

THE OBSERVER

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TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1970

Academic Council passes proposal, Calls for Oct. 2 referendum

by Cliff Wintrode
Associate Editor

The Academic Council met yesterday in special session and made academic provisions for students wanting to concentrate on political activities, but urged that the provisions be applicable only to those students participating in organized activities.

The Academic Council "strongly urged" that the provisions be "allowed," but any student complaints concerning the implementation of these provisions should be taken to the Academic Grievances Board.

The Council also called for a general faculty and student referendum Oct. 2 on the question of calling a recess a week and a half before the November 3 elections to allow students and faculty members time to participate in the campaign.

The recess if called would be with the understanding that the missed class periods would be made up before the end of the first semester.

All class absences from May 4 to May 11 inclusive were declared "excused absences" with permission to make up the work by the Council.

For this semester, faculty members in consultation with individual students "should

A complete text of the Academic Council statement ap- pears on page 6.

have" the option of giving students wishing to discontinue either the letter grade they now hold or a pass-fail grade.

This provision is in effect for all undergraduate courses, both elective and non-elective, where the student is not on academic probation.

The Council also authorized for this semester only the use of the grade W (Withdrawn) in situations where the student is not failing but where further absences occur and in the judgment of the professor no "academically honest" grade can be given.

In those instances where the student has completed successfully the majority of the work, but the professor judges the missing work to be essential the "limited use" of the grade I (Incomplete) was authorized.

The extreme of suspending further classes was viewed as "academically irresponsible" and

the extreme of taking "vindictive reprisals" for further absences was seen as "morally insensitive" by the Council.

The reaction to the Council's decisions was jubilant at Strike headquarters, but Steve Preston, the organizer of the drive for academic compensation, cautioned against viewing the Council's action as a "victory" for the striking students.

"We showed the Council that we were ready to and wanted to assume the responsibility for our educational actions," he said.

"I think this is my most important moment in my four

years here, and I am proud of the Academic Council," he added.

Vice-President for Academic Affairs Father John Walsh said the student presentation before the Council was "rational, articulate, with no belligerency or hostility, and politely and courteously presented the way intelligent people should present proposals."

A group of students, representing several of the strike activities, had spoken earlier yesterday to the Board to convince the members that educational activities were taking place out-

side the classroom.

Walsh said the Council was responsive to the students "cases of conscience, which are very well motivated and show great concern" and the Council made the decision "willingly."

Neither Father Walsh nor Steve Preston voiced concern over the possibility that yesterday's actions was a first step for the university toward the status of a Latin American university, which is a part of the political process in those countries.

"The Latin American univer-
(Continued on page 6)

Hartke speaks to ND: Be there with me

by Jan Reimers

"I have been with you before you were there. Be there with me when I need you most," requested Indiana Senator Vance Hartke in a speech at the Stepan Center last night. In his speech,

Hartke restated his opposition to United States involvement in South East Asia and urged that students channel their political energies into supporting Congressional peace candidates, including his own campaign this summer and fall.

"I want to end that was in Cambodia and Vietnam now," proclaimed the Senator, while warning that "we dare not relapse into silence nor plunge into violence." "Our deepest problem is political," he noted. The Senator applauded Senate efforts to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which would "deprive the President of any legitimacy to carry on his actions in Indochina. Later, he acknowledged this measure as primarily a psychological effort as LBJ has repeatedly stressed his authority as Commander-in-Chief. Hartke also reported a military sales act amendment cutting off funds for Cambodia, and he noted the military procurement bill which will appear before the Senate next month, which would cut off all military expenditures for Cambodia within 30 days of the bill's enactment for Laos on December 31, 1970 and for Vietnam on June 30, 1971.

Specifically, Hartke implored students to "continue to protest the war by all peaceful means." Emphasizing that the "meeting ground between you and us is politics," the Senator urged

people not to underestimate the power of letters to Congressmen or of Father Hesburgh's petition. Acknowledging the unrealized potential of canvassing for McCarthy and Kennedy in 1968, Hartke stated: "Mr. Nixon, I commend your attention to the Princeton movement." Noting that the House of Representatives is controlled by a conservative coalition and that "one man dedicated to peace (Texas Senator Yarborough) has been defeated," Hartke praised academic freedom proposals which would allow time for students and faculty to work for Congressional candidates.

Hartke especially appealed to women whose "elemental concern for human life is not extinguished by the flood of propaganda issuing from the White House and Pentagon." The Killing of young men, and the slaughter of innocent Asian villagers...must not be allowed to continue. Women can and must play an indispensable part."

"I know something of the helplessness you feel," sympathized Hartke, whose book *The American Crisis in Vietnam* was publicly condemned by President Johnson. Hartke compared our "crisis of legitimacy" to Germany from 1930-1933. He accused especially Vice-President Agnew for polarizing many Americans who now see their government as "exercising not
(Continued on page 7)



U.S. Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana urged students in a speech last night in Stepan Center to "channel their political energies into supporting Congressional peace candidates."

Lorimer new GSU Pres.

by Bro. Pat Carney

In a closely contested run-off election last Friday, Bill Lorimer became the second president of the Graduate Student Union.

Lorimer defeated two other candidates: Richard Humbrecht of Theology and Ed Isely of Economics for the post. Since none of the candidates captured a majority of the votes on the first ballot, a run-off between Lorimer and Isely was necessitated.

According to the newly adopted constitution, the new president will take office immediately and will serve for a full year. He will preside at the next meeting.

Representing the English Department, Mr. Lorimer has been quite active in G.S.U. affairs this year. He has been elected as a graduate student representative to the Student Life Council and also a member of the Committee for Graduate Students and Teaching Assistants of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

In addition he served as director of the English Department TA movement for higher salaries and better working conditions earlier in the year.

To fill the post of vice president for the coming year, the graduates chose James H. Sweetland of the History Department. Sweetland has been involved with the grad student organization since its inception
(Continued on page 2)

Agnew blasts anti-intellectuals on campus

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was reported yesterday to have asserted heatedly that "anti-intellectuals" had taken over the nation's universities and that "we have to reestablish authority on the campuses."

Agnew's outburst was related to newsmen by Gov. David Cargo of New Mexico, a Republican who left a White House conference between President Nixon and state governors early to catch a plane.

Cargo reported that a "fiery and controversial exchange"

took place between Agnew and Gov. Frank Licht of Rhode Island, a Democrat, on the subject of violence and student unrest which followed Nixon's decision to commit U.S. troops to Cambodia.

According to Cargo, the Vice President took exception to Licht's observation that there was insufficient communication with students. Licht said it was a "tremendous problem...being able to separate out the violence" from meaningful discussion," Cargo said.

