

THE WORLD TODAY

Secret Contacts to Expand Talks

PARIS (UPI) — High diplomatic sources said the United States had secret new contacts with the Hanoi delegation in Paris Thursday in an effort to get expanded talks on a Vietnam peace started quickly. There was speculation President-elect Nixon might visit Paris or send an observer team.

American sources said North Vietnamese diplomats acted in a businesslike manner in the discussions held on neutral grounds in a private Paris residence.

Both Hanoi and U.S. source told UPI they were keeping in continued contact "to work out procedural matters for expanded negotiations which were postponed this week when South Vietnam refused to send a delegation to Paris.

Diplomatic observers said the perseverance with which the outgoing Johnson administration was pressing ahead reflected Washington's firm belief that Saigon ultimately will agree to attend the Paris negotiations.

Xuan Thuy, the North Vietnamese chief negotiator, was reported to have spent much of Thursday studying the impact of the election of Republican Richard M. Nixon to succeed Johnson.

Diplomatic sources said they believed that Nixon might visit Paris but refrain from going to Saigon where he was invited Thursday by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Informants said that if he did ultimately go to Saigon, as he had suggested during his presidential campaign, Nixon almost certainly would advise the Saigon leaders to go to Paris rather than encourage them in their present boycott.

The Saigon government has objected to the presence of a separate Viet Cong delegation at the Paris talks that would also include the United States and North Vietnam. It wants Viet Cong representatives to be included in the Hanoi delegation.

Hartke Predicts HHH to Aid Nixon

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Sen. Vance Hartke, who predicted two years in advance that President Johnson would not seek re-election, forecast yesterday that President-elect Richard M. Nixon will offer an important position to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Hartke predicted Nixon will form some type of coalition government and that it would include a cabinet-sized position for the man he defeated in Tuesday's close election, provided Humphrey accepts the offer.

Earlier in the day, Hartke stopped in the UPI bureau and an aide suggested he tell UPI Statehouse reporter Hortense Myers of his "prediction." Hartke said at that time it was not a prediction, but a "suggestion" to the president-elect. Later, at lunch at the Indianapolis Press Club, he restated the idea as a prediction.

The Indiana Democratic senator, who sat comfortably on the sidelines this election while his Hoosier colleague, Sen. Birch Bayh, perspired through a rather close victory over his Republican challenger, saw a Nixon coalition government ahead.

He said Nixon probably would realize he cannot govern effectively without some type of understanding and cooperation with the Democrats for the good of the nation, largely because the Democrats will control both houses of Congress beginning in January.

Hartke suggested Humphrey might be offered the post of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. But he would not predict whether Humphrey would accept such an offer.

Woman Slaps Kiesinger in Eye

BERLIN (UPI) — A woman fired for calling West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger "An old Nazi" slapped him in the eye yesterday while he sat on a convention platform.

The incident occurred at the West Berlin convention of Kiesinger's Christian Democratic party. The woman, Beate Klarsfeld, 29, was quickly seized and charged with assault and slander.

A few hours later a judge sentenced her to a year in prison.

Mrs. Klarsfeld had entered the convention hall with a phony press pass. During the meeting she got up, walked down the aisle, jumped onto the platform and hit Kiesinger in the left eye.

Last April, the woman had interrupted Kiesinger during a speech by shouting "Nazi Kiesinger, Resign!"

The silver haired chancellor never has tried to hide his membership in Adolph Hitler's National Socialist Nazi Party. During World War II Kiesinger was deputy head of the Foreign Office's radio department.

Students Battle Police in Japan

TOKYO (UPI) — Helmeted anti-American students battled riot police last night in an attempt to storm the official residence of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

About 4,300 club carrying Zengakuren students wearing protective headgear fought 12,500 police before they were repelled by water cannon and tear gas.

The students tried to storm Sato's residence to demand the early return of Okinawa to Japan, the end of the Japan-U.S. security pact, and to protest the anti-riot act applied by the government against them during the Oct. 21 rioting.



On the Inside

—Bunnie Gail Olsen will be lucky enough to have a date with a fighting Irishman. Page 3.

—Richard Bizot tells of the trouble many had in trying to write-in their votes in Indiana. Page 4.

