

## On The Inside

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# THE OBSERVER

serving the notre dame - st. mary's community

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## Kersten: Ceremonial Figurehead Reactions to Provost Position

Only one student so far has nominated himself for the office of student provost. Junior Dennis Etienne, a native of Tell City, Indiana, and executive coordinator for Kersten's administration has applied for the job.

His application will be examined by a special Ad-Hoc Committee composed of Student Body President Kersten and Executive Coordinator Etienne. In a special announcement over ND student radio Tuesday evening, Kersten, announced he would limit his duties to strictly ceremonial ones.

The Office of Student Provost will regulate student government and handle most of the decision-making until Kersten's term expires April 1. According to the Prime Mover, the student provost will "heretofore receive carte blanche authority to assume the powers invested in my by the Prime Mover's Mover."

With "Pomp and Circumstance" blaring in the background, the King also announced his vice-president, Ed Grey has resigned effective April 1. Grey, interviewed in student government offices yesterday, explained that while he has not formally tendered his resignation yet, he plans to do so after the Senate has approved the new constitution.

Kersten will remain a ceremonial figurehead concerning himself with "only such empty functions as presenting the flag at football games, escorting Miss America on campus, and meeting with the Board of Trustees." Student Provost will have all other responsibility.

### General campus reactions

Reaction on campus to the Kersten announcement ranged from amazement to apprehension.

Questioned on what advice he would give the student provost, Rev. James Burtchaell, Notre Dame's first provost, replied, "My middle name is spelled: Tunstead."

Fr. Burtchaell added that his reaction to the Kersten bombshell was "Two provosts are sometimes better than one."

Reached after the Tuesday evening broadcast, H-Man (Etienne) commented, "I guess that now I won't have to sleep at the King's feet any more."

Informed sources in the student government foresee no problem in H-Man's elevation as student provost. They report that within two weeks because of the cooperation and new atmosphere which has been shown the Kersten Administration by the students and the administration, that all of the present student government cabinet members will be asked to resign.



H-Man (Dennis Etienne), the only student nominee for student provost position "...won't have to sleep at the King's feet anymore."

Reportedly a meeting of the Student Senate will also be held next Wednesday to ratify the new student constitution. The Kersten administration feels that ratification of the new constitution, along with new faces in major student government jobs and the newly-created provost's post, are essential to a workable student government.

H-Man similarly foresees no trouble because of his added duties. "The Kersten Administration is still in power," he proclaimed.

### SLC members hesitant

"You (the students) haven't been sold out yet to the politicians and we don't intend to sell you out," he promised.

Some of the newly-elected student SLC members are hesitant about the move. Fred Giuffrida, District 6 representative, wondered how the rest of the SLC would take to the seating of H-Man, since Kersten is the legal holder of the seat. "It depends on how H-Man approaches the situation," he said.

Asked how the change will alter the structure of Student Government, Giuffrida commented that things probably won't change much since nothing is happening in Student Government anyway.

Floyd Kezele, Towers representative in his third term, thinks Kersten did "the right thing."

"Kersten did the only thing he could have done to preserve the government from the ranks of poohbahism. To come right out and resign would have been to abdicate to the poohbahs."

Concerning H-Man himself, Kezele added, "I've worked with him and I think he will be as good a provost as the job itself could call for. I would hate to be in his shoes. In fact, if the playing of politics by our pseudo-campus politicians continues at the same rate as has existed these past couple of days, I could see myself resigning from the SLC and letting them play their little games."

Kezele declined to name the "pseudo-campus politicians" to which he was referring.

Off-Campus Representative Jim Hunt declined comment on the creation of the Office of Provost. He was concerned, however, that the seating of H-Man not interfere with the business of the SLC.

### SLC rapport necessary

"This is liable to create some problems, since the SLC has in the past refused this sort of voting. We must develop some rapport with all sectors of the SLC if we are even to get off the ground. It will clearly not do to hassle over this sort of thing."

Other members of the SLC and the Student Senate who were questioned fear the problems which will be caused by the passage or non-passage of the proposed student constitution.

"I thought the King was a friend to all illiterate rabble like myself," said Anthony Abowd, District IV SLC representative. "But, now, I think the best way to treat any of the statements Kersten makes, especially with regard to his prejudice against the Observer, is by ignoring them. I think he's playing the same game other so-called poohbahs are no matter how much he disguises it."

Abowd feels that effective use of the present structures in student government are adequate. "When you get one or two people not willing to work, you have to have alternatives as the King proposed," he added.

According to the sophomore representative, the SLC may seat H-Man if he is the top spokesman for student government.

L. Franklin Devine and Matt Cavanaugh, the other two SLC representatives, could not be reached for comment.

## Students Express Views about Kersten

by Jim Gresser  
Observer Staff Reporter

Bob Kersten's recent statement creating the post of student provost and indicting The Observer staff aroused must student reaction.

Most of the reaction centered around his indictment of The Observer. One Badin resident said she agreed with Kersten because, "I don't believe a person with any real responsibility in student government should have a position on the editorial board of a student newspaper. It goes against all the principles of news journalism." Junior Ann Payne concurred and emphasized the need for an "unbiased" newspaper.

Senior Bob Esser said he "didn't think Kersten was right about if you work for The Observer you shouldn't be able to hold an elected office... I find nothing wrong with it."

Chris Fahey, a freshman pre-med, considers it "bad that The Observer told you who to vote for on the SLC," and that "they are the only ones who got the publicity."

Referring to the SLC candidates also on the Observer, Bob Schoen, a sophomore pre-med, "thought that it was kind of fishy that they supported themselves. I question their motives."



Freshman Steve Bond said, "one political faction shouldn't dominate student government as those on The Observer do. However if those guys are the only ones who'll get off their dead ends and get involved, then they deserve it."

Objecting to Kersten's remark on John Abowd as "uncalled for and unjustified," Gred Stidham, editor of The Scholastic, did see potential problems with the new SLC

members as far as "time and conflicting responsibility are concerned." He added that he didn't see how a person could do both jobs effectively but said "they were elected by the students regardless of what Kersten says."

On the creation of the office of student provost, most reaction was negative. Vicki Vach pointed out that Kersten "could have worked if he wanted to." Celeste Ponteri thought "he shouldn't have run if he didn't want to keep the job." Esser commented "the idea of a student provost is pointless."

Overall reactions to Kersten's statement were numerous. Stidham said that Kersten's statement "follows the patterns of what he has been saying right along." Fahey said he thought Kersten was "awfully funny. He's a joke but the joke is over." Sophomore Joe Rubsam also felt that it was funny but added that "Kersten belongs in the Convo doing his act not in the student government offices."

Sharon Komansinski, a Badin resident said that the speech "showed how much of a joke student government is." Carol Laskie, also of Badin, added that she didn't "think many of the kids wanted to do anything about it."

Jim LaBelle, a senior in economics, feels that "the guy quite typically misrepresents every thing going on on the campus because he can't understand it."



# Dooley Room is McGovern's headquarters

by Bill Betz

The McGovern campaign has started at Notre Dame and is headed by Floyd Kezele, a Notre Dame senior and newly appointed regional director of Youth For McGovern.

Kezele will head a 500-member student organization in its efforts to put the senator from South Dakota in the White House come November. Notre Dame's students for McGovern, who base themselves in the Tom Dooley Room of LaFortune Student Center, are sponsored by the state's campaign headquarters.

McGovern's student supporters have brought their candidate's case to the people by canvassing door to door and establishing hall captains in every dorm on campus. Al Cramer, co-chairman of the Notre Dame students for McGovern, said that he hoped such personal campaigning would increase interest in the campaign



and make the issues clear.

In addition to canvassing the halls, the McGovern people plan to show two films within the next three weeks: one on President Nixon and one on Senator McGovern. These, coupled with

the sale of silk-screen posters and tee-shirts will provide a source of revenue for the student-funded organization.

Cramer also expects Senator Ted Kennedy and Congressman John Brademas to address the issues of the campaign during their

visit here October 6.

According to the McGovern people, a poll was taken earlier in the week which gave McGovern 42.7 percent of the vote, Nixon 32.9

percent and 24.6 percent undecided. The poll consisted of twelve halls and 2200 students, 98 percent of which had already registered to vote.

## Student consumer action at I.U.

by J. Peter Berry  
Observer Staff Reporter

The second National Conference on Student Consumer Action will be held October 10 to 13 at the University of Indiana campus in Bloomington.

The theme of the conference is Students as Citizens:

Preparation for Responsible Action," centering around the belief that the subject students as consumers and responsible citizens is of concern to government, academic, community, business and other student representatives.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), Betty Furness, well known authority in

the consumer field, and Dr. William Abruzzi, the Woodstock doctor, are among the notables who will speak.

However, the conference will be primarily the responsibility of the students. "It'll be as they make it. They'll be a lot of sharing of ideas," said Sandy Brook, student affairs advisor at IU. Several Student workshops will be set up in different consumer areas.

Students have been invited to the conference from all over the country. Those planning to participate are asked to pay a fifteen dollar registration fee plus payment for food and housing facilities.

Any students interested should contact:

Indiana University Conference Bureau

Indiana Memorial Union  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

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For Tickets see your Hall Pres.

For information contact:

Skip Francesconi 1686  
or Jim Clarke 1641

## Freshman cookouts

by Jim Eder  
Observer Staff Reporter

Dean Emil T. Hofman yesterday announced that any freshman wishing to attend this week's "Friday-night cookout" should pick up an invitation from the Freshman Year of Studies Office no later than noon Thursday.

The cookout will begin at 8:30 pm in the courtyard behind the Freshman Year of Studies Office. Several of the teachers of freshman courses and their families, as well as the freshman counseling staff will attend. Food and drink will be provided for all. Notre Dame Glee Club and some student guitarists will supply the entertainment and lead a sing-along.