Agnew heatedly replied that

"anti-intellectuals were in control of the campuses and until they are removed there would be no way to carry on a dialogue with students or the faculty," Cargo said.

The Vice President stated that "we have to re-establish authority on the campuses," Cargo said. Agnew stressed "control of what he described as the anti-intellectual forces," he added.

Nixon called the conference last week to discuss the U.S. thrust into Cambodia and the violence it touched off on streets and campuses throughout the

country. Forty-six of the nation's state and territorial governors attended the session around a rectangular table in the White House state dining room.

Gov. Albert P. Brewer also departed after about three hours. He said only that he had to attend a rally in his home state of Alabama. Cargo told newsmen that others among the governors "were not in agreement" with Agnew's views, which he said the Vice President expressed "quite forcefully." He did not identify the dissenters.
(Continued on page 7)

Students at rally hear priest criticize Church

by Rich Smith

Over 300 people heard speeches supporting the "academic amnesty" proposal, the communitarity, the economic boycott, and the continuation of the student strike in a rally held yesterday afternoon in the main quad.

Father Bill Hogan, from Chicago, began the program by attacking the Catholic Church, "The American Catholics are the most programmed, the most brainwashed, the most sheepish people around," Father Hogan, said in decrying the refusal of the American Catholic ruling hierarchy to join the peace movement. "The Democratic convention was successful because of Cardinal Boyle, Cardinal Spellman, and the others who prevented the Catholic civil rights movement from joining with the peace movement."

In attacking the dehumanizing process of war, Father Hogan said, "We all go on strike after four students at Kent State are killed. What do we think of killing four Cambodians, four Burmese, or four Nepalese, or wherever the war will be in 1974. We don't think about that."

Father Hogan said that prior to the 1968 Democratic convention, his church had a sign which said "No more war." He said that people asked him if his was a "Communist church."

"Those were the words of Pope Paul VI before the United Nations in 1965," Hogan said.

Citing Gandhi's tactics in gaining independence for India, Father Hogan said that periods are needed in which to regroup and move ahead. He said that the past weekend must not be a "cooling off period" but rather a period to regroup.

"It's going to take a lot of organizing to stop this war. We can't stop now and let the war machine move ahead."

In urging students to continue the strike, Father Hogan hit at the insanity of war. "When we see Cardinal Spellman split from King, we see how insane war makes people. We are insanely using our resources to build weapons. We must maintain our sanity. Don't go to class, that's where you get screwed up. Stay close to the earth. Stay outside. Get off the campus."

In conclusion, Father Hogan admonished the listeners to continue their efforts: "If we all go out, I think we could stop this war and the draft."

Dave Kahn then spoke on the merits of the newly established communitarity. He explained the aims and objectives of the program as to "channel the discussion with respect to the intensified situation in the country and around the world."

Kahn also urged greater student participation in the communitarity, saying that he did not want it to become an "elitist board." And Kahn spoke of the possibility of starting a day care center to free mothers to attend classes.

Professor Julian Pleasants of the Biology Department addressed the assembly on the academic freedom proposal submitted to the Academic Council yesterday.

Professor Pleasants said that the past week had been "the most intense educational experience in my thirty three years at Notre Dame."

In warning that "the inability to respond to a crisis is the mark of a species bound for extinction," Professor Pleasants said that "irreparable losses will occur if this extraordinary opportunity is allowed to pass."

"This kind of momentum begins to make a real university. We must be able to respond to it. Especially now when we have the American Revolution turned upside down and George III in the White House," Pleasants said.

Professor Alan Monkewicz of the Engineering Department predicted that the academic amnesty proposal would be defeated

because "it is the view of this university that education occurs at certain times of the day and in certain rooms, and that strikes and rallies deter us from our duty."

(continued on page 6)



Bill Lorimer became the new president of the Graduate Student Union in elections held last Friday.

Sweet land becomes Vice-President

(Continued from page 1)

and has recently been a delegate to the A.A.U.P. chapter committee on women.

Appropriately enough the new treasurer of the organization comes from the Business Administration school. This post is being filled by John Vaughn who has been a representative of

that group for the past year.

In other business, the delegates debated a motion similar to the one passed by the faculty in support of Fr. Hesburgh's position concerning recent events surrounding the war. It reads:

The Graduate Students Council

of Graduate Student Union, hereby publically express their full support for the Declaration made by the President of the University on May 4, 1970, concerning the war in Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia. We further support and repeat the request of the Faculty of the University in their statement on May 7, 1970, that the President of the University, in concert with representatives of other universities, present the Declaration and urge the Congress to undertake an immediate and thorough examination of the war.

Furthermore, while we are sympathetic with the sentiments of some of those who would call a general strike at the University, we do not support disruptive action in any form, especially in the name of peace.

The original draft was passed by a vote of 30-9 but was amended to its final form by a 19-18 vote in order to stress that the sentiments expressed were those of the delegates only and not necessarily those of all of the graduate students of the university.

In the closing minutes of the meeting, the possibility of a co-op book store was discussed. Graduate students are presently being polled by department to see how much interest for this project exists.

SMC rejects proposals

by Ann Therese Darin

SMC's Academic Affairs Committee recently rejected three proposals on the college's involvement in the Indo-Chinese situation that were passed last week at a special session of the faculty senate.

Members of the committee defeated the proposals concern-

ing absences, withdrawal of students, or cancellation of classes by a faculty member in deference to political activities.

"We rejected them for two reasons," claimed Carol Henninger, new academic affairs commissioner. "We felt that proposals 1 and 2 were a clumsily-worded way of expressing what already exists."

"You can withdraw from a class as long as you are passing it at any time," she revealed. "Because SMC does not have a cut system, you can also cut class as much as you want as long as you do the work."

In opposing the proposal permitting faculty members to cancel classes as long as the objectives of the course are fulfilled, Miss Henninger explained, "It is a violation of academic freedom because there could be some students who want to attend classes. If the professor cancels them for political reasons, the student is being deprived of her right to attend classes."

These proposals mark the first, not last ones, that the committee will consider on the Indo-Chinese events. They will also consider proposals drafted by the committee for Academic Freedom, similar to those proposed by Dave Krashna, Notre Dame SBP, at a meeting tentatively scheduled for today.

Mary Niemier, student representative on this committee, emphasized, "the academic affairs committee is making no judgments on the legality of the meeting that the faculty had last

Set up timetable

DETROIT (UPI)— Defense Secretary Melvin Laird pledged yesterday the timetable set up by President Nixon when he sent U.S. troops into Cambodia will be met when Americans "will not become bogged down in Cambodia."

