

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1969

## Moratorium Day protests spreading

by Cliff Wintrobe

College support for the Viet Nam War Moratorium on October 15 is mushrooming into a massive nationwide indictment of our presence in Vietnam.

The National Moratorium Committee has enlisted the aid of over seven hundred campuses to mobilize antiwar sentiment in the nation with strongest support located in the northeast and on the west coast.

The call for a "stoppage of business as usual" has brought many different responses on the campuses, but anti-war rallies complete with speakers, a canvassing of university and community for support, and a memorial mass in the evening are found on almost every program of Moratorium activities.

Mason Gross, President of Rutgers, made one of the strongest endorsements of the moratorium in calling for campus observance of a "day of critical reflection" and giving his full support for cancellation of classes. Rutgers is a New Jersey state school.

The opposite view on the Moratorium was taken by the chancellor of the California state-college system, Glenn Dumke, who sent a letter to all state college presidents prohibiting them from supporting the Moratorium.

In addition, he ordered them to take "formal disciplinary proceedings" against professors who cancel classes for the day.

Despite this ban, Berkeley sympathizers are mobilizing support from a wide portion of the political spectrum. Church bells

will toll to commemorate the war dead and vigils are planned at draft boards and induction centers. A mass rally may draw invited speakers Coretta King, Dr. Spock, and Wayne Morse.

Embattled president S.I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State, decided not to accept a request by the faculty union to suspend classes October 15 so that "the entire college community can actively participate in the antiwar action planned for that day."

Columbia's governing senate authorized students and faculty to join in the Moratorium "without penalty and prejudice" and issued a call for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Viet Nam.

Cornell, with new president Dale Corson, the choice of students and faculty, left it up to individual professors whether to hold classes. Republican Senator Charles Goodell, who introduced a bill in the Senate calling for the removal of all Viet troops by December of 1970, will speak at a peace rally.

"Under the circumstances," said Harvard dean Franklin Ford, "the fairest position for any of us to take is to treat this like a religious holiday which falls on a day when the university is open, a matter of individual conscience."

Princeton President Robert Gohsen said he endorsed the Moratorium and viewed student and faculty participation "entirely understandable and appropriate."

But, "It does not seem to me



This was the scene last night in Sacred Heart Church at the beginning of the all night vigil for peace. The participants later took part in a candle-light procession. (Details below)

right to force participation in this sort of protest upon members of the University who may feel very differently."

Georgetown's new president, Father Robert Henle, has expressed a favorable attitude toward setting aside classes and having teach-ins on the war. He will also relay a student petition's antiwar views to the White House, but he feels the university itself "must remain neutral."

Not all classes at the University of Chicago have been cancelled but individual offices and departments will close, and some professors have cancelled class. Besides an afternoon march and rally, a nighttime teach-in is planned.

## ND students attacked, would - be thieves flee

Three Notre Dame students were assaulted, and one student was shot last Friday night on St. Mary's road.

Freshman William Workman of Flanner Hall was shot with a b-b pellet in the back of the head as he and three other Flanner residents were walking to St. Mary's.

The incident occurred shortly after 10 p.m. near the old cemetery on St. Mary's Road. As the four students came into the light of a streetlamp, they were approached by three persons approximately 18 or 19.

The assailants, one Negro and two Caucasians, stopped Workman and the other students and started a short conversation about being at St. Mary's.

After a few moments, one of the youths, described as a tall Negro with an Afro-American haircut, pulled out a pistol and pointed it into the air.

"Do you know what this is? I can put your eye out with this," said the assailant.

He then ordered the students to throw down their wallets.

"You must be kidding," answered Workman, as he and the others continued to walk toward St. Mary's.

The two white youths who were standing nearby tried to calm the Negro. "Come on man, let's go," they said.

Before the students had gone 30 feet, the Negro lowered the pistol and shot Workman in the back of the head.

The four students, who were

already walking away from the Negro, ran to the intersection of Michigan Ave and St. Mary's Road, and summoned an Indiana State policeman directing traffic at the corner. No one noticed the direction in which the assailants had gone, and they escaped.

Workman received a small cut in the scalp when he was hit by the pellet. The gun was a Daisy carbon dioxide pistol which uses compressed gas to propel a small pellet. Workman said at the scene that he was not injured seriously and did not wish to be taken to the infirmary.

"No robbery actually took place, but all the elements were present," said Arthur Peers, Notre Dame Director of Security.

Campus security police are investigating the incident, and the students involved believe that they can identify their assailant.

"I think I can identify the Negro, but the others were not standing under the light and I didn't get a good look at them," said Workman.

"I'm sorry that it was anyone, but I hope it wasn't a student," said Peers. "We know that a lot of people park in the lot at Fatima, and we had some problems last year with non-students."

The other Notre Dame students involved in the attempted robbery were Alfred Stawicki, Rushing Smith, and Richard Verbanc, all freshmen, and all of Flanner Hall.

## Study Help starts seventh year; afternoon and night sessions held

Neighborhood Study Help is starting its seventh year. During the week of October 27th to October 30th, 600 Notre Dame and St. Mary's students will begin tutoring throughout the South Bend area. Frustrated by the complication of last year's program, Study Help has designated 1969 as a year of testing, evaluating, and building. Instead

of tutoring one night a week, the program has branched into four segments: three running in the afternoon and one at night.

Pamphlets explaining the four areas and containing an application blank will be put under every door on both campuses Thursday night. Off-campus students can get forms in the OC office or by calling 7974.

## Dellinger speaks at CCE

by Mary Davey

"The whole upsurge in the antiwar movement is representative of the revulsion of the American people," stated Chicago defendant David Dellinger, last night at the Center for Continuing Education.

Dellinger, Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, stated the Vietnam Moratorium is a "fantastic thing" but he expressed the reservation that many are involved in it who haven't honestly arrived at a personal conviction but merely are a part of the movement because it is the "thing to do."

Feeling a possible danger of the Moratorium is that "people are behind the idea of ending the

war with a very fuzzy idea of how to end it," Dellinger said. He added that he was very much in favor of the teach-ins and various educational aspects of the Moratorium including the possibility for rational discussion with both sides equally represented.

Dellinger objected to the contented attitude of some people involved in the antiwar movement caused by the probable ending of the war within three years.

"Vietnam will not surrender any of its rights...it is cruel and inhuman of the antiwar movement to expect them to make concessions because the U.S. is ready to do so," he said.

Dellinger received applause on his contention that our army

should be brought back and Vietnam left to handle its own affairs.

Several times during his talk Dellinger voiced objections to the tendency to do away with free speech and to put down opposers with vulgar speech or mannerisms by individuals of both sides of the issue.

However, he indicated this did not make him favorable toward the American system within which he feels "democracy is made into allusion and sham because of the power of the military complex."

He continued, "The US police state makes the sincere young people's only recourse violent action." He added that "the blood willing to be shed must be your own, not that of your enemies or opponents."

He contended that it was necessary for an individual to get directly and concretely involved in all aspects of the anti-establishment movement.

He said that "civil disobedience is necessary." He advocated draft resistance and military personnel to refuse to commit war crimes.

Dellinger is presently on trial in Chicago for supposed violations during the '68 Democratic Convention.

## Candle-light walk by students

An impromptu peace walk last night by an estimated 225 Notre Dame and St. Mary's students constituted one of the first acts of student involvement on campus in the Vietnam Moratorium. The students, attending a vigil service in Sacred Heart Church, walked to the Grotto and each took a lighted candle which they carried while moving through the campus and singing folk songs. The students eventually proceeded back to the Grotto, left their candles, and returned to their Vigil.



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# Moratorium Day observed nationwide

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee predicted on the eve of today's antiwar protest that President Nixon would respond by stepping up U.S. troop withdrawals from the war zone.

