

Comments on letter reaction

TMH meets press

University President Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh in a press conference yesterday commented on what he felt were public misconceptions of his letter on demonstrations. He also commented on his plans for the United States Civil Rights Commission.

Concerning his letter Hesburgh said, "There has been too much emphasis on the fifteen minutes. The fact is a person has to follow the rules of the community to stay in."

Commenting further he said, "The only point I was trying to make is that the solution must be found in the University itself."

When asked if his solution should be applied to other Universities Hesburgh stated, "Every University has to make its own decisions." But he also remarked that "the only way I see is for the total University Community to set its own standards, and values."

When asked about the violence in some campus demonstrations Hesburgh remarked, "I happen to believe you can add all the violence in the world, and it doesn't equal all the moral persuasion in the world." Hesburgh emphasized though, that he was a firm believer in legitimate protest. "Protest is not only legitimate but sometimes the only way to make your point."

In regard to the recent spate of legislation passed concerning the cutting off of funds to campus demonstrators he said, "I don't think problems can be solved by overreaction or repressive legislation." He did qualify his statement by saying, "I can see the problem of the state giving money to convicted felons."

Hesburgh did feel that the Universities must act. "If we don't move ourselves, someone's going to step in and rule us." Hesburgh explained that political forces were included in what he termed "outside forces."

Hesburgh emphasized that he did understand why there was trouble in campuses across the country, "Campus unrest is a reflection of the unrest in the world. Half of the people in the country are young people . . . they are asking 'Do we have to have this kind of world?' " "We can't ask young people to learn how to make a better world, but not to apply it," he said.

When asked if there was going to be an increase in the number of blacks at the University he remarked, "I hope we will have more black students than last year."

"We plan to appeal to Negro veterans, we feel they are highly

motivated for personal development," he said.

In regards to his hopes and goals for the Civil Rights Commission, he set forth a set of specific items, included were: "Enforcement of existing laws, equality of opportunity in voting, jobs, and education. We cannot look at any of these separately."

He did feel though that, "Education must have a very high priority, but it is possible for a man to have a good education but poor housing, and a sub-par job."

"With better education we will get better employment, with better employment we will get better housing, and with better housing we will get better neighborhoods," he said.

An extensive study is planned to help Mexican Americans and Indians who, Hesburgh said, have been greatly neglected in the past.

Hesburgh did stress that one of the top priorities for the commission was the "enforcement of title VI." Title VI is the legislation which empowers the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to cut off federal aid from schools which are segregated. He said that "vigorous enforcement of title VI is terribly important."

Hesburgh also touched briefly on other matters, including Dow, the draft, and the non-violent studies course at the University.

Hesburgh felt that the "Dow issue is an enormous oversimplification. What is the honesty of picking Dow? The University should look at the whole aspect." He remarked that "If Dow becomes the code word, then everybody yells Dow."

When asked about his feelings on the draft he stated, "The whole question of the draft needs complete re-doing. We must find a thousand ways to get young people involved in making a better world." He said, "We should have voluntary service as a substitute for the draft."

Hesburgh explained why and how the non-violent studies program was initiated. "The whole spectrum of student opinion, from far-right to far left, brought up the idea . . ."

"We wanted to have some kind of program . . . to study human non-violent solution to problems," he said. He reiterated his feeling on violence, "All violence has gotten man in graveyards . . . and destruction."

Notre Dame received an unrestricted grant of \$100,000 last week from the Gulf Oil Corporation to finance the program. The exact format of the program is yet to be determined.



Look Mary, I told you Notre Dame men were cool dressers

THE OBSERVER

Serving the Notre Dame and St. Mary's College Community

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Chisholm says

Don't fear Black Power

by Chuck Jackson

"Black Power is not a thing to be afraid of." So said Shirley Chisholm last night to a half-filled library auditorium, as the third speaker in the Community Forum on Black Power series.

The first black woman ever to be elected to the Congress continued, quoting the late Dr. Martin Luther King, "Black Power is really a cry of despair . . . it is a reaction to the total failure of White Power . . . The Black man is not doing anything different than the Caucasians who strived to enter the mainstream of society."

Mrs. Chisholm added, "Black Power is an awareness of the self-identity which the American University must provide . . . to be master of his own fate."

The university, the congresswomen said, is the bed of the most profound change for the cause of the American Black. "The day will come when we will have black pride in education and politics . . . the black man is now uniting and the students are a part of this massive movement for freedom."

Students and faculty are preparing together for this future

change said the speaker. This she said is characterized by increasing demand for Black culture courses, faculty members, and realistic enrollment at the university.

Trustees are a deterrent to the flexibility of many scholastic institutions, she said. She alluded to the power trustees have over many college campuses. Trustees, according to her, are neither representative of the people they wield power over nor do they have an effective means of communication with them. Referring to all older people, she stated "I feel that there is not much hope for them."

This is greatly to do with the fact that the older generation is not receptive to the change going on presently and that will continue in the future. She gave the burden of this to the student saying, "If America is going to have change, it will have to be black and white students working together to bring it about . . . in youth there is the spark of life and the desire to see democracy work."

Of recent violence on college campuses, Mrs. Chisholm stated, "The trouble is very bitter and

very explosive . . . We need action as well as polemics." She also declared that the state of the university is symptomatic of the decadent values and the hypocrisy in society today. Recent action on student violence by the Reverend Theodore Hesburgh she pointedly refused to comment on.

On a broad outlook of American society and its attitudes towards the solution of the Black man's problems, she said, "America does not have priorities. Clear and concrete goals for this society are not defined . . . America is faced with complex problems, but not unsolvable ones. The government therefore needs a new breed of men and women dedicated to change and innovation."

The course of action the black man is taking today is, she noted, within the framework of democracy, yet for this he is the object of scorn and hatred. She stressed that the movement will continue in spite of opposition. Concluding, she said, "This choice is ours, the chances for success may be slight, but we have to take the chances or die in the process."

Limited hours this weekend

There will be limited parietal hours this weekend, though the full bill as passed by the Student Life Council and the Board of Trustees will not go into effect for at least another week.

Rev. James C. Riehle, Dean of Students, issued a directive yesterday in which he announced that "parents and immediate friends of the family" will be admitted to students' rooms this weekend. Students may receive the visitors from 5 pm to 8 pm on Friday, 12 pm to 7 pm on Saturday, and 11 am to 5 pm on Sunday.

The Tri-Partite Hall Board has not yet been able to review the various hall constitutions, a procedure necessary for the recent proposals approved by the Trustees to go into effect. Fr. Riehle issued the directive for this weekend on his own.

Ron Mastriana, a member of the Tri-Partite Hall Life Board, said yesterday that five of the nineteen hall constitutions had been received, but that none of the constitutions had contained the amended section called for by the trustees. The statement by the trustees makes it manda-

tory for halls to have approved constitutions and working hall councils and judicial boards before any of the proposed hall life changes can go into effect.

Though Fr. Riehle doubts that the hall constitutions can be drawn up and approved as early as the Tri-Partite Board anticipates because of the work involved both for the hall leaders and the board, Mastriana said he feels the Board could review all constitutions by next week, and that the various halls, upon approval, could then adopt the proposals set forth by the trustees.

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Rossie receives letter from Voor's office

Also to participate in campus turmoil conference

SBP J. Richard Rossie received a letter yesterday from an unidentified source in the office of County Prosecutor William Voor. Attached to the letter was a report of a court case of April 29, 1968, involving an Indiana police seizure of the film *I a Woman*. The plaintiff, Audubon Films, claimed that the police had no right to confiscate their film since it "had never been found to be obscene in any adversary proceedings."

