

THE OBSERVER

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1970

Chicago 7 guilty, receive five years

CHICAGO (UPI) — The jury in the marathon and tempestuous trial of the "Chicago Seven" today found all the defendants innocent of conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention but convicted five of them of crossing state lines with intent to incite riots.

The jury returned its verdict after more than 41 hours of deliberations and 21 weeks to

the day after the landmark trial began, on Sept. 24 last year. The case had been in the jury's hands since Saturday.

The jury of 10 women and two men returned guilty verdicts against defendants David T. Dellinger, 53; Rennard C. "Rennie" Davis, 29; Thomas E. "Tom" Hayden, 29; Abbott H. "Abbie" Hoffman, 32; and Jerry C. Rubin, 31.

Ordered acquitted were John

R. Froines, 30, and Lee Weiner, 30.

Those convicted face possible sentences of five years in prison and \$10,000 fines. All of the defendants are presently held under contempt sentences, ranging up to almost 2½ years, imposed Saturday and Sunday by U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

Hoffman today refused to grant bail on the trial sentences themselves, saying "I have determined they are dangerous men to have at large."

It was almost inevitable that a trial which ranks as one of the most tumultuous in U.S. judicial history should end with more outbreaks and shouted emotion.

Moments after Froines was acquitted, he cried "It's not fair, it's not fair."

Earlier, the wives of Rubin, Hoffman and Weiner were evicted screaming from the courtroom on the motion of Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Schultz, who said the trial had seen "miniature riots."

Anita Hoffman as she was led out screamed: "The 10 of you — the eight original defendants and their two lawyers — will be avenged. We'll dance on your

grave, Julie, the judge and on the grave of your pig empire."

Chief defense attorney William M. Kunstler denounced Hoffman's order to clear the courtroom and deplored the verdict as a "compromise."

He said Schultz's request was "the last crowning indignity in a trial that has become a shame. At this time, no man should be alone."

Of the verdict, he said, "I wish it had been hung. I feel this is a compromise verdict."

U.S. Attorney Thomas A. Foran said the conviction of five of the defendants proves the American system of justice is working properly.

"Every time a jury returns a verdict it proves our system is right," he told a news conference. But Foran complained about the defense tactics during the trial of holding frequent news conferences to deride the

judge and prosecution while the government was restricted, by judicial canon, from using such tactics.

"It's hard to play when one side plays by the rules and the other uses blackjacks," he said.

In the hall outside the courtroom, Jerry Rubin's wife, Nancy, smiled after the verdict was delivered and said: "The jumped the track a little bit but the railroad went pretty much as expected." It was a reference to repeated defense charges during the trial that the defendants were being "railroaded" to jail.

First Hears Motions

The judge will not enter a judgment of conviction until after he hears defense motions, made before the trial started, that some government evidence should be excluded on the grounds it was obtained by wire-tap.

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Chicago 7 member Renee Davis pictured here when he appeared on campus last December got five years yesterday for inciting a riot.

Lamb protest is symbolic

by Jim Holsinger

A crowd of nearly seven hundred people gathered in front of the Administration Building yesterday expecting to see the napalming of a live lamb. The crowd saw no violence, but witnessed instead a simple, straightforward protest against the presence on campus of employment recruiters from the Dow Chemical Company and the Honeywell Corporation.

A group of Notre Dame students issued press releases to *The Observer* last week, and distributed leaflets on campus which claimed that a live lamb would be napalmed at yesterday's demonstration in the hope that the burning flesh of the lamb would communicate anguished yet unheard cries of those who have suffered and are presently suffering in Vietnam.

After the lack of positive student response to the last Dow protest, the group vowed to stimulate the consciences of the Notre Dame students with non-

coercive dramatic actions. The promised lamb-burning did not occur, but the protest was dramatic.

Before there was any sign of the protestors themselves, nearly seven hundred people had gathered around a single microphone, which stood on the front steps of the Administration Building. Ten minutes after the scheduled starting time for the demonstration, the two front doors of the building opened.

Thirteen students and faculty wearing black hoods and moaning and chanting in unison slowly walked out the doors and halfway down the stairs. No lamb was in the group. One of the thirteen approached the microphone.

"The real lamb is dead, and for the proof, behold. We have killed the real lamb, and for the proof, look."

The other twelve students then unrolled large reproductions of a photograph of the recent alleged My Lai massacre.

The pictures showed the mutilated bodies of Vietnamese children piled along a blood spattered road. A caption in large red letters quoted the preliminary investigations concerning the murder of babies at My Lai.

"Q. And babies? A. And babies."

The crowd displayed mixed reactions to the photograph. Some people stood gaping while others laughed or taunted the demonstrators. Someone in the crowd yelled, "Hey, that's not funny." "No, the whole thing's kind of sad. Why don't you get out of here?" another onlooker yelled. "That might be a family some day." another voice yelled.

The crowd's laughter, shock, and taunts continued for a short time as none of the protestors moved or spoke. Finally the thirteen threw down their posters and hoods in disgust, and walked away.

The crowd had begun to disperse when one of the protestors returned with a live lamb. As he gently fed and petted the lamb he told onlookers, "The lamb's already dead. There's not going to be any spectacle here today."

Someone in the crowd asked where he had gotten the lamb. The demonstrator answered, "In Vietnam, Biafra, places like that."

One of the demonstrators later explained that the group had originally planned to napalm the lamb. "First we seriously thought of going through with it, napalming it. Monday night we had a meeting, then we thought we were going to napalm a dead lamb, then we realized that it was unnecessary.

(continued on page 3)

Program seeks to aid Indians in education

by Bill Carter

One of the direct results of last month's Indian Conference has been the initiation of a program aimed at aiding the educational efforts of both tribal and urban American Indians by the Notre Dame School of Business. The project has grown out of the general concern of the University faculty for the problems expressed during the conference. Prof. A. L. Souens of the English department, is currently handling the administrative details of the project and he outlined some of the purposes of the project in an interview yesterday afternoon.

"Our ultimate aim is to form some kind of Indian center here at the University, the kind that would train people, get out and work with the tribes, and perhaps teach at the local Indian Community colleges that are going to be formed," Souens said.

He emphasized the fact that the whole project was still not quite in the active stage since only proposals had been sent to



Professor Souens

the Indian representatives who attended the conference. The implementation of the work will not begin until the Indians respond to the proposals and offer their corrections and suggestions.

"We still face one of the basic problems rooted in the experience of the American Indian, of course," Souens said. "The University is very much a part of the

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Dr. Benjamin Spock who will speak at Stepan tonight at 8 p.m.



This was the scene yesterday as thirteen people dressed in hoods protested the War.

How to apply for conscientious objection

by Rick Smith

The present Selective Service Act provides for conscientious objectors who qualify to substitute civilian work for participation in the military (I-O), or to serve in the military without handling weapons (I-A-O). To qualify for either of these deferments one must object to participation in all war "by reason of religious training and belief." Recent court rulings have tended to widen the interpretation of the "religious training and belief" clause.

Registrants may request the special CO form (form 150) at any date. If the claim is made before an induction order is issued, the board will reopen the registrant's classification and consider the registrant's claim. If the desired classification is rejected, the registrant has both the right to a personal appearance before the board and to appeal the classification to the State Appeals Board.

The form should be completed within thirty days of the date it was mailed to the registrant, although filing the form late does not invalidate the request.