"Tomorrow's demonstrations will show the President that a broad section of the people is asking him for a firm commitment to withdraw all American forces starting now," said Sam Brown, a national coordinator of the group sponsoring the nationwide protest.

"The people will be saying 'We want out' and I don't think it's possible for the President to ignore the voice of the people. Speaking briefly Tuesday at a White House ceremony, Nixon insisted he was trying to end the war as soon as possible.

Support for the protest, which has been endorsed by many congressmen and prominent Americans, "clearly exceeds our greatest

expectations," acknowledged Brown. "Its scope confirms that antiwar sentiment has grown immensely since President Nixon took office."

But Brown, a divinity student on leave from Harvard, cautioned that the real success of the protest will depend on how the President responds to it, not on how many people turn out today.

## Student Action

Today's moratorium on the Vietnam war is expected to spur thousands of students in the nation's colleges and universities to participate in many different ways.

Students are expected to hold marches, speeches, rallies and draft card destruction at some campuses. Absences from classes

were being excused by most school administrations which were doing so without taking a stand on the moratorium.

Supporters and opponents of the Vietnam moratorium cautioned Tuesday against outbreaks of violence as thousands of Americans geared for a nationwide round of demonstrations against the war.

Antiwar students at San Francisco State College planted more than 1,000 wooden crosses in the lawn of the campus common to symbolize California deaths in Vietnam. Other protesters began a two day vigil outside the home of California Gov. Ronald Reagan in

Sacramento and shifted later to the steps of the state capitol.

Students of Seaton Hill and St. Vincent Colleges in Pennsylvania held a "folk mass," peace rally and teach in.

In Washington, focal point of the demonstrations, events were scheduled to begin a 7 a.m. on nearby college campuses, continue throughout the day and culminate with a mass rally on the Washington Monument grounds followed by a march to the White House.

## North Viet Reaction

PARIS (UPI) — North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, whose regime is banking on U.S. public pressure to force Washington into accepting Hanoi's negotiating demands, acclaimed the Vietnam moratorium day in an open letter Tuesday to the American people.

The Nixon Administration—speaking through Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew—urged the leaders of the moratorium to repudiate North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's support for their demonstrations.

The moratorium leaders promptly refused and said it was "regrettable that the administration would seize this straw in an attempt to discredit the patriotism of those millions of Americans who sincerely desire peace."

## Javits-Pell Resolution

WASHINGTON — Two senators Tuesday proposed repeal of the Tonkin Gulf resolution under which the United States committed a half million men to the Vietnam War and called for withdrawal of all U.S. combat troops by the end of 1970.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R. N.Y., who said "the moment of truth with the Saigon government has arrived," introduced a resolution to this effect with co-author Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R.I. Both are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Javits-Pell resolution would rescind the authority Congress gave the President in 1964 to take whatever steps he deemed necessary to resist aggression in Vietnam. After Dec. 31, 1970, the President would have no congressional authority to conduct combat operations but provision for assistance, training and supply of South Vietnamese forces would remain.

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Joe Weimhoff being congratulated by Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

## ND Junior participates in Executive Intern Program

by Ken Muth

Joseph Wemhoff, a junior Finance major at Notre Dame, spent this last summer serving as an Executive Intern in Washington D.C. He was one of seventy five such interns in the first year of the program initiated by the Nixon administration. The interns were chosen from 16,000 eligible college students throughout the nation. The bases for selection were: scores on the Civil Service Summer Employment Exam, grade point average, extracurricular activities, and recommendations. Joe, who has a G.P.A. of 4.00, is president of the Finance Club, a member of A.I.E.S.E.C., the Business College Council, Student Business Review, and alternate Executive Secretary of the Student Life Council. In addition, he holds a part-time job at St. Joseph Bank. The program, which began on June 30, was to last eight weeks but Wemhoff remained an extra two weeks until September 4th. Bud Wilkenson, Special Consultant to the President, was the White House coordinator for the intern program and was, in a large part, responsible for its existence.

The aims of the program were to bring outstanding college students to the capital to be exposed to government in conjunction with the Nixon administration's willingness to establish a

better rapport with college-age students. When asked if the program was indeed successful, Wemhoff responded, "In a large part, yes."

The interns were assigned to the various cabinet departments and agencies for the actual work experience. Wemhoff worked in the Office of International Economic Activities of the United States Treasury Department. His job entailed research on trade barriers and international taxation and consequent preparation of memorandum. He termed his work, "...enjoyable" and "...challenging and very worthwhile."

During the course of the summer Joe and the other interns met all the cabinet secretaries. The interns attended conferences at which each of the twelve secretaries spoke and were allowed to question them afterwards. Joe feels that all the secretaries are very high caliber men. Joe also met Senators Mansfield, Bayh, and Percy, and various members of the House of Representatives and Vice-President Agnew. The interns attended the President's White House reception for West German Chancellor Kiesinger.

The social highlight of the summer for the interns was their cruise on the Presidential Yacht on a Friday night and being guests of Patricia Nixon, and Julie and David Eisenhower at the White House for dinner, a

movie, and dancing the next night. According to Joe, "That weekend has to be my most memorable social event."

While in Washington, Joe resided in a dormitory at Georgetown University. His fondest memories are of busing into town every day, "...strap-hanging into town every morning - keeping in touch with the average Washingtonian."

Joe's own appraisal of his summer's experiences are best summed up in some of the closing words from his evaluation of the intern program; "Before going to Washington this summer, I chanced to read Stewart Alsop's book, *The Center*, which described his fascination with the 'movers and shakers' of political Washington. After ten weeks at 'The Center', I, too have come to share this fascination."

## Joyner aids minorities

Lemuel M. Joyner, assistant professor of art at Saint Mary's College, has been named special assistant to the president for inter-cultural development by Msgr. John J. McGrath, college president.

In his new position, Mr. Joyner has responsibility for academic, social and individual programs for black students and other ethnic minorities. This includes areas of admissions, scholarships, academic work load, and tutoring. He has already drawn up a long-range program with very specific goals and with clear-cut plans for the implementation of these goals.

One facet of the program involves a "family adoption" plan through which local black families have been invited to take an active interest in the black students at the College. Mr. Joyner would like to see the "adoption" idea gradually extended to include a broad cross-section of South Bend citizens and Saint Mary's students.

Joyner is concerned primarily with the satisfaction of the intellectual and personal needs of the individual students and with the development of programs designed to increase knowledge of an respect for the cultural heritage of various ethnic groups. This semester he inaugurated a three-credit seminar, *Creative Soul*.

A native of Nashville, Tennessee, Lemuel Joyner received his B.F.A. and M.F.A. from the University of Notre Dame. Before joining Saint Mary's faculty four years ago, he was an artist-designer for St. Christopher's Workshop in Bremen, Indiana, which designs and manufactures church furnishings.

He is a member of the Na-

tional Council of Artists (a black artists' association) and was represented in an exhibit at the Council's annual meeting at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Missouri, last April. One of his paintings has been selected to appear in the anthology *Shades in Black*, soon to be published.

At Saint Mary's, Mr. Joyner also acts as advisor to the Association of Black Collegiate Women whose president, Paula Dawning (a junior at St. Mary's), is a graduate of Central High School.



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## AIA attacks priorities

Joining a growing number of people across the country, 35 members of the student chapter of The American Institute of Architects have signed a petition calling "...upon the President and the Congress to assume responsibility for a comprehensive reexamination and a reordering of our national priorities, recognizing that we have neither unlimited wealth nor wisdom, and that we cannot sensibly hope to instruct other nations in the paths they should follow when we are increasingly unable to demonstrate that we know how to maintain a viable society at home."