The anonymous writer felt that the results of the case in question were relevant to the issue that Mr. Voor created a little less than six weeks ago when South Bend police confiscated Andrew Noren's "Kodak Ghost Poems."

First, on the issue of constitutional law, the court decided that, "law enforcement officers cannot seize allegedly obscene publications without prior adversary proceeding on the issue of

obscurity, without Violating First Amendment and prohibition on prior restraint.

Secondly, on the issue of obscenity, "allegedly obscene publications or movies are not to be treated in the same way as narcotics, gambling paraphernalia and other contraband."

Thirdly, on the issue of searches and seizures, "state officers could not constitutionally seize prints of allegedly obscene moving pictures without prior adversary hearing on the issue of obscenity; officers could not seize and retain film as evidence in pending obscenity prosecution."

Audubon films won their case.

Conf. in April

Richard Rossie will participate

in a national conference, "Turmoil on the College Campus" at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis from April 14-16. The conference is sponsored by Executive Systems, Inc., and is "dedicated to understanding student unrest and its implications for business."

Rossie will sit in on a panel dealing with an "Analysis of Campus Turmoil—Commentary in Depth." Also on Rossie's panel are a faculty negotiator from Columbia University, the President of the National Student Association, a black student leader from Northwestern University, Dean of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Vice President for Academic Planning of Stanford University, a student leader in Students for Democratic Soc-

iety, and a black student leader from Cornell University.

The conference hopefully will offer a meaningful atmosphere for discussion among the students and leading educators, and will present "comments by outstanding speakers relating to the problems of financing higher education and its relationship to student unrest." Luncheon speakers for the conference are Sen. Charles J. Goodell, recently appointed to Robert Kennedy's vacancy, and Julian Bond, the Negro leader of the Georgia Challenge at the Democratic National Convention and a Georgia legislator.

Other panel discussions will include "After Graduation, What?" and "Financing Higher Education—A Possible Solution to Student Unrest."

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Senior Week, a most ingenious Senior Class-sponsored plan to rid the Senior Class Treasury of leftover funds, and to provide the Seniors with a final fun-filled fling before they leave, will occur the week of May 10-16.

The list of planned events to which all girls are admitted free of charge is as follows:

Kickoff Party
Dunes Trip
Wino Night
Bar Tour of South Bend
Chicago Trip
Viking Meal

Chairman Al Knappenberger says that, "the originality of this Senior Week will be the fact that it comes off." Senior Weeks in

the past have failed to achieve notoriety because of lack of funds and improper publicity. "This year with the Senior Bar doing well, and good publicity," said Knappenberger, "there should be no problem."

"The most important concept," continued Knappenberger, "to the success or failure of Senior Week is, however, the willingness of Seniors to respond to a package deal. Purchased by individual Seniors, this package deal for the week will accomplish four things. First, and most

importantly, it will save participating Seniors money. Secondly, the cost of Senior Week will be kept to a minimum. Thirdly, the class treasury will then be able to afford it, and fourthly, further discounts may be appreciated if the response to the package deal is great enough.

Knappenberger feels that "a total of 450-500 Seniors would do nicely," and that he is sure, "that with the events planned, there will be no difficulty in getting enough Seniors to participate."

British troops invade rebel Caribbean island

THE VALLEY, Anguilla (UPI) - British troops invaded the rebel Caribbean island of Anguilla yesterday to the jeers of the populace. Acting President Ronald Webster told weeping followers it was a British blunder arranged by God, and dispatched a defiant cable to London.

Webster's telegram, addressed

to British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, said the islanders would negotiate with Britain only after "the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces" and "the removal of Mr. Anthony C.W. Lee," who was sworn in yesterday as her majesty's resident commissioner of Anguilla.

It also said "we have learned that plans are afoot to assassinate Mr. Ronald Webster" and said the British would be held responsible.

"This is a great day for Anguilla and a black day for Britain," Webster told some 700 Anguillians who gathered on the high school grounds while British troops were setting up camp nearby and tearing down stone fences to build roadblocks. Many of them burst into tears during a chorus of the Anguillan national anthem, which follows the tune of "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The invasion force landed from two frigates at two points along this 15 mile long coral island.

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STARTS FRIDAY

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IS ANYBODY LISTENING TO CAMPUS VIEWS?

BUSINESSMEN ARE.

Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by students about business and its role in our changing society and from their perspective as heads of major corporations are exchanging views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program

on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

All of these Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.

Here, David M. Butler, completing his studies in Electrical Engineering at Michigan State, is

questioning Mr. Doan. A member of the Dean's Advisory Committee, Mr. Butler also participates actively in professional engineering organizations on campus; anticipates graduate studies before developing his career.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, Stan Chess, Journalism major at Cornell, also will probe issues with Mr. Doan; as will Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, and David G. Clark, in graduate studies at Stanford, with Mr. DeYoung; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

Mr. Doan:

LET'S TALK ABOUT PROFITS, TAXES, AND HEDGING ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT.

Dear Mr. Doan:

There currently is a great deal of debate about social responsibility in today's society. People have become much more aware of their responsibilities which accompany the many personal benefits in our society. Business firms should be just as aware of their social responsibilities: firms can no longer ignore racial injustice, the inner city, pollution of our environment, and the many other problems that face our society. But they would seem to on the basis of indirect evidence.

For example, increasing local tax revenues is one way to promote local action in problem solution. Why is it, then, that an "attractive" tax base is one of the main selling points for Chambers of Commerce trying to lure firms to locate in their area? The clear implication is that firms want to bypass their obligation to pay for the services they receive from the community. Why should others, who make up the remainder of the tax base, take up slack for business? Firms benefit from the educational system, utilities, roads, and the many other community services. Even more so, perhaps, than any other single taxpayer.

A better approach would be to see that tax revenues are effectively utilized in the best interest of the community. Businessmen should apply their special abilities to the problem of creating efficiency in both revenue collection and expenditure. Business could lead rather than appear to exploit society in this connection.

Today's student would be much more interested in working for a firm that emphasized providing constructive advice rather than one that is quibbling over a few extra dollars in assessments. An active, sincere interest in society not just superficial action such as joining the local Chamber of Commerce—would do much to change young peoples view of business and its motives. Profit is a necessary but not sufficient condition for a firm's existence in today's society. Students are as much concerned about how companies utilize their resources to shoulder a fair share of responsibility in society as for the generation of profits.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Butler

David M. Butler
Electrical Engineering,
Michigan State

Dear Mr. Butler:

Let's consider your proposition—that today's student is terribly concerned about social responsibilities, and that profit is not a sufficient condition for a firm's existence in society—from the perspective of business' basic objectives.

Business exists because it is of service to humanity. It accomplishes this service using the discipline of profits as a relatively impartial measure of performance, and through the development of the individual. There must be a balance between these three factors . . . an imperfect but direct correlation.

Maximum long-term profits is consistent with, and cannot be achieved without, maximum service to society. Maximum service to society can be achieved only through the maximum development and release of the ability of individuals. And maximum release of individual abilities brings about maximum profit growth.

In the structure of our society, of the free enterprise system, business essentially is an economic instrument, and it can be of service as a social instrument only indirectly. If it charges in to straighten out the nation's social problems, as many on the campus would like to see, it will cease to perform effectively its basic functions as an economic instrument.

This does not mean that business is indifferent to social problems or that it is not working toward practical solutions.

