theology of War, Peace, and Revolution" at Notre Dame.

All a brief article can do is to itemize the variety of possible ways in which one can come morally to a conscientious objector position. We would have to argue at great length if we were to seek to measure to what extent any one of these positions is "valid" or "right". We would even have to debate what criteria could probably or possibly measure such "validity": should it be a measurement of legality according to the Constitution and, laws of the country? or should it be some kind of ideal law, what ought to be according to the American dream? or should it be the internal criterion of consistency with one's own commitment? or should it be the measurement of whether a position fits the permanent valid teachings of the historic Christian community? Such a debate must be set aside, and having set it aside for the present, we must be satisfied with a catalog.

There is a morally honest conscientious objection based upon what the U.S. Selective Service law calls "religious training and belief." Numerous small Protestant denominations (Mennonite and Amish, Society of Friends, German Baptist and Brethern, several different movements called Church of Christ, Church of God, and Pentecostal), teach as their official position that a member in good standing in their fellowship will not accept military service. Respect for the religious liberty of these groups underlies the actual legislation currently in effect in the U.S. This legislation does not ask where such groups get their particular teaching or whether they are theologically valid. The argument for religious liberty is the only ground for privilege of exemption from military service. It is assumed by the law that such sects will not be large or numerous enough to threaten the existing order. This understanding of conscientious objection, though it is historically speaking at the

origin of the present legislation, is not immediately relevant to anyone not a member of any such group, as the average Notre Dame student is not.

There is the position of "absolute conscience." The very concept of "conscience" includes its autonomy. The understanding of conscience which has developed over recent centuries interprets the integrity of conscience as not necessarily responsible or accountable to any other authority outside itself. It needs no proof for its own integrity, which no one, not even any public authority, has the right to violate. This conception of the absolute authority of the individual conscience, for such individuals as make such a claim, is at the root of the label now currently accepted for the "conscientious" objector. It is at the root of the British practice of conscientious objector recognition. It is also the basis for a proposal made by Prof. Ralph Potter of Harvard, according to which the conscientious objector claims to be recognized by the Selective Service should be based not upon the particular denominational membership or doctrinal conviction of a person but only on a measure of the sincerity of his conscience. Such an understanding of the integrity of conscience is also present in CO claims of many today for whom the present law (as usually interpreted by local boards) does not make room.

There is conscientious objection based upon the honest study of particular cases. Without considering it my business to reject all thinkable wars, or to stand in judgement upon all past wars, it is possible for me to recognize a moral duty to evaluate in a given situation the pros and cons of a military undertaking, projected or real. If I find that a given war is being fought for an unjust cause or being fought with weapons which are uncontrollable, then that war is wrong and it is my moral responsibility to refuse to participate. This is the position which is coming to be called "just war objection" or "selective objection". In principle it ought to fit under the heading of "conscience", because an individual

who makes such an evaluation is exercising his individual moral responsibility in a conscientious way. In principle it should also come under the heading of "religious training and belief", for a Catholic or a Lutheran should have been taught that it is the position of his church to refuse to participate in an unjust war. Some local draft boards apparently will respect this kind of position as fitting in with the intent of the law, although it does not fit the strict meaning of the law. This is a position which major church bodies have recently spoken to defend: the American Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Lutheran and the United Presbyterian denominations, and the World Council of Churches. This is one position which any honest Catholic must take very seriously, since it is the honest application of traditional Catholic teaching in a new situation.

There is also the conscientious objection which is derived from revolutionary disavowal. Whereas the positions characterized above rest on a decision about what is right or wrong for me or for the situation, this position expresses an opinion about the legitimacy of the social order. It is because the system is proclaimed to be illegitimate that one refuses to obey it. The wrongness of the system demands that I say no to it regardless of whether I am in a position to replace it by a better alternative. This concept that it is possible to declare a government illegitimate, can be traced back through the French and American revolutions into earlier Catholic and Protestant thought about legitimate government. Today this kind of refusal to fight is represented for instance by the yippies. It can, by definition, not expect to be respected by the authorities.

The varieties listed above vary from one another in the way they think about the framework of morality. It would of course be fitting to turn as well to the variety of actual moral value commitments which can lead to the rejection of war:

(1) There is the concentration upon the sanctity of life or the dignity of the

person. One reason for rejecting war is that the life or the honor of my neighbor is an absolute value which I have no right to destroy. Such an understanding may be founded upon a literal reading of the Ten Commandments or upon a modern understanding of the dignity of man, or upon some other conception of why the person of my neighbor is the bearer of divine value.

(2) It is possible to reject war because one rejects the pride, the self-affirmation, the violence as wrong in itself. It can be argued it was as by Gandhi that truth itself is the only true power, so that he who uses violence instead of truth has thereby disqualified his cause. It can be argued as it was by Martin Luther King that violence is essentially self-defeating, so that he who uses violence destroys the end he claims to serve by the means he chooses. It can be said, as by Jesus, that as he came among men to be a servant rather than a lord, so His disciples should be servants rather than lords. In these and many other ways, the rejection of war can spring from a moral rejection of the means, quite apart from a calculation of how much harm it does.

(3) Or the definition of value might be in a particular human community. It might be as with sectarian and monastic groups, a refusal to take a given set of national interests very seriously because it is on a smaller scale that what needs to be done really happens. Or it may be, as with Pope Paul VI at the United Nations, because one looks beyond the nation to a wider world community which is morally more important than the defense or the special interests of a nation.

Each of these ways of locating the value for the sake of which one challenges or rejects war has its limits theologically, but also each has a real validity. Each of them is at least sufficiently valid to oblige us to deny that one should in all circumstances without limitation be willing to serve any national government in war.

Tomorrow: Part Four

Fear conspiracy jury may be hung

CHICAGO (UPI)—A government source said Tuesday chances of a clear cut prosecution victory might be lessening as a federal court jury deliberated the fate of the "Chicago Seven"

Hope to start program soon

The Desserts for Breakfast Program, which was originally proposed back in October by Prof. Charles McCarthy, is almost ready for implementation. The plans, which are currently being finalized, will be presented to the administration later this week. The food for the breakfasts will be purchased with the money gained, by the students running the program. Hopefully it will be distributed to approximately five community action centers. At first, organizers claim, they may not be able to distribute the food to all five centers, but they eventually hope to do so.