The petition goes on asking for a "...wholehearted commitment of will and money that will enable us to apply the skills needed to erase the shame of urban America."

The student chapter of the AIA did not officially endorse the statement, but rather left it up to each individual member. The statement is an exact replica of the one approved by the AIA convention in Chicago last summer.

### ID photos ready

Most of the I.D. photos taken at the time of registration are now ready.

New off-campus students (graduates or undergraduates) and all students who had photos taken to replace lost cards must pick up their I.D. cards in the Office of the Dean of Students, Room 321 Main Building. Hours: 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 2:00-4:30 p.m. Temporary I.D.'s must be brought to obtain permanent one.



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## Vietnam

Across America today, thousands, quite possibly millions of Americans will be giving up business as usual to express their dissatisfaction with the war in Vietnam. No one is willing to foster an estimate of how many people will be participating--for the scope of the Moratorium has been a hard thing to judge, as will be its impact.

Throughout America students will be leaving their classes, workmen their jobs, and city and state officials their administrative positions to express somehow the uneasy emotions, and indeed in many instances, angry emotions which they have over the war.

There will be mothers who have lost sons or who have sons there fighting. There will be citizens who feel that the war is immoral or indeed that all war is immoral. There will be those who believe that it is a tremendous waste of American life and a squandering of money that could be better used to eradicate the social evils at home.

They will be people with feelings--true human feelings about the insanity of war. Americans who want America out of the war in Vietnam.

To those feelings we could add very little. We affirm our belief, however, that it is time for America to get out of Vietnam.

It is not time for the President to call for unity behind his Vietnam policy, for as far as we can ascertain that policy exists of the hollow broad generalization which promises to bring Americans home as soon as the South Vietnamese are ready to replace them. Such a policy suggests that we are not really there fighting for a principle--such as freedom. If we are fighting for that principle, to combat an immoral enemy who seeks to impose slavery upon an unsuspecting people, we should be fighting all out. Our posture has been: "We seek no military solution to the war in Vietnam."

America is seeking a political solution to the war we are told. We feel Americans should be answering back--you don't play politics with people's lives.

No matter how the President tries to convince himself and the world that a political settlement can be found to the war, we believe he is sorely mistaken. Surely if the South Vietnamese believe that they are fighting for freedom they will not settle for a government of co-operation with the Viet Cong. Considering the vehement opposition that the Viet Cong have shown toward the Thieu and Ky government we can hardly see where they are prepared to stop at anything less than the destruction of a government which they believe to be oppressive and undemocratic.

If a political solution could be reached at Paris, one would have to ignore history altogether in order to delude himself into believing that the settlement will last for long. Just six short years ago, a coalition government was established in Laos. Last week, Souvana Phouma was in America pleading for American assistance against the communists.

Three months ago, the Laotian leader was getting help from the Soviets in the form of arms and equipment. One wonders whether such leaders are truly fighting for freedom or fighting for funds.

Without a doubt, the American spirit of freedom and the belief of the use of "might for the sake of right" has been bled for all that it is worth throughout the world.

We could stand no more firmly committed to the use of American prestige, effort, wealth, and military might for the defense of freedom throughout the world. But the picture throughout all of South East Asia does not clearly show which governments are fighting for freedom and "liberation" and which are fighting to suppress people under similar banners.

Is the Thieu government which imprisons critics any more free than its "enemy" which kills theirs? It is not an easy question. But think, if it were a totally satisfactory alternative to the Communists, wouldn't America be fighting for a military victory in Vietnam?

Two weeks ago, President Thieu stated that American withdrawals could be stepped up if the US supplied his country with additional funds, military equipment, and other logistical support.

We say give it to him and pull our troops out of Vietnam. Give the Vietnam War back to the Vietnamese. Let the Vietnamese people fight for their freedom if it is precious enough to them. If they need our money and military advice to combat Soviet and Chinese support for the other side then in the name of justice let us not deny it.

But let us take American troops out of Vietnam. Let the Vietnamese die for their freedom instead of Americans. Let them kill their fellow countrymen instead of us--if that's what they believe is necessary.

Without the presence of American troops to cloud the picture and trigger emotions both sides will realize more clearly the tragic toll the war is exacting on *their* country. If there is any decent leadership at all in Vietnam it will then see to it that a political settlement is reached for the sake of the Vietnamese people.



## Dissent

"The following is a dissenting opinion by Observer news editor Glenn Corso":

The prime agony of the war in Vietnam is that it is unlike any other in history. No clarion call to arms has sounded for this war; there have been no impatient lines of young men forming at enlistment centers. All the wars America has fought have been carried out with a clear, single-minded purpose, that of victory. Even the disaster in Korea was started with victory in mind. Then Vietnam came along. Suddenly America found itself pursuing a course of "limited objectives." As the present situation stands, the only thing that is limited is America's goals. The war has rapidly become intolerable to many Americans. It is time for a complete reversal of Vietnam policy.

There are only two alternatives that we as a nation must follow. The first is a military victory. This would entail a massive escalation of the entire war effort. Our troop presence would have to be stabilized, and probably increased. There must be around-the-clock bombing of North Vietnam, with the destruction of any and all military targets, the mining and blockading of Haiphong, the destruction of the Red River dikes, hot pursuit and bombing of enemy troops in Cambodia and Laos. The consequences of such a move run the full gamut from victory to war with China. It would entail a declaration of war by the Congress, a move to a full war economy, and induction of all physically able men into the armed forces.

Such a move, while being an honorable alternative, would probably be unacceptable to the majority of the people in our country. The second alternative is a sharply modified version of Nixon's plan to end the war. The United States must take the immediate initiative at the Paris peace talks. The first step would be a declaration of a U.S.-South Vietnamese cease-fire which would take effect on a specifically designated date, pending the approval of the NLF and North Vietnam. The U.S. should also draw up a contingency plan for the removal of all its troops, assuming that the cease-fire takes place, within a definite time period. We should call the North Vietnamese to do likewise.

The second and, perhaps, most important part of the plan is the removal of the Thieu-Ky government. It is time for the U.S. to stop kidding itself about these men. They represent the neo-colonial, pro-French, anti-nationalistic aristocracy of Vietnamese society. Such men have never, and will never represent more than a minority of the people. They view government as a means to achieve personal ends and only attempt meaningless reforms after heavy pressure from the U.S. They are not carrying on the war for admirable nationalistic goals, but only to preserve the corrupt status quo which favors a few. We must, working through the CIA and with the help of the truly nationalistic figures in South Vietnam, overthrow the Ky government and install an interim government under Tranh Van Dong. The immediate goal of this government should be the re-institution of the constitution, by holding truly fair and unbiased elections to set up a government which represents all the people in South Vietnam.

Such an action, we realize, is not in the highest principles of a democratic government. Yet it must be realized that supporting a corrupt semi-dictatorship is certainly not adhering to these principles either. By attempting to negotiate a settlement of the war with Thieu and Ky in power is both ludicrous and outrageous. Withing six months of the time that the last U.S. soldier boards his plane home South Vietnam will be firmly dominated by the North. Not only will we be betraying all the South Vietnamese who truly want a strong independent Vietnam yet find it repugnant to support Thieu and Ky, but we will be casting aside the supreme sacrifice made by 40,000 young Americans. This will be a crime of the greatest magnitude.

There are of course, other actions which must accompany the course of action we have detailed. The air strikes by B-52 bombers should be halted immediately, and should remain so as long as the position of our troops in the field are not seriously endangered. The President must, as a pre-requisite, seek a declaration from Congress indicating majority approval of such a course of action.

This is America's only acceptable route out of Vietnam.