It is on the basis of the answers to Form 150, and the material attached to it, that the local board will decide whether or not to recognize a registrant's CO claim. The board usually classifies the registrant solely on the basis of the written forms, but some CO's are called in for interviews. The questions on the

form are provocative and difficult to answer, and the registrant should have thought out his answers in advance, and should have collected the material which he will want to send in.

In the form, the registrant applies for either I-A-O or I-O classification. The board will not necessarily respect these claims. Frequently it will "bargain" by classifying I-A-O where I-O was requested.

On the form, there are four questions intended to determine the nature of the registrant's religious training and belief, including the sources of the belief, the reasons behind one's objection to treating sick and wounded members of the Armed Forces, and the extent to which the registrant has given public expression to his views.

If the board rejects the CO claim, it will send the registrant a classification, even though the classification is unchanged. To find out the reason for the board's action, and to ask for a changed classification, the registrant should personally appear before his local board and argue his case. The registrant should request the personal appearance within thirty days from the time the classification card is mailed.

The personal appearance, apart from written material in a man's file, is the most important step in Selective Service administrative procedures. Indeed, given the difficulty many draft boards have with written materials, the personal ap-

pearance may be the most important step.

Prior to the appearance, the registrant may be granted a preliminary interview with the board. This interview is just as important as an appearance since the board is likely to make up its mind at the interview.

Also, before the appearance, it is wise to see the government appeal agent at the local board. At this meeting, the registrant should try to convince the agent that he is a CO and solicit any advice the agent may have.

At the personal appearance the registrant should outline his position, list the evidence already submitted in favor of his classification, point to any additional evidence, and, most importantly, ask the board why they did not grant him the classification he requested, thereby shifting the burden onto the board to state why they feel the registrant is not qualified.

After the appearance, as after an interview or a visit with the government appeal agent, the registrant should write a detailed dialogue account of the meeting, including the length of the appearance, who was there, and any non-verbal behavior by board members which indicated hostility or lack of attention. The registrant should file accounts of all meetings in his file. This account will provide the best grounds for attacking the board's decision at the appeal level or in court.

After the appearance, the registrant

will receive another classification card. If the board did not change its mind, the registrant has thirty days to appeal to the State Appeal Board. The request must simply have the words "I appeal" and include a list of any errors made by the board, all positive evidence submitted by the registrant, and a copy of the account of the registrant's personal appearance, since the Appeal boards base their decisions solely on the basis of the registrant's file.

In the event that the State Appeal Board rejects the request, the registrant may appeal to "the President" on the condition that at least one member of the appeal board dissents from the classification given. If the decision of the appeal board was unanimous, the registrant himself cannot appeal, but the appeal can be taken by the State or National Director of Selective Service. It is not uncommon to get the State or National Director to take such an appeal when one can persuade that substantial injustice may result if the registrant is ordered for induction.

In any event, the first thing anyone considering a request for deferment as a conscientious objector should do is seek advice from an experienced counselor, or possibly a lawyer. Each man must choose his own course of action. He cannot choose intelligently unless he knows: both the alternatives open to him and the consequences of his acts. This knowledge is best provided by a counselor.

Cotter triumphs in Sorin presidential race

By considerable margin, Mike Cotter won the office of Hall

President for Sorin Hall, hex esday afternoon. His two opponents were Mark Mahoney and Phil Stark.

The election campaign was one of mild intensity, with only Cotter putting on a strong push. Several opposing candidates

dropped out of the race due to disinterest and lack of enthusiasm. Cotter gained an early lead in the balloting on

Tuesday, the day Mark Mahoney, one of the Notre Dame Ten, made his candidacy official.

Despite no previous campaigning, Mahoney collected approximately as many votes as Cotter, after his announcement. Due to his earlier lead, however, Cotter still won readily.

Mike Cotter ran as a conservative candidate, and it is felt by many that his election indicates

a slight move to the right by both Sorin and the rest of the University. Cotter is a leading

cadet in Army ROTC, and is often critical of the campus' more liberal groups.

Other people, however, suggest that his election was due more to Cotter's friendly personality and a "party promise" than political philosophies.

One student, a Cotter reporter, expressed this sentiment, "I voted for him because I know that we'll have a swinging time if he is elected."

Mahoney received the second largest number of votes. His voters were generally considered to be those who were dissatisfied with Cotter's conservatism. Phil

Stark, a freshman, ran a very low key campaign, with a fairly liberal philosophy, finished a distant third.

With the official tabulation of the votes, Cotter became president of Sorin Hall immediately.

The former president of Sorin, Jerry O'Shaughnessy, afterwards

expressed confidence in Cotter's ability to govern and guide,

though Cotter and himself have dissimilar views of what a hall should be and do.

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Nixon urges end to Cold War and negotiations

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon proposed an end to the Cold War and a new "era of negotiation" with the Soviet Union yesterday, starting with joint efforts to end the Vietnam War and avert a nuclear confrontation over the Middle East.

Nixon expressed concern in a special foreign policy message to Congress over growing Soviet missile advances, and promised appropriate U.S. responses to meet the challenge.

But he made clear that American combat troops were no longer to be sent rushing from one crisis to another around the globe. He specifically rejected future U.S. commitment of ground forces to Vietnam style guerrilla wars, short of outside aggression, over conventional attack or a clear threat vital American interests.

In defense and economic assistance, Nixon said, "We will help where it makes a real difference and is considered in our interest."

Grand Design

The President's grand design for U.S. foreign policy in the 1970's, contained in a 40,000 word, 119 page document, drew praise from Democrats as well as Republicans, although some questioned Nixon's assertion that "we have no intention of withdrawing from the world."

In the first Soviet reaction,

Motschall wins Fisher election

Heavy balloting in a hotly-contested race yesterday capped a surprisingly spirited campaign that catapulted Jim Motschall to the Presidency of Fisher Hall.

Motschall, a junior history major from Grosse Pointe, Mich., captured 57 (54.7%) of the 105 ballots cast, defeating two other candidates in a race that focused on the issue of greater governmental communications with the residents of Fisher.

Ron Spann, a junior from Chicago, ran a strong second in the race, receiving 38 votes. Paul Simmons, a freshman from Hillside, Ill., collected eight ballots. The remaining two votes were write-ins.

Motschall's campaign emphasized the importance of improving the flow of communications from the hall council to individual section members as well as the necessity of broadening the base of government and involving more residents in meaningful hall and section activities.

"Hopefully, we can shore up section identity and involve people at that level," Motschall stated. "If we can motivate residents in this way, the enthusiasm should bubble over and lend cohesion to the hall at large."

"When this happens we'll finally be able to make larger religious and social strides in a residence hall that has been largely apathetic in the past years," he added.

Residents of Fisher noted the campaign was sharper and more vigorous than that preceding last year's election in which Rich Wall won a lopsided victory over Randy Lintz, a junior from Prescott, Ariz.

Wall, a Kansas City sophomore, did not seek re-election this year.

the official news agency Tass said that despite a call for a new approach to the problems of peace, Nixon's basic theme was that "the United States continues to lay the accent on military force as the basis of American foreign policy."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he was pleased that Nixon stressed negotiations and partnerships rather than American's position of predominance in free world affairs.

Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that message "represents a complete change in philosophy of the United States, a change much for the better."

The message, drafted largely by Nixon's national security af-

fairs advisor, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, is the first of an annual series the President plans to make on foreign policy.