Weather conditions have a large bearing on the effectiveness of the operation to destroy the sanctuaries of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong and the job will be completed before the rainy season begins, he said.

"What has already been found and destroyed in the war go supplies used by the enemy go beyond all our expectations," Laird said in a news conference prior to a speech before the Economic Club of Detroit.

Alumni Senate holds back agreement with Hesburgh

by Ed Ellis

Mr. James Cooney, Executive Secretary of the Notre Dame Alumni Association, released yesterday the statement agreed upon unanimously Saturday by the Alumni Board and Senate.

Cooney said that the Senate did not pass the declaration of University President Theodore Hesburgh directly because they did not feel qualified to speak for the whole Alumni Association of 46,000 people. Because of this question of qualifications, they passed only the compromise resolution.

Cooney also said that many of the Alumni delegates, acting as individuals, had signed Fr. Hesburgh's declaration at the closing of the meeting of the Senate. He estimated that close to 30 had signed the declaration then, and many others had signed in the residence halls during their stay at the University.

The text of the Alumni

statement is as follows:

The National Board of Directors and the Alumni Senate of the Alumni Association of the University of Notre Dame, in joint session, hereby commend the President, the Administrators, the Faculty and students of the University for their deep moral concern at this critical moment in our nation's history, and particularly for their constructive implementation of that concern.

We commit ourselves, as Alumni of this university, to a heightened understanding of the problems of our times, and to constructive efforts toward achieving peace in our day.

Inspired by the deep spiritual commitment of all members of the University community, we commit ourselves to join in unified prayer to seek God's guidance for the President of the United States, for our nation, and for ourselves.

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Discuss "Changes in University"

by Ann Conway
Associate Editor

"Changes in the University" was the topic of a panel yesterday during the first day's activities of the Communi-versity.

Among the speakers were: Dr. Willis Nutting of the General Program Department, Prof.

Thomas Musial of Collegiate Seminar, and Mr. Raymond Fleming of Modern and Classical Language Department.

Dr. Nutting spoke on the reasons why there is great dissatisfaction with the conduction of the educational system. The rigidity of the system is one main fault, according to Dr.

Nutting. He stated, "Only certain things are valid. Others aren't, and there is no way to get them to count."

The second great fault of the educational system is that of dividing knowledge into disciplines. "Knowledge is a continuum. We take this and set a scheme of competence over it. A person who wants to be a scholar must work in one compartment. To be a true scholar one must get out of his compartment."

Speaking further on the compartmentalization of knowledge, he stated, "When knowledge is imparted this way, in pieces, there is no idea of interrelations. The student is not shown how to draw things together."

Dr. Nutting used the Hesburgh Statement of May 4 as an example of this compartmentalization and its effect. According to Nutting, several faculty members at the faculty meeting stated that they could not comment on the Hesburgh statement because they weren't competent to judge the merits of the statement.

Finally, Nutting stated, "A man who is a specialist becomes helpless in helping anyone. No

problem is just in one area. Many would like to help but feel incompetent.

The second speaker, Prof. Thomas Musial spoke on the strike and its effect on the University. He stated, "I oppose the strike in one sense, that of the politization of the university. To the extent that the University as an institution commits itself to a vested interest is dangerous. We no longer have a 'free city' where we can provide grounds for dialogue so that responsible evaluations of situations can take place."

He stated that he was amazed "how a human crisis brings out the true character of a man and an institution. It is a delusion that the only worthwhile knowledge can be gotten in a classroom. If learning doesn't in some way make a difference in the way we live, education fails us." Musial stated however that courses which caused the student to reflect upon and evaluate his existence were worthwhile, and it would be an abrogation of responsibility to call off these courses.

Many Musial stated, "If there is any aspect of education that teachers have failed to take a stand can be as serious as it saying nothing at all. But this does not mean that individuals must not take a stand."

Mr. Ray Fleming spoke on the education within the University. He stated that "One reaches a point where the traditional frame of reference is of no use, but people still stick with it. The killing of Americans and Vietnamese is not an academic question. It is one area of existence where one must take a stand, and we've reached the stage where a stand must be made."

Calling Hesburgh's May 4 statement concerning Vietnam a "weak innocuous statement," Fleming stated that the strike had done nothing but perhaps was a first step. It had not made the administration change their minds.

"But, Fleming stated, "the very least you can do is engage in the strike. It is one of the few effective means you have. This strike is really scaring the people in authority. Keep scaring them."

India and West is Khera lecture topic

Prem Bal Khera, founder and president of Dev Samaj college for Women in Ambala City, India, will speak at 4 pm today in the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library Auditorium.

His talk, which is open to the public, will be on "India and the West: What can We Learn From Each Other?" His talk is sponsored by the collegiate seminar the general program of liberal studies and the department of theology.

Khera, who holds an M.A. degree in English from Forman Christian College of Lahore, was head of the department of English in Dev Samaj College for Women in Ferozepur City from

1937 to 1944. He also served as principal of Dev Samaj College for Women in Moga from 1945 to 1947 and has been head of the college in Ambala City since its founding in 1948.

The 57 year-old educator has been a lifelong adherent of Dev Samaj, which he describes as "a religious movement with a scientific basis," and he has successfully integrated it into educational experiments.

One of Khera's four children living in the United States, Vinod, is a graduate student at Notre Dame and was president of the University's Indian student group.

Students lobby at Capital

WASHINGTON (UPI) Delegations of protesting students followed up Saturday's mass peace rally yesterday with anti-war lobbying on Capitol Hill and other activities elsewhere in Washington.

The bulk of the protestors had left the city after shouting their end the war demands from near the White House with two immediate goals in mind: to spread the student strike movement to war industries if possible and to start a concentrated campaign to elect peace candidates to Congress this November.

But some campus groups were in Washington yesterday to meet with House and Senate members of both parties and to declare their support of a resolution aimed at ending the war in the near future.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield predicted the Senate would approve legislation to order withdrawal of U.S. forces from Cambodia. His Republican counterpart, Hugh Scott, said he did not believe the antiwar forces had the votes.

At the Defense Department, a spokesman, Jerry Friedheim, said that complete removal of all U.S. troops from Cambodia under the July 1 deadline spelled out by Nixon would "present a logistical problem" but said the timetable would be met.

The Saturday rally was believed to have drawn up to 100,000 to the city.

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Editorial:

Congratulate Academic Council

Yesterday the Academic Council passed a proposal which Father Hesburgh termed an "academic option" proposal. It was a formal recognition that at times the student should have the "option" of substituting one educational opportunity for another.