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# History of the T.A. wage battle 1968-69

by C.S. Hirst

In the academic year 1968-69 the University of Notre Dame employed about seventy Teaching Assistants who taught over 3500 undergraduates at all levels each semester. From these facts alone it is apparent that the Teaching Assistants were essential to Notre Dame — yet for their contributions most of them were paid only \$2100 a year. Above this they received what the University characterized as "full tuition," yet they were forbidden to take more than two courses while teaching, and many of them were taking no classes whatever. Their teaching then, not only helped the University to maintain its high standards, it also cut their normal progress towards a degree in half. Notre Dame was not providing adequate compensation for our contributions. We were being used.

The injustice of this situation had been a concern to the Teaching Assistants for some years. We were painfully aware of the difficulty of trying to live and work under the policies of the University, and although we felt that our plight was obvious, and that we did not need to compare Notre Dame with other major universities, it was not a little disturbing to us that Teaching Assistants at other universities were receiving up to twice our salary for teaching half as many students. In addition, they generally receive written contracts, special parking privileges, faculty discounts at the bookstore, and

office space so that they could prepare class and see students in private. At Notre Dame, however, while the secretaries and maintenance personnel do receive these or comparable privileges (in the case of office space), the Teaching Assistants did not — even though they were replacing the faculty in the most important work of the University.

Judging by accepted standards across the nation and by the value of our services, we found that Notre Dame was not paying its way, and we felt that any attempt to improve our position had to be seen as reasonable. But our status here was made even more intolerable by several other factors. We discovered that there are many Teaching Assistants here who do nothing at all and receive the same pay as those who do teach. We were told the Teaching Assistants consistently receive the highest evaluations from their students and from the Administration. We were aware that without our efforts the distinguished faculty members here would have to teach more courses and lower level courses than men of their caliber do elsewhere, and that without us the University would have great difficulty in attracting them. We saw our contribution to Notre Dame as contributing substantially to the excellence of both the graduate and undergraduate education here, both through our direct efforts and our contribution to the atmosphere

which attracts good teachers.

We spent October making sure that our grievances were legitimate, and in early November approached our various departments to request a substantial raise, parking privileges, contracts, and bookstore discounts. Our departments proved totally unable to help us, so in late December we began discussion of the possibility of withholding our students' grades in order to dramatize our plight. We felt this to be a responsible tactic since we knew that earlier attempts to rectify the University's policies had failed, and since we would not be injuring our students unless the administration proved adamant in refusing to establish policies which were already in effect at all major universities. We finally decided, however, to go through all official channels in order to give the University one last chance to respond to reasonable requests.

We therefore drew up a petition which offered a complete plan for the treatment of Teaching Assistants — one which contained, in whole or in part, nothing that was not already accepted at most other institutions. This petition was signed by over ninety percent of the faculty members of the departments that had Teaching Assistants who actually did teach, and was sent to Father Walsh with the positive recommendations of Father Beichner and Dean Crosson. A deadline for some sort of answer was set for May 1, 1969. Our deadline passed without any indication that the administration had even received the petition, and so our representative requested an interview with Father Walsh. His contacts with the Vice-President at first proved fruitless, but after several discussions the Teaching Assistants received the bookstore dis-

counts normally given to the Faculty, as well as Faculty parking privileges. It was only with the utmost difficulty that we could persuade Father Walsh to provide us with any written response, and to this date we have never received any written statement in answer to the overall plan presented to him. Moreover, when we returned in the fall, we discovered that no competent plans had been made to implement the two minor concessions that the administration had made concerning bookstore discounts and parking privileges.

If the Teaching Assistants at Notre Dame were to be able to live, and were expected to replace full Faculty members in the classroom, then our wages of \$2100 per year were totally inadequate. Last year we made every attempt to remain within the boundaries of moderation, assuming that the justice of our case would be unmistakable to reasonable men. We tried reason, but found that reason proved effective only in secondary and symbolic matters. We discovered that even in those matters the administration was more adept at promises than action. If the administration insists that reason must prevail on campus and that it will attempt to and act on mature proposals — then it must take care that its statements are not contradicted by its actions. Otherwise those who have taken them at their word, and relied on positive and complete proposals, will find that maturity is self-defeating when an administration grants its favors only to the vociferous. As of last spring, the administration had demonstrated only that it will not respond realistically to serious problems until they have reached crisis proportions.

## Ed Roickie

### Racism at Notre Dame

I am a white student at Notre Dame. I am writing with an awareness of my racist nature, which I have been trying to understand and change for some time. What follows is written for my fellow white students with the hope that we can recognize what our culture has done to us and begin to change both ourselves and our society.

There is a crisis approaching at Notre Dame. No one can say for sure just when, but events are leading up to a showdown of one form or another between black and white at Notre Dame.

Item. An incident of booing at a basketball game resulted in bad feelings in our "community."

Item. The Black Studies program bogged down and was effectively killed during the past summer.

Item. 100% of the suites in the Black Concentration in Alumni Hall have displaced whites from rooms in the unfinished dorms. This situation has already provoked reaction.

Item. Arthur McFarland termed his meeting with the Board of Trustees "the most nauseating experience of my four years at Notre Dame". Further, he termed the trustees "a bunch of bigots".

The above incidents are some of the more publicized personifications of the underlying feelings in the great white land of Our Lady of the Lake. Covert racism is an all-pervasive aspect of the Notre Dame culture which makes the atmosphere here stultifying and offensive to many black students.

In succeeding columns I intend to try and analyze the how and the why of racism at Notre Dame. I also intend to offer what I hope can be some solutions to the white problem here. However, right now, there is a more pressing problem which cannot wait.

Recent occurrences indicate that there is a lack of understanding among white students concerning the black concentration. Some such students have complained that they don't know why the concentrations exist and that no one has bothered to explain it.

My first reaction is to say that it is none of our damn business why blacks want to live together. As individuals and as a group they have every right to determine how and where they will live. However, in the interest of harmony, brotherhood and good feeling I would like to consider a few points which I feel are important to all of us.

First, when the blacks say the atmosphere at Notre Dame is stultifying and alien, we as white people cannot say that it is not so. We have to accept the fact that we cannot understand the psychological and social pressures which face a black student at a white middle class university. What we can do is get off of their backs and stop yelling about separatism and try to find out what it is about us and our society that allows and even encourages such deep division between human beings.

Second, the black man's rejection of our structured, dehumanized society, and the resulting paranoia on the part of the Notre Dame "man" indicates that the pervading inferiority complex of white society has carried over to yet another generation. Why is it that the attempts by black people to achieve their own identity provoke a fearful reaction on the part of so many whites? It has been suggested by more than one sociologist that the white American society has traditionally relied upon oppression of minority groups in order to define itself. Could it be that the white man is finally and irrevocably faced with the task of realizing his collective personality without having the crutch of someone to look down on?

## OBSERVER FEATURES

### Tom Murphy

#### Where will it end?

##### TOMORROW'S HEADLINES:

Nixon withdraws 25,000 troops. . .  
.35,000 more to be pulled out. . .  
Hershey fired . . . ONE DAY IN  
OCTOBER

##### TOMORROW'S HEADLINES:

President promises 100,000 more out  
by March. . . TWO DAYS IN  
NOVEMBER

Where will it end; When will the students advocating immediate withdrawal from Vietnam be satisfied? When Nixon shows some positive sign of ending the war? When's that? Difficult to answer to say the least. Do they have any concern other than pull-out? Should we worry about what happens to the people of South Vietnam? If not, then you claim you are a better judge of the situation than Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon (the Presidents responsible for our involvement) despite the fact that you know less of what is *actually* going on there. Interesting, isn't it? If we should be concerned about the welfare of the South, who is in the best position to evaluate how fast troops should be withdrawn? You or the President?