Take industry's efforts to reduce the pollution of our environment, as an instance. Many companies have been instituting controls over air and water wastes at their production facilities. At Dow Chemical, we have expended approximately \$10-million at our plants in Midland, Michigan, alone, with an annual upkeep cost of a million dollars.

Along with this program, we have made a "business" out of Environmental Control. Research and development alone costs \$1-million annually. This program has been made possible only through the discipline of profit, which brings me back to my starting point: Service to society is achieved only through accomplishment of our primary objective—maximum long-term profit growth.

To me, the social involvement from this is quite clear. If business is to respond to the challenge of the times, to work toward solutions worthy of human effort and skill, there must be value systems, and an environment that favors highly moral, ethical behavior. This is the responsibility of management, industry at large, and society as a whole. Implicitly, there is a

need for government policies and rules to match these much improved value systems, and to insure that industry's efforts are of maximum benefit to all.

On this basis, let me turn your question on taxes around. There is not a single thriving community today whose health doesn't come from jobs; primarily, jobs provided by industry.

Look at the impact made on any community through a new industry moving in. For every hundred people on its payroll, there will be 165 new jobs throughout the community, bank deposits increase by over \$229,000 annually and retail sales jump accordingly.

So, Chambers of Commerce, in their competitive efforts to promote community growth, historically have offered tax incentives to attract industries to their area. I say *historically* because I don't think this is now the paramount consideration for plant re-location. It simply is a factor along with other business reasons and aspects of community environment: availability of decent housing and convenient retail shopping . . . of properly accredited schools with sufficient classroom space . . . of churches . . . of recreational facilities . . . and the whole range of municipal services. And no responsible business enterprise will shirk payment of its proportionate share of the taxes required for the support of its community.

I disagree with your suggestion, however, that it is up to business to assure effective utilization of tax revenues. This would attribute powers to business that it doesn't have, smacks strongly of paternalism, and implies a better ability on the part of an industrial concern to solve the community's problems than the community itself has.

This is not to say that individual businessmen shouldn't advise their communities on taxes or other matters within their personal competence and experience . . . but as private citizens with a sense of civic responsibility, and not speaking for a particular business entity.

What it all boils down to is that the objectives of society's principal institutions are well-defined. By each continuing in its own orbit, doing what it best can do, the social responsibilities of the times can be met more effectively, and society's needs better served.

Sincerely,

H. D. Doan

H. D. Doan
President, The Dow Chemical Company



THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

WILLIAM LUKING, *Editor-in-Chief*

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Visitation

"Visitation privileges" have now been extended to include all weekends at Notre Dame "on an experimental basis" pending fulfillment of certain hall administrative details.

The public argument for parietal hours long has been that a student should be able to have anyone come into his room, since it is his room. After all, it is absurd for the University to baby sit for people 18 through 22 years of age.

Behind this is the more basic argument: whether the University has the right to legislate morality to its students. We believe that there is no question of a right; it is impossible to legislate morality.

But the words "visitation privileges" and "on an experimental basis," besides implying a prison-like atmosphere in which the wife visits once a month, are a symptom of a more serious misconception on the part of the entire University.

The above words intimate that the Board of Trustees and the Student Life Council feel that the University does indeed have the right to legislate rights and wrongs to

the students. After all, what they granted was a privilege, pending the good behavior of the students, which can be revoked.

We believe this attitude to be mistaken. The University's responsibility is not to be a father to its numerous, perhaps granting them use of the car for the evening so long as they wash the car the following day.

The Student Life Council in this situation, and we fear in many that will follow involving any kind of innovative change, will only be acting as an advisory board instead of a legislative body. The parietals law is no more or less than another edict. Why can't the Student Life Council be accepted for what it is supposed to be?

We are happy now that parietal hours have been extended, but the basic problem still exists. The idea the Board of Trustees and the administration have of themselves as a father-image is mistaken and must be discouraged and changed before more time is wasted treating the symptom instead of the disease.

Nixon and ABM

After eight weeks in office President Richard Nixon has finally shown the general course he will take during the next four years. He will be what everyone expected him to be, a middle-of-the-roader, intent on compromise to avoid opposition as much as possible.

Last week he was faced with the first important decision of his short tenure, whether to continue the current anti-ballistic missile system or whether to scrap it. Perhaps characteristically, he compromised, retaining a smaller defense system although removing it from the cities, thus attempting to mollify both sides.

The original Sentinel system, which would cost as much as \$21 billion, was hailed by some as a needed deterrent and protection for the country. The newly-proposed reduced ABM system, called Safeguard, will cost about \$6 or \$7 billion but will be removed from all cities except Washington and will be used to protect only the various ICBM sites around the nation.

Even Nixon has admitted however, that an expanded Sentinel system could not protect the nation adequately in the event of an all-out nuclear war. The smaller Safeguard system will supposedly be sufficient to guard the various missile silos against the Red Chinese for at least ten more years.

There is absolutely no assurance that such a system will work however, The

technical efficiency of the smaller system cannot be expected to be any better than that of the Sentinel, which has undergone severe criticism. In fact, the only assured way of being sure is to start a war and try it out.

Moreover, there is the increased danger of another nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union, just at a moment when the light is dawning on possible disarmament talks. It also makes ludicrous the international treaty barring, the spread of nuclear weapons. How can other nations be expected to halt their work on armaments while the United States and probably Russia are stepping theirs up?

The greatest fear in implementing such a system is that it may be the first few trickles of water through the dam which will finally end in the dam breaking and ridiculous amounts of money being spent on defensive systems powerful and efficient enough to frighten off the Russians, which will only result in an increase of the "overkill" capabilities both countries have now.

We now have an example of Nixon's plans for the future - appeasement to keep everybody happy. Unfortunately appeasement doesn't solve problems, it merely silences objectors for a time, until the problem explodes. The Senate should see the general drift of the Nixon administration and put the clamps on him and his ABM system now, before the foolishness begins.

God... another week of parietal hours ... and I'm dead ...



Guy DeSapio

Where's the plan?



One sometimes wonders whatever happened to the war in Vietnam. Periodically it disappears from the news and from conversations as if it never existed. Possibly these lapses are strategically planned to give the nation a time to rest - for everyone to forget about the fact that the war exists and to not have to make a moral decision about it either one way or another.

If so, the plan seems to have been very effective. No one has stood up very recently and said anything very loudly one way or another about the war. The hawks have been silent, in fact they have almost disappeared. Almost everyone today is against the war - they just all disagree about which is the right way to end it.

Meanwhile the war goes on: It now is the longest war that the United States has ever been in. If one computes its length from the date of the first American casualty (December 22, 1961) the United States has been in the war for a little over seven years.

Meanwhile the war goes on: The United States is spending over \$25 billion a year on financing it. And it has cost much more - like the lives of over 30,000 young Americans and the rejection of almost every promise of hope for the progress and welfare of humanity that used to be associated with the word "America."

The predominant silence for the past couple of months has been due in part to a combination of former President Johnson's bombing halt in October, the beginning of the peace talks in Paris, and the election of President Nixon.

All through the campaign Nixon talked about his "secret plan" for peace in Vietnam - the plan he could not reveal during the campaign because he didn't want to prejudice the chances of the negotiators reaching a settlement before a new President took office. He told the country to trust him and wait.

Well, the country is still waiting and now one has to wonder if the plan ever existed. Perhaps that's not a pertinent question, anyway. The promise of a "secret plan" though, gave both the Hawks and Doves the chance to forget everything and remain silent, using the Nixon promise as an excuse.