Similar cookouts are scheduled for each Friday night through November 10. Two cookouts have already been held and have met with great success, according to Dean Hofman. The student attendance however, has been somewhat low, about 100 persons instead of the 200 expected.

Dean Hofman has attributed the slack attendance to the faulty method of invitation used the last

two weeks. For the first two cookouts, invitations, were sent only to the group of freshmen scheduled for that Friday night. This system did not account for those students who might not be able to attend their specified cookout, but wish to attend another.

The dean's new plan is to allow any interested freshmen to pick up an invitation at the Freshman Year of Studies Office, anytime prior to noon of the Thursday preceding the cookout of his choice.

"The purpose of the cookouts," says Dean Hofman, "is to enable the freshmen to both meet each other and become acquainted with their teachers in an atmosphere less formal than the classroom."

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# Army investigating alleged massacre

by Anthony Ripley

(C) 1972 New York Times

Washington, Sept. 27—The Army confirmed today that it has been investigating allegations that another infantry company had committed a series of war crimes one year earlier in the same area as the 1968 My Lai massacre.

Details of the investigation were revealed today by the Daily Oklahoman in a copyrighted article by Jack Taylor.

According to the newspaper, from "80 to the hundreds" of prisoners and civilians were killed; investigators are looking to charges of villages and crops being set ablaze and mutilation of the dead. More than 100 were being questioned, the paper said.

The unit involved in the investigation, the Oklahoman reported, is company C, Second Battalion, 35th Infantry, Third Brigade, 25th Infantry Division.

In the spring of 1967, the unit was operating in a section of Quangnai Province, near My Lai. The company was attached to the fourth division, which was later relieved by the 23d Infantry Division (American).

A Defense Department spokesman, asked to comment on the investigation, said, "on several occasions in the past, the Army has acknowledged that it has a number of active investigations concerning allegations of improper activities in Vietnam."

"The Army has nothing new it can report to you today on these on-going matters."

At the same time, an army public affairs officer, Lt. Col. Leonard F. B. Reed said that Army Criminal Investigation Division inquiry into allegations against Capt. James W. Lanning, Commander at the time of Company C, was completed Aug. 18 and forwarded to the commanding officer

of Fort Bragg, N. C., where the captain is now stationed.

According to the newspaper's account, Company C took part in a search-and-destroy operation between May 18 and May 23, were allegedly committed.

Among those who are known to have been questioned by C.I.D., the paper reported, were former Lieutenant Paul Schierholz, of Columbus, Ga., and former enlisted men Lonnie Gentry, of Duncan, Okla., Paul Halverson, of Superior, Wisc., Richard E. Porte, of Lakeland, Fla., and Robert E. Grote, of White Plains, N.Y.

Halverson, a combat photographer and journalist who had accompanied the unit on several operations, said it was his complaint that brought on the investigation, according to the Oklahoman.

"I tried to voice my complaints that if

they were going to do it to Lieutenant Calley, they should do it to all," the paper quote him as saying. Halverson, no longer in the Army, is presently serving aboard a freighter sailing the Great Lakes.

The reference was to Lt. William L. Calley Jr. who was convicted of murder and sentenced to 20 years in prison for his part in the My Lai Massacre. The Calley Case is now under review.

Halverson told the Oklahoman of "outright cold-blooded killing" of civilians and prisoners by members of the company.

The Army is also known to be investigating allegations of a second massacre at My Lai involving as many as 90 civilians less than two miles from the hamlet of My Lai on the same morning of the My Lai Massacre.

## THE OBSERVER

### News scene

## District of Columbia is center of political crime issue

by John Herbers

(c) 1972 New York Times

Washington, September 26—

The District of Columbia designated by President Nixon as a national laboratory on crime control, has emerged in the political campaigns as a center of controversy over the highly emotional issue of "crime in the streets."

While the president and other Republican candidates have been asserting that the nation's capital has been changed from a jungle of crime into one of the safest cities in America, the following developments have counter-balanced these statements:

—A nonpartisan study concluded that at least part of the reported decline in serious crime was because the police downgraded the value of some stolen items, thus keeping a number of larcenies and, to a lesser extent, burglaries out of the statistics. This trend began with the appointment of the Police Chief, Jerry V. Wilson, in August of 1969.

—A Congressional committee is investigating not only the crime statistics but also admitted irregularities in the awarding of a \$32,000, federally-funded contract for an independent audit of the crime reports. It was learned that the Federal Bureau of Investigation offered to conduct the audit free.

—The head of the Washington office of the firm that received the contract over several other bidders, Ernst & Ernst, is the treasurer of the Victory '72 dinner committee that is putting on a large fund-raising affair in New York Tuesday for the re-election of the President. Julian O. Kay, the Ernst & Ernst executive, has denied any conflict of interest, saying he took on the fund-raising job after the contract was awarded.

Whatever the truth on crime reduction, the District of Columbia

controversy provides a case study in the politics of crime and gives some indication of how the crime issue is likely to figure in the November elections.

Some Democratic congressional candidates who believe the White House is vulnerable on its assertions of crime reduction, both in the district and nationally, are reluctant to get into the fight against the President.

"It doesn't matter that crime hasn't been rolled back as Nixon promised in 1968," said a Democratic aide. "What seems to matter is whether you are for the police. It's part of the Alice-in-Wonderland nature of the whole campaign."

Four years ago, Nixon blamed the Johnson Administration for the steadily increasing crime rate and promised to reduce crime by strengthening the police forces and refusing to coddle criminals.

His administration has placed emphasis on strengthening the police. Across the country, the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has poured large sums into police equipment and training. In Washington, the police force was increased from about 3,000 to 5,000, equipment and computers were added to the department and high intensity light installed in high-crime areas. With 22 other special police forces of the Federal government operating in Washington, officials say the city has "wall to wall policemen," an achievement no other major city can afford.

Nationally, the rate of serious crime, as compiled by the F.B.I. from reports of local police departments, has continued to climb. From 1969 through 1971, it rose 30 per cent, but administration officials contend that 1 per cent rise in the first quarter of 1972 indicates a general slackening.

In Washington, which Republicans in 1968 said was the

"crime capital" of America, the police report a reduction in serious crimes of 50 per cent since mid-1969.

Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, has accused the administration of tampering with the crime figures and "perpetuating a cruel hoax on the American people."

Earlier this month, two academic experts on crime, David Seidman of Princeton University and Michael Couzens, formerly with the Brookings Institution,

released a study on the district's crime statistics during the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association.

An analysis of the police department's crime records, according to the study, showed an "abrupt and decisive" change in dollar value of larcenies reported by the police at the time Wilson was appointed chief. He was reported to have said at that time that police commanders unable to reduce crime in their jurisdiction would be replaced by men who could.

## White House denies Vietnam negotiation breakthrough

(C) 1972 New York Times

Washington, Sept. 27—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger was en route to Washington from Paris tonight amid speculation—strongly denied by the White House—that there had been a breakthrough in peace negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House Press secretary, traveling with President Nixon in San Francisco, said that a radio broadcast reporting that an accord had been reached was unfounded.

Earlier in the day, when the rumors first began circulating, Ziegler confined himself to the remark that "I cannot comment at all on the substance of the discussions" in Paris.

Kissinger, who is Nixon's special assistant for National Security Affairs, left Paris aboard a special Air Force jet transport immediately after holding its second private meeting in two days with the North Vietnamese representatives.

This was the first time that Kissinger met the Le Duc Tho, a member of the Hanoi Politburo, and Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, for sessions lasting more than one day.

Today's reports of a Paris breakthrough appeared to be based on this fact and on intensive diplomatic speculation here that decisive progress was made in the talks.

The most detailed of those reports came

from Clifford Evans, White House correspondent for several radio networks, who said that the deadlock in the Peace Talks "is expected to be resolved by the resignation of (President Nguyen Van) Thieu who will be replaced by a three-party coalition government."

Thieu's removal has been demanded by Hanoi as a key condition for a political settlement of the war.

Administration officials, speaking privately, suggested late today that Kissinger's two-day state in Paris was motivated by his desire for what one official called "sober" examination of the latest proposals formulated by the National Liberation Front and Hanoi delegates.

That proposal, made publicly on Sept. 11, said that a settlement should be based on the recognition that two governments and two armies exist in South Vietnam.

Although Kissinger said at a news conference here on Sept. 15, a day after meeting with the North Vietnamese in Paris, that the new language still "left something to be desired," administration officials said that the White House had wanted to explore it further.

This, officials speculated, may have been the reason for Kissinger's return to the French capital on Monday.

Tonight, one official said that it could be safely speculated that Kissinger had had an opportunity for "sober" talks with the North Vietnamese in the last two days.

## Three American pilots freed by Vietcong

by Theodore Shabad

(C) 1972 New York Times

Moscow, Sept. 27—Three American pilots freed by North Vietnam arrived here today and turned down a United States government offer of assistance in their onward journey to the United States.

In their first meeting with a U. S. official since their departure from Hanoi Monday, the fliers declined the offer of overnight accommodations in the Ambassador's residence and the use of a medical evacuation plane proposed by Adolph Dubs, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires.

Dubs spoke with the pilots in a private room at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport shortly after their arrival from Peking. He said later they had turned down the offer out of "concern for their fellow servicemen who are suffering the same fate they suffered" in North Vietnamese prison camps.

Instead, they told Dubs, they preferred to continue their journey to the United States by commercial airlines via Copenhagen after an overnight stop in Moscow. They were put up for the night at the Aeroflot Hotel, run by the Soviet Government Airline.

Last week, the Hanoi radio broadcast terms for the three pilot's release, among them that they travel home in civilian aircraft with the American antiwar activists and the members of the families who had flown to North Vietnam to escort them.