Some important questions, like the above, should be answered today. If they are not, the moratorium will be a terrible failure. Demonstration will prove nothing to Nixon——only answers will.

Another important item should be noted; today is not meant to be one isolated event, but a snowball building to things to come. One day now, two next month, three the next, etc.. But I wonder, who has the right to stop the process of education? More money and manpower is tied up in education than Vietnam, so what gives someone the power to discontinue classes? Lack of education (and not having the opportunity to be educated) is the major factor in allowing discrimination to exist. Why stop the process of education for even one day? If you answer, "to draw attention to the killing in Vietnam," you are not giving a sufficient response. There are other ways to make the Vietnam situation dramatic—— use them! Don't commit an injustice to everyone by stopping education. It's a greater crime to me to do so than to continue what some call the "immoral war." PEACE IN VIETNAM——When it's possible.



# Mail

## No Stand

Editor:

Efforts to politicize the University continue to grow. The latest is that of the Vietnam Moratorium. Its backers urge the University as an institution to take a stand on a partisan, political issue -- the Vietnam war. But the University is an institution of education, supposedly operating on the pre-supposition of searching for, and inquiring into the nature of truth. By taking a stand on such a divisive political issue as the Vietnam war, one must wonder how the purpose of the University is to be furthered, in view of the great differences of opinion even among Christians on the Vietnam conflict.

The University may, and must, serve as a forum for discussion of the issues raised in the Vietnam conflict, but it should not propagate one view of the Vietnam war over the rest. The University is an educational institution, not a political one.

Sincerely,  
Ronald W. Pearson  
P.O. Box 74  
Notre Dame

## Trustees

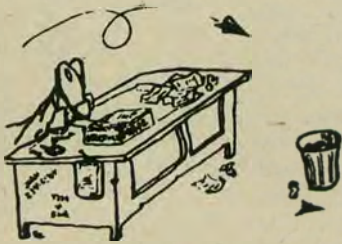
Editor:

I am writing in regard to the article concerning the student rally outside the meeting of the board of trustees and the student body president, Phil McKenna, and the off-campus junior who spoke to the crowd about the financial holdings of the trustees. What is the relevance of maligning these men? What is the relevance of branding a man's grandfather "the pirate of Peru?" What is the relevance of bestowing on the

masses a financial report on the assets of a member of the board of trustees? What proof is there of such accusations as being true? Why do you malign a group of men while you are asking them to bestow upon you certain privileges and rights that only they have the power to present to you?

Not only are these statements irrelevant, but they are disrespecting the dignity and the rights of these men. Students want their rights and privileges respected, why not respect the rights of the members of the board of trustees? The simple inane accusations and remarks of one or two persons is a rather poor way to report the results of the meeting with the board of trustees and the rally which coincided with the meeting.

Susie Way  
Box 645, SMC



## Why Fight?

Dear Editor:

On the eve of the Moratorium I asked myself that basic question which I'm sure everyone has asked himself, namely, "Why are we in Viet Nam?" Are we fighting for a people's freedom, a freedom for *them* to live with, a freedom to choose *their* form of Government or are we fighting in order to assure a "Democratic" form of Government patterned after our own. If it's the latter, and I believe it is, I feel that we are inhibiting the cause of freedom and should withdraw our forces immediately. I believe the people of Viet Nam should be given their freedom to make their choice regarding their form of Government.

Sincerely,  
Steve Trost '70

## Right of Conscience

Editor:

The theologians here, it turns out, have rather short memories. Recall the debate over the rights of individual conscience which followed the Pope's encyclical *Humanae Vitae*. Many of the world's leading theologians argued that its doctrine infringed upon these rights. There was a widely signed statement to that effect issued by some members of the Theology Department here late last fall.

Remember the response of those who supported the Pope: "Yes," they said, "conscience has its rights, but only if it is a right-formed conscience." The implication was, of course, that

all right-formed consciences would automatically agree with all "orders from headquarters." Such faulty logic was met with a loud horselaugh.

But now read the following, taken from the statement of the Theology Faculty and the Graduate Theological Union which appeared in Monday's *Observer*:

"The time has definitely come, with regard to the Viet Nam war, when a Christian conscience, informed by the teachings of the Church, e.g. the Pastoral Constitution on 'The Church in the Modern World' and the encyclical 'Peace on Earth,' should have gained clarity concerning the immorality of any continuance (*sic*) of this war."

In other words: "Let your conscience be your guide, as long as it guides you where the rest of us think it should."

Cheer, Cheer for Old Notre Dame. We'll turn out a Pope yet.  
Theodore B. Price, Jr.  
309 Pangborn

## No Joke

Editor,

Realizing the space and time limitations involved in the daily publication of the *Observer*, I would like to both apologize for and reaccount to the residents of Alumni Hall a conversation I had over the phone with an *Observer* reporter Thursday night.

When questioned that evening about George (not Phil) White's write-in campaign I said a number of things. I did not say that George's candidacy itself was a "joke", rather I said that George took the campaign, and the Student Senate, very seriously. Because of the mediocrity of a campaign involving two unopposed candidates, the hall had little reason to take the campaign seriously. I must admit partial guilt for this lack of seriousness, for it was my responsibility to convince the voters of the importance and necessity of the office I sought. In this sense of disinterest and mediocrity, the campaign was a "joke" before George entered the campaign on Wednesday. He was able to take advantage of the state of the contest through a sincere and extensive campaign.

Let me emphasize George's campaign effort. In one night it was far more extensive than mine, which was spread over three evenings. He was the only candidate to put up an extensive amount of signs. As far as his firm belief in the purpose of Student Government and the Senate is concerned, George was a far more devoted prospect for Senate than myself.

When an election is as close as Thursday's the victors are products of luck. This makes me particularly anxious to apologize for what seemed unfair treatment of the candidate who was victimized all too adequately for one evening.

I thank the *Observer* for the opportunity to clear the air on this issue. I only wish I had been able to express myself more ably to your reporter.

Sincerely,  
Don Mooney  
341 Alumni

## Chris Wolfe About the Moratorium

Prior to making a few observations about the moratorium I would merely ask the reader to remember that there is an intellectually respectable position which supports the war in Vietnam (and even its escalation). Considerable attention has been paid to that topic already though, and so I would like to turn to some other aspects of the moratorium.

There is a segment of opinion on campus which would like to see the University take a stand against the war in Vietnam, and in support of the moratorium.

There is a segment of opinion on campus which would like to see the University take a stand against the war in Vietnam, and in support of the moratorium. Such a move would, however, be a considerable offense against the principle of academic freedom. If the University took such a stand it would be indirectly forcing some people to participate in an event (or belief) which they themselves oppose. Whether it is accurate or not, people will say "Notre Dame supports the moratorium" rather than "Part of Notre Dame supports the moratorium".

Some would justify this on the basis of what they conceive to be the democratic principle of majority rule. Since the majority of this community is anti-war, it is proper to say that Notre Dame is anti-war, according to these people. The fallacy in this statement can be shown by saying that "Human beings believe in God" just because the majority believe in something like a God. The problem is that the human race is not constituted with a view to "taking stands" on the issue of theism. Neither is the University constituted with a view to taking stands on current political issues.

Inevitably people will crop up with their comments that Vietnam is not a political, but a moral issue, and there is some truth in that. The University does take a position with respect to moral principles, as Notre Dame does in calling itself a Catholic University. The question then becomes "do the moral principles of Catholicism which the University proclaims (at fund-raising time anyway) justify the University's support of the moratorium?" The answer to that question, I believe, is quite negative. It is conceivable that a Catholic uses his religious principles to condemn the war, but it is equally conceivable that he use them to support the war. The moral principles of Catholicism can be proclaimed, but the University has no right to single out one set of deductions from those principles, and proclaim it over the opposition of community members who share the same principles as premises, but arrive at quite different conclusions.