—Violence erupts at San Fransisco State and in Prague. Page 2.

—Don Hynes relates his view on the election of Richard Nixon. Page 3.

—James Mavor speaks on the discovery of Atlantis. Page 4.

THE OBSERVER

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

VOL. III, NO. 42

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1968

Riehle Defends Judiciary

The Notre Dame Student Senate met for three hours last night, hearing testimony from Dean of Students Rev. James L. Riehle on the new Campus Judicial Code, being unable to act on Central Agency recruiting here next week, and endorsing a petition to aid starving Biafra.

Junior Stay Senators Mike Kendall and Bib Rigney introduced a resolution on next week's CIA recruiting censuring the intelligence agency as "violating the principles of and open society and a Christian university" and calling on Student Body President Richard Rossie to request University authorities that the CIA interviews be cancelled. Stay Senator Kendall contended "The CIA has participated in coups, has operated independently from our foreign embassies, and used student organizations including NSA for its operations. It operates free of the control of government. As a Christian University committed to Christian and American values we cannot simply let this go on."

Conservative Lyons Senator John Rank moved to head off consideration of the resolution through parliamentary procedure, since the Senate was in committee of a whole to consider only the Campus Judicial Code. Aided by Holy Cross Senator Mike Mead, he succeeded. However, at the urging of Stay Senator Rigney, Student Body President Rossie later called a special meeting of the Senate Sunday night to consider the CIA recruiting.

Fr. Riehle spent more than one hour being questioned. Under questioning from Student Body President Richard Rossie, the Dean of Students explained his final power of review over Campus Judicial Board decisions. According to Riehle,

"I have the final power because every disciplinary matter handled here has been handled by the Dean of Students. It was thought that every decision of the Judicial Board would be sent to the Dean of Students in order to help with transition from the old system to the new."

The Dean of Students stressed that he would have "no reason" to override decisions of nay student judicial board. Admitting that the new system is not perfect as now constructed, Riehle contended "This is something that has developed out of the minds of four or five of us who are interested in this. It is certainly not a perfect document. This is the judicial system at Notre Dame now. . . The students have asked for the right of judicial control. I have no doubt in their ability to handle it. I do question their willingness to handle it. You have asked for this responsibility, so now it is up to you guys to make it work."

Following Riehle's statements, Stay Senator Steve Ahern, Chairman of the Student Life Council, recommended several changes in the Code which the Senate will consider next week. These include putting on paper the jurisdiction of the Dean of Students over suspension cases, as well as the right of a student not to testify

against himself. Ahern recommended that halls be allowed to choose the numerical makeup of their boards. The Stay Senator contended also that a student be allowed complete choice of counsel, thus elimination current provisions limiting counsel to undergraduate students.

Besides adopting its house rules, the Senate heard strong pleas from Rossie and Graduate student Dick Escobales in favor of a petition condemning world governments for ignoring the plight of the breakaway West African state of Biafra and pleading that the U.S. government "allocate transport planes to facilitate rescue work and to move vitally needed food and medicine to places where it can be used."

Rossie and Escobales explained that more than one million Biafrans have thus far starved to death as the isolated state is besieged by Nigerian troops and cut off from food supplies. Escobales maintained "If this continues one million more will starve to death by the end of December and within a month the starvation rate will be 25,000 a day. Food supplies lie just off the coast on an island, but there is no way to fly them in." The Senate by consensus endorsed the mercy petition, which is to be circulated on campus next week.

YAF to Oppose Hayden

The Young Americans for Freedom solidified its camp position in a series of motions and decisions made at a meeting last night in the Commerce Building at 7:30.

Following a film clip comparing governments based on freedom with those based on regimentation, the YAF bore down to the business of electing a permanent chairman. The unanimous winner was senior Bob Narucki, who relieved temporary chairman Tom

Misener of the duty.

Under its new leader, the YAF's first decisive step will be the staging of public opposition to Tom Hayden, who is slated to speak at Notre Dame on Sunday in behalf of the Students for a Democratic Society. "In addition," stated Narucki, "we're going to establish permanent committees and distribute specific assignments to members very soon." A campus-wide appeal for new membership is also in the works.