Chides Soviets

Although mostly philosophical in tone, Nixon got specific when he appealed to the Russians to abandon dangerous power politics in the Middle East, which he said would draw both nuclear superpowers into the Arab-Israeli conflict. He also chided the Soviets, a major supplier of North Vietnam, for failing to persuade Hanoi to bargain seriously for a peace settlement.

"The United States would view any effort by the Soviet Union to seek predominance in the Middle East as a matter of grave concern," he said. "I believe the time has passed in which powerful nations can or

should dictate the future to less powerful nations."

He accused the Russians of failure to show "practical and constructive flexibility" in talks on the Arab-Israeli conflict and of a course that would "make great power rivalry more likely" in the Middle East.

On Vietnam, Nixon said, the Soviet Union "bears a heavy responsibility for the continuation of the war" by refusing to curtail its supplies to North Vietnam. "This cannot help but cloud the rest of our relationship with the Soviet Union," he said. Administration officials denied Nixon was issuing a "warning" to the Kremlin on the Middle East. His aim, they said, was to encourage mutual self-restraint as the best hope of a settlement and to avoid a confrontation of nuclear powers.

Encouraging Signs

The President reported no breakthroughs toward peace in Vietnam, although he said there were some encouraging signs in

Hanoi's growing difficulties and some progress in turning more of the war effort over to South Vietnam.

The key to peace lies in Hanoi, he said. "We shall be flexible and generous when serious negotiations start at last."

Looking to the future, Nixon held out hope for world peace in the limited agreements reached so far with the Russians, and in the arms control talks that will resume in Vienna April 16.

"Peace does not come simply with statesmen's smiles," he said, but in "fair and business-like" negotiations taking into account each side's self interests and inherent differences, as well as the knowledge that conflict is no answer.

"We hope that the coming year will bring evidence that the Soviets have decided to seek a durable peace rather than continue along the roads of the past," Nixon said, referring specifically to the Middle East.

Lamb not napalmed Protest non-violent

(continued from page 1)

"We decided that we could get our point across without napalming anybody, without anti-personnel bombs, without destroying anything. Last night, we decided that through the signs, through leafletting the campus several times that we could get our point across without any destruction of property, without any violence."

The demonstration was organized by no particular political group, but by a group of concerned students led by Bill Ryan and Mark Dellamano.

The demonstration was aimed at the corporations now recruiting on campus who make weapons for the war in Vietnam. Honeywell Corporation makes a personnel bomb which explodes and sends metal fragments flying in all directions. Dow Chemical Company is the former producer of napalm, an incendiary bomb.

The last demonstration against Dow resulted in the suspensions of the Notre Dame 10 for violation of the fifteen min. rule.

Father James Riehle, Notre Dame Dean of Students, was present at yesterday's demonstration. He said that he was informed of the nature of the demonstration beforehand, and

Dr. Bartholomew authors book

A two-volume work describing the powers and limitations of the federal government under the constitution is the most recent publication of Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew, professor of government at the University of Notre Dame.

Volume I of "Ruling American Constitutional Law," bears the subtitle "Governmental Institutions and Powers," and describes the powers of federal and state governments. Volume II is subtitled "Limitations on Government," and deals with the rights and privileges of persons. The set is published by Littlefield, Adams and Co. of Totowa, N.J.

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commented on its meaning and success.

"I think, personally, it came off in real good humor, with seriousness. They had assured me that there would be no violation of any university rules, or any state laws or civil laws, and that there would be no embarrassment to the university. They did this."

"They accomplished it in good humor. Like they say, they got their point across, I believe, with sincerity. And that is, that we can be overly concerned about smaller things and are not willing to sit down to discuss freely and openly the important issues of the day."

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

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FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

editorial:

Use of toxins

The President's action on Sunday banning the use of toxins is another step in establishing a sensible position on the part of the United States towards disarmament.

On November 25 the President stated that the United States would not use biological weapons offensively. The use of toxins, the name given to a group of agents somewhere between chemicals and biological weapons, was not mentioned in the announcement. White House officials have stated that it was omitted because of a slip-up. Slip-up or not we feel Sunday's announcement was necessary and are glad to see its inclusion in American policy.

Sunday's announcement when coupled with the November pronouncement has improved the American stance on biological and chemical weapons. War itself is regrettable and the loss of human life senseless. The use of chemical and biological weapons is a worse atrocity.

The United States has a long way to go though in taking a truly humanitarian stance on the use of such weapons. The Senate has yet to approve the 1925 Geneva Convention outlawing the use of chemical and biological warfare. The International Convention on Genocide signed by President Truman in 1948 but never ratified by the Senate remains to be acted upon.

We encourage the Senate to move swiftly on the two measures and ask the President to come out in full support of them.

Jeanne Sweeney

Class or experience?

As the Student Assembly flamed back into reality last night a very hopeful idea for the future of SMC was squelched by the upperclassmen of the Assembly. The proposal was very simple. The class requirement, which does not allow anyone except a junior to run for Student Body President, was to be removed. Debate over the issue immediately broke down into two factions, with the seniors and juniors against the sophomores and freshmen with one exception.

When time for the vote came the chairman, the Vice President of the student body, took over. She asked for all those in favor of the bill and nine hands shot up. Then she asked for all of those opposed and five hands went up. There was still one girl remaining. Altogether there were fifteen members present and two-thirds or ten affirmatives were needed to pass the proposal. The Vice President looked over to the one girl who had not raised her hand. The representative was obviously going to abstain and if she did whether she knew it or not, her vote would go for the majority and the motion would pass. But our Vice President decided to announce, before she took votes for abstentions, that the abstention would go to the majority. Thus the girl, a junior, decided to go along with her classmates and added her vote to the negatives. Squelched. Needless to say, the actions of the VP as chairman of the assembly was completely out of order and it was not her prerogative to give advice in the middle of the vote.

But this is not the main point I would like to get across. The proposal will probably be brought up again tonight at a special meeting of the assembly. It is my hope that the seniors and juniors have reconsidered their approach to the proposal because their actions and discussion at the meeting on Tuesday night demonstrated an increasing hiatus between the upperclassmen and underclassmen. SMC is changing with its increasing enrollment and I think there is a consensus of opinion that the sophomore and freshman classes are very different from the junior and senior classes. Because of this change and for many other reasons which need to be opened up to the upperclassmen, a change is needed now in the requirements for SBP.

The possibility that a freshman or sophomore would be elected president is unlikely. For example how many underclassmen have been elected at Notre Dame, which has no class restrictions on SBP? But this does not remove the need for opening up the elections to underclassmen. If freshmen and sophomores were allowed to be candidates I think the elections would take a new course at SMC. More issues and awareness of what the underclassmen want could be brought out to the seniors. Very often there is much too little awareness among the upperclassmen as to what the underclassmen are thinking and doing. For example how much do the juniors, secluded over in McCandless by their own choice, really understand the freshmen and sophomores who live in different dorms. I'm not knocking down their right of wanting to live with their classmates. But now I believe they must make a special effort to listen to the underclassmen.