There is another factor of the moratorium that deserves some attention. It is said to be a day of discussion. True, opposing sides will be invited to say a few things here and there, though not much. But - the main focus of the day will not be to hear any of your ideas; it is to TELL you that the war is stupid and/or immoral, and that if you dare to support a different point of view, you too are stupid and/or immoral. Day of discussion? More like a day of concentrated propaganda from one particular segment of campus opinion.

The thing that is really bothersome is that newcomers to Notre Dame, especially freshmen, may get the idea that the only intellectually respectable stand is to assert the immorality of the Vietnam war. Certainly there are plenty of demagogues who do (and will continue to) tell them that. One can only hope that they will not be duped into such a belief merely because anti-warriors are among the most vocal activists on campus.

## Housedebatestopped

WASHINGTON (UPI)—House members supporting Wednesday's nationwide anti-war protest led a lively, give and take debate on Vietnam Tuesday night but were blocked in their efforts to keep the House in session all night.

After 116 minutes of some times heated but never bitter discussion, the debate ended abruptly at 10:05 p.m. EDT when Rep. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery, (D., Miss.), officially noted the absence of a quorum.

By a roll call vote of 112-110 members then voted to adjourn the House.

Earlier, House supporters of the nationwide Vietnam moratorium beat back attempts to adjourn Tuesday night and pushed on with their plans for an all night debate on U.S. war policy.

While supporters of the moratorium jammed the House galleries and hundreds of other students waited their turn outside the capitol, the representatives plunged into what some felt was the most thorough discussion it had ever held on Vietnam.

In brief, the House backers of Vietnam moratorium day argued in favor of a more rapid withdrawal of American forces than

the Nixon Administration now publicly contemplates. Their proposals ranged from an immediate withdrawal to a phaseout that would be completed by the end of 1970. Supporters of administration policy urged that President Nixon be given time to work out an orderly withdrawal, one that they claimed would not leave South Vietnam in chaos and endanger American troops. The general consensus from both sides was that American involvement in Vietnam should come to an end in the relatively near future. The dispute was over how to bring it about.

Rep. Andrew Jacobs Jr., D. Ind., led off the debate at 7:30 p.m. "I say to my young friends across the nation tonight that that this House has said in the vote not to adjourn that people who do not believe in democracy are not in the majority in the chamber," he said.

The House GOP conference chairman, Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, said immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, as demanded by some moratorium backers, would lead to an "annihilation" of the soldiers and "wholesale slaughter" of South Vietnamese civilians.

## It's Not Just Another Franchise Steak House

The Black Angus is the friendly home of fine Mid-western steak dinners broiled the way its owners and originators like them for their own table. And with their own decor, carpets, comfortable booths and chairs, and pleasant music. And the prices for juicy satisfying steak dinners broiled to your order are only 99 cents to \$1.89.

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South of the campus between  
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Pre-Law Society  
Mr. Frank T. Read, Assistant  
Dean of the Duke University  
School of Law, will be conducting  
interviews for prospective students on Thursday, October 16th,  
in Room 154 of the Center for  
Continuing Education. Sign up  
for an appointment outside Room  
101 O'Shaughnessy.

## BLOOD, SWEAT & TEARS

Tickets on sale

ACC Box Office, Gilbert's, Bookstore



# Hall presidents invited to air gripes

by Jim Graif

Student Body President Phil McKenna extended an invitation at last week's Hall Presidents Council meeting to all hall presidents and section leaders to attend a gripe session next Monday. This session is to be the first step in a series of Student Life Conferences in which students would be able to discuss their problems directly with Student Government officers.

According to McKenna, the Student Government at their last cabinet meeting realized that they weren't getting down to the real needs of students. Therefore he asked the presidents to make available a place in their halls where students could submit letters stating their complaints against, and suggestions for the members of student government.

A two week period would then follow in which McKenna and other members of student government would visit individual halls in teams and talk with

students in small groups. He hoped to obtain student feeling on what direction student government should take. He felt that individual students would be more willing to express their views in small discussion groups rather than in large meetings.

McKenna also stated that he was disturbed by the fact that many people are looking for incidents to abolish parietal hours. He felt that the good results of the present system are overlooked. He was unable to say if the sign-in procedure would be dropped or if the halls would eventually be able to determine their own parietal hours. He felt that there is a need for a change in attitude on the part of students concerning disorders in the halls. It is the responsibility of the Hall Presidents and their hall councils to determine what is disorderly in their respective halls.

Finally, McKenna informed the Council members that a re-

quest had been made to Fr. Jerome Wilson asking for rebates for displaced students. Grace and Flanner students who had to live in other dorms, along with the students who housed them, would each receive twenty dollars for every month they lived in the forced situation.

Fred Dedrick, who served as vice-chairman of the Committee on the Judicial Code presented the provisions of the proposed code which concerns hall policies. He explained the idea behind summary disposition. "There are some cases" he said, "in which the student doesn't want his crime made known publically." In these cases, the judicial advisor, who can be the rector or assistant rector, decides on what the punishment should be.

When asked why certain people weren't inquired as to their opinions of the revised code, he pointed out that much

of the work had been done over the summer when no one could be consulted. He added that if someone had an amendment he wished added, it would be accepted.

## PITT WEEKEND

Ticket Sales

Wed. Night 7:30

2D LaFortune

**DON'T MISS IT**

## SMC farm produces crops, beef

Few students are aware of the activities of the Saint Mary's farm located north of the SMC campus bordered by the Indiana Tollway on the north and the Saint Joseph River on the west.

Approximately 430 acres of land, allowing for the recent deduction due to building expansion, are owned by Saint Mary's College. Some 350 acres of these are farmed.

Corn, soybeans, and wheat are the crops grown at present. They are sold on the cash market with the exception of a certain per-

centage which is used as feed for the cattle. The cash sales yield profits for SMC.

Beef cattle are also raised on the farm. It furnishes the beef for the convent.

Mr. George Taylor, superintendent of the farm, has been with SMC for 41 years. His residence is on the northwest end of campus overlooking the farm.

Many alterations have been made in the course of Mr. Taylor's supervision. At one time, SMC was proprietor of 801 acres of farm land. This acreage was

spread over three farms; Saint Joseph's, St. John's, and St. Patrick's.

The farms' output included grains, vegetables, fruits, poultry, dairy products, and pork, processed in the campus' smokehouse. The farms served as the college's primary food source. Nursery stock was also raised providing for campus landscaping.

## Gabfests back next Tuesday

The Notre Dame Student Union Academic Commission and the St. Mary's College Academic Commission announce the return of the popular Gabfests. The program consists as in the past, of five Notre Dame students and five St. Mary's College students, meeting at a St. Mary's or Notre Dame's professor's home for informal conversation, refreshments, and a chance to meet students and profs from both schools.

The response to last year's program was very enthusiastic and it is confidently felt that this year's will be equally successful. The value of such meetings ultimately comes from a student expressing his views openly and communicating with new and different people, who for some students were at one time unapproachable.

The first Gabfest is set for 8:00 PM Tuesday, October 21, 1969 at the home of Mr. Michael Marcy of the St. Mary's French Department. Anyone interested should contact Sara Ballard 4123 or Louise Krugh 4049, Box 453 as soon as possible.

## Priesthood subject of Vocations Conference

The priesthood's traditional prophetic role might well be best filled today by the hypenated priest-professional, a University of Notre Dame sociologist said Friday.