We feel that it is significant that the Academic Council went beyond the proposals of the students when it sanctioned "excused absences" for classes missed last week, authorized special grades (W and I) and called for a university-wide referendum on the "Princeton proposal" to recess classes before the fall elections.

And while it is primarily effective only for this semester, we feel that, when viewed along with the Academic Council's approval earlier in the year of such innovations as pass-fail and student organized courses, it is an indication of the heightened awareness by the University of the nature of the "free" education that has been mentioned so much recently by the Nutting for President people.

"Free" here should not be taken to mean permissive. For as the statement reads, the student must be able to show that he has engaged significantly in outside organized activities. It is, again, merely the substitution of one activity for another and it in no way denies the right of normal classroom activity to those who seek it.

We congratulate the Academic Council for its forthright stand in this time of campus and national concern over Cambodia.

Letters

Nixon not brainless

Editor:

I think there is a general conception on campus that President Nixon is lacking in intelligence. Whatever else may be said about him, it is an error to accuse him of being brainless. Nixon could hardly not be aware of the repercussions and risks inherent in his invasion of Cambodia. On the above assumption that he is, at least, intelligent, I don't think Nixon would have assumed responsibility for such repercussions if he were not quite sure of the military success of the invasion. Thus far, the invasion does appear to be heading for "success."

For this reason, I believe Nixon will also emerge in good light after the invasion is over and the troops are removed from Cambodia (which will happen, or the assumption of intelligence is, after all, an error). That is, Nixon will look good in the eyes of a swelling "silent majority." Why? Because, soon after the removal of troops, the President will announce the removal of 150,000 more troops made possible by the Cambodian invasion. The Vietnamization process will continue on its way and eventually Nixon will say, "See, I got us out of the war."

And elsewhere things will continue in much the same way.

Frustration and alienation at the very roots of our society will continue to spread. Politics will continue in an "ends justify the means" manner. People will daily grow alienated from a government and society which talks about values and ideals which, somehow, aren't detected in actual practice. After all, money does the talking.

I believe and hope this trend will someday be reversed, that the United States can again be a country for all to believe in. New laws, or new structures in government and business are not alone the answers. Ultimately, it must be the American people, especially our leaders, who must be truly committed to a just, charitable and good nation.

Sincerely,
Terry Heltzel
825 Flanner

Congratulations

Editor:

Having just heard the Academic Council's passage of the proposal for academic freedom and the further call for a student-faculty referendum concerning political activity next fall, I wish to congratulate our Administration and Faculty. While the stereotype of "old men controlling our lives" is in no way exploded, and while we have a very long and arduous

road to travel before students can claim a valid and concrete voice in the University, we can say that for the first time in a very long period (at least in my three years here) the Administration has sensitized itself to the anxieties and sufferings of many students.

I pray that this will not be seen as a "victory" for one side, or a "defeat" for another side. The gap between the left and right on campus is too wide for all of us, and another rift, especially over such a sensitive issue, would be fruitless if not disastrous. What must be recognized is that at last our "parents away from home" have learned to empathize with us. For one afternoon they relinquished the badge of Corporation du Lac to become part of the feelings, conscience, and pulse of students and faculty. Regardless of what we believe, we do know that we FEEL, and we can now state with some certainty that the Administration knows that also. I congratulate Father Hesburgh and the Academic Council; some faith has been restored, but much work remains both for peace and for the incorporation of students into the decision-making process of Notre Dame. At least it is no longer a brick wall.

Jim Rocap
1019 Flanner

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"Everything I stand for is what these kids want." — Richard M. Nixon

Campus Opinion

The following is the statement issued by Senator Birch Bayh soon after Pres. Nixon announced he was sending U.S. troops into Cambodia.

The President said we have made and will continue to make every possible effort to end the war through negotiation at the conference table rather than through more fighting on the battlefield. But the record shows that President Nixon has downgraded the level of the Paris peace negotiations by failing to appoint a top ranking negotiator or replace Ambassador Lodge. And now he has escalated the war by sending American troops into Cambodia? To me the conclusion that the President is in reality attempting to win the war on the battlefield rather than seriously seek a negotiated settlement is inescapable.

The President said this is not an invasion of Cambodia; that this action was not taken for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia, but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam. It is nevertheless clear to all that the war has in fact been expanded into Cambodia and it is not at all clear that this expansion of the conflict will result in a speedier end to American involvement in Southeast Asia. In fact, it is likely to increase our involvement in an expanding conflict. We cannot increase our level of military activity in Southeast Asia and expect the other side to refrain from doing likewise. You do not end a war, you do not increase your involvement by widening the scope of the conflict. We will not be able to stop the loss of American lives by sending American's sons to fight in Cambodia. The unfortunate fact of the matter is that while the President talks of Vietnamizing the war in Vietnam he is Americanizing the war in Cambodia. I believe the President has made a grave mistake that will make our withdrawal from Southeast Asia more unlikely and more difficult.

In view of Congress' preventive action last year in prohibiting a widening of the Vietnam War into Laos by denying the use of funds for American combat operations in Laos, I expect Congress to once again exercise its constitutional authority to deny the use of funds to expand American combat operations into Cambodia.

The President repeatedly referred to the will and character of the American people being tested.

"If we failed to meet this challenge," he said, "all other nations will be on notice that despite the overwhelming power, the United States, when a real crisis comes, will be found wanting."

In my view, it requires more will, more character, more courage to admit having made a mistake and to act decisively to correct that mistake than it does to meet military force with more military force, lawless aggression with lawless response. The question we face in Indochina is whether or not the most powerful nation in the world has the will—and the moral courage—to admit a terrible mistake and correct it.

The following is the text of a telegram sent by Congressman John Brademas in response to a wire sent him by Dean Hogan and 150 engineering students.

Faculty and students of Notre Dame:

Thank you for your telegram concerning the crisis in Southeast Asia. President Nixon's Cambodian policy, will, I fear, serve to widen the war in Southeast Asia and imperil the prospects for peace there. Accordingly, this week during House consideration of the military procurement authorization bill, I voted for an amendment, to prohibit sending United States ground combat troops in Laos, Thailand or Cambodia without prior consent from Congress. Because this amendment was defeated and also because the bill contains authorizations for excessive and wasteful expenditures, such as the ABM, I voted against the bill. I have also signed a petition calling for a caucus of democratic members of the House of Representatives to discuss the critical Southeast Asia situation.

In 1968 Mr. Nixon campaigned on the promise that he would end the war and win peace. By his action in Cambodia, President Nixon has widened the war and perhaps prevented a peace.