At a hectic meeting with about 50 reporters and photographers, one of the three pilots, Lt. (J.G.) Mark L. Gartley of the Navy, who had been a prisoner for four years, said:

"As you can see we are all very tired from a very long trip. Personally, I am in good health. I am looking forward a great deal to going home."

Asked why the North Vietnamese had selected him and his two companions for release, the 28-year-old Navy flier replied: "I have absolutely no idea at all."

In answer to a question whether Hanoi might now proceed to free additional pilots shot down during bombing raids over North Vietnam, Gartley said: "That's a difficult question for me to answer."

Released with him were another Navy flier, Lt. (J.G.) Norris A. Charles, 27, who had been a prisoner since December, and Maj. Edward K. Elias, 34, of the Air Force, who was shot down last spring.

They were accompanied by Gartley's mother, Mrs. Minnie Lee Gartley of Dunedin, Fla., and Charles' wife, Olga, of San Diego, Calif.

The two women had flown to Hanoi in the company of four antiwar leaders to escort the American prisoners back home. The antiwar activists are Ms. Cora Weiss and David Dellinger, co-chairmen of the

Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam; Prof. Richard Falk of Princeton University, and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., Yale University Chaplain.

Some of the antiwar leaders appeared to resent Dubs' offer of U. S. Government assistance on the ground that Hanoi, in releasing the prisoners, had expected them to proceed to the United States without official intervention.

However, Dubs presented the three fliers with U. S. passports for the rest of their journey. It could not be immediately established on what papers they had been traveling from Hanoi.

The American diplomat was also observed delivering to Major Elias a letter, later described as a family message. The Major's father, Barney Elias of Valdosta, Ga., had not joined the group in the journey to Hanoi.



# Slow bike registration

by Jim Ferry  
Observer Staff Reporter

Bicycle registration is being received "very poorly" according to several officials of the Farley Cyclers.

Since registration started Monday the club has registered only 40 bikes. Chris Singleton, who is registering the bikes on the first floor of La Fortune called the turn out "very poor."

Singleton felt that "most students don't think that their bikes will be stolen" As a result only a few students bother to register bicycles.

"None of us can be protected without registration." "When a bike is found, the only way the police can find the owner is to try and trace the serial number. Registration provides an official record of the bike and owner. Thousands of bikes are auctioned off by the South Bend police every year and many of them are from



Many bicyclists aren't taking advantage of the new registration.

Notre Dame, most without serial numbers," Singleton added.

Bill Powers, head of the Farley Cyclers, said that "if an unregistered bike is stolen, the owner can only blame himself." "The fact is that chances of finding a lost or stolen bike is virtually nil without registration."

Registration continues in LaFortune until Friday. Bikes

may be registered from 3:30 till 7:00. Local registration is .75 and national registration is also available for 1.75.

The cyclers may eventually take registration to the various halls on campus, or work through the hall clerks, depending on student response in the next few days.

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## world briefs

Washington - Secretary of Defense Laird refused to rule out the possibility of court martial proceedings against any of the three American prisoners released by North Vietnam. "That does not mean," Laird said, "that a court martial or any action will be taken."

Washington - The White House strongly denied rumors that there has been a breakthrough in peace negotiations with the North Vietnamese. Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House Press Secretary, said that a radio report that an accord has been reached was unfounded.

Washington - Voting 76-5, the Senate approved an earnings limitation increase that will permit social security recipients to earn up to 3,000 dollars a year without forfeiting any of their social security cash benefits. The Senate action, led by Sen. Mike Mansfield, boosted the increase from 2,000 dollars voted by the House 15 months ago, and from 2,400 dollars later proposed by the Nixon administration.

New York - Stanley H. Fuld, the State's Chief Judge, suggested that it might be "desirable" to take the job of sentencing away from judges and give it to correction authorities or "some other agency." Commenting on articles about disparate sentences among prisoners in the New York Times Fuld said that "disparity in sentencing is most unfortunate."

New York - In daylight, while many looked on, Herman B. Glaser, a prominent lawyer and civic worker, was mugged and robbed on a busy street. Glaser, 56, estimated that 100 people were watching as he was attacked, and said "I can't understand the apathy of all the people on that street."

## on campus today

3:00-7:00--bike registration, 1st floor lafortune  
3:30--film, the great thaw, engineering auditorium.

4:00--non-violence program, organizational meeting, library lounge.

7:00--meeting--Young Voters for the President--Wyman's, Michigan Ave.

8:00--meeting, transcendental meditation, 205 o'shag.

## ATTENTION HEADS

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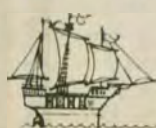
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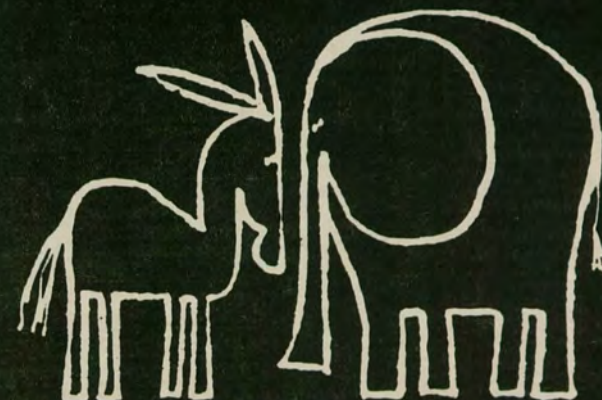


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# Badin Hall elects its first female president

by Connie Greiwe

Kim Magnotta, a junior transfer student from Saint Mary's, became the first woman president of Badin Hall yesterday when she defeated freshman Cecilia Prinster by a 45 to 43 vote, in an election marked by indecision on the part of the candidates.

The indecision made problematic until the final day of the campaign whether anyone at all was running for Badin Hall President.

Magnotta, the winner, said last night, "Actually, I decided to run Tuesday, the day before voting."

She said she feels that her ideas concerning hall government are basically practical ones:



Kim Magnotta, new Badin Hall president.

availability and inter-hall relationships.

When asked about her concern for relationships between Badin and other halls Kin stated, I

believe this is a critical time because we are the first women of Notre Dame. Whether we like to admit it or not, our image will be made within the next couple of years."

Prinster decided to run Monday, only to withdraw Tuesday afternoon and re-enter that evening at a hall meeting. The meeting enabled the candidates to present their ideas and answer any questions.

Prinster decided to re-enter her name on the ballot after hearing other candidates speak. She felt many of the objectives she wanted carried through were missed by the other candidates. She believed a unified spirit should be developed within the dorm before attempting any relationships outside.

A third candidate, Rosie Condon, also withdrew from the election the morning of voting. She stated, "This does not mean that I am discontinuing my involvement in hall life, but that I am choosing other means." Rosie previously laid the ground work for Badin's newly adopted hall government.

Magnotta will preside over a hall government not yet defined by a formal constitution.

Eight section leaders chosen from each wing form a steering committee. Magnotta as chairman and coordinator of the committee will represent the dorm to other university agencies such as HPC.

Section leaders working in groups of two will rotate as chairmen of four basic com-

mittees: social activities, judicial board, hall constitution, and hall business. The Steering Committee feels that this will give a variety of leadership and ideas from each section. Hall staff members will act as advisors to each committee.

Kathy Cekanski, hall rector, when asked about her reaction to the election stated she was very pleased with the number of voters. Out of 133 residents 94 voted.

## Non-violence programs

Professor Jay Dolan of the History department announced plans for the revitalization of the program on Non Violence as a student organization. Dolan has planned an organizational meeting for today at 4 p.m. in the Library Lounge, to which he urges all interested students to attend.

One of the topics which will be discussed is the choice of a new director for the program, an office that was left vacant with the resignation of Fr. Maurice Amen. Dolan said that students will have an active role in choosing the new director. The Non-Violence Program lapsed out of existence this year when a grant from Gulf Oil terminated at the end of last school year. As it currently exists, the program is merely cross-listed courses from other departments.

Further funding has been promised for next year but Dolan does not want to have the program vanish from the campus this year as a viable student organization.

Among possible activities for the program would be a series of speakers, films, etc. Nothing can happen in the program, Dolan points out, "if students do not become actively involved."

## New SMC parietals coming

by Greg Aiello  
Observer Staff Reporter

In this day of the casual, unrestricted, liberalized college experience have any of you Notre Dame men out there ever been thrown out of a St. Mary's dorm lobby and into the snow just because it's 12 midnight on a weekday or 2 a.m. on the weekend?

Unreasonable? Inconvenient? Apparently the women of St. Mary's agree; and if student government is successful in getting its proposal for open lobbies approved, this practice will join the fate of compulsory masses and the all-male institution.

St. Mary's student government leaders are currently working on a

proposal that calls for the lobby area of every hall to remain open to visitors 24 hours every day. Presently, St. Mary's dorms are closed to visitors after 12 a.m. on weekdays and 2 a.m. on weekends.

The proposal will be submitted to the Student Assembly next Wednesday. If passed, it must also receive approval from the Student Affairs Committee, the Student Affairs Council, and the Board of Regents before it becomes effective. This process would not be completed probably until sometime in November.

Both Student Body President Jean Seymour and Hall Life Commissioner Mitzy Tracy expressed optimism toward the chances of the plan's successful

approval. "There has been no real opposition," said Seymour. "We've been talking to security people and hall directors in getting the details worked out. As long as we take care of everything and we're not haphazardous we shouldn't have too much difficulty getting it passed. It's just a matter of working out little problems."

Tracy also cited no major obstacles. She explained that the written proposal is being carefully drawn up. "We are trying to get all the points across that we want as clearly as possible," she said.

"There is no place to entertain guys after hours here," explained Seymour. "The philosophy behind the proposal is that the lobby is like a living room and we would like to use it as such to entertain visitors after hours. We can't take guys into our rooms. Maybe at home you wouldn't take a guy into your bedroom, but you could take him

into your living room."