Czech Anti-Russian Students Riot in Prague

PRAGUE (UPI) — Thousands of jeering, shouting, whistling young people destroyed Russian flags in the streets of Prague and Bratislava yesterday. They clashed with police in both cities as they carried their demonstrations against the Soviet bloc occupation into the second day.

"Russians go home! Russians go home!" the youths shouted.

Only a few Russian jeep patrols appeared in both cities. The Red army soldiers took no action against the demonstrators. When one Russian jeep wheeled into

Wenceslas Square in Prague, it was met with a roar of jeers.

In both cities, demonstrators ripped to shreds or burned Soviet hammer and sickle flags which had been posted to mark the 51st anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917. In Prague, at least two small flags were chewed and eaten by demonstrators.

An estimated 300 Prague police clashed violently with the rampaging youths. Police tried to restore order with water hoses and billy clubs.

In Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, 10,000 youths lined

the streets, stopping traffic and shouting anti-Soviet slogans. Police and Czechoslovak soldiers tried to defend the crimson Soviet banners with water hoses and mild use of billy clubs, but youngsters kept climbing up flagpoles or into buildings to yank down the flags.

Demonstrators jeered when Soviet jeeps raced through the streets of the Slovak city. The soldiers made no move to stop the disorder.

An undetermined number of demonstrators were arrested in both Prague and Bratislava. There were no reports of serious

injuries.

The day also saw two pro-Soviet demonstrations in Prague. Some 500 sympathizers grouped around the heavily guarded Soviet embassy to present a resolution. At Olsany Cemetery a crowd of 500 pro-Soviet Czechoslovaks cheered Soviet officers and defiantly chanted "Long live the Soviet Union" directly into the faces of Czechoslovak leaders.

Some tugged and yanked at Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek, whose liberalization drive led the alarmed Soviet Union to launch

its invasion Aug. 20.

Dubcek and other Czechoslovak leaders attended a reception to mark the anniversary given by Soviet Ambassador Stephan Chervonenko. With Dubcek was Josef Smrkovsky, president of Czechoslovakia's National Assembly.

The anti-Soviet demonstrations in Prague were conducted by mobs of high school age boys and another crowd of university students. They swarmed separately through the capital during the afternoon and evening.

Militants Bomb, Set Fire to San Francisco State

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Militants exploded a bomb and set several fires yesterday as violence flared for the second straight day at strife torn San Francisco State College.

The blazes, which broke out in restrooms and faculty offices, were quickly contained. Damage from the bomb, planted in the education building, was described as minor.

Despite the chaos and confusion, classes—which were cancelled Wednesday afternoon—resumed under the watchful eye of campus policemen and plainclothes

officers from the San Francisco police department.

Police arrested a suspect in the bombing. He was Paul Okpokam, 28, a bearded drama student from Nigeria, who was apprehended while carrying a package tightly wrapped in masking tape with a fuse attached.

At each entrance to the campus and classroom buildings, circulars were distributed urging students to join a boycott called by the Black Students Union to protest, among other things, the firing of an instructor who is a Black Panther.

"The strike will continue until our demands are met," read a mimeographed sheet distributed by Students for a Democratic Society. SDS is supporting the demands of the Black Student Union.

All classes were cancelled Wednesday afternoon and the campus put under heavy police threatened and ejected anyone who protested.

One news service photographer was assaulted and his film confiscated, windows were smashed in several buildings, a typewriter was thrown out a first floor window into a bed of hydrangeas, fire alarms were set off campus wide and at least two minor fires were set by arsonists.

A task force made up of about 19 members of the police tactical squad and about 20 other policemen locked up the buildings.

guard when an estimated 150 negro students and off campus sympathizers invaded classrooms, ordering teaching to halt immediately and physically

Nixon Victory Leaves Young Reps. Jubilant

Richard Nixon's narrow victory in the race for the Presidency produced jubilation among campus Republicans and somber reflection among those who supported Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Yesterday morning, as Nixon's election became a certainty, the Notre Dame Young Democrats issued a statement on the results. While wishing the President-elect "every success in the next four years," the YD's strongly contended "This is still *our*, country and we're not about to give up on it." In an obvious reflection on Nixon's running mate, the statement concluded with the words "We shall all pray fervently for Mr. Nixon's continued good health during the next four years."