Whether or not Nixon still has his secret plan, he has found that Vietnam is a little more complicated than he had thought. The peace talks are going slow. The Soviet Union doesn't seem to be helping out as Nixon expected. The ironic thing is that the United States is having as much trouble dealing with its South Vietnamese allies as it is with North Vietnam. So much so, that reports out of Paris over the past week and a half suggest the possibility of separate secret meetings with only the North Vietnamese and the United States participating.

Nixon is also having trouble deciding how to run the war. On March 4th he promised an "appropriate response" to the enemy's recent offensive. As of yet he hasn't decided what it will be. The allies launched a counter-offensive this week, but Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler when queried about whether it was the appropriate retaliation promised, skirted the question, suggesting it was, in part, but something more might be expected.

Meanwhile the administration had sent out questionnaires to every American that held any kind of post in Vietnam trying to discover what the real situation is over there. The questionnaires were all returned to Washington in January and February but the President has of yet released no new official Vietnamese policy. This weekend South Vietnamese Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker is headed for Washington to discuss the whole situation with the President.

Which all points up to one thing. The President will soon have to speak out on Vietnam. The doves are not going to remain silent forever and the country as a whole is restless. The war and the peace talks can not continue in this haphazard manner for long. The war has gone on for too long as it is: Nixon has to make public his administration's policy on Vietnam.

It's hard to comment on anything that hasn't been articulated yet - other than to say, whatever it is, for the country's sake, it had better be good.

Voyage to the Kinetic Playground

by Bill Thieman

Featuring Jeff Beck and sundry teen-freaks, and Introducing the Ragger.

I had heard of the Kinetic Playground, but I had never lived it! Many were the tales of famous groups who came there, famous groupies with weird hobbies, wild light shows and raucous music. Rampant were the legends of Aaron Rousseau, who founded the Fillmore and who came to Chicago to bring fire to the midwest. And yet I had never been there, till the irresistible temptation was placed in my path: Jeff Beck at the Playground, March 15.

Lament the loss of the Yardbirds! Last summer, they went their separate musical ways, after five years of pushing rock uphill and grinding out great musicians all over the place. First came Eric Clapton, who departed before the *For Your Love* album (although it is said that he can be heard on the live side of *Rave-up*). Then Jeff Beck who spurred the group to their limited success (siring "Train Kept a Rolling" and the one and only "Jeff's Boogie" along the way), and who gave birth to modern cinema by destroying his guitar during a slightly altered version of "Train" in Antonio's *Blow-Up*. Jimmy Page came next, the final era, and now leads for Led Zeppelin.

But—bravo, encore, eureka—Jeff Beck keeps the tradition alive! Beck has formed a group of his own (carefully structured so that he can dominate it completely) and the Yardbirds' leading figure goes on. Beck is a showman in his own right (with the Yardbirds I saw him unleash an infinitely long feedback note after which he removed his guitar, laid it prostrate on the stage, and examined it with a stethoscope); on stage he is emotional, he is temperamental, and, above all these, he is a show-off, exhilarated by his power over an audience.

The Ragger and I hitched to Chicago and visited his Lake Forest Hideaway. Then we mounted his orange Firebird and faltered our way (in twice the average time) to River Forest and rendezvoused with our Rosary-dates (I pitied mine for she was blind). Thence to the Kinetic Playground, where Beck had already flattened thousands with his first set.

I had always thought myself in keeping with my times, until I arrived at the Playground and faced the awesome possibility that I was either behind or perhaps years ahead of my young world. For behold, there before me was a monstrous waiting line of countless teen-freaks, staring at me as a thing out of the past (or future). Self-consciously I stared at my conspicuous tattersoll shirt, my loafers, my outlandish CPO and I cringed before their stare, a stare that came from amongst five million old army jackets. The Ragger and I were not of them; we go through the motions of the Leary-Huxley generation but, alas, we don't look the part. I feared to come back to Notre Dame to tell my poor deluded liberal compatriots that there is no one here that could face the test of the Kinetic Playground. Good God, we're all too straight! Oh, for a Navajo hat, a bleached-out army jacket, so that I, too, could be turned on!

But Jeff Beck was inside and the line was moving quickly. Surrounding the box-office were the rich-beggars, a special class of teen-freaks particular to such places as the Playground. The rich-beggars drive there in their fathers' Toronados, hide the cars and appear in their grubbies, unshaven, and say: "Hey, man, I need some change. Can you dig it?" with that "We're all one" look in their eyes. I suppose I am not a beautiful person, nor is the Ragger, for we ignored them (to the dismay of my flower-hearted date). But I



saw one who was particularly pitiable (who had undoubtedly spent the most time getting grubby) and I was moved and gave unto him fifty cents. He replied, "Too much!" and to my horror the neon letters S-T-E-R-E-O-T-Y-P-E flashed on his forehead. The Ragger snickered at my folly.

Inside was beyond my wildest hallucinations: a mirror maze beefed up by a continuous strobe-light, "Lucy in the Sky" blasting out of a dozen speakers, black-belt bouncers in karate uniforms, and hundreds more of the ubiquitous teen-freaks.

And then there was music! Jeff Beck appeared in a Brando t-shirt, and jeans (his favorite outfit) with the added touch of a steel bracelet on his right bicep. The instant his pick crossed the strings our dates fled the room and the deafening

rock that issued forth. They only played for half an hour, but we could take no more. Rod Stewart's raspy voice was in fine shape and so was Rod as Beck seemed to notice. For that is Jeff Beck's thing: his group digs each other as much as they dig each other's music, and it is nice to see love on stage, whether it's love between Sonny and Cher or love between Jeff Beck and his drummer, Mick Waller.

Beck is the central love figure just as he is the vortex of the music. He entices the drummer with a furtive smile, a whispered word or two, then a rush of gorgeous music; he playfully fights Stewart for the mike to sing a verse of "Rock My Plimsoul." And Beck's domination is overwhelming; he finishes "Let Me Love You" and "I Ain't Superstitious" with one minute guitar solos (guitar only), interspersed with gyrations and the Beck-grin that springs from the same cockiness that wrote the liner notes on the *Truth* album. The climax of the show (especially for Jeff and the boys) is "Jeff's Boogie", one of the great ones. A repetitive jazzy thing, with a Beck-break at the beginning of each progression (one of the breaks is a hint of "Over, Under, Sideways, Down" and my mind quaked with a flash of the Yardbirds). With the last burst of "I Ain't Superstitious" they summarily left the stage, unspeaking, and left us in the residue of a shattered audience.

We found the girls, flustered and swole-eared in the midst of pounding strobes and grooving teen-freaks. We found the almost misplaced Firebird and sped Rosaryward past the Kinetic Playground as the Ragger screamed "Beck Power!" at the khaki-colored crowd.

Give Me More of that Bubble - gum Music



by Jim Brogan

Pop! The bubble of pop music burst last spring—and out emerged the child of pop music-bubble-gum. It all began when the light-hearted *Simon Says*, by the then unknown 1910 Fruit-Gum Co., jumped to the top of the charts. This song has often been referred to as the first in a long succession of music that appealed only to younger teens, but in reality it is rather the only logical consequence of a gap left in pop music by the Beatles.

Let us look back to what really made the Beatles in their early days—it was none other than the enthusiastic response of young teens and pre-teens, namely the present high school and college crowd. The Beatles harmonized well together and their sound was billed "unique." But at the start they had little more than a driving beat and some catchy lyrics.



As the Beatles matured, and their music evolved, their audience moved with them. Their fans, now older and certainly more mature in their tastes, demanded more in their music than simply something they could dance to. They were in search of something they could relate with, something that said what they were thinking. Previously the Beatles had answered this need. But gone forever were the days of the Dick Clark Show.