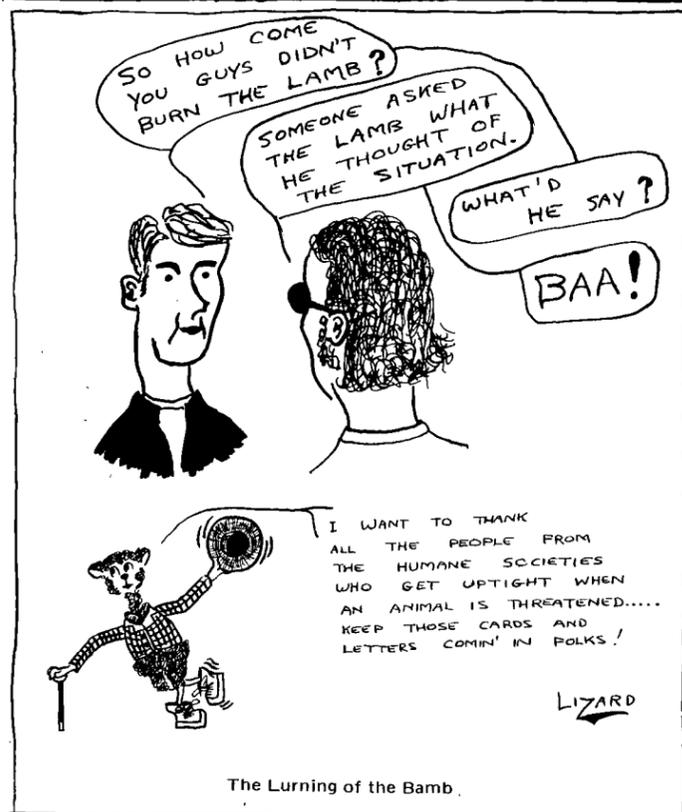
The charge has been made that a junior as president is not experienced enough to run the community. But suppose you have a junior who has been in student government for only one year or maybe not at all. You do have candidates with this kind of qualification, and it would be far better to have a sophomore running who might have two years of experience. Then of course there is the question of whether experience really makes a good leader. It would be more valuable to get a girl with enthusiasm for the job or someone with good ideas and good relations with the student body. Charisma seems a far more important quality when dealing with the students and the administration than does experience.

A senior questioned whether a junior SBP would create friction with the senior class. It seems hard to believe that the seniors would feel this way. And if they did, it would probably be more than negated by her great relations and greater understanding of the classes below her. As a junior the SBP would know the wants of an upperclassman and be at the same time closer to the underclassmen.

With the problem of a heavier academic work load for the junior SBP, this is a very great complication that any underclassman should really think out before she runs for the office. If an underclassman decided to run, she would have to make a personal decision to lighten her work load. There is also another good possibility that the problem could be altogether alleviated if the SBP would go to summer school while at SMC during the summer. Her summer school courses would considerably lighten her academic work during the year.

It is also interesting to note that Sue Turnbull our present SBP supports the elimination of the class restriction. Sue feels that academics are important but not a major factor. If someone is qualified it does not matter what year she is in. Sue said that the academic grade point restriction which was removed a few years ago is far more important than the class qualification. She did not think it should be a major consideration.

Finally I hope the assembly can respond to the needs of a growing SMC community and that the ideas for the future will not be frustrated again. Total involvement and enthusiasm should measure a persons qualifications and not class distinctions.



The Lurning of the Bamb.

Mike Mooney

The issue is life

"You know why they didn't kill it? 'Cause they had all these people here, that's why. They were afraid of us, that's all."

"What happened?" "Nothing, they didn't do a thing. God, an-I pissed off!"

Ya, what a disappointment. All those disappointed people. All those people promised a barb-b-q and forced to be satisfied with only an 8½ by 14 sheet explaining why they didn't do it after all. Babies in Czechoslovakia notwithstanding. Or babies in Song My. Or babies in Auschwitz. Or babies in Hue. Orsbabies in Hiroshima. Or babies in Leningrad.

The issue, afterall, is people, not animals. All those onlookers so eager to smell burning lamb's flesh, so insensitive to burning flesh on the other side of the world. So eager to prevent the roasting of one small mute creature yet so complacent in their non-opposition to a system that, if it does not encourage at least does not discourage the killing of humans. The issue is not democracy nor communism nor fascism. The issue is life.

Oh, there will be philosophical criticisms. There will be laughing fingers pointing to the futility of the action or toward a supposed fear in the hearts of the demonstrators. Most of all, most frustratingly of all, there will be bewilderment. "What was it all about?" The spectators who laughed when one sign was held upside-down ("And babies?" - "And babies.") will be most bewildered. And disappointed. You see, the issue is life, human life. Those who laugh, those who scorn, those who cry excuses ("Let's hear it for the babies in Czechoslovakia!) miss the issue. For all our laughing, for all our scorn, for all our excuses, we cannot avoid the issue. We cannot escape the fact that as history will judge the morality of our nation, so it will judge our silence.

This is complicity week (com/plic/i/ty: n, association or participation in or as if in a wrongful act). It is not only Dow or U.S. Steel or Goodyear that must be judged accomplices to a fact; we, too, must stand for judgment. We must stand to be judged not for sins of commission but of omission. We must be damned for our forgetting the sanctity of life, for our easy silence, for our blind complacency. The judgment that history saves for us will be at best that we are ignorant butchers, at worst knowing cowards.

The opinions expressed in the editorials, news analyses, and columns of THE OBSERVER are solely those of the authors and editors of THE OBSERVER and do not necessarily reflect the views of St. Mary's College, the University of Notre Dame, their administration, faculty, or student bodies.

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The dating game : how to lose

by Sue Bury

Jack caught the shuttlebus, paid the eight-dollar fare, and settled back to enjoy the new route—ND library circle to Notre Dame Avenue to Angela to downtown to Lincolnway out through Mishawaka and back to St. Mary's by way of Indianapolis. He walked into McCandless lobby and looked around for the interhall phone. After much questioning and perseverance, he discovered it in a corner of the room—in use, with a waiting line of approximately 150 people.

Dutifully, he took his place in line and waited for 45 minutes, cringing under the omniscient eye of the dorm director at the desk and the scrutinizing gaze of his comrades in the lobby. Suddenly, he saw a familiar face—a friend!

"Hi, Bob."

"Hi, Jack."

(Fifteen-minute pause.)

"Where're ya' going?"

(Ten minutes.)

"Show."

"Where're you going?"

(Five minutes.)

"Show, too."

Conversation began to speed up to an almost unbelievable tempo.

"Who're ya going with?"

"Jane Smith."

A gleam of recognition came into Bob's eyes that brought a catch to Jack's throat.

"Well, see ya." Bob walked away smiling.

(Five minutes.)

"Yea."

When, at last, he was able to use the phone, Jack lifted the receiver gratefully and dialed Jane's extension.

Jane allowed the phone to ring the appropriate two times before picking up the receiver. "Hello," she said softly in an I-wonder-who-this-could-be voice.

"It's Jack. Are you ready?"

"Yes, I'll be right down."

She picked up her coat and started to put it on. But then she changed her mind and folded it over her arm in a manner that screamed CASUAL. She walked to the elevator and pressed the button. Eighteen minutes later, the doors opened. (Someone on fifth floor had decided to re-do her hair and had pressed the "hold" button on the elevator to keep it at her convenienc.)

Jane stepped on and rode down to the first floor.

Jack had meanwhile weaved his way over to a huge iron door marked "NO MALES BEYOND THIS POINT" in the blood of a sacrificial boar. In a few minutes, Jane stepped demurely through and they made their way to the desk where 15 other girls were attempting to sign out for the evening.