Mike Kelly, President of the Notre Dame Young Republicans and a former Romney and Rockefeller supporter, expressed

gratification at the results, saying "Dick Nixon is the first President in over 30 years to be elected on Republican principles. I'm also extremely pleased with the large number of new Republican Senators and Governors."

The narrowness of the Presidential contest plus the razor-thin margins in several large states prompted considerable speculation on what might have happened had the Democratic Party nominated someone other than Humphrey for the White House. While on the GOP side Kelly saw Rockefeller as a bigger winner than Nixon, Nau took the position that the late Robert Kennedy could have swept the election. Nau contended "I think it's obvious now considering the incredible closeness of the vote in such states as California, Ohio, and Illinois that Senator Kennedy would have swept to a necessarily clearcut victory and I think as much as I can tell now that Nixon may well have a dismal four years, perhaps as dismal as Johnson's."

THE POOL ROOM
201 N. Michigan
10 a.m.-12 p.m.
Special rates on
Thursday for N.D. and
St. Marys students.

The Observer is published daily during the college semester except vacations by the students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College. Subscriptions may be purchased for \$10 from The Observer, Box 11, Notre Dame, Ind., 46556. Second class postage paid Notre Dame, Ind. 46556



CAMPUS INTERVIEWS MON. NOV. 11

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

Professional Development

You will find expanding horizons and career fulfillment at IMPCO. All the knowledge you have gained at school will find practical application; working with top engineers your technical competence will rapidly increase. Your assignments will be broad in scope, with total project involvement. You will assume increasing responsibility in machine design, project engineering, manufacturing or sales as rapidly as you can demonstrate capabilities. Some assignments require special interest and background in fluid mechanics, machine control logic, metallurgy or industrial engineering.

IMPCO, a subsidiary of Ingersoll-Rand

... is an international leader in the design and production of machinery for the pulp and paper, and plastic molding industries — a solid 70-year-old company with outstanding growth rate and modern well-equipped facilities in a spacious 63-acre site.

Living is easy in New Hampshire

Both at work and in your personal living, New Hampshire offers room to breathe, room to grow. No state sales or income tax, low insurance rates. Incomparable recreation area in your backyard, yet Nashua is only one hour from the cultural and entertainment centers of downtown Boston.

There's much more to tell

A company representative will be on campus.

Monday, November 11

Please contact your Placement Director for interview appointment.



IMPROVED
MACHINERY INC.

A SUBSIDIARY OF
INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY NASHUA · NEW HAMPSHIRE 03060

An Equal Opportunity Employer



Don Hynes

Toyland

It was a hot summer night. I was down in front of the Cafe-au-go-go on Bleecker Street in Greenwich village, with my woman, Susie Q. We were waiting to see the Butterfield Blues Band and about two hundred people were waiting in line on the sidewalk.

The line was about six or eight deep, and stretched for about a block. The crowd was a cross-section of assorted young people, high schoolers, college students, young businessmen, hippies, radicals straight, blacks, whites, and greens. I was towards the back of the line, and had been waiting for an hour or so. The air was heavy and humid. I was sweating, and wishing that I was inside with the air-conditioning.

People were jostling each other, some cutting in front of others, and tension just naturally tends to build up in that type of atmosphere. All the repressed anxieties of the day seemed to come out, not because of who or what the guy was next to you, but just because he was next to you, a body, and he was generating heat.

Suddenly I heard a cheer coming from the front of the line. There was more of the crowd babble, and then another cheer, only louder. The "yeahs!" soon grew closer together, and still louder, and were separated by occasional "ohs!" with lots of laughter. I was wondering what was causing the cheering, but whatever it was, it had gotten hot, sweaty New York people waiting in a line to laugh, and that really had me amazed.

After a while, I realized that the center of the cheering, and whatever was causing it, was moving towards me. Very slowly, yet perceptibly, it was proceeding from the front of the line down the block. I was on the inside of the line, next to the buildings, so I couldn't see too far ahead. The cheering continued, and after a while the "it" arrived, about three rows ahead of me, and within seeing distance.