And as the Beatles went on to new musical improvisations, so other groups followed. These imitators acted grown up and tried to appear as worldly as possible. But where did this leave the youngsters who had never quite gotten to know and love the Beatles? They were always too young—too young to appreciate the early Beatles and still too young to understand

the grown-up Beatles. They were forced to sort out something which appealed to them. As a result, the musical scene, as evidenced by singles sales, was on the downgrade. The biggest buyers of singles (the young teens) found nothing they really liked.

Then, came the advent of bubble-gum music. The Ohio Express hit the market early with a *Louie Louie* type rocker called *Beg, Borrow and Steal*. Although not exactly a national sales monster, it attained respectable sales in many regions of the country, reaching many top ten charts.

Next came the first giant of bubble-gum music—*Simon Says*, performed by the now popular 1910 Fruitgum Co. Some criticized it as trivial, but it was no more trivial than the early Beatles, Herman's Hermits, or even the Irish Rovers. Simple, with catchy lyrics, *Simon Says* pretended to be no more. It was accepted without hidden pejorative meanings, and soon hit the top of all the tune-decks.

The 1910 Fruitgum Co. followed this up with the much-similar *May I Take a Giant Step*. Imitation songs rarely prove successful, and this proved no exception.

The Ohio Express offered the next bubble-gum music entry with *Yummy, Yummy, Yummy*. And with this up-beat sound bubble-gum music was here to stay. In spite of a major attempt on the part of record reviews and even D.J.'s to discredit this tune as meaningless and trite, the record reached high on every chart. These critics failed to realize that something so simple could mean so much to a young teen, and missed the point entirely. *Yummy* displayed an emotion

(love) as it was being felt for the first time by many young buyers. It made no weighty pretensions, and merely represented youth expressing itself in its own terms.

Immediately following were a flood of new bubble-gum hits. The Ohio Express came back with *Chewy, Chewy*, again very popular among the younger set.

The Archies, too, came into their own, securing their own Sat. morning cartoon show, and knocking out a hit single called *Bang-Shang-a-Lang*. This was closely followed by the very theme of bubble gum music *Give Me More of that Bubble-gum Music* by the Rock and Roll Double Bubble Trading Card of Phil. 1914. Bubble-gum music was beginning to grow up. And it was finally recognized and widely imitated. Such names as Paul Revere and the Raiders, Tommy James and the Shondells, and even oldie Tommy Rowe have established musical styles closely approximating bubble-gum. But even more importantly, bubble-gum was finally coming around to hint at some sort of meaning.

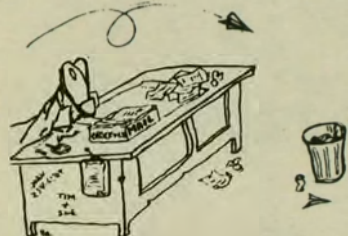
For example, *Quick Joey Small*, by the Kasenetz-Katz Singing Orchestral Circus, was a song of social relevance touching the very real problems existing in contemporary prison society. Not only was it a comment on the laxity of the guards and the warden, but also the inhumane treatment that forced Quick Joey Small to flee from prison (Dr. O'Brien, Criminology 81, please note.) It makes specific reference to the antiquated method of custody, the ball and chain, and to the tragic chase of the escaped inmate by the sheriff and his dogs.

The Mail

Clouded logic

Editor:

We admire Mr. Wolfe's keen insight in making the very logical and astute observation that all Notre Dame students live either on or off campus. His logic, however, becomes somewhat clouded by his subsequent statements. We disagree, in the interests of logical validity, with



his contention that there is a causal relationship between physical separation of the community and lack of "communal spirit." This unequivocal statement of Mr. Wolfe's is absurd in light of the possibility that quite the opposite is true. Is it not possible that a person voluntarily moves off campus because he feels separated from the community rather than that he becomes separated as a result of off-campus life? Even if it were true that, in general, off-campus students are ideologically at odds with on-campus students, it would be dangerous and probably invalid to unequivocally state a cause and effect relationship.

In fact, there seem to exist many more obvious and basic divisions of community which do not follow the off-campus-on-campus division: liberal vs. conservative; apathetic vs. involved; or less obvious distinctions such as students

who seek merely a diplomas vs. those who seek an education. It seems to us that Mr. Wolfe's solution of moving everyone into dormitories cannot eliminate these divisions.

If a residential university is the solution to the division of community which exists at Notre Dame, how does Mr. Wolfe account for the lack of communal spirit among the on-campus residents alone? It is obvious that off-campus life is not responsible for these divisions—at least not directly or unequivocally.

Steve Berry
133 Alumni
Andy Kronk
432 Morrissey

Inappropriate

Editor:

Although Coach Dee's reasons for not renewing his contract when it expires are incontestable, his announcement at this particular time seems inappropriate. One wonders why a successful coach coming off a fine season feels he must forecast his future actions when they could have a detrimental effect on Notre Dame basketball. Certainly, basketball recruiting in the next few years has not been helped by the coach's announcement.

In addition, one also wonders how dedicated Coach Dee will be in his efforts to obtain the best qualified (academically and athletically) basketball players available. It is hoped that Coach Dee will continue in his job with the same dedication that brought the likes of Arzen, Whitmore, Carr, Catlett, Jones,

Meehan and other fine student athletes to Notre Dame.

Nicholas D. Sylvester
Assistant Professor
of Chemical Engineering

Tunnel perspective

Editor:

Chris Wolfe's column on the residential community made it obvious that Mr. Wolfe has at most, a tunnel perspective, and at least, no perspective at all about the complete community, and particularly the off-campus community at Notre Dame.

Granted there exists two factions that fragment the campus community at large: But to say that one has had a negative effect is absurd. To say that the off-campus student has been shamefully neglected by the rest of the community would be a more accurate appraisal.

The growth, or lack of growth of the off-campus community has been stilted by archaic rules on housing. Students of low academic standing have been forced off-campus whether they like it or not. Others who have wanted to move off campus have been curtailed in their efforts as well. The off-campus student has been further jaded by the rule on university approved housing, and the ramification of a landlord who, knowing the student has to live in such approved housing, because of "the law" charges the student outrageous rent and does nothing to improve the property.

Despite all of this, 97% of O.C. students never want to move back on campus. Since that is the case, we are right back where we started. We had

damn well better examine the residential community and find out what is wrong with it that impels those who have escaped to vow never to return again.

These, combined with a lack of communication with student government are the negative aspects of O.C. life. This is not to mention a dingy 12X18 room in the basement of the student center. Such grandeur for 1400 members of the community! In essence, we have not tried to make the off-campus students

feel a part of the community, and in not doing so, we have created our own dilemma of a fragmented community. Our emphasis must be placed on rectifying this now.

Finally, I implore Mr. Wolfe as a member of the SLC as well as a columnist to examine the O.C. community and its needs with a wider perspective, and to see where the real emphasis must be placed.

Bernie Ryan
246 Sorin

Petition circulated on the 'Presidio mutiny'

A petition asking Secretary of the Army, Stanley R. Resor, to "intervene in the mutiny trials of the 27 Presidio prisoners" was circulated in the Dining Halls Tuesday. Two seniors, Brian McInerney and Steve Moriarty, are in charge of collecting signatures here.