John Brademas, Member of Congress

A Rough Draft or The Conversion of Attila

A strange experience by

Mike Kelly

The whole draft physical business was a touch unreal to begin with. After ushering Congressman Lowenstein around for a day and getting him off to the airport the following morning, I hadn't had any sleep for three days. So naturally Wednesday afternoon when Bob Souders suggested going in to see M.A.S.H. again, I went. I was supposed to have rehearsal for my play that night at 10:30 p.m., but about 10:15 it became clear that half the cast (the ones in *Good Woman of Setzuan*) couldn't come until midnight. Insofar as I had to get up at 4:30 a.m. for a draft physical the next morning and was already nearing a zombie-like condition I cancelled rehearsal. Then George Moore and I carried the Authentically Maerry-

whethre's sound system back from Washington Hall (we had used it for Lowenstein) and about midnight I finally made it into the sack. One a.m. I got a call from The Kid, who was sitting up in the upper floor of the Senior Bar slicing 300 lbs. of cheese into small, handy, bite-size chunks. Two a.m. comes a call from Dubuque and a friend informs me that she's going to be in South Bend this weekend. And finally at four a.m. another lucky senior calls to invite me to breakfast.

Well, anyways, I make it down to the South Bend Post Office at 5:15 a.m. and soon am happily on my way to Chicago. I should have known what was coming by the metaphysical symbols surrounding

me. The book I had grabbed on my way out and was reading on the way up was *God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater* by Vonnegut. Sitting next to me, Pat Clinton was poring over *Dr. Faustus*. I should have heeded the signs.

I went through the physical without much trouble. It was the written loyalty test that caught me.

Now, when one is going through the process to be clasped into the democratic bosom of Mother Military, one has to sign a statement that one is not a member or has had any contact with a lovely list of organizations that have been declared subversive by the Attorney General.

This is done so that no communists or disloyal Americans will be taken into the service and that only loyal, law-abiding citizens will be killed in South-East Asia.

This list is rather archaic and is made up predominantly of 1940 Japanese militarist organizations (I'd never heard of The Black Dragon Society), 1930 German-American fascist organizations (U.S. Savings Bund?) and 1920 ineffectual socialist defense committees.

But here and there a few were still in existence and I was pleased to discover that several of them I had been to meetings of.

Those who know me know that I have on occasion made my political views known. And those who know me well know that these tend to be somewhat to the Right of Louis XIV on most subjects. I have been known to go to leftist meetings to argue and read their literature.

Apparently this eagerness to defend our republic had never confronted Army Intelligence (that is to say that branch of the service, rather than their total I.Q.) before. When the lower Security agent saw my form, he ordered me to report to his office. I sauntered in, expecting to clarify the situation in a few moments, and walked right into the question:

"Would you object to being fingerprinted?"

With strains of Arlo Guthrie rising in the background, I laughed.

This was not, apparently, a good thing to do. Army Intelligence agents to not like their requests for fingerprints being laughed at.

So I was fingerprinted.

While filling out several more forms, the little security agent tried to get ahold of the big security agent so that I could be handled by the experts. Obviously as dangerous a subversive as myself must be handled with kid gloves. Thus far I was rather amused by the whole matter. When asked to list five character references, I passed up the temptation to stick down some big politicians I knew and instead listed two old friends, a government professor who was trying to get me to work with him on an anti-Cambodia project, a theatre professor whose droll sense of humor would relish the entire affair and my hall rector, whom I haven't seen since September. The section asking for credit references I left blank, although in retrospect I should have listed Campus Press.

But my amusement was not to last long. The little security agent returned to inform me that the big security agent had gone home for the day already (when the security agents go home at 2:30 in the afternoon, no wonder Senator Thurmond fears for our national defense) and, as a result, I was to spend the night in Chicago until b.s.a. (i.e. big security agent—no relation to the boy scouts of america) came in tomorrow.

I attempted to explain my loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, but the fact that I had read literature distributed by the Young Socialist Al-

liance constituted a grave threat to the nation and my words went unheeded. I even admitted that I had worked for Nixon in 1968, but I had once wandered into a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party and stayed to listen rather than stuffing a small American flag in each car and running away and so I was to waste an entire day in Chicago.

Had I some money, it might have been passable. If I had even so much as a toothbrush it would have been more comfortable. As it was, I retired to a walk-in closet for which the YMCA charges \$4.50 a night and brooded on my previous opposition to the Strike.

Bright and early next morning I trucked into the cafeteria at the draft board and presented the order I had been given the day before which told me to go there and get breakfast. Unfortunately, the lady typing up the order had typed "Evening Meal" twice instead of "Evening Meal and Morning Meal" and the cook told me to come back that night for dinner. Oh well, I didn't want to eat Cream O'Wheat anyways.

Within an hour or so the big security agent wandered in. He had me swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. And as I watch from increasingly glazed eyes, he pulled out several more forms for me to fill out. He then attempted to establish a dialogue. Of course when everything is being recorded it does tend to hamper meaningful dialogue.

He asked me why I bothered reading socialist and fascist literature and seemed rather surprised when I told him that I didn't trust the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Washington Post* to adequately report the opinions of these groups. "Oh well, at least you don't read *The Seed*," he laughed.

I hated telling him that I had a subscription.

But I still attempted to convey to him that I was not plotting the immediate overthrow of Congress, that I thought rather highly of the country. Oh, I told him I disagreed with some facets, but I wasn't...

"What do you disagree with?"

"Hmmm?"

"What do you disagree with?"

"Oh...uh...I oppose the Draft. But that's against the Constitution..."

"Yeh?"

"Uh...yes..."

"Yeh?"

"Uh-huh..."

"Hmmm..."

The big security man finished with the last form and told me that all of this would be forwarded down to Virginia for investigation.

"Don't worry too much, though," he told me, "I'm pretty sure this won't keep you out of the Army."

Despite my obvious joy at this news, I retained enough presence of mind to ask what effect it might have.

"You probably won't be made an officer or put into anything except infantry."

Did you ever have one of those days when nothing seemed to go right?

Now, one might ask, why I bothered to put this whole farce into print. I have two reasons. First, because I find the thought of my being the only person out of the five hundred at the induction center to be given a security check rather amusing. Second, I'm hoping that the FBI man who watches over Notre Dame will clip this article out and send it down to the overly cautious colonel who is reviewing my case.

Now if Chris Wolfe is seized in the night by CIA agents and bundled off to exile in Sweden, I'll know that the revolution has come.

Let it Bleed

Strike

by Dennis Wall

These past few days a large segment of the Notre Dame "community" was engaged in a strike because of recent events in the Southeast Asia nation of Cambodia. The following is an attempt to examine the basic purposes and rationale behind this move on the part of a large mass of students here, as well as to examine the results of this "general boycott of classes."