Dutifully, Jane wrote down the time she was leaving, and the time she could be

expected back, where she was going, the name of her escort, and left complete sets of both their fingerprints (in case of emergency.)

By this time, all the other males in the room had mentally undressed and dressed Jane seventeen times and were snickeringly exchanging their evaluations of the happy couple. Jane slipped into her coat and, as they departed, the homey scene the scrutinizing multitude formed a human arch for them and sang three choruses of "Hey, look me over."

Jane and Jack began a delightful evening by waiting for the shuttle along with 75 other couples and discovering that the route had changed between 8:00 and 8:15 busses—meaning that they would have to walk to the Gazebo to get a ride.

As they stood in the sub-arctic temperatures, Jack attempted to amuse his date by telling her of his favorite sport calling randomly selected SMC phone numbers at 4:00 am.

Observer granted exclusive interview with Larry Lamb

by Pete Peterson

(Lawrence C. Lamb has become a focal point of campus politics since his recent involvement in *Complicity Week*. We interviewed Mr. Lamb in his penthouse fold in downtown South Bend, atop the LaSalle Hotel.)

Unique arrangement in filmmaking

An unusual alliance between a major university and a leading motion picture company in a film-making program has been announced by Davidson Taylor, dean of the Columbia University School of the Arts, and Fred Weintraub, vice-president for creative services of Warner Bros.

Warner Bros. will finance and distribute a series of short films produced entirely by students in the Film Division

'American Scene' to be multi-media

"The American Scene," two one-act plays by Edward Albee, will be a multi-media production, it has been announced by director William T. Byrd, Jr., who will stage the plays February 27, 28, and March 1, 5, 6, and 7 at the University of Notre Dame's Washington Hall.

Byrd, who was recently given the award as Outstanding Director of the Year by the South Bend Civic Theatre, plans to use original slides and film clips throughout each presentation. In "The American Dream," slides will take the place of traditional scenery, establishing the setting in which the play, a comment on American values and attitudes, takes place.

"The Death of Bessie Smith" centers around the death of the well-known blues singer, and the incidents leading up to that death. In this production, slides and film help to set each scene, add to the mood of the moment through rapidly changing views, and often act as an independent comment on the action. The play itself says some strong things about racial prejudice and human pride, while at the same time introducing the audience to some very real people. Byrd feels that the projections used in his production will increase the understanding and appreciation of both the characters and the play.

"The American Scene," the title under which the two plays are known, will be presented by the Notre Dame - St. Mary's Theatre in Washington Hall at Notre Dame on February 27, 28 and March 5, 6, and 7 at 8:30 p.m., with a matinee at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday, March 1. Tickets are \$1.50 for all students and teachers, and \$2 for all others. Seats may be reserved by calling 284-4141.

OBSERVER: Mr. Lamb, what was your reaction to today's demonstration?

LAMB: Well, I was of course a little disappointed that it went as smoothly as it did. We were hoping to spark a little more kinetic tension than we really did. It seemed like kind of a waste of an awful

lot of animosity. There hasn't been such a collection of pure, apolitical, social hatred since the anti-military ball two years ago, and it seems a shame that it couldn't have been put to better use.

OBSERVER: Such as?

LAMB: Well, obviously I wasn't up for getting burned. We had a double waiting in case it came to that. But a good half hour of "Save the lamb" shouting was all that could have really had some effect.

As it was, it turned out to be sort of anti-climactic. What shouting there was showed more stupidity than malice. And Father Riehle didn't have to be so understanding and tolerant.

OBSERVER: There has been a lot of talk about what you stood for. Comment?

LAMB: That was pretty far out. I mean, the anthropomorphic respects were distorted. Lamb of God and all that, you know. I prefer to think of myself as a symbol of the great silent majority, and they're getting worse than napalmed. But it boils down to just so much sheep dip. I'm just a normal, middle class lamb, and that in itself is pretty meaningful to me.

OBSERVER: Do you see the demonstration as having any long term effects?

LAMB: Yes, I certainly do. The demonstration brought to the surface a lot of latent hostilities. The left has been gradually gaining more and more tolerance, not only politically, but socially, but this really outraged a lot of people. At the same time, it didn't provide a real outlet for their aggressions, so I think we are going to see an increase in weekend violence directed against the left. This will not only take a lot of pressure off the black students and university property, but it will help bring back the esoteric mystique that the New Left has two years ago, a return to the old paranoia that made having long hair so much fun.

OBSERVER: You view that as a good time?

LAMB: Yes, of course, if we can fan the spark of social bigotry, we will drive a lot of these namby-pamby peaceniks out of the movement. They really slow things down by adding a sort of acceptability to the revolution. You know, *Hair* was the worst thing that ever happened to the peace movement, next to the conspiracy trial.

When people start to accept the movement, when the movement starts working through channels, that's when it starts losing its effectiveness as a catharsis for the people involved on both sides. I mean, when you get to the point of actually being able to call a person your friend who doesn't accept your politics, the whole thing gets bogged down in dialogue and petitions and crap like that. Hell, if we aren't careful, we could conceivably rally enough supporters to actually end the war. Then where would we be.

I mean, the peace movement can be two things, either a real, concerned effort to bring about an end to the war, or a great source of sublimation with fistfights and confrontations and everything. It's all a question of goals and methods.

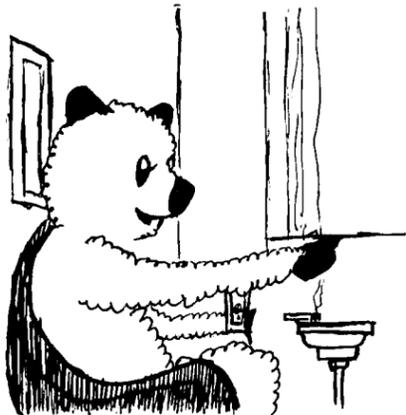
OBSERVER: Any plans from here?

LAMB: Well, I have been approached by the anthropomorphic party about the possibility of running in '72 as a vice-presidential candidate with Pigasus heading up the ticket, but that presents a few problems. We're both from the midwest, you know, and that isn't too good, politically.

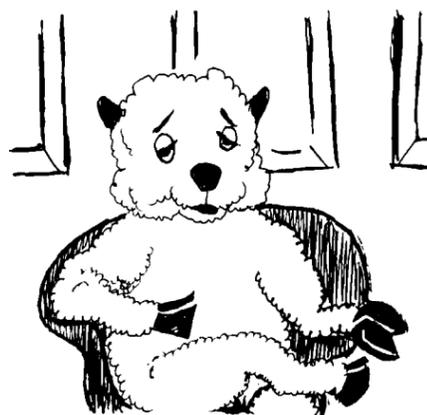
I've got some speaking engagements lined up for next month, and I'll be publishing a book this spring on grass-roots politics.

OBSERVER: Any parting comments?

LAMB: I just hope that the community will continue my work in building up hostilities. Remember, this love and peace thing only goes so far.



"I prefer to think of myself as a symbol of the great silent majority."



"Father Riehle didn't have to be so understanding and tolerant."



"If we aren't careful, we could... end the war. Then where the hell would we be?"