The purpose of the petition, which is sponsored by the Clergy and Lay Concerned About Viet Nam, is to bring attention to the trials of a group of inmates of the Presidio Stockade who staged a demonstration on October 14. They protested the killing of Richard Bunch, illegal overcrowding, lack of food, and unsanitary conditions at the stockade, and demanded the psychological screening of guards. Bunch was killed on October 11, under peculiar circumstances by a prison guard. The guard fired upon him with one shot of a 12 gauge shotgun at a distance of ten yard seconds after Brunch asked him, "Would you shoot me if I ran?" The guard also failed to give an order to halt, which is required by Army regulations.

The 27 men are being tried on charges of mutiny, which can carry the death penalty, despite a recommendation by Capt. R.

J. Millard, one of the Army Hearing Officers investigating the affair, that a lesser charge be filed. Millard said that "In my opinion this case has been built up out of all fair proportion." He also recommended that the prisoners be given "trial by Special Court-Martial, maximum sentence six months, or as an alternative separation under AR 635-212 less than honorable discharge . . ."

The first four to be tried were given sentences of 4, 14, 15, and 16 years at hard labor. One of them, Pvt. Nesry D. Sood, sentenced to 15 years, had his sentence reduced to 7 years at hard labor by Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Larsen, commander of the sixth army.

Tuesday the trial of five of the remaining "Presidio 27" was moved to Ft. Lewis, Washington, because of recent anti-military demonstrations in San Francisco. Lt. Col. John Lee, law officer of the proceedings, ordered the change, fearing possible "backlash" among the five officers of the high court to large demonstrations opposing the courtmartial. Last week, 5,000 attended a demonstration protesting the controversial trial.

Brian McInerney, who is in charge of the Notre Dame petition, stated that "There is a total absence of Justice in this case, the Army's facts have been contradictory. It really makes you wonder about the 6th Army."

McInerney cited the example that an army official stated that only six times had there been more than 103 prisoners in Presidio while a defense attorney in one of the mutiny cases presented a leger in the handwriting of Capt. Lamont, a Presidio officer, which acknowledged the presence of 144 prisoners in the prison which has rations for only 103.

The petition was circulated at the concert at Washington Hall on Monday.

If you let nature take its course you may fail yours.

You were supposed to cram for calculus tonight, but somehow 35-24-35 looked more appealing than the derivative of x^3 .

And now it's 1 a.m. And nature can play some pretty mean tricks on a guy at 1 a.m.

Relax, take a couple of NoDoz®

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THE WORLD TODAY

Pope announces July trip to Africa

VATICAN CITY (UPI) - Pope Paul VI announced yesterday he will fly to Uganda in east central Africa next July to pray for peace in war torn Nigeria and other areas of the troubled continent.

It will be the 71 year old Pope's seventh trip abroad since his election in 1963, and the first by any pontiff to Africa, although several early Popes were born in North Africa.

The Pope, already the most traveled pontiff in history, announced plans for the "rapid" 6,290 mile round trip after celebrating a St. Joseph's Day Mass in St. Peter's Basilica for several thousand persons. Wild cheering greeted his announcement.

He said he would go to Kampala, the Ugandan capital located on the shores of Lake Victoria, in the second half of July.

Reagan attacks college administrators

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, charging that college officials give in too easily to campus demonstrators, urged Congress yesterday to strengthen laws cutting off aid to such dissidents.

In a statement submitted to a House education subcommittee, Reagan said: "A culture will revert to a jungle if there are no traditions, values and laws which are respected and defended."

Reagan, whose state has experienced a long series of campus riots and other disorders, did not appear at the hearing. His statement was submitted by an aide, Alex C. Sheriffs.

Reagan's statement said the ranks of the dissidents "have been swelled by large numbers of outsiders who have no legitimate connection with the campus."

He said that cutting off aid to all rioting students "would hopefully redirect protest into appropriate channels."

Present law provides that federal aid to students convicted of offenses connected with campus rioting can be stopped. The Nixon administration has pledged to enforce the provision to the fullest in an effort to restore campus order.

Laird predicts no cutback in military

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird reported yesterday that he saw no chance of an early cutback in the 540,000 man U.S. military force in the Vietnam War.

He asked Congress for an additional \$156 million to train South Vietnamese troops to assume a greater share of the fighting so substantial American troop withdrawals can eventually begin.

In a somber report to the Senate Armed Services Committee one week after his return from the war zone, Laird relayed word from U.S. field commanders that it would take another two years to bring the military situation under control in Vietnam.

The highest American officials in Vietnam are convinced the Communists will make no permanent territorial gains, Laird said. But he added there must be a major increase in enemy casualties before the anti-guerrilla campaign can be called a success.

Laird, critical of past administration war policies, said he had found in Vietnam, "no indication that we presently have a program adequate to bring about a significant reduction in the U.S. military contribution in South Vietnam."

Soviets tell China they have guns ready

MOSCOW (UPI) - The Soviet Union yesterday reported its fourth border clash with Communist Chinese troops in recent weeks and reminded its giant neighbor "our people have been holding their guns ready for half a century."

Disclosure of the latest battle was made in the army newspaper RED STAR. It said the Chinese opened fire Tuesday across the frozen Usurri River near Damansky Island in the Far East, scene of three earlier skirmishes which claimed at least 43 Soviet lives.

In a commentary published Wednesday night in the government newspaper IZVESTIA, Nikolai Atarov said, "it is intolerable to be a spectator now. We must at least intervene with angry words, with infuriated pen..."

"Our coat of arms bears a hammer and sickle, not a gun, but our people have been holding their guns ready for half a century

Fr. Walsh awarded grant

The Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded a short-term grant by the Danforth Foundation, St. Louis, Mo.

The purpose of the grant is "to provide opportunities for administrators to enlarge their perspectives of current and future educational issues and to renew their inner resources for continued leadership in higher education." Of the 21 awards made, Father Walsh's was the only one which went to an administrator at a Catholic institution.



Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C.

Father Walsh holds a Ph.D. in education from Yale University and served two years as vice president for public relations and development at Notre Dame until his appointment to his present position in 1965.

The grant enables each recipient to take a leave from his institution of from two to four months in length and provides up to \$5,000 for expenses incurred during the leave. The actual time of Father Walsh's leave as well as his specific plans on using the grant are presently undetermined.

FBI agent thwarts plane hijack

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) - An armed hijacker commandeered a Las Vegas to New York Delta Airlines plane with 95 persons aboard yesterday night, but an FBI agent traveling on the aircraft disarmed the man in New Orleans when the plane landed to refuel and allow passengers to get off.

"The man said he would shoot me in the leg, so I thought I would try to do something," said FBI agent John M. Reed.

Reed said in the scuffle with the would be hijacker one bullet was fired. No one was injured. A man identified by the FBI in Washington as Douglas Alton Dickey, 26, was taken from the plane in New Orleans. The FBI said Dickey had boarded the plane in Dallas.

He was jailed in suburban Kenner. FBI agent Robert Rightmeyer in New Orleans said Dickey would be arraigned Thursday morning on charges of

aircraft piracy.

Reed, of Oklahoma City, was on his way to Mobile, Ala., to visit members of his family when the incident occurred. The plane made stops in Dallas, New Orleans and Atlanta before its terminal point in New York. He said he became aware of the hijacker about 15 minutes after the plane left Dallas.

"A passenger across the way told me there was a man near the back of the plane with a gun," said Reed. "Just about then the man started up the aisle."

Reed said the man told a stewardess he wanted to take over the plane and that he pulled a gun on the girl. Reed said he talked to the man briefly, trying to persuade him to put down his gun.

"Then he said he would shoot me in the leg so I thought I would do something," Reed said.

A spokesman for the New

Orleans International Airport tower said he received only three short transmissions from the plane. He said the pilot was going to land, that a hijacker was aboard, and that there should be "no police" in the area of the plane.