Both Seymour and Tracy believe that a 24 hour lobby privilege would make it easier to maintain hospitality to guests. Many couples are forced to talk outside after hours because of the present restrictions. The South Bend weather often makes this a trying ordeal. "We just want to be able to receive people on an informal basis after hours," said Tracy.

The major concern is to maintain proper security standards. Seymour indicated that moving night Hall Directors desks into a position where they could see the stairs, should eliminate the security problems.

Prospects for the open lobby are good. With it another anachronism from life in the Notre Dame-St. Mary's community will find its grave.

## SMC to celebrate birthday

by Mary Jauca  
Observer Staff Reporter

A series of panels, seminars, and workshops based on the theme of women will be held around the Saint Mary's campus on October 12 to commemorate Founder's Day, a traditional celebration at Saint Mary's.

According to Dr. Rita Cassidy, associate professor of history and Founder's Day committee head, "the day will be based on women and women's life."

Students, women faculty members, faculty wives, and women of the community will participate in the day's activities, which will also include a liturgy on women.

Seminars will deal with "Women in Politics," "The Psychology of Women," and "Women in Professions." Plans are still in the formative stages, said Cassidy. She will announce the locations and participants on Wednesday of this week.

"The past will not be forgotten,"

Cassidy declared, "but the emphasis will be on the Saint Mary's of today and the women of today."

Founder's Day is the observance of Fr. Edward Sorin's feast day, who is regarded as the founder of both Saint Mary's and the University of Notre Dame. On this day, Sr. Angela and the sisters of the Holy Cross are also remembered.

Usually celebrated on October 13, the feast of St. Edward, Founder's Day will be on day earlier this year due to Parent's Council Meeting and other activities.

In the past, the celebration has taken many forms. Helen Carroll, Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association, recalls that tours of the campus, displays on the historical aspects of the school, masses and distinguished speakers were all part of past observances.

"This day," Carroll believes, "is for looking backward, but looking forward, too."

## Chess tournament rules finalized

Chess Club officials last night clarified some of the rules that will govern play in the Observer chess tournament October 2-8.

The Chess Club, co-sponsors of the tournament, are supplying two tournament directors per night to

handle the evening's play. They will serve as coordinators of each night's play.

All games must be recorded in the usual method.

Pairings for Monday night's

opening play will be listed in the Observer that afternoon. All pairings will include a location number which will indicate the location of play and the phone numbers of all contestants.

All results must be turned in to the directors by 11:00 each evening. Play will begin promptly at 7:00. Directors can be contacted in case players are late. If players do not show up by 8:00 or notify tournament directors prior to that time, the match is declared a forfeit.

There is a 1.00 registration fee for those interested in playing for the first place award of a trophy and cash prize. Those not interested in playing for the prize can waive the fee and register by calling the office at 8661. Registration will continue this afternoon, Friday afternoon, and all day Sunday. Registration closes at 7:00 Sunday night.

### Observer Chess Tournament

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Playing for prize ☐ yes ☐ no

USFC Member ☐ yes ☐ no

Rating \_\_\_\_\_

**October 2-8**



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Thursday, September 28, 1972

## Pick the new female residence hall now

Fr. James Burtchaell's statement two nights ago that "it wouldn't help anyone to know" which residence hall will be selected as the next female dormitory is inconsistent with his usual concern for the long run stability of the university.

In point of fact, it would help some people to know which hall is going to be chosen. First, it reduces the anxiety of the many students who are worried about the selection of their hall. This anxiety cannot be reduced by extending it for the five months between now and room picks. If anything, it will be heightened by the temporal proximity of the announcement and the actual selections.

### Benefits of choosing now

An early announcement would specifically aid both the students who live in the chosen hall and the dean of students in his capacity as director of student housing. This is true because it would allow the residents of the chosen hall more time to adjust to the forced change in housing accommodations. They can use the time to make arrangements to move displaced students into other halls. Or, more importantly, they can use the time to shop for off-campus accommodations in a way that will significantly increase the demand for off-campus housing. Since it's obvious that the current dormitory overcrowding will have to be solved by such an increase in demand, this move will also help the dean of students.

One reason cited for not making the announcement sooner is that the need for another female dorm and the required size cannot be determined until 1) the quota for incoming female students is set and 2) the number of female students who wish to move off campus is determined.

### Planning model

Since there are only a handful of women graduating next year, it should be safe to assume that the minimum net increase in female students is 100. Even with this minimum increase a new dorm would be needed because nearly a third of the present female enrollment would have to move off campus to accomodate

the increment. There is no reason to suppose that the demand for off campus housing is any higher among women than men. If anything the demand might be lower.

Obviously a minimum net increase of 100 female students is ridiculous. Clearly, at least one more female dorm is needed. This points sharply to the need for flexible planning based on prediction. It should be possible to estimate to within 15 students how many women wish to move off-campus next year. Even the crudest statistician should be able to estimate to within plus or minus 15 in a sample size of 325.

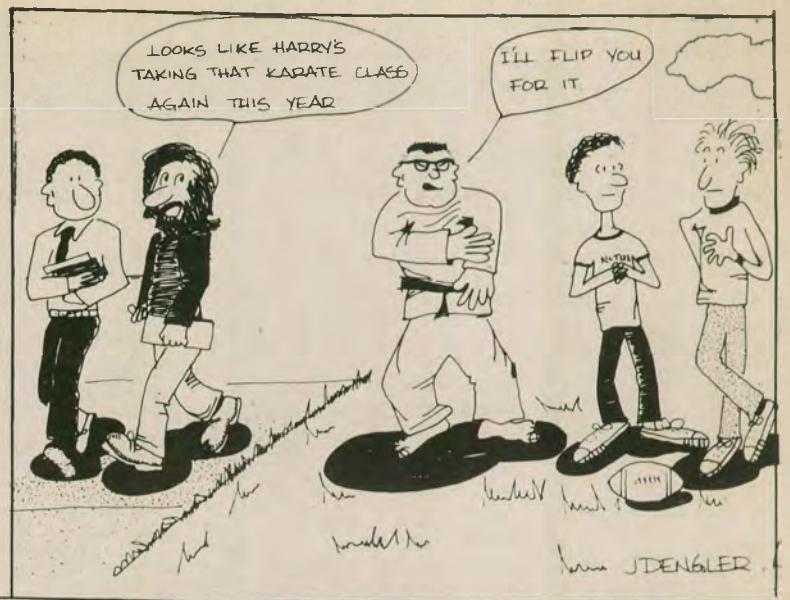
Since applications for female places in the freshmen class are no problem, the university should easily be able to decide its quota for 1973-74 female admissions in two weeks. Given the quota and the predicted off-campus shift, a new female dormitory should be selected before November 1.

### Hazards minimal

The hazards of this proposal are relatively minor. Assume the prediction is low by its maximum. That would mean that there are 15 empty beds in the female dormitories. Clearly, this is the most harmful of the contingencies because it has the highest cost to the university. The most acceptable solution would be to admit 15 more female students from the waiting list. The marginal cost of this move is zero. The marginal revenue is 15 times one year's tuition. Surely, 15 students will cause no serious imbalance in the university.

An analysis in these terms assumes the university's number one long range priority is financial stability. Clearly the principle trade-off is between the anxiety and inconvenience of currently enrolled students vs. the costs of planning. Obviously, the longer the decision is delayed the greater the possible certainty. But in this case the costs of planning are greatly outweighed by the potential inconvenience to the student body.

John Abowd  
Fred Giuffrida



## Midnight Oil The Imperfect University anthony abowd

Jump into the realm of theory for a minute. Assume that the desire of all those connected with Notre Dame is the Perfect University. What is this ideal?

The Perfect University is pleasing to undergrads, grad students and alumnae. It is a university acceptable to God, the Trustees, the administration and the faculty.

The Perfect University draws no adverse comment from men or women, young or old, smart people or dumb people. It is a university with perfect football, basketball, baseball, hockey, track, wrestling, tennis, fencing, soccer, swimming, rugby and lacrosse teams. The Perfect University is something that cannot possibly exist. Someone always bitches.

So abandon ideas of the Perfect University. Instead concentrate efforts on the Imperfect University—the bearable university, the compromise university. Here stands Notre Dame.

There are two formulae for achieving and sustaining the Imperfect University. One is reactive and one is insightful.

### The Reactive Formula

The reactive formula is the easier of the two. It requires two elements: the crisis and the reaction. In this formula the Imperfect University sits back and waits for a crisis—the inevitable result of the university's imperfection. Then the university strikes back, often ferociously, in a desperate attempt to eliminate the crisis.

The reaction to a crisis is often stricter enforcement of existing rules or precedents. This reaction tends to restore the status quo—the same situation as before the crisis.

At ND this is a common practice to maintain the Imperfect University. For example: the Trustees and the infamous letter on drinking and parietais in Sept. '71, the unmerger of '71-'72, the Badin Walsh incident of April '72, the freshman bed problem in August '72 and the Student Government restructure in Sept. '72.

Ease of administration is the primary advantage of the reactive formula. No advance work is required. Knowledge of the system is helpful but not mandatory. As such, a busy administrator (or whoever is doing the reacting) can handle many crises easily.

Permanence is one serious disadvantage of this system. In reacting to a crisis and restoring order, nothing is done about the causes of the problem. Each crisis tends to reappear and haunt the campus once again.

### The Insightful Approach

The second formula for sustaining the Imperfect University requires planning and foresight. The insightful approach to problems is preventative, not reactive.

Decision makers in their formula must preview a crisis. They must analyze potential problems. Then they act to prevent that crisis from maturing.

The solution under the insightful approach gets to the real heart of an issue. This solution examines causal relationships. This solution aims to correct an anticipated problem not merely eliminate it.