Letters to the Editor

'We have lost'

Editor:

I just returned from the demonstration where they were to slay a lamb with napalm. Of course they were to slay no lamb today for 1000 students had gathered vowing to stop them. And as they gathered they began to feel the safety of their number and the tenor of the crowd changed. Few of those there to save the lamb were there to listen to and speak about the emotions and principles that obviously stirred so many to come this afternoon. They jeered; they laughed; they would show those "sadistically perverted 'humanists'." I heard the change as well and saw it: "I guess hippies get front row seats;" "Look at that ugly hippie broad." Some feared that unless everything started on time they would miss lunch. Others wanted it all on film for their growing scrapbook—"my years at Notre Dame."

And after it was all over, and there was no lamb to save, and everyone turned away, and no one had been a hero, they all agreed how asinine it had all been. The ideas behind the feigned slughter and stalwart abjection were trampled in the piled snow and lost amid the sporadic jeers of the afternoon. I too was disappointed in the "demonstration." But even before one black hood was seen on the steps, I was disappointed

in, or disillusioned by, our "defenders of the lamb," our sensitized student body. Something important or at least the potential for something important had been missed and aborted.

Walking back to my hall I heard the inevitable stereo pounding from some room inside. At least those at the administration building had come. All agreed it had not been worth it but they had come.

My question is who make the demonstration a "hoax" as I heard it dubbed. Who aborted and wasted it? There were no burners and no heroes, but many of us lost a great deal this afternoon. We all showed how much we have lost.

Chris Bache
216 Pangborn

Married faculty

Editor:

I was rather surprised in reading Kathy Carbine's interesting column, "Sparkly Diamonds," that she did not mention one of the most obvious ways in which Saint Mary's is encouraging "the continuing intellectual development of its graduates who choose marriage." I refer to the goodly number of married women on the teaching faculty.

To mention only a few, I single out Mrs. Grace McGuire (Education), Mrs. Margaret Dineen (Business and Economics), Mrs. Julia Loomis, Mrs. Rosemary Doherty, Mrs. Anne

Murphy, Mrs. Linnea Vacca (English), Mrs. Suzanne Corbett, Mrs. Anne-Marie Poinsette, Mrs. Frida Grosser (Modern Languages), Mrs. Jean Oesterle (Philosophy), Mrs. Helen Withey (Religious Studies), Mrs. Patricia Pilger, Mrs. Eve Simson (Sociology).

In addition there are married women in the Library. Married women serve in the Book Store, in the Health Office, in Executive Housekeeping, as hall directors.

Many of these women, and others not listed, could be of genuine help to students and a stimulation to their intellectual lives, giving students "some insights into how to beat these frustrations (of educated and/or career-oriented women in the role of housewife), how to channel such restlessness into constructive outlets."

I repeat, I was surprised!
Sincerely yours,
Sister Maria Assunta, c.s.c.
Chairman, Department of Religious Studies

Greater good

Editor:

After reading your editorial on "The University's Purpose", I feel challenged to defend what may happen tomorrow. You asked "the students who will be demonstrating in the Placement office this week to respect the rights of others." Without burdening you with facts, (I refer you to the literature given out by the CPA especially "Displacement at Notre Dame") I wonder how you can take that belief when obviously Dow, Honeywell, Atomic Energy Commission etc., do not even respect the lives of others never mind their

rights.

The search of the greater good seems obviously to lead to the stopping of companies who don't respect life even if it is at the expense of a student trying to find how much money a particular company will offer him. Perhaps the protestors will have to use force in order to have their rights recognized much like the labor unions and the blacks had to.



If the University would get over its paternalism and stubbornness and recognize the need for change here, people wouldn't have to get busted in trying to live at Notre Dame. The first steps would be the removal of Fr. Riehle and Fr. Hesburgh. Their departure would start the ball rolling but probably the Mock Stock Market would buy the President's office and offer change to the highest bidder.

Larry Overlan
1233 Notre Dame

Mardi Gras

Editor:

It has been one of the purposes of the Mardi Gras Committee this year to keep the student body abreast of the progress of Mardi Gras. In an attempt to continue this policy through the final financial standing of the event, certain rough figures were released last night to the Observer. However, through Don Ruane's juxtaposition of pertinent figures, terms, and explain-

ations, there have been gross misrepresentation of the true facts.

To explain the situation as it exists at present:

1) With respect to the raffle, revenues are about \$21,000, expenses \$12,600

2) Carnival: revenue of \$13,700, paid expenses: \$6,000, encumbrances of approximately \$3,000

3) The kickoff party showed a net loss of \$100

4) The \$530 which was termed as "incidentals" includes a substantial amount of the overall publicity expense which has yet to be apportioned.

First of all, the reference to the Finance Committee of the Student Union has nothing whatsoever to do with the compilation of the Mardi Gras financial report. The reference made by me to this committee was with respect to the final disposition of last year's Mardi Gras debt of \$6869.32. 1) It was decided that last year's debt would be paid by this year's Mardi Gras receipts. Secondly, it should be emphasized that the figures represented in the Observer were taken from costing sheets which in no way consider outstanding encumbrances.

In addition, I should like to clarify that the Student Union this year is not by any means in debt, and that the only debt which has been incurred in the past which must be paid is last year's Mardi Gras debt.

Finally, I should like to express on behalf of the Mardi Gras staff, our thanks and appreciation to the student body for their participation and support of Mardi Gras. Without this enthusiasm Mardi Gras could not have been the success that it was.

Respectfully,
David M. Dewan
Chairman, Mardi Gras '70

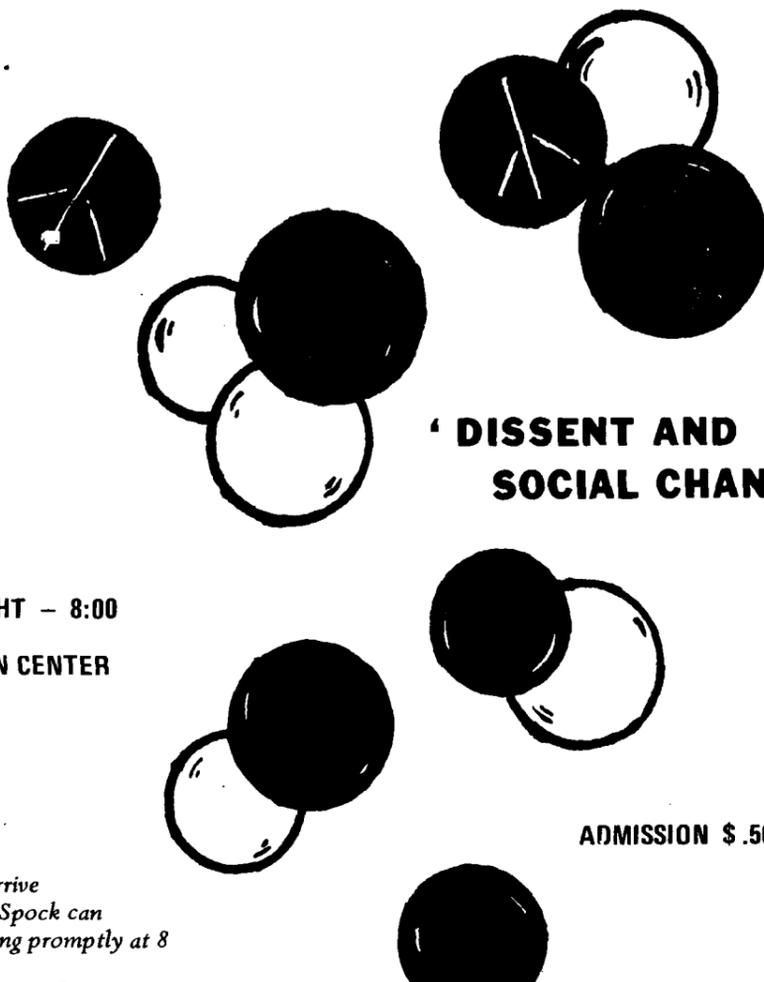
Who are DREAMS ?