The hijacker was not brought under control until the plane had landed.

A gate agent for Delta, Ted Hall, 35, said he saw a struggle in the plane when he first went aboard.

"They were struggling in the rear of the plane," he said. "Then Reed got him with his arms behind him and tied him with his (Reed's) belt."

Hall described the hijacker as "rugged, glassy-eyed type" weighing about 160 pounds. Hall said the man was "not neatly dressed."

When the word was relayed to the pilot, Capt. Tom Ward, he said the aircraft did not have enough fuel to reach Havana.

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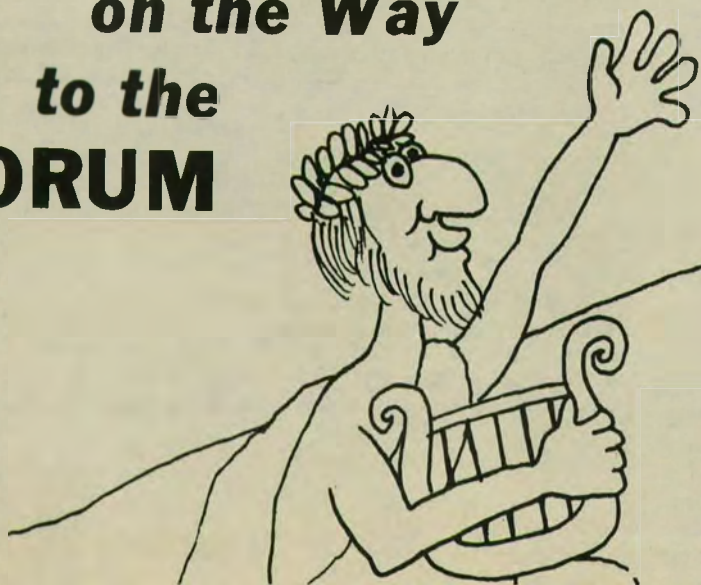
Richard Nixon began his campaign immediately after Johnson was elected. We have no desire to undermine the new Administration, but like President Nixon, we believe in the principle of loyal opposition.

We hope Ted will become a candidate. We believe that there is no finer leadership in the country. If you agree and want your opinion heard, help to win a great mandate for Ted.

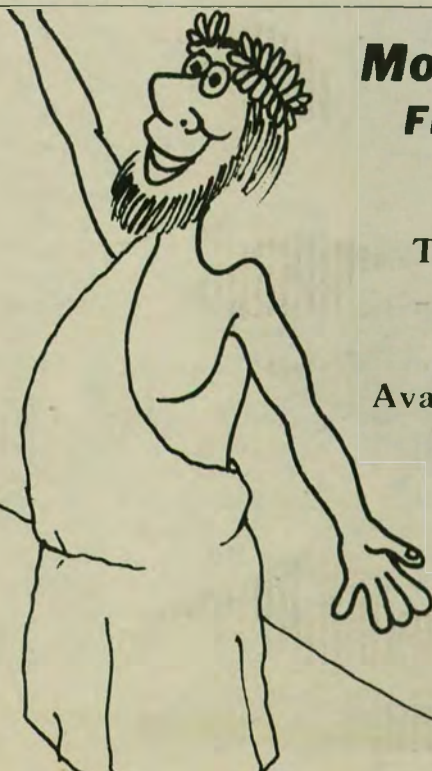
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Student Union Social Commission A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the FORUM



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Meyer upsets Allan in Bengal Bouts

By TERRY O'NEIL
Observer Sports Editor

Sophomore Hank Meyer of Leonia, N.Y., upset soph footballer Denny Allan last night in the big surprise of the 1969 Bengal Bouts semifinals.

Meyer earned a split decision (see insert) following a second-round knockdown of the Ashtabula, Ohio, native.

After a fairly even first session, Allan turned aggressor at the second-round bell. He had Meyer on the ropes within 15 seconds, but Hank came out of a protective crouch with a jarring right hand and Allan fell to the seat of his pants.

He stood up at the count of two, looked at ringside observer Ara Parseghian and shrugged as if to say, "Sorry I fumbled, coach." Head-hunting throughout the final round and a half in an effort to catch up, Allan swung often, but landed seldom.

Meyer will face defending champion Chuck Landolfi tomorrow. The Ellwood City, Pa., senior grizzer expended himself very little in gaining a unanimous verdict over freshman Bill Gaul.

Landolfi threw only two left jabs the whole match. He spent most of the six minutes leaning away from Gaul's punches and countering his foe's leads.

Midway through the second round, Landolfi eluded an errant Gaul jab and decked the

How Hank did it

DeCICCO'S CARD			GILSTRAP'S CARD			HORAN'S CARD		
Round	Meyer	Allan	Round	Meyer	Allan	Round	Meyer	Allan
1	8	8	1	10	10	1	9	10
2	8	7	2	10	8	2	10	8
3	8	8	3	8	10	3	10	9
	24	23		28	29		29	27

off-balance frosh with a solid chopping right. Gaul took a two-count.

125 POUNDS

Flashy defending champion Eduardo Ferrer looked sharp in decisioning Ralph Bianco while Jack Griffin outbrawled Bill Golden for the right to meet Feerer tomorrow.

Eduardo, a junior from Panama, Panama twice floored Bianco with looping left hand leads and kept him off balance throughout with a quick left jab. Bianco, himself, scored a knockdown moments before the second-round bell.

Griffin piled up a big margin in the first two rounds, due mainly to his superior reach. Golden's last-round spurt closed the gap to a split decision. Griffin was ahead 29-28 according to judge Jim Gilstrap and 30-29 according to John Horan. Mike DeCicco favored Golden 24-23.

135 POUNDS

Paul P. Partyka, another reigning champ, scored big with a couple right hands and merited a unanimous decision over Tom Kress, a sophomore from Fayetteville, N.Y.

Partyka, a junior from Philadelphia, tomorrow will meet Ebby Moran, a senior from Oak Park, Ill. Moran, jabbing and running for three rounds, got the judges' nod over a stalking Chicago freshman, Jamie Egan.

145 POUNDS

The two top seeds, "Sudden" Tom Suddes and Gary Canori, blasted their way into the finals on unanimous decisions.

Suddes, a Holy Cross sophomore, staggered Simon Kovalik across the ring with a vicious right hand near the end of the second round, then countered Kovalik's leads beautifully in the last canto and won easily.

Canori, a Watertown, N.Y. frosh, battered Claudio Cerulli and left him exhausted at the finish.

150 POUNDS

The 150-pound division title was supposed to be the personal property of Bob McGrath, last of the Fighting McGrath family and the 1968 kingpin at 145. But McGrath, TKO'd by the flu, was forced to scratch last night and the scramble was on.

Joe Judge, beaten Monday night in the quarterfinals by Aaron Baker, got new life as a substitute for McGrath and took full advantage with a unanimous verdict over Miami soph Val Bernabo.

Baker's victory Monday qualified him to meet Indianapolis junior Jim Hansen, and, ironically, Hansen won a unanimous vote last night.

Throughout his fight Monday, Judge had been urged to clinch by Landolfi, who was in his corner. Last night, Chuck was getting dressed as Judge, a southpaw, floored Bernabo in the first round with a right-left combo. The rest of the way, he stayed in tight, clinching often and negating Bernabo's tremendous reach advantage.

Hansen, who still looks like a wrestler even with gloves on, bulled Baker around the ring and wore him down with a number of effective, if unstylish, blows.