Notre Dame is not prone to using this method, at least not yet. But the future presents many opportunities to try this approach. For example: the question of who will be forced to live off campus next year, the question of the next female dorms., the question of a lowered age of majority in Indiana and the question of coresidential dorms. All these future problems can be solved insightfully now. (Of course, they could be also solved reactively later.)

Permanence is the main advantage of the insightful approach. Careful deliberation about the causes of a problem and timely action can prevent occurrence and recurrence of a crisis.

Laziness is the chief culprit of the insightful formula. Laziness drives people to postpone action until a crisis has surfaced. Laziness keeps people from diving deeply into the root causes of problems. Laziness prevents quick and adequate implementation of a solution.

Both formulae work to sustain the Imperfect University. One is a quick, after-the-fact solution, like abortion. The other is a slow, painstaking process of deliberate action, like daily birth control pills. The right path depends on what kind of monster Notre Dame does not want to conceive.

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# Viewpoint

## American prisoners released from Viet Nam

by Tom Wicker

(C) 1972 New York Times

New York, Sept. 27—The United States Government did not arrange for the release of the three prisoners of war now on their way home from Hanoi. Nor, as far as can be ascertained, was it any policy or action of Washington's or any words of the Nixon Administration that prompted the North Vietnamese Government to turn these men loose. Why then should the Pentagon and officials abroad be so determined to get control of these men before they even return to this country, and why should Pentagon officials including Secretary Laird be raising the threatening possibility of court-martialing them?

It goes without saying that Hanoi has its own propaganda and no doubt diplomatic purposes in releasing the three prisoners, and may even be trying in a roundabout fashion to aid Sen. George McGovern's Presidential campaign. Even so, it would make more sense and be incomparably more humane and civilized if Washington simply welcomed these men home from their ordeal, let them have their say, then "debriefed" them later.

What, after all, are these men likely to know in the way of military information that would be so valuable to the war planners in the Pentagon? What are they likely to say publicly that would be so damaging to Administration policy or to the peace talks or even to Nixon's prospects? Isn't the main thing to restore these men to their families and let them alone for awhile to enjoy their new freedom?

Instead, reports that American officials would be waiting at the Vientiane Airport caused the civilian delegation accompanying the released men to choose an alternate route through Peking and Moscow. In Moscow today they were met by American officials—and according to reports reaching here that will be the case again at the airport tomorrow in Copenhagen.

It is true that these officials insist that they only want to offer a night's lodging in the Embassy residence and continuation of the journey in an American military aircraft. But that would be, in effect, to take custody of the men if they acquiesced; and they already have made it clear that they want to come home under civilian and not military escort.

No doubt they and the civilians accompanying them recall clearly the occasion in 1968 when three released prisoners reached Vientiane in company of the Rev. Dan Berrigan and Howard Zinn of Boston University. They were there informed by American officials that, while they were free to do as they chose, the Department of Defense wished them to transfer to a military plane and that this word has been relayed through the White House, which concurred. It is hardly surprising that the released prisoners promptly shifted to the military plane; some time later, the only one of them ever to take a public platform recanted his original statement that he had not been mistreated while a prisoner.

The same kind of veiled threat is plain in the words of Pentagon officials who, while professing anxiety to guard the rights of the returning prisoners, have raised questions about unspecified quotes they attributed to them in North Vietnam; as well as in Laird's remark that he "can't state that the Uniform Code of Military Justice will not be followed."

This in sharp contrast to the attitude of Ronald Ziegler, the White House spokesman, who has said there is no possibility the government will bring charges against any of the returning prisoners for anything they might have done while in captivity; and who put the matter in

proper perspective when he said, "these men have been through a terrible ordeal. Our interest is their safe arrival back home." That ought to be the Pentagon's interest as well, and the White House ought to enforce it.

Meanwhile, as an intercontinental struggle is being waged over the freed prisoners, the House Internal Security Committee has approved a bill to prevent American civilians from visiting Hanoi. This is a measure to "get Jane Fonda and Ramsey Clark" after the fact, but it has far worse defects than that futile purpose.

It appears to run afoul of a Supreme Court decision striking down travel restrictions, for one thing; for another, no legal state of war exists between the United States and North Vietnam; for still a third, the civilians who would be stopped from going to Hanoi are the only people who have ever brought any prisoners out, and the only people who have ever informed the American public about the effects of the American bombing and blockade; finally, the measure would hand even more power to President Nixon, since it would allow him to authorize visits it would otherwise forbid. If the House Democratic leadership doesn't bury a monstrosity like that, it is no leadership at all.

## The "McGovern Gap" - just how large is it?

by Max Frankel

(c) 1972 New York Times

San Francisco, Sept. 26 — One of the lingering mysteries in this presidential campaign has been the "McGovern Gap"—the conflict in perception between the politicians, reporters and pollsters who judge the Democratic candidate to be hopelessly off the pace and those who see him closing in at a steady gallop toward an exciting finish.

Almost anywhere away from George McGovern and his entourage, the signs have been of gloom and the prophecies of doom. But in the Senator's considerable jet wake, even experienced and hard headed aides and reporters felt so many signs of life that they struggled hard to resist the conventional wisdom.

And in the middle of it all, the candidate himself ran with his now familiar but still peculiar combination of serenity and tenacity, growing stronger in his voice and warmer in his humor and more and more clairvoyant about those well turned out crowds and reminding everyone that the "McGovern Gap" had dogged him all his political life.

It all made for an extraordinary contrast inside the political community as summer turned to fall in this extraordinary political year. The polls and voters interviews were showing one trend and the enthusiasm along the campaign trail suggested another. Facts and feelings were in conflict and obviously influencing the course of events in some indiscernible way.

But now the mystery is fading, not because it has been resolved but because the moods about this campaign are clearly converging.

When McGovern flew into Sioux Falls in his home state of South Dakota Sunday evening, the crowd was huge and fervent. It contained many citizens who reported switches of sentiment among Republican friends and relatives. And it honored the visitor with an opera star's windswept rendering of "The Impossible Dream."

The camp followers, including several who had been confused by the McGovern Gap, now found it all quite coherent: the intensity of support is considerable, a shift toward McGovern is discernible, his victory remains improbable but not beyond the hope of a Don Quixote and his sense of mission and rectitude remains unimpaired.

In San Francisco, the source of McGovern's decisive primary triumph in June. A shrewd and respected supporter was on hand to report that yes, he could carry California but not the country as a whole. A top traveling aide says no, he does not doubt the opinion polls as a momentary record of sentiment, but President Nixon's lop-sided lead seems so soft and tentative that it must be vulnerable.

What does George McGovern know or feel that those who judged him from afar had failed to detect? Mostly hope, born of determination, born of ambition, born of conviction.

"I feel pretty good," he says, looking lean and weary but in no sense depressed. "I've been living with it for a long time. It's been rough most of the way and our troubles are so much more closely reported now."

The students are returning to campus now and he will be returning to the students, his natural constituency, he says. Not because he needs to fight for their votes but because they will influence their parents and "give us a big forward thrust." They are sophisticated enough not to buy the line that George McGovern has changed, he adds.

There is trouble in the affluent suburbs, the Senator reports, and some "thoughtful," television speeches will be aimed at those springtime supporters who have been lost, probably because of poor explanation of his tax proposals. The war and bread-and-butter issues and charges of big business favoritism should bring back the traditional Democrats, he believes, although he cannot win it "just on issues."

### work with people

"There has to be some indication on my part that we can work with the people that they're comfortable with"—people like the Kennedys and Humphreys and other traditional party symbols. "It doesn't mean we're betraying any position that we've taken. But it does mean I have to indicate to them that I'm not off on some fringe area where they can't communicate with me."

## New appraisal of the American Spirit is now needed

by William V. Shannon

(c) 1972 New York Times

There was a time when Americans could have responded in good spirit to a prayer's plea for our suffering brothers and sisters in the human family around the globe. Not that we necessarily could find a job for that cant-eyed ex-miner or could lead a raid on the prison camps of Siberia or Brazil. But we could voice our concern or contribute money if money would help or urge our government to do what is peacefully could to redress these wrongs.

But today, some Americans would regard such moral concern as hypocrisy. In their view, this nation's responsibility for the murderous aerial slaughter of Vietnamese civilians and for the chemical poisoning of Vietnam's soil and water has destroyed its moral standing in the world community and turned American protests about any other injustice into ashes in the mouth.

A considerably greater number of

Americans have lost, at least temporarily, their capacity to respond much to anybody's problems except those of their own family. To them, Vietnam is like an earache. You just want it to go away. By withdrawing most American ground troops, President Nixon has reduced the pain of Vietnam so that most people most of the time find they do not have to think about it. Those who are miserable in Appalachia or South Africa have become equally forgettable.

As good an analysis as I have read of this moral unrest is contained in an article by Richard Neuhaus, Pastor of the Lutheran church of St. John the Evangelist in Brooklyn and published in the magazine, Worldview.

Neuhaus writes, "after the Indochina horror, the divisiveness of myriad racisms, and the assassinations, the American people long for judgment. I doubt if the vast majority things of itself as totally innocent, as being perfectly all right, if only it were not for 'them'—for the blacks and hippies and other troublemakers.

"No, there is, I believe, pervasive feeling of unworthiness, of having fallen short of a noble calling, of being in need of judgment. But most Americans will, quite understandably, not accept the word of judgment from those who seem to be bent on their destruction; and among the tragedies of the 1960's is that the most pointed social and moral criticism seemed to be more aimed at humiliating and destroying the American reality than at healing and reconstituting that reality...."

"Those who see the horror of what America has become seem to believe not at all in what America might have been and might yet be. Those who most loudly proclaim their confidence in America are exposed as fraudulent because they refuse to acknowledge the horror. So long as this situation prevails, most Americans will continue to lie to themselves in order to keep from hating themselves and will hate themselves because they have to lie."