The "it" was a young fellow, about eighteen, with Dylan-type hair, a tee-shirt and jeans, with bare feet. He was holding a dart board in his hand, and he was giving people shots at it with darts. When he got to my row I finally saw what had brought such cheering and laughter, such relief to the crowd. Pasted onto the dartboard was a picture of Lyndon Johnson. As the dart would strike the board, the crowd would cheer, the volume depending on the strategic location of the hit, and the guy holding the board cheered the loudest, because he was having the best time of all. The fellow made sure everyone got a turn, and as the people in my row threw their darts, Susie and I "yeah"-ed or "oh"-ed, and we laughed. I got my turn to throw too, and I wasn't over-whelmed with a passionate hate or a burning desire to destroy the man, but I threw my darts, and I threw them with pleasure, and for some strange reason, it sure made me feel good.

Richard Nixon is going to be President of the United States for the next four years, and he hasn't exactly been noted as the Pied Piper of this country's youth. Toymakers of America, take heed of this little parable. You might start thinking about dartboards.

HHH May Run For Senate in '70

WAVERLY, Minn.(UPI)—After more than a quarter of a century as a major figure on the American political scene, Hubert Humphrey has come to the end of the road.

Maybe.

When Richard M. Nixon moves into the White House next January, Humphrey will leave the public office for the first time since he became the crusading mayor of Minneapolis 25 turbulent years ago.

Under normal circumstances, Humphrey would retire to that special political limbo reserved for former aspirants to the White House who never made it.

But the Vice President, who can be stubborn politically as well as personally, may very well balk at becoming a revered elder statesman of the Democratic party.

Even as the very late returns kept trickling in, some of Humphrey's oldest and closest political allies were willing to speculate on the vice president's

future and independently agreed that it was more than possible that Humphrey would seek the Senate seat from Minnesota, or try for the Governorship in 1970.

The chances Humphrey would seek another presidential nomination appeared to be remote. The Vice President himself has pointed out that four years from now he would be 61 and that his age would work against his getting the Democratic nomination.

Despite this, several factors could work in Humphrey's behalf if he decided to make one more run for the White House. Among Humphrey's advantages are that he has control of the party organization and that the people he has appointed and will name to the Democratic National Committee are his personal selections and the thousands who worked for his campaign could be expected to remain loyal to the Vice President.

Nixon & LBJ Men Consult

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Representatives of President Johnson and his successor, Richard M. Nixon, began post election consultations yesterday on an orderly transfer of federal government control Jan. 20 to a Republican administration.

While the President elect rested with his family at Key Biscayne, Fla., Franklin Lincoln, 60, a member of Nixon's New York law firm, met with Charles S. Murphy, a special counsel to Johnson on transition problems. They were joined by William Blackburn, a Johnson aide, and William Harman, 27, a Nixon law associate.

Presidential Press Secretary George Christian said Nixon has an open invitation to see the President but "just when he will be here and what he desires, I just don't know."

The President was expected to brief Nixon on the Vietnam negotiations after his successor's Florida holiday, but Christian said he knew of no plans for Johnson to send Nixon to Saigon or to Paris, site of the talks. Nixon has offered to go to both places if Johnson tonight it would be helpful in moving the talks off dead center. Lincoln, a former assistant defense secretary in the Eisenhower administration, quietly conferred with Defense Secretary Clark Clifford at the Pentagon a few weeks before the election about the changeover problems. Clifford performed the same chore for President elect John F. Kennedy in 1960 as liaison man with the outgoing Eisenhower administration. Lincoln said his first order of business would be talks with Budget Bureau officials and with John Macy, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, on filling an estimated 2,200 appointive federal positions, as well as the swift clearance of Nixon's 11 member cabinet.

Many observers feel Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the remaining brother of the Kennedy clan, may well decide to seek the presidency in 1972 and certainly could use his powers in the Senate to advance that cause. Similarly, Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, Humphrey's running mate in 1968, may very well strike out on his own after winning nationwide acclaim for his campaign this year.

Humphrey, nursing the disappointment of his defeat, has made little mention of what he plans to do in the years ahead. In his concession statement Tuesday, he said, "I intend to continue my dedication to public service, and to the building of a responsive and vital Democratic Party."