Dr. John P. Koval, assistant professor of sociology, told a Notre Dame vocations conference that the contemporary prophet bears little outward resemblance to his biblical forebearer. The 20th century's prophetic style "does not mean beard, sandals, figs, wild honey and 90 days in the desert," he said. "It refers to leadership, building a social consensus on moral imperatives, and providing a sense of meaning and direction to men. This is an urban-technological society and prophetic roles... are based on the competence and training required by that society and... are based on what is identified as secular competence and secular training."

The sociologist argued for moral encouragement of alternate career patterns of priests. The cleric used to be a "a man for all seasons," Koval commented, but "priests have remained the skilled amateurs and semi-professional of the Church of yesterday in areas which have become highly professional today."

The modern priest, according to Koval, stand at the point where secular concerns dovetail with moral imperatives, making the customary distinction between "secular" and "sacral" difficult to sustain.

"The clergy," he said, "deal with moral imperatives, and the

moral imperatives of our time relate to the city, the poor, minorities, the disenfranchised, war, civil rights, and over-population. And whether it be city fathers, neighborhood committees, the poor, angry minority groups, or inspired college students... they end up dealing with the professional who has the special skills, knowledge, and expertise. The communication that takes place is expressed in terms like 'ought,' 'should,' 'must,' and the like. This is the vocabulary of the moralists and men working in prophetic activity."

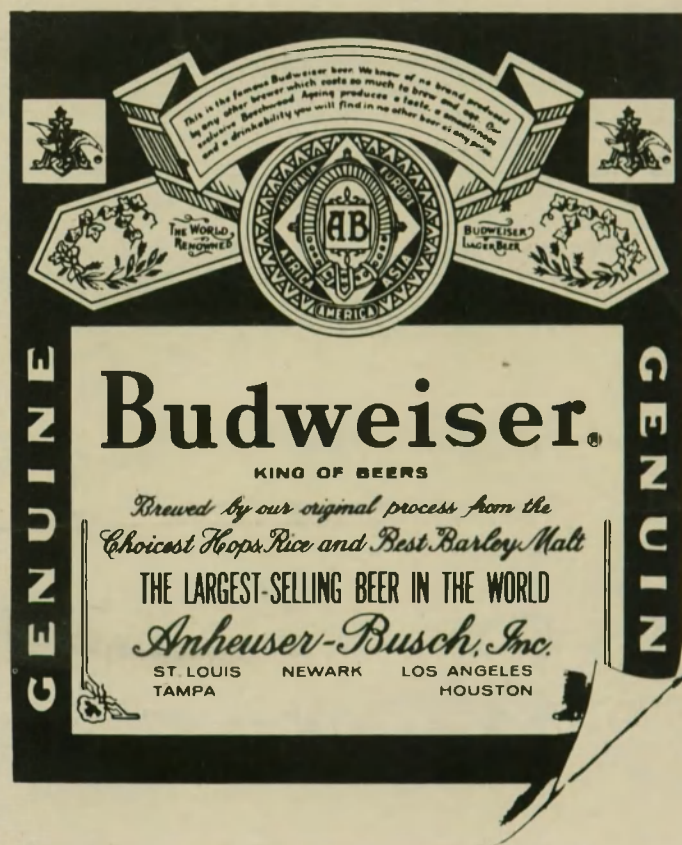
## Interview session

The Department of Finance and Business Economics, College of Business Administration, will sponsor a session on the "Technique of Being Interviewed", to be held at 7:00 p.m., Thursday, October 16, in Room 122, Hayes-Healy.

The twin objectives of the program are to provide exposure to techniques of employment interviews and to develop skills useful in such situations.

A film, "The Half-Million Dollar Decision," will be shown, followed by a simulated interview, discussion and a question-and-answer period. Conducting the presentation will be Mr. Waldemar M. Goulet, assistant professor, who states that the session "should be valuable whether you plan on going to industry, or graduate school, or the military."

## Big Label



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Pendleton and Jantzen



## Tom Treanor

### Notre Dame CPA and the Moratorium

West of the State line, the Thomas Alva Edison Memorial, and the William Henry Harrison Rest Area, nestled in the central part of the State that gave us Booth Tarkington, the ever-popular Coalition for Political Action apparently has found a home. Like the Three Weird Sisters rising out of its own din and caphony, it began issuing proclamations of profound idiocy almost immediately. It doesn't like the Viet Nam War. It doesn't like racism. The Military-Industrial Complex is a nasty no-no. And people who don't like the Coalition for Political Action are dirty rotten fascist pigs. It is too ludicrous to be menacing, but it is substantial and publicized enough to be annoying.

The Notre Dame Coalition for Political Action recently lined up behind big brother, the National Moratorium Committee in calling for a moratorium on all activity October fifteenth, which is the day they have decided to mark as I-hate-the-war day. In the Campus Salesrag of Sophistry, the Scholastic, which consented to print the proclamation in lieu of a comic strip, the national Moratorium Committee said, "Ending the war in Viet Nam is the most important task facing the American nation..." - it was nice of them to point that out - "Over the last few years, millions of Americans have campaigned, protested, and demonstrated against the war... The discredited policies of the past have brought about this American tragedy have not been changed..."

How discredited for American policies can be extrapolated from the fact that millions of Americans demonstrated against them is a question for the ages. On any given day a million out of the

great American boobery are ready to protest Copernicus's decision that the Earth revolves around the Sun. Demonstrations aren't the gag of the American sentiment. Elections are. And the vast majority of our *elected* representatives, and the vast majority of our *elected* Senators favor our actions in Viet Nam; obviously; or they would have followed the latest advice of the amazing Dr. Goodell. An astoundingly high percentage of the American people voted for the two candidates most militant in their support of our involvement in Viet Nam.

But, to take it home: the CPA has called for a shutdown of the school on October fifteenth, a demand that was partially asquiesced to. Aside from the fact that they have a helluva nerve trying to suspend my class because they don't like our involvement in Viet Nam, this blathering call to arms raises a serious question? What do they want for the people of Viet Nam?

Freedom? Then they'll find no two greater backers than Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson. Three distinct times South Vietnamese President Thieu invited the North Vietnamese to discuss nationwide free elections. Three times that invitation was refused by the united friends of the Late Ho.

In its absurd proclamation, the National Moratorium Committee says, "If the war continues this fall and there is no firm commitment to American withdrawal on October fifteenth, participating members of the academic community will spend the entire day organizing against the war and working in the community to get others to join us in an *enlarged and lengthened moratorium in November.*" There is no mention of the kind of

solution that would be effected; no call for the freedom of the Vietnamese people; no insistence on elections. Now, does the CPA want justice in Viet Nam? Do they want the people of Viet Nam to determine their own destiny? Facts seem to point to the negative.

*They simply want us to get the hell out.*

The war in Viet Nam could be terminated in a week; free elections could be instituted in a month; Viet Nam could be a unified, free, stable, reasonably self-sufficient country in a year. There are no magic circles protecting Haiphong and Hanoi from bombs, Abbie Hoffman to the contrary. But does this proclamation talk about bombing as an acceptable solution? No, of course not. They are not interested in solving the war in Viet Nam. They are simply interested in getting us out.

You may have noticed little one-page statements from the CPA on the Bulletin board of the Huddle, an otherwise clean place. It is a valid CPA question to ask where chairman Chuck Leone and his little band of friends get the finances to publish these sophistries. Somehow I doubt that the "bring your dollar" day the CPA held was sufficient, especially since some of the pamphlets came out before the money was collected.

Some of the more naive members of the CPA contend that the real purpose of the October fifteenth peace through inactivity day is to open a dialogue on Viet Nam. This is, of course, a cock and bull story, mostly bull. The CPA could have their "dialogue" on Sunday, when there are no classes to disrupt. By the same token, the CPA is not calling a moratorium on "business as usual," as their

silly proclamation says. CPA members will still eat lunch, still sleep, still go to the bathroom, still read the funny papers. What they are doing is specifically calling for a moratorium on classes specifically designed to embarrass President Nison into copping out on Viet Nam.