Where are DREAMS ?

STUDENT UNION ACADEMIC COMMISSION

presents

DR. SPOCK



' DISSENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE '

TONIGHT - 8:00

STEPAN CENTER

ADMISSION \$.50

Be sure to arrive early so Dr. Spock can begin speaking promptly at 8

T.F.

Warns of peril in crossing ice

Edward A. Riley, Environmental Health and Safety Manager, issued a warning to students yesterday concerning the safety of crossing St. Mary's Lake when it is frozen over.

"St. Mary's Lake is used as a short cut during the winter months when the ice appears safe. No doubt the ice is safe during the extremely cold wea-

ther. There are periods during unusually warm spells in the winter and during the spring thaw when the ice becomes questionable. Those students using the short cut should be aware that at times the water level drops under the ice reducing the safety of the ice from lack of support from the water below.



Your Naval Aviation Information Team will be on campus

Date Feb. 19, 20

Place Contact Placement Office

Business, Law Schools aid in Indian program

(continued from page 1)

white culture and the Indian has heard nothing from the white man except what he is going to do for the Indians. Not only is this irritating but it doesn't usually turn out to be what they want."

Souens described some of the things the Indians have been doing to improve their educative possibilities which would be as-

sisted by the Notre Dame project. He indicated that the Indians have already established several two year colleges in the area with which the Notre Dame program would cooperate on an advisory basis.

"In addition, the Sioux tribe at Rosebud has set up a community college for their people and they want help in the form of consultation. I have already

sent a letter back asking for the specifics in the kind of assistance they need," Souens said.

He pointed out that the entire program had been set up on a very informal basis with no set organization beyond that set up by SUAC during the Indian Conference. Bill Kurtz is the chairman of the organization set up by SUAC which remains the only formal organization involved in the project. Souens stated his duties were at present mostly administrative ones begun after the general sentiment of interest in the project increased among the faculty.

The specific involvement of the Business School entails a system of educating the Indian students in business policies and encouraging them to return to their tribes to initiate the kind

of economically stable enterprises that would improve the social and financial condition of the Indians.

The law school is also involved, actively seeking out applicants from among the tribes and encouraging the large segment of the Indian population now living in urban areas to get back to school to earn their degrees and take up positions advisors and teachers in the Indian community schools.

Souens said Notre Dame had a special reason for establishing further ties with the Indian culture. "Notre Dame is one of the few schools with something of a good reputation among the Indians. Not too many people know it, but this school was originally founded to help edu-

cate the Indians and during the last century Notre Dame has done some good work with the Indians. They remember that."

The actual plans for the future of the project are still somewhat indefinite since nothing can be done until the response to the project's proposals comes from the Indians. Souens said he believes this will arrive sometime during the middle of next week.

The project has already been in contact with Paul Losen the director of the Tri-University Project at Nebraska University which has also been doing extensive work with the tribes. Souens said some sort of University Consortium involving tribal members, lawyers and teachers is currently one of the prominent ideas.

Conspiracy Seven get five years

(continued from page 1)

If the judge determines the case was tainted by wiretap material, he presumably would have to set aside part or all of the verdict.

The verdict appeared to skirt the most controversial element of the indictment under which the "Chicago Seven" were tried. It is the provision of the antiriot amendment to the 1968 Civil

Rights Act which makes it a crime to conspire to cross state lines with intent to incite riots.

The law had never been tested in court. Some legal experts had questioned the constitutionality of the concept of "conspiracy with intent" and had predicted it could well be overturned on appeal if the defendants were convicted.

The jury's surprising verdict of innocent on the omnibus conspiracy count appeared to erase the possibility of such a test. The defense undoubtedly will appeal the other convictions on other grounds, and those grounds will include Hoffman's conduct of the trial.

The defense repeatedly has accused Hoffman of rulings prejudicial to the defendants. It already is appealing to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals the contempt sentences meted out by Hoffman.

The government still must deal with Seale, who was severed from the case and sentenced to four years for contempt after stormy outbursts in which he demanded the right to represent himself and repeatedly called the judge a "facist pig," a "Hitler" and other epithets.

On the judge's orders, the Panther national chairman was shackled and gagged in the courtroom for three days but he still succeeded in bringing the trial to a halt until Hoffman declared a mistrial in his case. Hoffman is scheduled to try Seale on the conspiracy charges this spring.

At the moment the jury reached its decision, the defense was demanding that the panel be dismissed and a mistrial declared on grounds that the jury could not reach a decision.

But the jury did reach a verdict and it was one which possibly skirted the most controversial element of the indictment under which the "Chicago Seven" were tried.

This element is contained in the antiriot amendment to the 1968 Civil Rights Act which makes it a crime to conspire to cross state lines with intent to incite riots.

The law had never been tested in court before. Some legal experts had questioned the constitutionality of the concept of "conspiracy with intent" and predicted it could be overturned in an appeals court if the "seven" were convicted under it.

But the jury's verdict appeared to erase this prospect.

The convictions are bound to be appealed, however, on other grounds, including Hoffman's conduct of the trial.

The defendants were brought to court without knowing a decision had been reached on their fate.

**You only go around once in life.
So grab for all the gusto you can.
Even in the beer you drink.
Why settle for less?**

When you're out of Schlitz, you're out of beer.

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Say, how would you like to start?

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Writer

On the last morning of final exams Doug Gemmell woke up to a phone call. On the other end of the line was coach Johnny Dee. "How would you like to start in front of 18,000 people this Saturday?" This came as quite a shock to Gemmell, who previously was far down the list of reserves on the Notre Dame basketball squad. As if finals weren't enough to enlarge his bald spot (Doug's pet conversation piece is a tiny absence of hair on the crown of his head), he now had to worry about a rugged Illinois team and all those screaming Chicagoans. The kid from Jersey (Irvington, N.J.) loved it, however.

"Sure I was scared, but this was my big chance. All Austin (Carr) had to do was say 'let's

go' and I felt like jumping through the roof."

Although Doug meant this figuratively, one sometimes wonders if he couldn't actually do it. At six feet-three inches he certainly isn't the biggest forward in the country but he makes up for his lack of size with a tremendous jumping ability. (He can pull a ball off the rebounding machine at the Convo up to a height of ten feet eight inches.) Gemmell doesn't feel that his size is a handicap. He thinks that he can make amends through his quickness and hustle. This fact is backed by his offensive statistics. He has enabled himself to work free often enough to maintain a 57.5% shooting accuracy and has jumped high enough to haul in an average of nearly six rebounds per game since joining the starting five.

Although he has come on as a surprise to ND fans and the opposition alike, his record would indicate that he is just playing his average game. Gemmell was all-city, all-Essex county and third team all-state during his senior year at Barringer High School (just outside of Newark). He was recruited with a lustful eye by Wake Forest, St. John's and the University of Georgia. All of these schools looked fairly promising with regard to national prestige but Doug's high school coach, Frank Verducci, asked him to consider Notre Dame. Gemmell liked what he saw when he visited the campus, particularly the freshman team ahead of him. The day after he signed with the Irish, he was contacted by Marquette coach Al McGuire but his mind was made up. "I really respected coach Verducci; he was like a father to me. He seemed to favor Notre Dame, so I chose this

place. Now I couldn't be happier."