If the program is accepted by the administration, organizers hope to start it by the beginning of March. A plea was issued by the organizers to those 2400 students who did sign away their desserts for the afternoon and evening meals not to renege on their promise

for a fourth day without signs of a verdict.

The defendants and their lawyers in the riot conspiracy trial debated in Cook County jail, where the seven antiwar militants were serving contempt sentences, when to move for a mistrial and discharge of the jury as deadlocked.

The 10 women and two men, who deliberated 30 hours during the first three days after they retired, went back to work before 9:30 a.m. CST Tuesday under the usual tight security curtain. There was no word from U.S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman that he planned to call in the jurors to check on their progress.

The government source, who would not permit use of his name, said that as time went by it "looked worse" for the prosecution and his apprehensions of either a hung jury or a divided verdict were "rising."

The source said the prosecution had expected the jury would return a verdict by Monday night on the charges

that the defendants conspired to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

After a forenoon conference with their defendants, chief defense attorney William M. Kunstler addressed a rally of Chicago Seven supporters at the Federal Building Plaza and attorney Leonard I. Weinglass went to a law library to do research.

He said "political" defendants in the future "are not going to be supine and passive." He said they "will stand up and should stand up like Dave Dellinger did many times and say, 'I'm going to be heard. If you're going to lie about me, I'm going to be heard.'"

Henry L. Pitts, president of the Illinois Bar Association, at a news conference accused the defense lawyers of "a bold and deliberate assault upon the judicial system itself." He called for an investigation leading to possible disbarment of the pair.

Senior Faculty- Senior Night

At the Alumni Club Wednesday: 8:30

Buy your Prof a beer

The Academic Affairs Committee of the Student Senate will hold an open meeting tonight at 7 o'clock in the Fiesta Lounge. They will discuss the academic grievance committee and the ombudsman service.

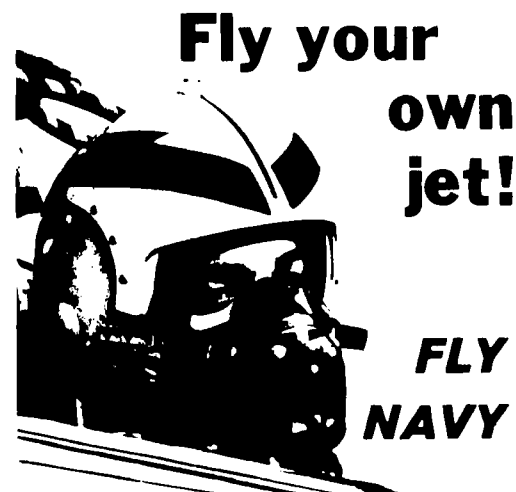
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Date Feb. 18, 19, 20

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GAETANO M. DE SAPIO Editor-in-Chief

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Editorial

Student participation in security

Since the beginning of the year *The Observer* has been pushing for improvements in the Security Department. Obviously there is much that needs to be improved. Our efforts we feel were influential in bringing about the various investigations conducted by both the Student Life Council and the Student Senate and also the investigation that was performed by a consulting firm at the request of the Vice-President's Council.

The consulting firm's report is in and since the contents remain to be released we can only say that we would hope that the University implements those suggestions that would best be able to insure that there is adequate protection of life and property at Notre Dame. We know that Mr. Pears has already taken steps towards improving the protection of the parking lots. Much remains to be done though as can be evidenced by the fact that last week the aerials were snapped off of no less than 10 cars which were parked close together in D-1.

It is obvious that some of the vandalism that occurs is the result of non-students who come to campus with malicious intent or from organized rings of thieves who pilfer the parking lots. Some of the vandalism however can be attributed to a source closer to home. Notre Dame students themselves. The elimination of that part of the problem rests more on the shoulders of Notre Dame men than on the Security Department.

Some of the vandalism that is done in the parking lots can be attributed to students who are looking for kicks when they come back drunk at night after parties or a round or two at the local bars. The new arm on the shuttle bus gate on route 31 has been broken over twenty times since it was installed according to the driver. We feel that it is the responsibility of students to insure that the minority of students who persist in such childish actions are not allowed to have their way. Cases of vandalism and malicious actions should be handled through the Hall Judicial Boards or reported to Security. Unless the Student Body intends to take care of its own offenders it is hard to demand that the Security Department handle the problems.

We realize that there is much that the Security forces can be criticized for. At the same time though we feel that the students must make some attempt to acknowledge the job that the current under-staffed department is doing. The SLC investigation into the Security Department brought out one startling fact. The Security Department has been trying to recruit better and more competent personnel but often losses new recruits because of the abuse that many of them take from students while they are on duty.

A middle aged recruit who was spending his first night on a beat walking around campus took so much verbal abuse from students that he never joined the force. Often the guards at the gate have to put up with the arrogance of a minority of students who feel that they are better than the rest of the student body and deserve a right to drive on campus. Some stop for a second at the gate, make a wise crack or two, and then gun through, while others don't stop at all.

The abuses just mentioned are by and large the product of a minority segment of the student body. We feel, however, that the majority just can't sit by and tolerate it. If we want a fine Security force we must go half way. We don't think that that is too much to ask.



Letters to the Editor

"American Way of Death"?

Editor:

With regards to the Engineering College Council's statement: "An institution devoted to the intellectual and moral development" which "Not only tolerates but invites . . . reasoned answers supported by scholarship, not feelings" is living (or dying, in the specific case of, perhaps, Notre Dame) a lie. "Moral development," the manifestation of which is called "feelings", which does not have, or can not have, an effect upon how we answer the "diverse and controversial opinions, (and) inquiries" facing us is, in fact, no moral development at all, and "moral development" remains as a propaganda device. To say that a university is dedicated to scholarship alone and not also to "feelings" (morals, respect for others—either because we see ourselves in them or because we see God in them—love, hope, etc.) is to say that Universities have no commitments to those things which "feelings" can help so much to bring about, i.e., cooperation, understanding, wisdom, peace. I believe that most Universities have commitments of this nature and that this is entirely consistent with the idea of a university. Of course, this dedication is better reflected in the answers a university offers (or the manner in which it attempts to answer) than by the first page of the student manual.