One of the main purposes behind this strike was to "substitute a different educational focus" in the place of classes. This was to be accomplished primarily through teach-ins and dialogues. The teach-ins spanned the course of several days and were unrefreshingly constant in their purpose and in their content. Included in every "learning process" was Prof. Charles McCarthy or Prof. James Douglass or Prof. John Williams, et al. Although these men are excellent speakers and deserve to be heard as much as any man, their views were strikingly similar and, after several days of speeches, approached the point of boredom. The "dialogues", on the other hand, were a travesty of the word. A dialogue is designed for the purpose of presenting two opposing views. It was Hegel's assertion that "synthesis" comes only from the continued interaction of two great and opposing forces, a view with which Marx most heartily concurred. However, an opposing view was conspicuously absent these past few days. Indeed, the only dialogue in the true sense of the word to which I have been privileged to be a witness occurred on Wednesday May 6 on the main quad. One man, a Vietnam veteran, stood and argued for his right to speak with one of the organizers of that particular "dialogue". Fortunately, members of the crowd supported that man's right to speak and for one hour and a half I listened in rapt attention to the first real exchange of ideas that I have seen in seven months as a member of this "community". Much credit is due to that man for his courage and his conviction; much thanks is due to the people assembled there that day for defending his right, and the rights of others to speak. But this instance of true dialogue was, as I have indicated, alone in its escape from the mindless menace of mendacity. More common was the sort of action taken in the fieldhouse on Tuesday, May 5 by Student Body President David Krashna and approximately 30% of the Notre Dame Community when they voted to cancel the Petula Clark concert. Or when, again David Krashna, on Wednesday, May 6 proposed that the workers of this university be given Friday, May 8 off with pay — he asked the people who attended that day's rally to voice-vote only for his proposal to be either a demand or a request — he asked for no vote from those who did not support it *at all*. (Despite his later declarations that "We are not trying to be elitist. We are trying to do the best thing for our community.") But the epitome of the perversion of free speech which too often governed the activities of this strike in these past days was reached in Howard Park on Wednesday, May 6. On that day we heard from various fighters for liberty, such as a communist from the Cuban Brigade and a women's lib advocate. And all this was done in the name of education.

The second main purpose of this "general boycott of classes" was to show disavowal upon the part of the students here of the President's Indochina policy. And what has been the result of five days of strike upon the part of 500 out of the 3,658 colleges in the United States? What is being debated in the Congress of the United States — Cambodia? Vietnam? No. According to a UPI report dated May 6 there was a debate raging in Congress upon the question of 'disorderly dissent on college campuses in America.' This is a direct change from Saturday May 2 when Senator Fulbright demanded that the President meet with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to explain his action and when Senator Edward Kennedy spoke for both Houses of Congress as he termed the President's move "ghastly". Kent State and Strike have become the issues, rather than Vietnam or Cambodia. This is tragic and is a slander upon those four people that died at Kent State and the 40,000 that died in Vietnam. What happened at Stepan Center on Thursday, May 7 did not stop the gradual disintegration of their memories. Dave Krashna stood up and declared that "We had a beautiful march to Howard Park" although he said the rally was a failure. Chris Ottenweller, in dispassionately considering the alternatives for Notre Dame students, said of the proposal to continue to strike that "This is the thing we have to work for." Another person stood up and gave out the "secret" telephone number for Mr. Nixon's poll, although the number was announced over WCFL and other stations the next day. Fred Dedrick, however, faced the facts when he stated: "To my mind there has been too much rhetoric, perhaps some of it my own, and not enough constructive discussion." He seemed to place the emphasis on the halls, where whatever constructive discussion there was was taking place. Then Phil McKenna spoke, and he said that "I don't believe that the strike itself can be the central issue. I believe that people who allow that are deluding themselves." This was the closest thing to the truth that was said that Thursday night, when 1,309 students of this university spoke for themselves and declared an extension of this strike. Any decision to continue this abortion can only be considered to be an exercise in self-delusion. This was proved by the mental castration urged upon the assembly at Stepan Center, e.g., sending all sorts of mail to the draft boards in order to tie them up and participating in a run on the banks in order to damage the economy.

The strike: a massive blow for peace? Pardon my guffaw. It is more like the prostitution of a great and justifiable ideal.

Text of Academic Council Statement

The Academic Council has considered carefully the proposals made by several student groups to deal with the grading problem created by the events of the past week and is grateful for these suggestions. The Council has also recognized the great diversity in grading methods and criteria among the hundreds of courses and instructors involved, a diversity which makes a uniform and just resolution of the grading problem virtually impossible. With the earnest plea for understanding and cooperation by faculty and students alike, the Academic Council herewith announces its decisions on this matter of assigning grades for the current semester.

1. In recognition of the deep moral imperatives felt by most students during the past week and in acknowledgment of the truly educational nature of the extraordinary events of this period, the Academic Council hereby declares all class absences from May 4 to May 11 inclusive to be "excused absences" with the permission to make up required work.

2. Looking to the immediate future, the Academic Council rejects the extreme of suspending further classes as academically irresponsible and the extreme of taking vindictive grading reprisals for any further absences as morally insensitive.

In all undergraduate courses, both required and elective, faculty members, in consultation with the individual students, should have the option of giving students not on

academic probation wishing to discontinue either the letter grade they presently hold as their final grade or a pass-fail grade.

In addition, the Academic Council hereby authorizes, for this semester only, the use of the grade W (Withdrawn) as a final grade to deal with those situations where the student is not presently failing but where further absences occur and where, in the judgment of the instructor, no academically honest grade can be assigned. For this semester only, the Academic Council also authorizes the limited use of the grade I (Incomplete) in undergraduate courses in those instances where the student has successfully completed the great bulk of the required work but the professor judges the missing work to be essential. The grade I must be removed (by change to a regular grade or a W) by October 1, 1970.

The Academic Council strongly urges these alternatives be allowed and that they be restricted to students participating in organized activities.

3. Setting aside the question of grading and looking further into the future, the Academic Council recognizes the possibility that our national situation next fall may be such that a great portion of our faculty and students will feel obligated to participate personally in the campaigns of political candidates who support their priorities and ideals, to the extent that they would accept the inconveniences resulting from modifi-

cation of the announced academic calendar. Accordingly,

The Academic Council hereby calls for a general faculty and student referendum to be held October 2, 1970, to recommend to the Academic Council whether a special

recess shall be declared from Saturday, October 24, to Wednesday, November 4, inclusive with adequate provision for making up the class periods before the end of the semester.

4. The Academic Council excludes the College of Law from the above provisions inasmuch as the faculty and students of that College have previously adopted similar but separate arrangements.