Simerls
OPEN TO SERVE ND
STUDENTS WITH BEER,
LIQUOR AND MEALS.
You Must Be 21 And
Show Your I.D.'s

One leading Republican mentioned in speculation about Nixon's cabinet choices, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, said he would consider a major position in the government if Nixon offered it. "But I do not know what the final answer would be," Rockefeller said in Lisbon, Portugal.

One of Nixon's guests at Key Biscayne was Lt. Gov. Robert Finch of California, his chief political adviser. Finch is understood to be interested in urban affairs, it was understood, and could be a conandidate for Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, or Transportation.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen proposed in interviews that Nixon appoint a "shadow cabinet" to work as high aides under existing department heads in the two months before the inauguration.

"This would keep the Nixon team from coming on the job cold," Mansfield said. "They would at least be aware of what was going on while the Johnson men would still be making the decisions."

The nationwide popular vote was extremely close. The latest figures from the computerized News Election Service showed Nixon with a popular vote margin of 49,251 over Humphrey. But the NES total did not include in Humphrey's total a bloc of 3,120 votes cast for him by the dissident

National Democratic Party of Alabama which ran a slate of electors pledged to Humphrey.

If these votes were included, Humphrey's total would be 29,730,272 popular votes, or 3,869 more votes than Nixon's 29,726,403.

With contests in Alaska and Maryland still undecided, Nixon's electoral vote total remained at 299—or 29 more than the 270 vote majority required for election. Humphrey had 181 electoral votes, and third party candidate George Wallace had 45.

In Illinois, which gave Nixon the boost he needed for victory 15 hours after balloting ended Tuesday night, Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, the state's Democratic boss, refused to concede Illinois' 26 electoral votes to Nixon.

Daley told a news conference it was "conceivable" that mistakes were made in the townships of Cicero and Berwyn, two heavily Republican suburbs he said ballots had been held up for 12 hours after the polls closed. "A careful check may turn up very interesting results," Daley said. Cook County Treasurer Edmund Kucharski, a Republican, said Daley's charges were "completely absurd." He said the mayor had "lost his cool" because the Democrats failed to carry Illinois for Humphrey, had lost the governorship and the attorney general's post, and had failed to gain Dirksen's Senate seat.

Bunnie Olson Hopsto ND

A representative from Playboy, Gail Olson (also known as Miss August 1968) will appear at Notre Dame next weekend to date the winner of the "Million Dollar Weekend" drawing. The drawing will be held on WSND's Nightbeat show Thurs. Nov. 14. The contest is sponsored by Holy Cross Hall (ND) and is a first in Notre Dame history. Originally, Junior Mike Mead, of Holy Cross asked Vice President for Student Affairs Rev. Charles McCarragher CSC for permission to hold a Playboy raffle. McCarragher refused but allowed for the sale of American Express Key Chains. Each chain, costing \$1, will enter a student in the WSND drawing. Mead contacted head "Playboy" Hugh Hefner to arrange for the rights to Miss Olson to campus.

The winner of the drawing will obtain, besides Miss Olson, two free 50 yard line tickets to the Georgia Tech game, two free front row tickets to the Lou Rawls concert, and dinner for two at the Wooden Keg. He will

likewise attend a small cocktail party Fri. night in his honor. All transportation will be freely provided in a chauffeured Cadillac limousine.

Key chains will be available in the Tom Dooley Room, La Fortune Student Center Tues. and Wed. Holy Cross students will also sell the chains in the Off-campus office and outside the dining halls.

If the weekend proves financially successful, a similar contest may be run over the Mardi Gras weekend, with between two and four playmates coming to ND.

Professor Donald Kepner of the Rutgers University School of Law and Dean A. Kenneth Pye of the Duke University School of Law are scheduling interviews for prospective students on Monday, November 11th and Wednesday, November 13th respectively. Sign-up list and further information are located outside Room 341 O'Shaughnessy.

Stewart Sandwich Service

Available in every hall on campus
Stewart Sandwich Service
925 Blaine
232-2625

Diamonds!

N.D. men buy their loved ones diamonds from a diamond importer. You can too. Showings thru appointment only in a completely private office. Call 234-3351 for your appointment after 5:30.