The Engineering College Council says that our community is "marked by a decent respect for the reasoned opinions of mankind". They also say that we should be detached, "not from the issues, but detached from the prejudices which sadly mark current issues. "These are not bad statements, but what are the "reasoned opinions of mankind" and what are these "prejudices"? If I were to identify myself with my neighbor and refuse to participate in his exploitation or destruction, I think that this would be a reasonable, though not purely rational, and quite surely a prejudiced stand. Perhaps it is because I oppose the university's complicity with certain political and industrial structures which, though very "legal", exploit and destroy my neighbor that I am not reason-

able. Is this unreasonableness and prejudice (love of neighbor) that which the Engineering College Council finds undesirable? Am I the one who is really using the university to support "immediate socio-political goals"? Am I one of "those who would unthinkingly trifle with the survival of the University as one of the few open societies left to mankind today", and against whom Fr. Hesburgh recognizes the "right to protest . . . and resist as well"? And this by virtue of my love of my neighbor as opposed to blind faith in "the American Way of Life (death)"?

Do those things, rather, which really threaten the University as we have known and loved it, come from outside the university? Do Dow Chemical and the C.I.A. (and the economic and political system of which they are indicative) represent "the reasoned opinions of mankind"? Are the "prejudices" of these two systems so favorable that we not only neglect to exercise any critical function over these systems, but actually cooperate with and avidly seek the favor of these systems? If our compliance with these systems is consistent with the ends of our community, then we should encourage even closer bonds with them; if the business of the destruction and exploitation of our fellow human beings and the political manipulations which facilitate this business represent the reasoned opinions of mankind, and not just the desires of a powerful minority, then I am without reason and request to have my recent suspension overruled on the grounds of my insanity.

Sincerely yours,
Mark Mahoney

PLEASE NOTE that the Placement Bureau is hardly the central issue in the Dow-C.I.A. debate: it is merely the final manifestation of the compliance of the university with the "socio-political" goals of its outside "constituency". I see little sense in eliminating the placement bureau, actually, and though I find arguments for its existence to be interesting, they fail to touch the real issue of complicity.

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'Damned' director answers questions

Luchino Visconti, one of the great directors of all time, has crowned his brilliant career with one of the most widely acclaimed films of recent years, "The Damned," with which he probes deeply into the German soul as the Nazis were seizing power.

Visconti directed "The Damned" from a screenplay he wrote with Nicola Badalucco and Enrico Medioli that meticulously dissects the emotional lives of the members of a German munitions dynasty in those terrible days of 1933-34. Dirk Bogarde, Ingrid Thulin, Helmut Griem, Helmut Berger, Charlotte Rampling and Florinda Bolkan head the cast of the Technicolor drama.

Visconti, who is formally known as Count Luchino Visconti di Modrone, paid a two-week visit to New York before the American premiere of his new film, during which he had many meetings with the press, including college journalists. Following are some of the questions put to Visconti and his direct answers:

Q. Why did you make "The Damned" now?

A. The truth is that "The Damned" is late. It should have been made on the day World War II ended. It should have been made every day since then, and it would have been late on every day that has passed. But it had to be made. I have felt the continuing need to make it. That is because we must see to it that what happened in those days in Germany must not come again.

Q. Do you think then that there is a threat of fascism anywhere today?

A. I see the potential for fascism in

many places. The danger is everywhere—Greece, America, Italy, France. I see people like Nasser and Papadopolous and extremist groups in this country like the Ku Klux Klan—and I want young people to see "The Damned" so they know what happened back then.

Q. In "The Damned," one of your characters says, "It does no good to raise your voice when it's too late." What are your feelings about the right and necessity of protest?

A. Everyone—yes, everyone—has that right. Sometimes there is violence. It might be the result of people trying to discredit the protest and it might be a natural result of protest when people feel there is no other way. I don't recommend it, but it is necessary sometimes. It is only valid, however, if you have a plan to substitute for the thing you're against. When violence affects the innocent, such as in the recent bombing in my native Milan, I am very much against it.

Q. You have worked extensively in both the theatre and the cinema? Which do you prefer?

A. Films. Film is the strongest way to make a point. Lenin and Mussolini both realized this—Lenin first and then, as usual, copied that he was, Mussolini. Goebbels made a number of propaganda films for Hitler, but they were very bad cinema—bad quality, bad storylines; the best propaganda film to be made in Nazi Germany was the one on the '36 Olympics.

Q. What events led to your first film?

A. I entertained the idea of filmmaking for some time. Then I met Renoir

in Paris. I became his assistant on a picture. After that, I began to realize that I wanted to express myself through the medium of the cinema.

Q. After World War II, you were named with Rossellini and DeSica as Italy's "Big Three" in film-making. Now you are still one of the Italian "Big Three," grouped with Fellini and Antonioni. How would you classify your style of cinema, compared to the others?

A. I'm a realist. Fellini is involved with the construction of dreams, while Antonioni concerns himself with trying to understand difficult relationships—alienation. I admire them both.

Q. Why do so many of your films center on a family? "The Earth Trembles" and "Rocco and His Brothers" were about insurgent poor Italian families, "The Leopard" and "Sandra" about decaying wealthy ones.

A. I like to have in all my films a cellula of humanity, a family. In "The

Damned," I try to explain, in the development of the family, the parallel of what happens in all Germany and later in all the world. That's all I try to say.

Q. Would you like to make a film in the United States?

A. I believe I would have to live here for about ten years before I sufficiently understood the Americans to make a film with a plot set here.

Q. What film will you make next?

A. I expect to start Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice" in that city in March. I wrote the script with Nicola Badalucco, who also worked with me on the screenplay of "The Damned." Dirk Bogarde will star for me again in "Death in Venice," playing the central role of a German who develops a strange admiration for a Polish youth he meets in Venice. I will use Gustave Mahler's music in the film, mainly because I understand that the inspiration for the story was Mahler himself.