Kahn discusses communiversity

The following was presented to the Academic Council yesterday in requesting academic privileges for the strikers.

The communiversity is a contraction of community and university. Modeled after programs at Wisconsin, Princeton and Yale, the Communiversity has been established to channel discussion, sentiment, and expression with respect to the intensified political developments at the University and national level. Our objectives are not only to provide facility for the student to interpret his political dilemma, but also to include the South Bend community in this exchange of viewpoint.

Our program is a multi-media program, and includes the

theater, films, lectures, seminars, and newspaper, and if permitted to flourish, we wish to establish a Day Care Center to aid working mothers in the Clay Township area. The latter project would be in keeping with our community education plan.

Let me stress that Communiversity has been conceived as a Notre Dame-South Bend function. We have done publicity in the city including a release article which appeared in yesterday's *South Bend Tribune*. At Notre Dame we have published a complete schedule of events. Hopefully all future programming will be more based in South Bend.

Our speaking events will not be limited to academic discussion. Our program includes a special seminar conducted by the prominent Staughton Lynd

wherein Canvassers who have worked at both the factory and home level will be asked to relate incidents and visceral reactions in response to their work in South Bend. One of the traditional criticisms levied against student politics is that their criticism exceeds their experience.

What could be more beneficial to the political understanding of the student than community involvement and retrospective analysis of that involvement. The Communiversity will engender a practical and applicable point of view.

The Communiversity is especially geared to the student personality who is unable to integrate his objective knowledge with his personal development...With such a student, there is terrible dissociation between his expertise on the one hand, and his own point of view. The Communiversity, as its concept has been described, would foster an integration of the students now distended experience with his knowledge. The outcome is total presence of mind.

Lastly with regard to the community, the Communiversity will make available some educational resources which have been heretofore limited to a privileged few.

Jay Noonan is receiving any programming suggestions or bookings at 283-7638. The program will be extended to May 22 and according to Bill Wilka of Academic Affairs will be sponsored next year in conjunction with his organization.

No fear that university will become part of political process ei. Latin America

(Continued from page 1)

sity is often committed to a single political persuasion. Our decision, while permitting response to important political situations, does not necessarily imply monolithic political actions. Personal commitment is thus enhanced with sacrificing "institutional neutrality," said Preston.

"In Latin America, students have the responsibility for deciding to involve university, but

here the faculty and administration make that decision," said Walsh.

The decision was not based on "political motivation" or "threat" or "coercion," but on the "flexibility" of the university to respond to a national crisis, he added.

Walsh said that if national crises arise again, the university would "evaluate the specific situations as they arise."

Preston indicated that the

strike committee was "really concerned" this morning that the high class attendance would "jeopardize our bargaining power" with the Council, and was "quite honestly" surprised by the result.

Walsh said that he talked with several deans before the Council meeting and discussed the idea, so he "anticipated" some response, but he had "no idea" of what that response might be.

The strike committee is hopeful that the response to their activities will now increase because "we have many worthwhile projects that demand many man hours of work," said Preston.

He said he was "more than happy" about the clause in the Council's decision to make participation in "organized activities" mandatory for students wanting to discontinue classes.

Price of continuing high

(continued from page 2)

Monkewicz said that the question which needed to be asked in the event of the refusal of the proposal would be "What price are you willing to pay?"

If amnesty is not given, what price are we willing to pay to see the war and a nation apparently gone insane be cured?"

Monkewicz concluded by saying that the price would be high, but that a continuing strike would be necessary. However, the proposal was accepted.

Jim Leary, one of the original leaders of the strike, said that he would be on strike till the end of the year and until the war ends. Paraphrasing Patrick Henry, "a leftist flamer," Leary said, "You cry peace, peace, and I say there is no peace. There is no peace in Indochina. There is no peace in the U.S. until there is peace in Indochina."

Student Body President Dave Krashna read the proposal that

was submitted to the Academic Council and said that it seemed to him that many people have "let their enthusiasm wane." Krashna urged the people to make a commitment to discontinue what they had been doing to end the war.

The final scheduled speaker was Father David Burrell of the philosophy department. He asked the crowd to "give thanks for the kind of consideration and respect shown during the past week for different people and the President." Burrell said that some people might see fit to return to classes now to "integrate what they had learned." Others, Burrell said, might be ready to "take a deeper step into themselves, and continue with the strike."

The microphone was then opened up for public use. Football player Bill Trapp said that Saturday's Blue-Gold game was "played as a benefit." He said that "athletes are not just sitting by, like the typical dumb jocks everyone imagines."

He said that eleven players had risked their financial backing by participating in one of the protest actions last week. "We are concerned," Trapp said.

COLLEGE REPUBLICANS

ELECTIONS TODAY 1:30 - 4:00

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"The killing has gone on long enough"

(Continued from page 1)

moral authority but naked force." While noting that actions at Kent State have radicalized thousands of students, and that \$1 million is spent every 15 minutes in Vietnam, Hartke cried, "surely, in God's name the killing has gone on long enough." (One-third of the US dead in Vietnam have died since Nixon was elected President; yet Hartke affirmed that Americans

had "voted for peace" in 1968, and in 1964.) The Nixon administration's "get tough" policy cannot possibly bring about a doctrine of Reconciliation." Hartke credited Eisenhower for overruling Nixon in 1954 when "deciding that no conceivable interest of the US" could warrant action in Vietnam.

Assured that Congress has the power to end escalation—which he characterized as only breeding more escalation—Hartke ranked the Princeton Movement insignificance with Nixon's Cambodia speech and the killings at Kent State. Hartke dismissed Nixon's speech of last Friday—foretelling a massive massacre in Indochina if US troops are withdrawn—as a scare. He urged a complete reassessment of US foreign policy to prevent more Vietnams, specifically criticizing the US role as world policeman and that Americans did not realize the situation into which they were getting themselves. Hartke noted that he almost expected Nixon to describe extending US action into Cambodia as successful and perhaps pull out many troops shortly before this year's election. (Only the silent military would realize if the President was truthful.) The Senator condemned violence as prolonging the war—not ending it—and as "aiming a loaded gun at the temple of American democracy."

Webb ticket states views

Yesterday "the team with new ideas," Julie Webb, Joan (Punky) Organ, and Kathy Kane continued their campaign for Sophomore Class offices.

Although Sue Welte, Miss Webb's opposition for the class presidency, is basing her campaign on the experience gained by her and her colleagues Mary Jo Ferlini and Pat Haffey, from their positions in student government this year, Miss Webb's team does not believe that their lack of experience will hinder them.