One final note. In introducing Charles Goodell, Father Hesburgh came close to denouncing the war. In the now-famous statement, he said that if "I had the wisdom and the power I would stop the war before midnight." That by itself is a rather innocuous statement. If I had the wisdom and the power I'd end the war before midnight, myself. I'd also end income taxes and bring about another descent of the Holy Spirit. That's not the point.

The point is that the Moratorium statement calls for a precipitous withdrawal of U.S. forces without regard to the fate of the Vietnamese people, and Father Hesburgh's statement of semi-support is ill-advised, to say the least. I sincerely hope that his statement or any ensuing statement is not the result of pressure brought to bear from the CPA and its motley collection of allies. If anyone is naive enough to truly believe that Father Hesburgh should condemn the war in order to placate the radicals, I would refer him to the University of Michigan. There the president of the University, who is eager if not astonishingly bright, thought that he won student approval by savagely denouncing the Viet Nam war. A few weeks later a group of students took over a building. How come? They were protesting the establishment of a bookstore that wasn't controlled by the students.

Oh, well. As the revolutionaries would say, Che sera, Sera.

## Dr. Sylvester researches slippery water for Navy

Water may seem slippery enough as your car skids on a rain-wet road, but to engineers who worry about pumping sewage or navigating submarines, its speed-reducing drag is a real problem.

At the University of Notre Dame, Dr. Nicholas Sylvester, assistant professor of chemical engineering, is studying a way to make water slipperier. Scientists have known for over 20 years, he said, that adding a small concentration of certain chemicals to water might greatly reduce its drag. Presently, Sylvester explained, most applications of this knowledge are in pumping liquids — sewage, pure water, and oil — through transcontinental pipelines.

However, he added, the Navy is interested enough in the possibility of using the drag-reducing agents for fast-moving underwater craft, that it has funded Sylvester's basic research under "Project Themis," a program awarding grants in the area of deep ocean engineering. Of course, Sylvester pointed out, you can't saturate the entire ocean with chemicals, but perhaps the substance could be injected over the submarine or other craft through small holes, or the vessel could be coated with several layers of the chemical, which would dissolve as the ship moved along. These ideas would reduce drag where it counts — at the boundary layer where the water meets the solid surface.

The agents which are presently known to reduce drag in water and other fluids are usually giant polymers of high molecular weight, that is, they contain thousands of atoms linked together in one molecule. Usually, they are linear, rather than branched. If these polymers

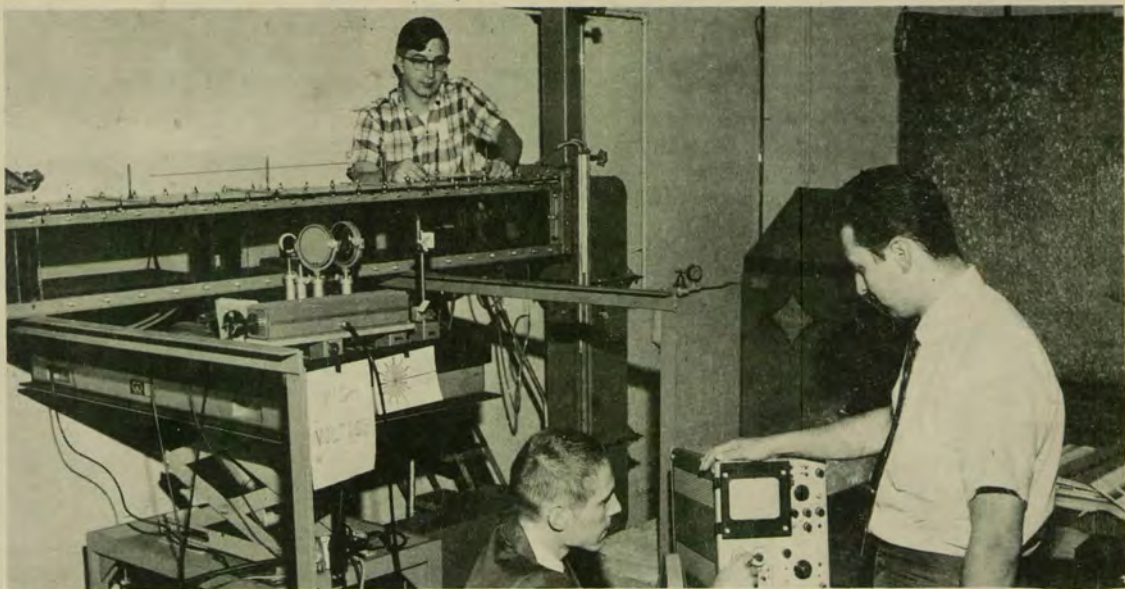
are present in very low concentrations, they can often reduce the drag of a fluid, but in higher concentrations they turn water to syrup, and actually increase the drag.

Although the drag-reducing class of polymers has been valuable in several situations, Sylvester said, no one really knows how or why it works. In order to create better polymers, and exploit their applications to the fullest, he believes that more must be learned about how they do the job of reducing drag.

Sylvester and his two assistants, Ron Sampson and Stan Kumor, both graduate students in chemical engineering, are trying to find out exactly how the polymer is able to reduce drag in fast-flowing water. The first step in their experiment is to measure the velocity of several layers of water flowing past a metal plate, and compare the results obtained for water with the polymer added and water without any polymers.

To measure the speed of water near the plate, Sylvester and his assistants use a laser. "The laser," he explained, "can help us measure the velocity without disrupting or altering the flow in any way." Before the laser technique, flow-obstructing devices had to be inserted into the moving water to measure velocity.

The three experimenters shine part of the laser beam, which has a known frequency, or color, through the moving liquid. The other part of the beam is fed directly into a detector, where it is compared with the beam returning from the liquid. By analyzing the "frequency shift," or color difference, between these two beams, the engineers can determine the velocity of the liquid at any point of the flow.



Dr. Nicholas Sylvester working with students and equipment.

## Danehey announces first session of Project Commitment on October 16

James P. Danehy, general chairman of PROJECT COMMITMENT II, announced that the first of six regular sessions, aimed at improving relations and understanding between the races and various ethnic groups in the area, will be held on October 16, 1969.

Assisting Danehy in the 1969 project will be James F. Herendeen, professional manager of Elkhart's Selmer Division of the Magnavox Company. Herendeen will be project leader for Project Commitment II.

According to Danehy, participants representing the black and white community and various churches and synagogues throughout Saint Joseph and Marshall Counties, will be presented each week with panel discussions, individual speakers or other visual materials which will focus on some aspect of interracial relations and allied community problems.

The standard format for the

series will provide an hour-long discussion period to follow the featured presentation each week.

At the final session all groups will be rearranged so that all members of the same congregation will sit together.

Project Commitment II is based upon two primary assumptions: (1) it is the responsibility of well informed and well disposed white people to make a positive effort to hasten the change of attitude of whites toward the blacks, and, (2) full advantage must be taken of religious motivation. Too many persons still do not understand the contradiction between the commitment implied by their membership in a congregation and

the patterns of prejudice which they passively accept or actively promote.

In line with these assumptions, Project Commitment has the following stated objectives:

To educate and motivate business, labor, government, and community leaders who are church and synagogue members.

To create a group of convinced leaders who will act as catalysts for social action in their congregations.

To improve communication and interaction between affluent and poor, urban and rural, black and white.

To establish new methods and channels for resolving community racial problems and tensions.