Bridge

by Steve Effler

North		East	
S ---		S - J10xxxx	
H - Qxxx		H - xxx	
D - Qxxx		D - xxx	
C - KQJxxx		C - x	
South			
S - A			
H - KQxx			
D - AKxx			
C - Axxx			

West	North	East	South
1 Spade	P	2 Spades	3 Spades
Double	P	P	Redouble
P	P	P	

The takeout double and its big brother the cue bid are extremely handy ways of getting into the bidding after your opponents have opened. For a takeout double one ought to have 4-4-4-1 shape, with the singleton in the bid suit. One should also have the equivalent of an opening hand. This bid is sometimes stretched to make a double on a hand that only has two out of the three possible suits your partner might bid. Generally one tries to cover the unbid major. All doubles made of low contracts before your partner has bid are interpreted as a takeout, forcing your partner to give his longest suit unless he can expect to set the opponents.

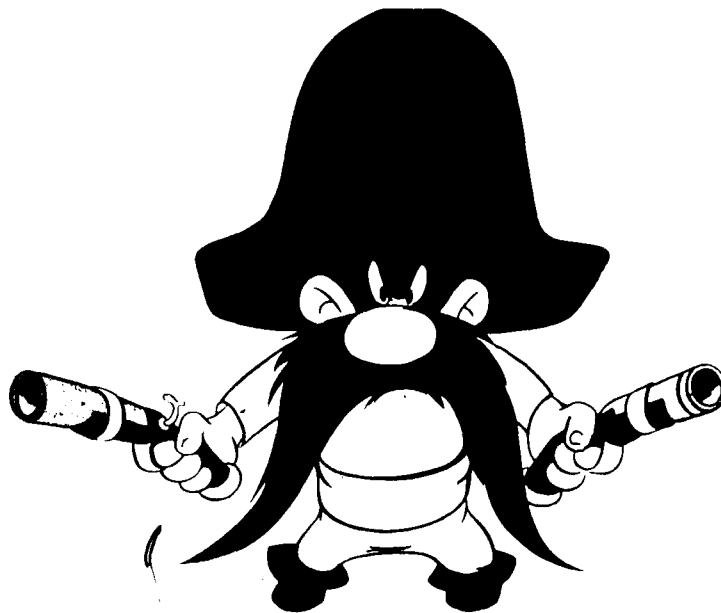
The Cue bid (bid of opponent's suit) ideally has the same shape with 17 or more points or first round control of opponent's suit. In today's hand South had a beautiful hand and was interested in game in any suit except Spades. Since the double by East gives South another turn to bid, South interpreted his

partner's pass as giving him the choice of the contract. Since he was completely neutral, he threw it back in North's lap with a redouble. North being an utter fool passed up the cold 6 Club bid to let his vulnerable partner take a 2200 point bag.

Choir to perform at Bethel

The Concordia Choir of Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, under the direction of Paul J. Christiansen, will perform this Friday evening, February 20, at 8 p.m. in the Goodman Auditorium, Bethel College Campus in Mishawaka.

Tickets may be obtained for \$1.50 for adults and \$1.00 for students by calling the Bethel College Fine Arts Office, 259-8511. The performance of the choir is part of the Bethel College Music-Lecture Series.



Keep those cards and letters comin' -- or I'll bl-l-ast ya'!! (Yosemite appears courtesy WNDU and the rabbit conspiracy.)

Dave Stauffer

All for Nutting

I can see it now. Willis D. Nutting, President of the University of Notre Dame du Lac; Theodore Hesburgh, Chancellor of the University of Notre Dame du Lac.

Students have been baffled for years over who holds the reigns of power at Notre Dame. Prior to last year's Pono Conference who had heard of Phil Faccenda? Afterwards, who hadn't? — he was the "administration man" during the semester-long controversy over sinema and MACE. Then, toward the end of the year, Fr. Edmund Joyce, who some say hibernates between Anniversary Masses, locked up a few hundred copies of *Vacilline*.

Not to be outdone, the Great Chief announced amid the flash of cameras his fifteen minute bit. And when it was tested early this year, who should appear under the Golden Dome but James Riehle and Spiro T. Pears.

Past *Observers* bear the faces of more administration power-people connected with incidents and decisions not quite so famous as those above. In a second semester 1969 edition of the *Scholastic*, Joel Connelly and Tom Paine extensively reviewed the power structure at Notre Dame, and showed how confusing it actually is. However, the article also recognized the hard fact that Father Ted is ultimately the big man; or what might be called "Overseer" of the confused power structure.

Confusion? I'm afraid the word will have to be redefined to allow for the mess a Chancellor-President arrangement would cause. I wonder if Chancellor Hesburgh would take his current staff with him (as many football coaches do) and make them all Vice-Chancellors and Special Assistants to the Chancellor. or if he would leave them for President Nutting to worry about and create a completely new staff to carry out the day-to-day duties of being a Chancellor?

Instead of six or seven power-people in the administration, the students would probably be faced with at least ten. With a division of duties as nebulous as "Chancellor takes the external and Pres

the internal," there would be unlimited confusion over who handles what in any certain situation.

A Dow-CIA demonstration like the one this fall for example: It's external because it concerns recruitment of potential employees by companies outside the university structure. No, it's internal because the physical protest itself is on the campus, in a university building, performed by students — members of the college community.

Think of the excitement when the fifteen minutes is up (if the rule is still valid): Students could bet even money on whether a Chancellor person or a President person will appear, and could also bet about 5:1 on any certain member of the administration. Fun.... and confusion, too! All in one big game of chance. And all this without considering the greater dilemma which always seems to follow the confrontation itself.

(I guess the whole confusion about the division of powers between a Chancellor and a President arises when you assert the understanding that the Chancellor will not be a public relations man. In the case Notre Dame presents, one wonders just exactly what he will be.)