The wiry soph feels that playing with Austin Carr and Collis Jones has helped tremendously. "Austin is the greatest. He helped me get into the starting lineup because he felt we could use a bit more speed at forward.

Marquette game. If I come through it helps the team."

When Gemmell hits these shots his confidence keeps building. This confidence is not only a personal one but it overflows to belief in the team as well. "We're a lot smoother unit this year. I didn't notice this until I

ing and Sid (Catlett) starting to do his thing we should be a real threat."

Like most members of the team, Gemmell doesn't have any preference as to who the Irish face if they do get a berth. "We just take 'em as they come. I wouldn't mind crushing Purdue, though. I'd really like to get back at Kentucky, too." He doesn't place any one team as truly outstanding. "No, there isn't any one team that will dominate the tourney, not even UCLA. We could go as far as anybody, with a little luck."

Evidently Doug has let his boyhood idol, Mickey Mantle, influence the way he thinks. He has as much confidence in ND as The Mick did in the Yankees of old. "He was the greatest! He had more guts than anyone. That's what it takes to make a winner." Off of the team's performances in the close games of late the Irish have shown a lot of guts themselves. If Gemmell is right we can start buying bus tickets for College Park, Maryland.

OBSERVER SPORTS FEATURE

The coaches respected his opinion and they gave me a chance." He also said that Jones was a great aid. "Playing along side Collis gets me open for a lot of corner shots. Practically nobody has heard of me so they sag on him. As a result I get shots like in the beginning of the

got a chance to play more. Everyone is trying to help one another." Doug feels that the team has an excellent chance to obtain a NCAA berth. "If we keep playing the same type of ball that we have been over the last few weeks I think we have a great chance. With Austin's scor-

Wrestlers bounce back

Led by Tom Ciaccio, Dave Griffith, and Phil Gustafson, the Notre Dame wrestling team defeated Wheaton College 27-9 in a match held Tuesday in Wheaton, Ill. The victory was the third in nine starts for the Irish.

Ciaccio (118), Griffith (134), and Gustafson (Hvywt.), each recorded pins in the match for Notre Dame. Ciaccio pinned his opponent in 5:58, Griffith decked his man at 4:41 and Gustafson nailed his opponent in 1:59.

Notre Dame also won decisions in four other weight

classes. Captain Keith Giron won a 5-2 match in the 126 pound class, freshman Bob Habig (150) earned a 2-1 victory, Jim Hansen registered a 14-5 triumph in the 158 pound class, and Bill Hasbrook (177) earned a 5-2 win.

The Irish were never headed in the match as Ciaccio, Giron, and Griffith copped the first

three bouts to spring Notre Dame into a 13-0 lead. The Wheaton matmen were able to register just three wins, all decisions, in the match.

Notre Dame will travel to Wheaton again this weekend to participate in the Wheaton Invitational Tournament on Friday and Saturday.

Winning not enough

Despite seven firsts in 13 events, the swim team dropped a dual meet to Western Michigan

on Tuesday, 67-46, lowering their season record to 7-4.

Sophomore Frank Fahey broke his own Notre Dame 200 butterfly mark by timing 2:05.8. His previous 2:06.8 was set in last year's Motor City Invitational and tied this season versus Ball State.

Freshman freestylers John Sherk and Gene Krathaus continued their fantastic pace by notching two firsts apiece, Sherk in the 500 and 1000, and Krathaus in the 50 and 100. Both also swam with Craig Ferrell and Vince Spohn in the winning 400 freestyle relay team. John Cox took the three meter diving event for Notre Dame.

The squad travels to Purdue Saturday for a dual meet, then returns to host Central Michigan Feb. 24, and Cincinnati Feb. 28.

Track

Twenty-four schools participated last Saturday in the Michigan State Relays as the Irish, in individual events, were held to a third by Mike McMannon in the Broad Jump, and a second by Elio Polselli in the Shot Put. Irish relay teams took third in the Two Mile Relay and fifth's in the Distance Medley and Shuttle Hurdle Relays.

The Central Collegiate Meet will be held this Friday and Saturday in the ACC. Preliminaries will be held beginning 5:30 p.m. Friday and the Finals at 1:30 Saturday afternoon.



Up from the bench, Doug Gemmell has displayed a hot shooting touch at forward.

Last minute goals save tie for BGU

by Mike Pavlin
Observer Sports Editor

I'm not sure exactly what caused Bowling Green's hockey team to change a nine-game losing streak into an 11-game winning streak, but I'll wager part of the reason is the goaltending of Paul Galaski.

Thanks to his remarkable efforts and superb play by Gordon McCosh and big Rick Allan, BGU came from behind to salvage a 4-4 overtime the last night at the Convo.

For the Irish, who definitely looked sub-par and who were saved by some equally amazing

play by goalie Dick Tomasoni it was their first tie of the season, leaving them 17-8-1. They had the contest sown up, but the Falcons, who were bombed by ND 10-3 last December, scored twice in the final 90 seconds to deadlock the struggle.

Bruce Rascob got the Irish going at 1:59 after some fine work by captain Phil Whittliff. Controlling a face-off to the right of Galaski, Wittliff skated toward the net, then hit Rascob in front with a perfect pass.

At 5:32 defenseman Bill Green let fly with a shot from the right point and Gary Little screened Galaski, who never saw the puck until it was by him.

That finished the scoring in the period as the fans were treated to a fine display of netminding by both sides. Tomasoni turned away 13 shots, one a low sizzler from his left which he couldn't possibly have seen until the last moment. Galaski was credited with nine saves, but it seemed as though he spent the entire period thwarting the Irish drives.

The outstanding goalie play continued in the second stanza (Tomasoni stopped Falcon Bruce Blyth on a breakaway), but lapses on defense enabled Bowling Green to tie the score.

With both teams short a man at 4:06, McCosh picked up an easy goal in front of the Irish net due to a mix-up in defensive assignments between Tomasoni and his protectors. Thirteen action-packed but fruitless minutes

later, winger Mike Root out-wrestled Mark Steinborn for the puck, carried it behind the net, and shoved it past Tomasoni from the goalie's left side.

Lefty Smith's boys then appeared to wrap up the contest, scoring early and late in the third stanza. Scoring leader John Noble rammed in a rebound from a Kevin Hoene shot at just 0:56 with each team minus a man. After more splendid goaltending, Paul Regan scored from an "impossible" angle to the left of Galaski at 16:32 when his shot caromed off the post.

But the Falcons weren't ready to concede and they narrowed the gap to 4-3 at 18:37 when McCosh tipped in a shot by Rich Allen (who must be one of the tallest and toughest centers on the collegiate scene). Then BGU pulled Galaski and scored at 19:33 when Owen Freeman, stopped on a point-blank shot by Tomasoni earlier, forced one between Dick's skates and the goalie's left-hand post.

During the 10-minute overtime period, Tomasoni stopped a closein blast by McCosh, but Notre Dame squandered a penalty advantage which began with 2:10 left. At the final buzzer, Regan and Allen exchanged blows at center ice.



Gary Little (above) helped Bill Green give ND a 2-0 lead last night with a fine screen on BGU goalie Paul Galaski, but the Falcons came back to salvage a 4-4 tie.