"We feel that we are capable of running the class," remarked Joan Organ, vice-presidential contender. "There are many facets to experience. I felt that my main purpose was academic and so first semester I concentrated on studies."

"I felt that I had no right to do anything until I felt that I could handle myself scholastically," she stated. "After first semester, I became involved in many activities including SSO (Student Services Organization)."

"I have also worked closely with community relations and hall government," added Kathy Kane, candidate for secretary-treasurer. Besides representing her floor in the Regina Hall Council meetings, she also captains her tutoring group.

Miss Webb claims her experience as a reporter for WSND has familiarized her with the different segments of the SMC community with which she would be working as Sophomore Class president.

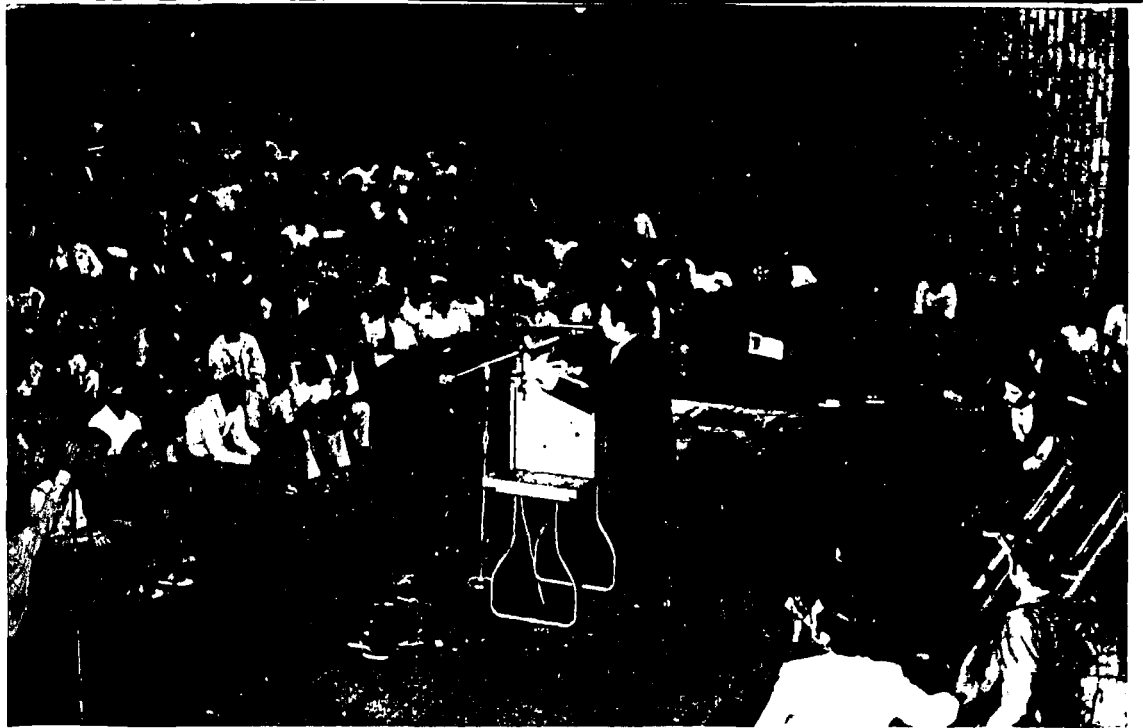
"Some of the news beats that I cover as a campus reporter, such as the student affairs committee, freshmen, hall, and faculty-student activities, have given me a greater insight into SMC and the role of sophomores in this community," she commented.

When questioned on how their campaign differed from Sue Welte's, Miss Webb replied, "We are working as a team."

"We feel that the combination of our experiences in campus affairs, academics, and community relations makes us a qualified 3-man team," she continued.

Coordinated by Molly Metzler, Julie Webb's ticket advocates many new ideas for the class: involvement in community affairs (babysitting and a big sister movement with ghetto children) and a "vitalized" cabinet of class officers.

Besides innovation, they also proposed continuation of the Freshman Class senate with betterment of communication. Working with ND's sophomore class they hope to continue the many activities initiated this year.



Senator Hartke made a special appeal to women whose "elemental concern for human life is not extinguished by the flood of propaganda issuing from the White House and the Pentagon."

Can't carry on dialogue

(Continued from page 1)

Reporters kied whether the question of Agnew's "rhetoric" came up in the debate. "No, but I think it was hanging on the fringe," he said.

Agnew's repeated criticism of student demonstrators has rankled many in the university community, administrators as well as students.

Cargo said the governors got what he thought was an "ex-

tremely lucid" explanation of the military and diplomatic aspects of the Cambodian operation from Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, and Gen. John Vogt, a high aide to the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff.

Cargo said he thought Nixon and his aides had been "most persuasive." He added: "If they're successful in Cambodia, they have scored and scored big."

But the New Mexico governor said the discussion centered on what he described as the administration "not understanding the goals of the students." Nixon, he

said, covered the subject "quite well" and agreed that "there should be more communication."

Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis, Democrat of Maine, quoted Agnew as saying, "We have to clear out the radicals and rascals."

Said Curtis: "Thee's got to be a lot more restrained talk from the national administration. If we tell the students not to react violently, we have to practice what we preach. We, too, have to exercise restraint."

Welte stresses experience

Sue Welte, Mary Jo Ferlini, and Pat Haffey continued their campaign for class office yesterday emphasizing their experience in student government this year.

In addition to regular campaigning, they circulated yesterday a petition among freshmen student government officials.

This petition "heartily" endorses them for Sophomore Class office. "Having worked closely with them this year, we recognize their excellent performance in their current positions and feel that this competence and experience will be necessary for effective class government in the coming year," it read.

Heading the list of co-signers, Lolo Stankus, current Freshman Class president, commented, "A definite kind of experience is necessary to work in this system of class government. Through their experiences this year, I think the Welte team is capable of doing an excellent job."

Other co-signers include Anne P. Ryan, Freshman Class vice-president, Laura Bayer and Ginny Zuccaro, Regina Hall representatives.

Comprising the contingent of Freshman Class senators aligning themselves with the Welte team are Camilla Kutch, Maryann Bresnahan, Sharon Ann Corbett, Cathy Reinhart, Peg Fitzgibbons, Mary Mullaney, Mary Jane McCormick and Ann Carlson.

Senate confirms Blackmun today

WASHINGTON (UPI)— The Senate will confirm Judge Harry A. Blackmun for the Supreme Court today, ending President Nixon's year long quest for a successor to Justice Abe Brtas that saw two of his choices defeated.

Democratic and Republican leaders said they knew of no opposition to Blackmun when the Senate votes on confirmation at 2:30 pm EDT.



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