I notice that a letter to the *Observer* from Nutting Headquarters states that "Anyone who has researched the concept at length knows that the Chancellor-President structure is employed with great success at some of the best schools in the country;" etc. I think it is hardly legitimate to argue that because something works elsewhere it will work here also. Many members of the community realize that following this type of argument has been detrimental to academic reform at Notre Dame. To quote Professor Willis D. Nutting (*Observer*, Feb. 6, 1970): "It would be disastrous for Notre Dame to try to copy the other universities."

A final question: Isn't it ironic that Hesburgh's fifteen-minute rule, the direct result of what could supposedly be called an internal affair, almost by itself led the (current) President into the "external" limelight, giving birth to an active Chancellor-President campaign?

Letters to the Editor

"Napalm a Lamb"

Editor:

Your February 16 issue carried a report on the plans of a group of students who intend to "napalm a lamb" in front of the Administration building. It seems that burning a lamb would contradict all the principles which they are supposed to be defending. Since the burning of a lamb is a lesser evil than the burning of a human being, it is understandable that they should be allowed to perform this act since the government is allowed to perform their even greater holocausts. Let them not, however, assume they are performing this rite to enrich the Christian community around them. They seem merely to be rationalizing a totally unChristian act by playing the role of gods and dealing out their own kind of destructive justice. It seems it is not the conscience of the Notre Dame student that has become desensitized but rather the conscience of those few students and "their complicity with the forces of death."

David Henner
418 Keenan Hall

"Of Lambs and Men"

Editor:

At this writing, a group of students intend to go ahead with their plan to napalm a lamb on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 12:30 P.M.

After reading about this atrocity in today's *Observer*, I find that my feelings toward it are twofold. My initial reactions were those of shock, disbelief, and anger at the idiotic, inhumane and futile aspects of this plan of action. These reactions were followed by a horrible feeling of frustration brought about by my trying to understand what these students are trying to prove while at the same time keeping in mind the reality of human nature. Obviously, they are against the seemingly senseless killing of innocent people, courtesy of the Vietnam conflict. Apparently, they hope to bring the horror of such killing to the immediate atten-

tion of the students as well as the Administration of this university through the sacrifice of an innocent animal.

To these students and others like them I say this: "I am sure that the members of this community fully realize the horror and senselessness of all wars as well as the killing and suffering they entail. I cannot believe that they enjoy war or find it a desirable thing. These people don't need to smell the burning flesh, hear the scream of excruciation pain, or see an animal writhing in pain as it slowly burns to a charred pile of bones and carcass. I would ask you to reconsider what you intend to do this Wednesday, despite the frustration that I'm sure you must feel about the war, and to try to realize that though human conflict is immoral and against the Christian philosophy of life, it has and will continue to occur because of the pathetic yet inherent and persistent desire of men to force their opinions, beliefs, and way of life on their fellow men, regardless of the cost. For a concrete example of the kind of men (?) I am talking about, you need look no further than yourselves."

Sincerely,
Ken Taylor
105 Stanford

"Humanists"?

Editor:

I would like to condemn the method which is proposed to be used tomorrow in opposition to the Viet Nam war. The concept of napalming any living creature is certainly appalling and grotesque. I would like to point-out to these sadistically perverted "humanists" that I will do everything in my power to thwart their attempts at this kind of example. A great number of other students have also expressed this opinion. We will not allow, under any condition, this type of insane action to become a part of the Notre Dame community or any other community over which we have some control. What could possibly urge these perverts to pursue a course of action such as napalming a living creature? Are they so inane as to assume that the horrifying death by chemical warfare of this innocent lamb will alleviate the same method being instrumented in Vietnam? If they are so willing to see

something die of napalm burns or suffocation then I suggest that they ask for a volunteer - as absurd as it may seem to them, they probably didn't even wish to consider self-mortification in an effort to enlist the sympathies of others; SATYAGRAHA is the only approach to the solution.

Again, as much as violence is appalling, we shall use it in order to combat the sick mechanics of the minds of the opponents of those in "complicity with the forces of death".

"...he laid down His life for us..." was never meant to read: "...they laid down His life for us..."

Thomas S. Hamilton
418 Walsh Hall

"Government Merger"

Editor:

As concerned members of the Notre Dame-St. Mary's community, we are sympathetic to the plight of the St. Mary's students concerning their student government. During the past few years an increase in apathetic feelings has been obvious. We believe that this state of affairs exists not through any fault of the individual students. Rather, the present situation is a result of the division of the two college communities, with St. Mary's forced to play a secondary role.

To rectify this rapidly degenerating condition, we feel that the student governments of both communities, in the spirit of co-education, should follow the example of the Sophomore Class Government and other campus organizations, and merge.

Such a move couldn't help but extend the feeling of cooperation and would certainly provide St. Mary's students with a strong, functioning, governing body. The administrative problems of such a proposal can easily be overcome if the initiative can just be taken.

Sincerely,
Tim Connor
Mark Zimmerman

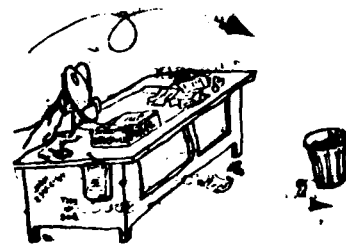
"Engineer Draft"

Editor:

There has been much furor and petty squabbling over the issue of a placement office on campus, especially in light of its use by such immoral organizations as Dow Chemical Co. and the CIA. Our community has been rent asunder by this controversy and we feel that we have come up with a viable solution which should be placed before the rest of the community.

The present system of recruitment is outmoded and costly to the companies since they must pay outrageous starting salaries to unproven engineers. This situation is analogous to the one which existed before the merger of the NFL and the AFL. We propose a solution similar to that used by football today. All engineers who wish to work in industry will submit their names and a short resume including a transcript, to a central draft

pool. Then each company will receive a list of engineers available, and they will draft in reverse order of their corporate earnings of the previous year. Companies will be able to trade engineers already employed either for established engineers or draft choices. The draft will continue until the draft pool is



empty, but a company need not draft every round. Then the companies will negotiate contracts with the engineers they have drafted. The companies will also be able to sign free agents, those engineers who did not make themselves available in the draft pool. If an engineer does not wish to work for the company which drafted him, then he must sit out for one year and then he is free to negotiate a contract with any company as a free agent.