How does a whole people sit in judgment upon itself? It is a difficult, perhaps impossible, task. Yet Americans do want to put the horror of Vietnam behind them. They sense that America is out of touch with its own best instincts, moving through the world powerful but without moral purpose. They know that business deals with the rival totalitarianisms of Russia and China are not enough and that this country's unembarrassed intimacy with odious regimes in Greece, Rhodesia, and elsewhere is not worthy of the land of Thomas Jefferson.

It is the task of leadership to reconcile the morally outraged minority and the outwardly uncaring, inwardly troubled majority, to make judgments that are morally firm yet emotionally tolerable. It is necessary to "turn confusion and remorse into the paths of healing." America wants once more to be able to pray in good conscience for itself and for all mankind.



Special look at occupations

Job market for college graduates tightening

By Joseph P. Fried  
(C) 1972 New York Times

New York -- A Federal labor official has warned that the job market for college graduates is likely to be tighter through the 1970's than in recent decades.

As a result, he said, the job-hunting college graduate whose studies have been most relevant to the needs and requirements of the labor market should find "less

difficulty in job adjustment" in the years immediately after graduation than the graduate whose academic work has been less relevant.

The official, Herbert Bienstock, Middle Atlantic regional director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, presented this outlook last Thursday at a conference of the Middle Atlantic Placement Association and in an interview afterward.

The association, made up of college job-placement officers, met at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Bienstock's talk was accompanied by a chart outlining employment prospects in the 1970's in various occupations and professions for which a college education is usually required.

Prospects were listed as good in

engineering occupations--even, over the long run, in aerospace engineering, where it was noted that "employment opportunities fluctuate periodically (and) currently openings may fall short of the number seeking employment."

In some professions, such as political science and sociology, prospects were called good for

those with Ph.D degrees, but more limited for those with only master's degrees.

Among historians, it was predicted, new Ph.D recipients would encounter competition while opportunities would be more favorable for experienced Ph.D's.

New graduates considering careers as elementary and secondary school teachers should

(continued on page 9)

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980*	Employment prospects*
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS			
Business administration and related professions			
Accountants	491,000	31,200	Excellent opportunities. Strong demand for college trained applicants. Graduates of business and other schools offering accounting should have good prospects.
Advertising workers	141,000	8,400	Slow growth. Opportunities will be good, however, for highly qualified applicants, especially in advertising agencies.
Marketing research workers	23,000	2,600	Excellent opportunities especially for those who have graduate degrees. Existing marketing research organizations are expected to expand and new research departments and independent firms set up.
Personnel workers	160,000	9,100	Favorable outlook, especially for college graduates with training in personnel administration. More workers will be needed for recruiting, interviewing, and psychological testing.
Public relations workers	78,000	4,400	Rapid increase due to population growth and rise in level of business activity. An increasing amount of funds will be allocated to public relations work.
Clergymen			
Protestant ministers	295,000	9,700	Competition keen in some denominations. Many clergymen will find work in social work, education, and as chaplains with the Armed Forces.
Rabbis	6,500	300	Number of rabbis probably will be inadequate. Growth in Jewish religious affiliation and in the number of synagogues, along with demand for rabbis to work with social welfare and other Jewish affiliated organizations, should continue.
Roman Catholic priests	60,000	2,200	Growing number needed. Number of priests ordained insufficient to meet the needs of newly established parishes, expanding colleges, and growth of the Catholic population.
Conservation occupations			
Foresters	22,000	1,000	Number of forestry graduates may more than meet demand. Private owners of timberland and forest products industries should employ increasing numbers of foresters. Demand in the Federal Government is expected to remain stable.
Range Managers	3,600	60	Declining employment opportunities in the Federal Government because scientific and technical duties will be done increasingly by natural scientists. The decline will be somewhat offset by increasing employment opportunities in the private sector.
Counseling occupations			
Employment counselors	8,000	1,100	Excellent opportunities for those who have master's degrees or experience in the field. Graduates with bachelor's degrees and 15 hours of counseling-related courses will find favorable opportunities in state and local employment.
Rehabilitation counselors	13,000	1,600	Shortage occupation. Excellent opportunities for those who have graduate work in rehabilitation counseling or in related fields.
School counselors	54,000	5,200	Very rapid employment increase, reflecting continued growth of counseling services and some increases secondary school enrollments.
Engineering occupations			
Aerospace engineers	65,000	1,500	Long-run outlook favorable but employment opportunities fluctuate periodically. Currently, openings may fall short of the number seeking employment.
Agricultural engineers	13,000	600	Rapid increase due to the growing mechanization of farm operations, increasing emphasis on conservation of resources, and the broadening use of agricultural products and wastes as industrial raw materials.
Biomedical engineers	3,000	120	Excellent prospect for those who have graduate degrees. Increased research and development expenditures will create new jobs in areas such as prosthetics, cybernetics, instrumentation systems, computer usage, and environmental pollution.
Ceramic engineers	10,000	300	Rapid increase in requirements due to growing use of ceramic materials, nuclear energy programs and electronics as well as in consumer and industrial uses.
Chemical engineers	50,000	1,700	Moderate growth from expansion of the chemical industry and large expenditures for research and development. Opportunities also will arise in new areas of work such as environmental control.
Civil engineers	185,000	10,000	Expanding opportunities from growing needs for housing, industrial building, and highway transportation systems. Urban environmental problems such as air pollution also should require additional civil engineers.
Electrical engineers	235,000	12,200	Very rapid growth related to demand for electrical equipment to automate and mechanize production processes, especially for items such as computers and numerical controls for machine tools, and for electrical and electronic consumer goods.
Industrial engineers	125,000	9,000	Very rapid growth in employment resulting from the increasing complexity of industrial operations, expansion of automated processes, and continued growth of industries.
Mechanical engineers	220,000	10,100	Rapid employment growth due to demand for industrial machinery and machine tools and increasing technological complexity of industrial machinery and processes.
Metallurgical engineers	10,000	500	Rapid increase in number of workers needed by the metalworking industries to develop metals and new alloys as well as adapt current ones to new needs, and to solve metallurgical problems in the efficient use of nuclear energy.
Mining engineers	5,000	100	Favorable opportunities through the 1970's. The number of new graduates in mining engineering entering the industry may be fewer than the number needed to replace those who retire or die.
Health service occupations			
Chiropractors	16,000	900	Favorable outlook although only a small growth in demand is expected. Anticipated number of new graduates will be inadequate to fill openings.
Dentists	103,000	5,400	Very good opportunities. Limited capacity of dental schools will restrict supply of new graduates.

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980	Employment prospects
Dietitians	30,000	2,300	Very good opportunities for both full-time and part-time workers due to expanding programs in hospital and nursing facilities and in other institutions.
Hospital administrators	17,000	1,000	Very good opportunities for those who have master's degrees in hospital administration. Applicants without graduate training will find it increasingly difficult to enter this field.
Medical laboratory workers	110,000	13,500	Excellent opportunities for new graduates with bachelor's degrees in medical technology. Demand will be particularly strong for those who have graduate training in biochemistry, microbiology, immunology, and virology.
Medical record librarians	13,000	1,500	Excellent opportunities for graduates of approved medical record librarian programs.
Occupational therapists	7,500	1,150	Excellent opportunities. Demand is expected to exceed supply as interest in the rehabilitation of disabled persons and the success of established occupational therapy programs increases.
Optometrists	18,000	800	Favorable outlook. By the mid 1970's, new graduates may approximate demand because of expected expansion of optometry schools.
Osteopathic physicians	13,500	950	Excellent opportunities. Greatest demand in states where osteopathy is widely accepted as a method of treatment.
Podiatrists	7,000	250	Favorable opportunities for new graduates to establish their own practices as well as to enter salaried positions in other podiatrists' offices, hospitals, extended care facilities, and public health programs.
Pharmacists	129,000	5,160	Employment will grow as a result of new drugs, increasing numbers of pharmacies, and insurance plans covering prescriptions.
Physical therapists	15,000	1,600	Excellent prospects as demand continues to exceed supply. Increased public recognition of the importance of rehabilitation will result in expanded programs to help the disabled.
Physicians	303,000	22,000	Shortage occupation. Excellent opportunities for employment, as limited capacity of medical schools restricts supply of new graduates.
Veterinarians	25,000	1,500	Very good outlook. Supply will be restricted by limited capacity of schools of veterinary medicine.
Sanitarians	19,900	1,100	Very favorable opportunities for college graduates. A bachelor's degree in environmental health is preferred, although a degree in one of the basic sciences generally is accepted.
Speech pathologists and audiologists	22,000	2,200	Good opportunities, especially for those who have completed graduate study. Increasing emphasis on the master's degree by Federal and state governments will limit opportunities at the bachelor's level.
Mathematics and related occupations			
Actuaries	5,200	300	Excellent opportunities. Strong demand for recent college graduates who have backgrounds in mathematics and have passed actuarial examinations.
Mathematicians	73,000	4,680	Favorable outlook for Ph.D. graduates to teach and do research. Because of the large number of mathematicians projected to receive bachelor's degrees, competition for entry positions will be keen.
Statisticians	24,000	1,400	Very good opportunities for new graduates and experienced statisticians in industry and government.
Natural science occupations			
Geologists	23,000	300	Favorable prospects for graduates with advanced degrees; those who have bachelor's degrees probably will face competition for entry positions.
Geophysicists	8,000	500	Favorable outlook, especially for those who have graduate degrees. Geophysicists will be needed to operate highly sophisticated equipment to find concealed fuel and mineral deposits; explore the outer atmosphere and space; and solve problems related to water shortages, flood control, and pollution abatement.
Oceanographers	5,400	300	Favorable outlook for those who have advanced degrees. The importance of the ocean in national defense as well as a source of energy, minerals, and food will open up new opportunities for specialists.
Life science occupations			
Biochemists	11,000	800	Good employment opportunity especially for those who have Ph.D. degrees to conduct independent research or to teach. The greatest growth will be in medical research.
Life scientists	100,000	9,900	Rapid increase in employment through the 1970's. However, the number of life science graduates also is expected to increase rapidly and result in keen competition for the more desirable positions. Those who hold advanced degrees, especially Ph.D's, should have less competition than those who hold bachelor's degrees.
Physical scientists			
Chemists	137,000	9,400	Favorable outlook. Chemists will continue to be needed to perform research and development work. They also will be needed to teach at colleges and universities, where the strongest demand will be for those who have Ph.D. degrees.
Food scientists	7,300	400	Favorable employment outlook at all degree levels as a result of an expanding population demanding a greater variety of quality convenience foods--both in and outside the home.
Physicists	43,000	3,500	Favorable opportunities for those who have advanced degrees to teach at colleges and universities. Physicists will be required in substantial numbers to do complex research and development work.
Social scientists			
Anthropologists	3,100	200	Rapid increase, especially in the college teaching field. Some positions will be found in museums, archeological research programs, mental and public health programs, and in community survey work.
Economists	33,000	2,300	Excellent opportunities for those who have graduate degrees in teaching, government and business. Young people with bachelor's degrees will find employment in Government and as management trainees in industry and business.