Opinion

Voters Denied Chance to Write-in Choice

By Richard Bizot

Having established in the courts in recent weeks that the write-in vote is legal in the State of Indiana, on Tuesday (November 5) the New Politics Party made spot-checks in precincts around the state to test compliance with the law. (In three counties—Marion, Monroe, and Shelby—the election boards had agreed beforehand to make provision for write-ins.)

Attempts to write in were made in



RICHARD BIZOT

more than a dozen precincts in St. Joseph County. In over half of the test-case precincts voters were told they would not be able to cast write-in ballots. Some precinct officials simply refused to unlock the write-in apparatus on the voting machines; others claimed either that the mechanism for write-ins was not in working order or that the machines were not equipped with the necessary roll of paper. In all cases, the officials refused to provide paper ballots, even though

each precinct had a supply to be used in case the machines broke down (and at least some of the machines had broken down, so far as write-in votes were concerned—by the officials' own admission). One precinct official went so far as to deny that paper ballots were available in his precinct.

In most of the precincts where the write-in effort was denied, the would-be voters encountered hostility; in one or two cases they were even threatened with arrest, although they were merely trying to exercise a right guaranteed by Indiana law. In several instances officials argued, presumably out of ignorance, that write-in votes are illegal in Indiana. Precinct officials almost invariably refused to identify themselves; some who claimed to be officials were not even wearing badges.

But voters did succeed in casting write-in votes on machines in at least five precincts in St. Joseph County, including the polling place in the Notre Dame Fieldhouse. These votes were cast in accordance with the procedures established by the Indiana Election Code. (The proper procedure for writing in is to affix a gummed label, on which is printed the candidate's name, onto the roll of paper at the top of the voting machine.) *These votes were not recorded by election officials, despite the fact that ss29-5110 of Burns Indiana Statutes (1949 Replacement) specifically directs the officials to record them—and*

prescribes penalties for failure to record them.

John E. Doran, president of the St. Joseph County Election Board, has claimed that it would be impossible for election officials to determine whether the write-in votes were cast in this election or in a previous one, since the rolls of paper have been in the machines for some years. The New Politics Party contends, to the contrary, that the determination would be immediate and certain, if election officials would trouble themselves to look at the rolls.

Write-in votes have never before been cast by the proper procedure—that is, by means of gummed labels—in St. Joseph County. In past years a few people have literally "written in"—that is, by writing directly on the paper roll—and such votes are not only invalid, they are obviously distinguishable from gummed labels. Moreover, the New Politics Party's candidates, Dick Gregory for President, Mark Lane for Vice President, and the Rev. William A. Dennis for United States Senator, have never been candidates for these (or any other) offices in Indiana in previous years.

Our spot-check indicates that Indiana election laws are complied with or ignored almost according to whim. There is irregularity from county to county, from precinct to precinct, and even—within a given precinct—from hour to hour. Officials at the precinct level frequently demonstrate an abysmal ignorance of the law and of their

responsibilities under the law. When informed of their responsibilities, they tend either to become hostile or incommunicative, or else to become both hostile and incommunicative. Officials at higher levels, who are presumably familiar with the laws, demonstrate a willingness (which at times appears to be an eagerness) to ignore—and thus to violate—the law.

The argument that county election boards did not have ample time to make provision for write-in votes is a specious argument. If Marion County, by far the most populous county in the state, was able to guarantee the write-in to voters in each of its more than 900 precincts, then any county was capable of making that guarantee. It is absurd that citizens should have to take legal action to ensure that election officials comply with the laws that have been on the books for years.

The final—and greatest—absurdity is the refusal by election officials to count votes cast in the proper manner and in accordance with the laws of the state. Do we have to go into the courts to force election officials to count our votes?

We've heard a lot about "law and order" this year; it has been invoked time and again in an effort to squelch the voice of dissent. But the law has been conveniently ignored, by some of those who have squawked loudest for "law and order," when it suits their purposes. And again, you'll notice, it is in the interest of squelching dissent.

Oceanographer Tells of Lost City of Atlantis

By Dave Stauffer

Over 150 students were in the engineering auditorium last evening to hear James W. Mavor, leading researcher for the Oceanographic Institute in Woods Hole, Mass., present his findings in exploration of the Aegean Sea island which he believes is the long sought island of Atlantis.