This solution offers innumerable benefits to the Military-Industrial Complex but it will also be of great value to the community since it will remove one of the major stumbling blocks which hinders a rapprochement between the rightist and the leftist elements on campus. We urge each student to write letters to the companies he owns stock in urging them to adopt this program.

Sincerely,
Bob Masenga
Carl Mehrback
1116 Flanner Tower

"Exhibition of Absurdity"

Editor:

The conscience of Notre Dame students is no longer desensitized by its "lack of awareness of the human suffering going on in Vietnam." This is the statement a group of students would like to be able to make after having napalmed a lamb on February 18, 1970 at 12:30. Need a killing occur before we are "aware"? Another group of students have organized and feel this killing is not necessary and would only serve to antagonize.

A lamb is symbolic of the victimization and slaughtering of innocent people in a war-torn, small, Asian country. Whether it is the suppression of dissenting national ideas of Americans, or the fear and suffering inflicted on a culturally foreign people. The United States and its institutions have indeed become hardened and blind to what they are really doing. But Notre Dame students are still limited in their real awareness of the absurdity of such politics and killings. The burning of a helpless lamb may in fact further stir students' consciences, but at what price? An animal is slaughtered in order to have a demonstrative impact on men with regards the "sickening smell" of war, suppression, and death. This fact is one which is

in immediate need of being realized by those of a Christian and concerned community.

But why kill, and thereby make February 18, 1970 only another day on which lives have been lost in an absurd death, at the hands of Americans? Napalming a lamb may show many students' disapproval of Dow and Honeywell's war contributions; but it also demonstrates

the continuation of an attitude of violence and submission. If the lamb be spared, it is at least a start in a common realization of the inhuman and absurd commitment this country is involved in.

The lamb should not be spared solely because of non-agreement with a demonstration against Dow and the War, nor because one feels morally guilty for killing an animal. Beyond these contentions, the lamb should be spared because of the realization of the misappropriation of American money and efforts for napalm, the terror of human flesh (not animal) burning with no hope of relief, and the realization of the absurdity of submitting an innocent lamb to the purposes of a few. Any one, or a combination of, these motivating factors in sparing the lamb, expose the extreme action of a few as unnecessary to make other "aware". It is more symbolic and representative of a firm desire to end these injustices by sparing the lamb from slaughter, and display an intention to end the absurdity.

Dow and Honeywell are presently being criticized for "their complicity with the forces of death," through their actions which result in the "violence of a corporately organized murder." The intentions of students to speak out in this regard -- by slaughter of the lamb -- may be to kill the last remnants of innocence left to a blinded nation. It is a desperate hope that the conscience of Notre Dame students might be sensitized by its awareness of the human suffering going on in Vietnam, by sparing the lamb.

If Notre Dame can be made aware of the pain and suffering of a foreign people by preventing a slaughter, then a killing becomes a mere extreme and unnecessary exhibition of absurdity.

Don Wich
Farley Hall

"Grand Funk Rolls Again"

Editor:

Kevin Casey is absolutely correct--Grand Funk has their own special sound and they deserve a lot of credit. There aren't many groups around today that can build a whole concert (?) around four chords, two drum patterns and the endless repetition of three guitar riffs, all the while sending such an artistically discriminating audience as the South Bend High School set into a joyful frenzy at the mere utterance of "anyone who doesn't clap is a queer." I never thought I'd feel compelled to leap to the defense of Jim Brogan, but a feast Brogan knew they were bad, even if he didn't know why. This other guy has reached heights of ignorance and artistic insensitivity unparalleled even by the Great Whip himself.

Mike Lenehan
119 Holy Cross

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Initial MG figures show raffle biggest success

By Don Ruane

Mardi Gras Chairman Dave Dewan released a rough approximation of profits from this year's Mardi Gras, early last night. He estimated that five to six thousand dollars will be donated to charity.

Only approximations of the profits were available to Dewan at the time because the Finance Committee had not completed its report. He expects this report to be finished in two weeks, and the final figures released shortly afterwards.

Dewan revealed that of the four major parts of the pre-Lenten festivities (kick-off, concert, raffle, and carnival), the raffle was the most profitable. It grossed approximately \$20,812

and incurred about \$12,378 in expenses. This leaves a rough profit of \$8,500. The carnival produced a net profit of \$7,500 after grossing \$13,711 and expenses of \$5,964. Dewan made a point of the fact that not all expenses have been paid and this could lower the net profits of each, by one to two thousand dollars. Figures for the concert were not available. Along with a loss of \$100 from the Kickoff party, the Mardi Gras Committee spent about \$530 on incidentals.

Dewan thinks that the raffle "should and can be continued." He added that it would need "radical restructuring with an arrangement that will substantially eliminate expenses." Dewan suggested that this ar-

rangment be with businesses and industry in the South Bend community. The raffle provides the biggest cash flow for the Mardi Gras, but unfortunately most of the cash flows into expenses for the entire Mardi Gras. The raffle would be a "guaranteed success" if everyone sold all their chances said Dewan.

A special committee will determine which charity or charities will receive the Mardi Gras profits. Dewan added that the donation will be approximately nine to fourteen thousand dollars less than the committee originally hoped. He attributed this to the need for the Student Union to pay off the debts from this year and the substantial losses incurred in recent years.



Mardi Gras Chairman Dave Dewan estimated Mardi Gras profits at between five and six thousand dollars.



Participants at the "Local Church of Tomorrow" conference on the campus of the University of Notre Dame, Feb. 10-14, discuss the changing role of the parish priest in a changing society. They include: left to right, Thomas O'Dea, professor of religious sociology at the University of California; James O'Gara, editor of *Commonweal* magazine; the Rev. James Burtchaell, C.S.C., chairman of the Department of Theology at Notre Dame; Dr. Jon Regier, associate general secretary of the National Council of Churches in New York; and the Most Rev. Remi De Roo, bishop of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Seniors able to elect Class Fellow

This year's Senior Class will be able to choose from among at least six, and perhaps eight, nationally prominent Americans who have already agreed to come to campus.