Predictions for 1970's  
What are the job prospects in your major?

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980	Employment prospects
Geographers	7,100	500	Favorable outlook. Demand will be strong in teaching and research for those who have Ph. D.'s. Those who have master's degrees or less face competition. Colleges and universities will offer the greatest number of opportunities, although employment is expected to rise in government and in private industry.
Historians	15,500	1,000	Favorable opportunities in teaching and archival work for experienced Ph.D. New Ph.D. recipients and those with lesser degrees will encounter competition; teaching positions available for those meeting certification requirements.
Political scientists	1,100	700	Very good prospects for those who have Ph. D. degrees and are interested in college teaching. More limited prospects for those with master's degrees or less.
Sociologists	12,000	800	Good prospects for those who have Ph.D. degrees but those with only master's degrees will face considerable competition. Very good opportunities in college teaching and in nonteaching fields dealing with social and welfare problems and the implementation of legislation to develop human resources.
Teachers			
College and university teachers	335,000	10,800	Good employment prospects at 4-year colleges for those who have Ph.D. degrees and at 2-year colleges for those who have master's degrees. New Ph.D.'s will face stronger competition for openings as their numbers grow each year.
Kindergarten and elementary school teachers	1,260,000	52,000	New graduates may face keen competition for jobs during the 1970's. Young people seeking their first teaching assignment will find schools placing greater emphasis on their academic work and the quality of their training. Nevertheless, employment opportunities may be very favorable in urban ghettos, rural districts, and in geographic areas where teaching salaries are low and better paying opportunities are available in other fields. The outlook also will be favorable for teachers who are trained to work with handicapped children. Many students, however, who are preparing for elementary teaching as a career will have to direct their studies toward other careers.
Secondary school teachers	1,015,000	38,000	Opportunities will be very favorable in some geographic areas and in subject fields such as the physical sciences. Increased demand for teachers trained in the education of mentally retarded or physically handicapped children is expected. Nevertheless, if past trends of entry and re-entry continue, the supply of secondary teachers will significantly exceed requirements.
Writing occupations			
Newspaper reporters	39,000	1,650	Favorable opportunities for young people with exceptional talent and ability to handle news about highly specialized and technical subjects. Weekly or daily newspapers in small towns and suburban areas offer the most opportunities for beginners.
Technical writers	20,000	1,000	Good prospects for those having college courses in writing and technical subjects plus writing ability.
Other professional and related occupations			
Airline dispatchers	1,200	60	Few openings because field is very small.
Architects	33,000	2,700	Favorable opportunities for registered architects. Growth in non-residential as well as residential construction. Homeowners' growing awareness of the value of architects' services also will spur demand.

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980	Employment prospects
College career planning and placement counselors	2,800	200	Very rapid increase in employment as students and colleges increase in number and as greater recognition is given to the need for counseling—especially of minority group students and students of low income families.
Home economists	105,000	6,700	Favorable prospects. Greatest demand for teachers, but business also should increase demand for those workers especially in research and development.
Industrial designers	10,000	300	Favorable opportunities for talented college graduates. Those with training in industrial design may face competition from architectural and engineering graduates who have artistic talent.
Lawyers	280,000	14,000	Good prospects in salaried positions with well-known law firms and as law clerks to judges for graduates of outstanding law schools, or for those who rank high in their classes. Growth in demand will stem from business expansion and the increased use of legal services by low and middle income groups.
Librarians	125,000	11,500	Good opportunities, especially in school libraries for those who have advanced degrees.
Psychologists	40,000	3,700	Excellent opportunities for those who have a doctorate; less favorable for those with only a master's degree. Strong demand in mental hospitals, correctional institutions, mental hygiene clinics and community health centers.
Social workers	170,000	18,000	Very good prospects for those who have training in city and bachelor's degrees in social work. Many part-time jobs for qualified women with experience.
Systems analysts	100,000	22,700	Excellent opportunities due to rapid expansion of electronic data processing systems in business and government.
Underwriters	55,000	2,740	Favorable opportunities especially in metropolitan areas.
Urban planners	88,000	750	Very good prospects for those who have training in city and regional planning. Construction of new cities and towns, urban renewal projects, and beautification and open space land improvement projects will spur demand for these workers.
MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS			
Bank officers	174,000	11,000	Employment is expected to grow rapidly as the increased use of computers enable banks to expand their services.
City managers	2,600	200	Excellent opportunities especially for persons with master's degrees in public or municipal administrations.
Managers and assistants (hotel)	195,000	14,400	Favorable outlook, especially for those who have college degrees in hotel administration.
SALES OCCUPATIONS			
Manufacturers salesmen	510,000	25,000	Favorable opportunities for well-trained workers, but competition will be keen. Best prospects for those trained to handle technical products.
Securities salesmen	200,000	11,800	Good opportunities.
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS			
F.B.I. special agents	7,900	—	Employment expected to rise as FBI responsibilities grow. Turnover rate is traditionally low.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Job opportunities

(continued from page 8)  
think twice, the chart indicated, because the job opportunities available, over all are expected to be far fewer in these professions than the number of people expected to seek them.  
In discussing the general tightening of the job market anticipated for university graduates in this decade, Bienstock said it was expected that the nation's labor market would be seeking about 9.6 million such graduates. But at the same time, he said, some 9.8 million persons with university degrees may enter the job market in the decade.  
The 9.8 million figure, he said, comprises a projected 9.2 million new graduates and 600,000 more persons with university degrees who are expected to join the labor market as "re-entrants, delayed entrants or immigrants."  
Bienstock said that the projected "close balance" between the demand for college graduates and their supply did not reflect an expected decline in demand for employees with a college degree. Rather, he said, the close balance results from the sharp increase projected in college enrollments.

Enrollments of degree-seeking students are expected to rise 47.7 per cent during the 1970's, his statistics show.  
Bienstock -- himself the father of two college students struggling through the jungle of career possibilities -- said that when labor-market demand for college graduates was high, the question of academic studies relevant to the job market was not so pertinent.  
In these periods, he explained, graduates whose studies have been little related to job-market needs have had relatively little trouble finding entry-type or trainee-type jobs having no direct relationship to their academic work.  
But where supply and demand are closer, such movement into the labor market may become more restricted "and the issue of relevant academic preparation becomes more significant," he said.

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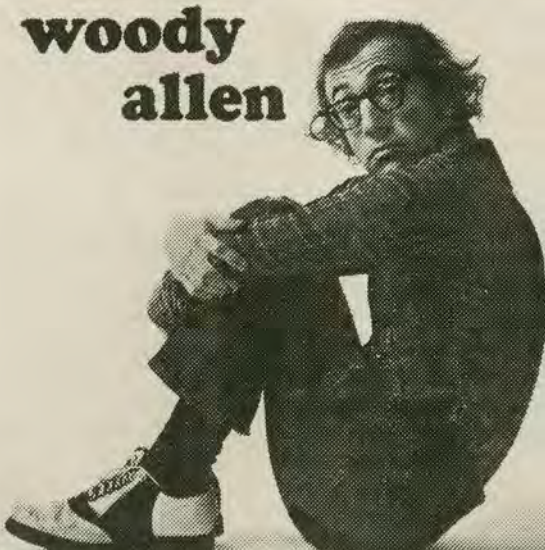
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# Placement Bureau open house set for today

by Luppino

Today and tomorrow from 1:30 to 4:30, the Placement Bureau is opening its doors on the second floor of the Administration Building to all students and faculty who would like to become familiar with the facilities available there.

The open house provides seniors and grad students the opportunity to make appointments for the first two weeks, Oct. 9 through Oct. 20, of interviews with employer and grad school representatives. For

information regarding which employer and grad school representatives will be there and when, students should check the Placement Manual distributed by the Bureau.

The Placement Bureau will have on display its interview rooms and information facilities, contacting materials on jobs and graduate schools. The bureau has a small library of graduate school bulletins and employment information. The purpose of the information center in the Placement Bureau, according to Richard Willemin,

bureau director, is to make the graduate school bulletins and employment materials more easily available than they would be if scattered throughout the library.

Also at the open house today is a representative from Action-Peace Corps-Vista in room 223.

Willemin hopes that students will take advantage of this opportunity to see what his office offers to those seeking employment or further education. Refreshments will be served at the open house.

Willemin also expressed concern over the number of students who have signed up for the Grad II computer matching program. The Grad II program matches the qualifications, abilities and interests of students with the available jobs which employers submit to the program. Applications can be filled out at the Placement office through Friday morning. So far less than 250 students have signed up for the program. Results of the matching will be available Monday, October 16.