Mavor led two expeditions to the small island of Thera, located directly north of Crete. This volcanic island has undergone many eruptions, one dated around the 16th century, B.C., which is the supposed time of the disappearance of a high island civilization described by Plato and by Greek mythology. On the basis of his evidence, Mavor believes this to have been the most catastrophic event in the history of mankind.

Mavor, who is the author of the forthcoming "Voyage to Atlantis", organized his first expedition to the Aegean area in 1966. At this time he mainly investigated past history and did oceanography, leaving land excavation for his second expedition in 1967.

The program was presented by Mavor in two main sections, the first being slides showing maps of the Aegean area, oceanographic charts, and archeological discoveries—which all gave various forms of evidence of an ancient developed civilization. Many of the ancient works of art are depicted scenes which coincided with those described in Plato's works. Mavor said that much of the

surviving pottery was found in the 300 chapels which are scattered throughout the island.

A 30 minute film was then run which showed the excavation work done on the 1967 trip, plus various scenes of Thera island life as it is today. Mavor explained that the major town of Thera has a population of only 7,500 today, but that at the time of Atlantis it was probably the home of over 20,000 people. It was pointed out that at the time of the 15,00 B.C. eruption the population was undoubtedly much greater than the agriculture could support. The film showed the group's work at three major excavation sites, one of them being what Mavor thinks is the remains of an elaborate ancient castle.

One popular belief about Atlantis is that it was located in the Atlantis Ocean, not the Aegean Sea. However Mavor explained that this belief stems from Plato's work, and that the reason Plato put it in the Atlantic was it was too big to fit in the Aegean. This was because all numbers and been multiplied by ten, and when correctly figured the size of Atlantis approximates the size of ancient Thera.

Possibly the most valuable discovery of the expeditions was that of what is believed to be a fossilized monkey's head. Its worth stems from the fact that monkeys were imported as pets of royalty in ancient times. Mavor said that the fact that

royalty inhabited the island means the island was important; and if it was important it could possibly have been the center of a great civilization; i.e. Atlantis.

Mavor noted several difficulties which have hampered his research and findings. One of these is that the present inhabitants of Thera ship out the ash and stone of the island as cement. Because the materials



JAMES MAVOR

are bulldozed out, many of the works of the ancient Minoan culture being investigated are destroyed and shipped away. Also, the Greek authorities are extremely strict in supervision of the excavation, and the workers are constantly framed by natives who do not welcome the researchers. Underground ruins could be searched for only by radar, as the Greek government will not allow scuba diving in their waters.

Dr. Mavor was asked by one student what his plans are for the immediate future. He replied that the Greek government presently will not allow them back for further excavation, but

he still has hopes to become re-involved soon. For the time being he plans to study the effects of eruptions in the Mediterranean area and also the extent of the ancient Minoan culture.

The lecture itself was presented by SUAC, and Chairman John Mroz said he was pleased with the turnout, but expressed hope that more students would take advantage of future educational lectures.

Draft Evader at CCNY

NEW YORK (UPI)—Police troubleshooters swept into a three story building at City College of New York early yesterday, seized an AWOL California soldier, and arrested more than 100 students who had sheltered him for six days.

There were no injuries in the predawn raid. All but 20 students walked down three flights of stairs and into police vans.

The elite Tactical Patrol Force of 200 officers, used for crowd control and other emergencies, carried the 20 students who refused to walk out of the modern aluminum and glass building on the upper Manhattan campus.

The students were charged with criminal trespass.

They had been protecting Army Pvt. William S. Brakefield, 19, of Van Nuys, Calif., absent without leave since Oct. 2 from

his base at Ft. Devens, Mass.

Since taking sanctuary at CCNY, Brakefield had been surrounded constantly by students who linked arms Monday and defied police to arrest him.

Police said the teen-aged soldier will be prosecuted on civilian charges of criminal trespass before being turned over to military officials. Brakefield, with other students who refused to walk from the building, also was charged with resisting arrest.

SDS Founder To Speak Sun.

Tom Hayden, co-founder of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) will speak Sunday night at 8 in the Library Auditorium. His topic will be "Student Revolt '68".

Hayden was the principal drafter of the Port Huron Statement, which was the founding statement of the SDS.