Michael Kelly, Chairman of the Senior Fellow Program, explained the new system used in the selection of the Fellow. In the past, the Senior Fellow Committee drew up a list of names they felt would interest the class and held an election. After the election the committee would then go down the list of names in order inviting the nominees. Often the nominees could not come and many years the final recipient of the Senior Class award was the class's third or fourth choice.

This year Kelly has established the procedure of inviting a broad spectrum of public figures

from many fields before the election to see who would be able to come to campus for a stay of at least two days, during which he would lecture in Senior classes, dine with Seniors in the dining halls and meet with Seniors at night. Kelly's committee contacted thirty-eight people ranging from Jesse Jackson to Lyndon Johnson, from Tom Hayden to Edward Muskie, from Barry Goldwater to Ernie Banks.

Of those thirty-eight, the following have agreed to come to Notre Dame if chosen by the class; Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), Conductor-Composer Leonard Bernstein, Astronaut Frank Borman, writer and historian Arthur Schlesinger, Congressman Allard Lowenstein (D-NY), and former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

Still uncertain are Senator

Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), writer-lecturer William F. Buckley Jr., and civil rights leader Dick Gregory. The Senior Class is now in contact with these men trying to finalize their availability. The final slate will be announced later this week.

The entire Senior Class will be able to vote on the selection of which of these nominees it wishes to bring to Notre Dame.

The election will be held February 24 in the Huddle and dining halls.

Kelly said that he was very pleased with the work of this year's Senior Fellow Committee. "Every previous class has either had no say on who the nominee would be or no assurance that who they voted for would even come," he said. "This year they have open participation in bringing the nominee to campus."

Doctor Spock will talk on 'Dissent and Social Change'

Doctor Benjamin Spock, the world's best known pediatrician and an outspoken critic of the draft and U.S. Vietnam policy, will speak on Thursday, February 19, at 8:00 p.m. in Stepan Center. This address entitled "Dissent and Social Change" is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission and open to the public. Approaching a crucial stage in their budget, the Commission has found it necessary to charge an admission fee of fifty cents per person.

Educated at Phillips Academy and Yale, where he rowed on the crew which won the 1924 Olympic games in Paris, Dr. Spock received his M.D. from Columbia University in 1929. He practiced pediatrics in New York City for many years with a special interest in its psychological aspects before working on the staff of the Rochester Child Health Institute and the Mayo Clinic.

His *Baby and Child Care* first published in 1946 has sold over twenty-two million copies and has been translated into twenty-six languages. Dr. Spock has written for magazines and is the author of three other books. The latest, published last month, is entitled *Decent and Indecent: Our Personal and Political Behavior*.

Doctor Spock has served as Co-Chairman of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and the National Conference for New Politics. In January of 1968, he was charged along with four other men of

conspiring to counsel young men to evade the draft and along with three others, was found guilty in a subsequent trial. They appealed the court's verdict and on July 11, 1969, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit reversed Spock's conviction and that of one other defendant, ordering new trials for the other two.



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Hengesbach to talk tonite

Theodore W. Hengesbach, instructor in theology at Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, will be the initial speaker at the College's Department of Religious Studies lecture series on Wednesday, February 18, 1970.

Mr. Hengesbach will speak on "Karl Rahner: Orthodox Heretic" at 8:00 p.m. in the Madeleva Building's Carroll Hall. The meeting will be open to the public with no admission charge.

This Weekend



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Saturday February 21

First act : 9 pm

Admission \$1.00

All comers challenged after Frazier whips Ellis

NEW YORK (UPI)—Joe Frazier holds the whole boxing world in the clenched left fist that destroyed Jimmy Ellis.

But now what worlds can he conquer in search of another big payday?

Frazier's destructive left slammed Ellis to the canvas twice Monday night and left Jimmy so dazed and helpless he was unable to come out for the fifth round. For the first time since the title was stripped from Cassius Clay 32 months ago, boxing has an "undisputed" heavyweight champion.

"I gonna retire," joked the 26 year old Philadelphian as he was surrounded by his court in the dressing room. "I'm gonna wait for that bigmouth Cassius Clay to come back, and then I'll whip him just like I whipped his sparring partner."

In less than a minute, however, Frazier had reconsidered

his "decision" to retire and was challenging all comers. But the problem now is to find someone who can be sold to that small, wary group of diehard boxing fans as a genuine threat to the champion.

"I'll fight anybody who thinks he can get in the ring with me," said the bull-necked 205 pounder. "I hear about some of these guys like light heavyweight Bob Foster or Mac Foster who want to fight me, but I tell 'em if they don't mess with me I won't mess with them. That's probably the luckiest thing that can happen to them."

Lefthanded praise for left hooking Joe came from the man who had the title taken away from him for refusing to be inducted into the Army 32 months ago. "I think he's a lot greater than I did before," said Cassius Clay, "but he'd still only be a sparring partner if I weren't

retired."

Ellis, who actually had been Clay's sparring partner once, held the World Boxing Association version of the heavyweight title when he went into the ring. The other half of the title, recognized in six states, including New York, belonged to Frazier. Suddenly, in the third round, it became clear to everyone that Frazier would soon own the whole world.

With only a minute gone in the third round, Frazier threw a left hook that jolted Ellis back into the ropes. Ellis tried to escape, circling to his right, but

still Frazier pursued. There was less than a minute left in the round when Frazier caught Ellis again, and then he stood there smiling as Ellis flailed back.

"Ellis caught me with the hardest right he's ever thrown in his life in that round," Frazier said, "and I just laughed and told him 'you done threw your best shot, and now it's my turn.' Then I came across with that left hook."

With little over two minutes gone in the fourth, Ellis was hit with another left, and he crumpled slowly to the canvas. He stayed there in his own corner not

moving for three seconds and then slowly rose to his feet at eight.

But after that first knock-down, it was all over for Jimmy Ellis, a 29 year old from Louisville, Ky. Ellis survived another 40 seconds until Frazier's left struck again, and this time Ellis hit the canvas hard. He got to his feet at nine and was helped to his corner after the round had ended.

Dundee hit Ellis's knee and asked him a couple questions, and the responses were so slack he refused to let his fighter come out as the bell rang to start the fifth round.