155 POUNDS

In the evening's first surprise, Steve Silva captured his second triumph of the tourney and upended seeded Dave Pemberton. Silva will meet Kent Casey, a unanimous decision victor over Chris Miller.

Pemberton stood schocked in the corner when the outcome was announced. DeCicco had it 24-23, Gilstrap 30-29 and Horan 30-27. Both DeCicco and Gilstrap scored the first two rounds even and gave Silva, a Rapid City, S.D., frosh, the third.

Casey, a blond junior from Carroll, Iowa, had little trouble with soph Chris Miller, a St. Petersburg, Fla. resident.

160 POUNDS

Lefty Fred Deboe looked to be a more-than-formidable challenger for 1968 Boxing Club MVP Jed Ervin in tomorrow's final.

Deboe showed everything but a killer instinct in whipping Keenan freshman Hal Smith. Deboe, of Hammond, Ind., dropped Smith for a one-count in the second round with a long left on the end of a big flurry. In the third round, Fred clubbed

him hard, but backed off several times, spurning a knockout effort.

Ervin picked up a unanimous decision over Cincinnati soph Tom Wagoner, who displayed post-fight disappointment with his own performance.

165 POUNDS

The division's only seed, junior Joe Murray, was bumped off as Dan Johndrow and Chris Servant gained the finals.

Johndrow's decision drew a huge negative reaction from the crowd. It was a split, Horan (30-27) and DeCicco (23-22) going for Johndrow and Gilstrap (30-29) voting for Murray.

Servant, much smaller than his foe, senior Dave Snediker, scored in all three rounds with a zippy left jab and pocketed a unanimous verdict.

175 POUNDS

One ringside wag said, "It's obvious that Etter is a rollout quarterback," after the Holy Cross Hall frosh had spent six minutes encircling Walsh senior Tom Breen and won his way into the finals.

In the opposite corner tomorrow will be John McGrath, a cousin of ailing Bob, and a good scrapper in his own right.

Etter conjured up memories of Cassius Clay vs. Sonny Liston as Bill burst out of his corner at a trot and stopped only momentarily for exchanges with Breen, who chased in frustration for six minutes.

McGrath also knocked off a seeded boxer in senior Bob Larson, who ran out of gas a round and a half from the finish.

185 POUNDS

Matt Connelly, an Alumni



Chuck Landolfi

Hall sophomore who certainly must eat nails, blitzed junior Jack Pierce in one of the night's best bouts.

In the other semi, junior Joe Renice developed shoulder problems in the second round and had to give up his battle with senior Tony Kluka of Kenosha, Wisc.

Connelly, scoring to both the body and the head, downed Pierce for a seven count in the second round. His back to the ropes, Connelly slipped a Meyer uppercut and crashed a big right hand to his opponent's jaw.

Renice said, "I just popped my (left) shoulder," on his way back to the dressing room. He and Kluka had been sparring on even terms until the injury to Renice's joint. Under collegiate rules, it is scored a unanimous decision for Tony.

ND ruggers host Indiana Saturday

The Notre Dame Rugby Football Club has begun another season, and their prospects appear much the same as they have in the past.

The Irish opened competition on March 8 against the Cleveland Rugby Football Club in Cleveland. The game was a grudge match of sorts; the Irish had snapped Cleveland's 21-game win streak last fall by beating them at Notre Dame, and Cleveland later defeated Palmer, one of two clubs to beat Notre Dame last fall. Both clubs have something to prove, and the Irish presented a stronger case. They whipped the larger, stronger Clevelanders twice, 6-3 in the "A" game and 8-3 in the "B" game. Dave Yonto and Sal Bommarito were outstanding for the Irish, and Rico Bordenave and Mike Paterni hit clutch penalty kicks to wrap up the win.

Last weekend the Irish journeyed to New York to play the New York Rugby Football Club. They may have left their game in the New York bars, however. They were beaten soundly by the New Yorkers 15-3.

Rugby Schedule

March 22	Indiana (H)
March 29	Palmer (H)
	(B vs Purdue)
April 5-12	Bermuda Invitational: Holy Cross, Fairfield, Brown at Bermuda
April 19	U. of Chicago (A)
April 20	Michigan State (A)
April 26	Georgetown (H)
May 3-4	Midwest Tournament: St. Louis, Chicago, Palmer at Chicago
May 10-11	Irish Challenge Cup: Toronto, Chicago, Army at Notre Dame
May 17	Alumni Game

Ara answers all at Alumni Hall

By MIKE PAVLIN
Observer Sports Writer

Irish head football coach Ara Parseghian discussed offense and opponents, recruiting and re-vamping, in a sixty-minute question-answer talk last night at Alumni Hall. Parseghian's appearance was on of a series of speeches by campus newsmakers sponsored by Alumni Hall.

Ara opened his session by explaining ND's preference for her present defense rather than a 4-3-4, or "pro" defense. He stated that college ball is much more challenging because a team must fact a wide variety of offensive formations from week to week. "We use the defense that we feel can adjust best to a given situation."

Several questions dealt with the pros and cons of the Irish offense and defense. Parseghian was insistent in pointing out the vast improvement of the defense during the season. He refuted the idea that ND was "conservative", saying, "We were one of the most explosive teams in the country."

Parseghian was asked to evaluate several of next year's foes, especially Purdue and the three service teams. "Army had a fine team last year," replied Ara. "I was talking to coach Tom Cahill the other day and he complained of losing much on offense. Navy is supposed to have a fine freshman team. Purdue has Mike Phipps back and has a fairly decent freshman squad."

Ara brought gasps from his audience with the news that the schedule is already made up through 1978. Alabama, how-

ever, is absent from the list. "We tried to get them, but they couldn't find room in their schedule," explained Ara. He then outlined his plan for a new scheduling concept. "I've made the proposal that every team fill up eight games for a year. A team would have to leave two dates open two years in advance and one date one year in advance. That way, if ND and Alabama were undefeated in 1969, they could open the next season against each other."

Speaking of next year's prospect, Ara was cautious, saying that this spring would be a time of "personnel alignment". He expressed optimism over last year's frosh, but denied the recent accusations of racial prejudice in the offensive backfield. "We place boys where they can best help the team, because it is a team," Parseghian emphasized. "If I have a player who is outstanding, I'm surely not going to leave him on the bench." He also stated that Ernie Jackson, sorely needed on defense last year, would be given a shot at the offensive backfield.

Parseghian also dealt with some specific questions, such as bowl games, Bob Belden, and Astro-Turf. He explained that a bowl game was very unlikely in the future. "The situation was reviewed in 1964 when the possibility arose and we've been

invited every year. The only chance of our playing in any sort of bowl game would be if that game would decide the national championship."

Bob Belden was selected by Dallas in the pro draft, Ara believes, because of his height (6'-2½", 6'-3"). "Bob throws a good pass and I think he'll make a fine quarterback."

Parseghian clarified the rumors of his coaching in the pros, saying that, although he had had seven offers since he had arrived in South Bend, he preferred the college environment. "A professional job is not in the immediate future unless something drastic happens." That "something drastic", according to Ara, would be a de-emphasizing of the football program.

"I wrote a recommendation to install Astro-Turf because I believe it helps reduce injuries," said Ara, "but it would cost \$250,000. This is too much at present considering the money put into the Athletic and Convocation Center."

Coach Parseghian also compared Joe Theisman with Terry Hanratty, Jim Seymour with Jack Snow, discussed how to stop O.J. Simpson, explained punting techniques ("Jim deArrieta has the quickest release I've ever seen"), and dealt with recruiting problems.