Unbeaten UCLA still number one

NEW YORK (UPI) — UCLA, unbeaten in 20 games, remains the nation's No. 1 college basketball team, but the battle for No. 2 has turned into a real dogfight.

UCLA, which beat Washington State twice and Washington once last week, received 33 of the 34 first place votes cast by the 35 member United Press International Board of coaches today. One coach did not vote.

Less than 100 points separate the next four teams in the balloting. Kentucky moved up into second with 272 points, 67 less than UCLA, and South Carolina slipped to third with 239.

St. Bonaventure remained fourth at 237 while New Mexico State held fifth with 188.

Jacksonville, 122, was sixth followed by Pennsylvania, North Carolina State, Iowa and Davidson.

Florida State moved up to 11th, followed by Drake, North Carolina, Houston and Marquette, Notre Dame and Utah tied for 16th, Western Kentucky took 18th, Utah State captured 19th and Columbia took the final spot in the top 20.

UCLA, which edged Washington State 72-70 in its first meeting of the week, bounced back with a 95-61 drubbing in their second meeting. The Bruins clubbed Washington 101-85 to run their record to 20-0.

Kentucky had little trouble boosting its record to 19-1 with easy victories over Mississippi

The United Press International top 20 major college basketball teams with first place votes and won-lost record in parentheses this week.

Team	Points
1. UCLA 33 (20-0)	390
2. Kentucky 1 (19-1)	272
3. So. Carolina (19-2)	239
4. St. Bonaventure (17-1)	237
5. New Mexico St. (20-2)	188
6. Jacksonville (19-1)	122
7. Pennsylvania (21-1)	83
8. North Carolina St. (18-3)	69
9. Iowa (13-4)	56
10. Davidson (18-3)	42
11. Florida St. (20-2)	35
12. Drake (17-5)	30
13. North Carolina (16-5)	26
14. Houston (17-3)	21
15. Marquette (17-3)	17
16. Tie-Notre Dame (16-5)	12
16. Tie-Utah (16-6)	12
18. Western Kentucky (17-2)	10
19. Utah St. (15-4)	9
20. Columbia (18-3)	7

Others receiving votes: Santa Clara, Ohio University, Villanova, Oregon, Duquesne, Cincinnati, Pacific, Louisville.

State 86-57 and Florida 110-66. The Wildcats received the only first place vote UCLA did not capture.

South Carolina sandwiched an 81-54 victory over Wake Forest and an 82-65 conquest of Duke around a 68-62 upset at the hands of Davidson, which moved up to 10th with the triumph. The Gamecocks are

now 19-2.

St. Bonaventure beat Seton Hall 103-83 and Providence 68-52 to run its record to 17-1 while New Mexico State trounced Montana State 97-73 and Air Force 99-86 to stretch its record to 20-2. Jacksonville walloped Oklahoma City and Loyola La. 96-75 to advance to a 19-1 mark.



In his last three games Sid Catlett (shown here early in the season against Valparaiso) has shot 62% from the floor and averaged 16.3.



THE sports parade

By Milt Richman, UPI sports columnist

NEW YORK (UPI) — The gesture took only a second.

Jimmy Ellis made it so quickly in his dressing room after the fight that it was so easy to miss.

Angelo Dundee, his manager, was busy talking but he didn't miss the gesture because he's much sharper and much more understanding than most fight managers.

He felt Jimmy Ellis tap him on the right elbow. Ellis was saying thank you, Angelo Dundee, for what you did out there tonight and thank you for making it possible for me to fight another day.

Ellis' failure to answer the bell for the fifth round against the murderous, brain scrambling punches of Smokin' Joe Frazier at Madison Square Garden Monday night wasn't his idea at all. It was entirely Dundee's.

Benumbed and befogged as he was, Ellis wanted to keep placing his head in front of that Frazier buzz saw, but Dundee wouldn't permit it.

"Why?" Dundee asked, repeating a question put to him. "Because he wasn't doing his thing, that's why. The other guy was cookin' on him and it was too much one way. Look at Jimmy now! I have a fighter, not a cripple. That's the way I work."

"I tested him with 20 questions," Dundee said. "I was banging him on the knees, throwing cold water, rubbing the back of his head, every thing. I asked him 'Why aren't you boxing?' He didn't give me an answer I liked. So I just said, 'Forget it!'"

What did he say?

"He said 'No, no, no, no.' I said, 'Not no, yeh, yeh, yeh.'"

And so the fight was terminated and despite Jimmy Ellis' protestations, he should be glad it was. If ever a fighter graphically personified that movie now showing — "Take the Money and Run" — Ellis did between the fourth and fifth rounds Monday although, of course, the \$250,000 or so he'll probably end up with for the licking he took was the last thing on his mind at that point.

Ellis, clubbed to the floor twice by the bone jarring Frazier, could only remember being knocked down once when it was all over. Moreover, he walked into the wrong dressing room — Frazier's instead of his own — following the post fight interview.

"I still remember everything," the loser insisted when he got back to his own room. But then he showed he really didn't by saying, "I didn't know I was down twice, I thought once."

Ellis, unmarked except for a tiny mouse under his left eye, sighed softly as his trainer, Luis Sarria, applied alcohol to his face.

"After all the talk, the guy is a pretty good fighter," he said of Frazier. "I ain't going to put him down."

Neither did Angelo Dundee in front of all the newsmen when he said, "this Joe Frazier would have licked anyone in front of him."

Later, though, Dundee said his old fighter, Cassius Clay, "would've slapped him all over the joint but what am I gonna do? Cop out by saying that in front of everybody right after he beat Jimmy Ellis?"

As Sarria worked on him, Ellis talked about the fight and the way Dundee had ended it.

"He says it's a good move. He's my manager and he looks out for me. I'm not going to criticize him. He took me to the championship. So if you ask me whether I think he shoulda stopped it, I say I think he made the right move for me."

Sarria was just about finished. Jimmy Ellis put on his bathrobe again and walked out of the shower enclosure into the main part of his dressing room. It was at that point he touched Dundee on the elbow and said what he felt inside. Thank you, Angelo Dundee.