The Bureau is regularly open from 8 am until 12 noon and from 1 pm until 5 pm Monday through Friday.

## Seek student support for Farah boycott

by Pam Gavelda  
Observer Staff Reporter

A nationwide boycott of the Farah Mfg. Co., one of the nation's largest manufacturers of men's and boys' pants, is seeking student support.

Farah factory workers, mainly Mexican-Americans, attempted to form a labor union with the support of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The company fired the leading union activists, according to the Citizens Committee for Justice for Farah Workers (CCJFW). Three thousand workers walked off the job on May 3 to protest this action and Farah responded by placing guards with unsmuggled police dogs on patrol.

The company also obtained an order from the local officials requiring pickets to remain 50 feet apart.

Although the strikers caused no disorder or violence, yet over 700 pickets have been arrested on this

charge. Some were raided and arrested in their homes in the middle of the night.

Normal bail for the alleged violations is \$25, but the workers were each charged \$400 bail.

Although the Federal Government has already found the Farah

company guilty of unfair labor practices for firing union sympathizers, the company fired 24 more union supporters a month after the strike began.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America launched the nationwide boycott of Farah pants, with the support of the CCJFW.

Indiana gubernatorial and congressional candidates had no comment or stand on the issue due to lack of information.

Students comprise a large segment of Farah buyers. Therefore, any student action would have a significant effect on the success or failure of the boycott, according to Emily Penzell, student-youth coordinator for CCJFW.

If interested in helping, contact Ms. Penzell, Citizens Committee for Justice for Farah Workers, 112 E. 19th St., Room 1104, New York.

## Budget requests

During the academic year 1971-72, the student Government allocated \$15,000.00 from its operating funds to thirteen campus organizations. It is possible that a limited sum may again be available for distribution among various campus clubs. In addition, approximately \$1,500.00 in Mardi Gras Funds remain and may be applied for by organizations that qualify as Mardi Gras charities.

There exists no set of criteria to guide us, but service to the University community number of students involved, and the like, are certain to influence the distribution of these funds. Budget-funding requests—in the form of an itemized statement of anticipated income and expenses must be filed with the Student Body Treasurer before 12:00 noon, Friday Sept. 29, 1972. This statement must bear the signature and telephone number of an authorized group spokesman who will be available to appear at a budget committee meeting on October 2, 1972. Student Government grants and Mardi Gras grant requests must be filed separately.

On behalf of Student Government, I wish you every success in your activities this coming year.

Respectfully,

Mike Marget

Student Body Treasurer

## Stock market mini-course

A four-session course, "Strategy for Today's Stock Market," will be presented during October in the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Notre Dame by Franklyn R. and Alice B. Bonnet, LaPorte, Ind. investment specialists.

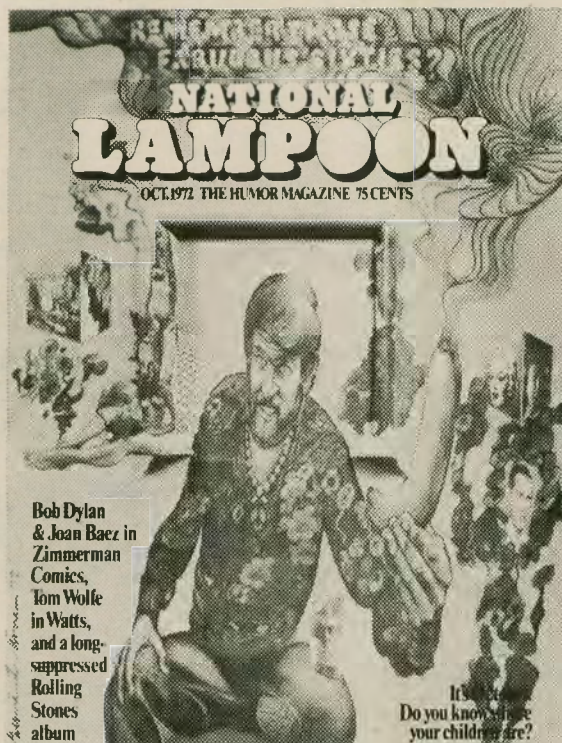
Sessions will begin at 7 p.m. October 4 and each Wednesday of the month. The course is open to all persons interested in basic stock market fundamentals and in the investment of savings for safety, income and growth.

Topics to be covered by the LaPorte couple include "Dow and Other Market Theories," "Formula to Determine the Intrinsic Value of a Security," "Market Indicators to Determine the Position in the Stock Cycle," and "Charts and Their Usefulness."

Bonnet is a certified public accountant with executive experience for such companies as General Motors, Carborundum and General Time. Both he and his wife have extensive experience as educators in the financial field and conduct a daily radio show on the stock market in LaPorte.

Registration for the course may be completed by contacting Lee Pacholke, coordinator for the course, at (219) 283-7005 before 5 p.m. daily.

## GOLDEN OLDIE



### Those Fabulous Sixties

Relive with us the fun-filled days of that dizzy decade: the zany assassinations, the kooky cult murders, the colorful race riots, the amusing repressions, the meaningless drug deaths, the madcap war in Vietnam, and the pointless pop culture. All of it in the October issue of the National Lampoon, at your local newsstand.

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## Opens Howard Hall series

## Hofman recreates big band era

by Sue Prendergast  
Observer Staff Reporter

Strains of Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, and Tommy Dorsey drifted across the South Quad last night as Dr. Emil T. Hofman, chemistry professor and Freshman Year dean, brought to life once more the era of big bands and jazz musicians.

Hofman enlivened his discussion of the rise and fall of the big bands with cuts from his record collection of "a few thousand" and anecdotes from his personal experiences. "I've lived through most of this era, and each record brings back a specific memory—time, person, place," he mused.

## Hofman's other side

Most commonly known on campus for his weekly chemistry quizzes, Hofman showed another side to the 35 students gathered in the Howard Hall chapel.

Before beginning his description of "what it was like to be living at the time of your parents," Hofman related his debut as a music lecturer.

While attending a Farley Hall "bash," complete with acid rock, Hofman remarked that he would like to play and explain his music to the students in return for a reciprocal discussion of rock.

Speaking in Farley several months later, Hofman kept his bargain, but "they (the students) never followed through on their part," he remarked, somewhat regretfully.

The notoriety resulting from this appearance led to speaking invitations from other organizations, including the Ladies of Notre Dame and the Glee Club.

## Birth of jazz

Opening the Howard Hall lecture series, Hofman traced the development of big bands from their origins in New Orleans jazz to their demise during World War II.

He avoided defining jazz, saying that "if you have to define it, forget it," but described several factors which affected its development: rhythmic African chants which combined with Negro spirituals and European brass band sounds to form blues; Negro jazz funerals; and the New Orleans brothel section, which provided work for the first jazz musicians.

## Transcendental lecture today

by Tom Drape  
Observer Staff Reporter

Transcendental Meditation will be the subject of a lecture tonight in room 205 O'Shaughnessy at 8 p.m. The lecture is sponsored and presented by a student committee consisting of 70 St. Mary's, Indiana U., and Notre Dame students.

Charles Swiszcze the coordinator of the presentation and the three campuses involved. Swiszcze is a sophomore in A.L.

Defined as a method of allowing the mind to be drawn automatically to the deepest and most refined level of thinking, transcendental meditation was first introduced by the Beatles. Developed by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, the technique has been, up to now, used by young people.

Meditation is now popular for businessmen and housewives alike. The benefits of Transcendental Meditation are being found in the areas of better health, greater creativity, happiness, inner peace, and more enjoyable social relations.

After the federal government closed Storeyville (the brothel section), its musicians moved north to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and New York. Many joined larger bands playing in more respectable places.

## Big band sound

These bands gradually adopted the rhythm and style of New Orleans jazz, "but instead of permitting the musicians to play freely, they wrote orchestration."

Paul Whiteman, sometimes "misleadingly" called the father of American jazz, was one of the first to include jazz ideas in his band. Whiteman's hit "Whispering," recorded in 1920, marked a milestone in the development of popular music.

"Looking back on it, we wonder why," Hofman commented. "But this represented an arrangement specially done, including the rhythm developed down South — it was different from a chorus played over and over."

After the repeal of Prohibition and the gradual lifting of the Great Depression, big bands finally came into their own in the 1930's.

"There were 3 things every kid could recite: the number of consecutive games Lou Gehrig

played, the 10 top songs on the hit parade, and the line-up of Benny Goodman's band," Hofman declared.

The "most important single event in initiating the big band era" came in 1937, when Benny Goodman's band played the Paramount Theater in New York.

Hofman recalled this period: "I think I spent every Monday of my entire sophomore year in Times Square, listening to the bands."

Like the earlier bands, the big bands (consisting of 8-16 musicians) played orchestrations, but these arrangements contained breaks filled by improvised solos.

As students listened quietly to Benny Goodman, Arty Shaw, Tommy Dorsey, and Glen Miller, Hofman speculated that thousands of musicians were probably rolling over in their graves. "This music was meant to be danced to."

## End of an era

Only a few short years after its birth, the big band era was over. What happened? In 1941 the American Society of Composers, Artists, and Publishers banned from radio all songs under their control, and the American Federation of Musicians banned



Hofman talks about big bands in Howard Hall chapel

## Notre Dame Tae Kwon Do Club

Master Instructor:  
**Dong Sik Kim**  
(Black Belt 5th)



Call: 234-3763 (after 5pm)  
of Arch Building Room 404  
Class begins Thursday Sept. 28.

recordings by its members. Quality of musicianship fell immediately. Rationing and military service during World War II also contributed to the death of big bands.

## Views on today

Concluding his discussion, Hofman named the groups he felt were making the greatest impact on today's music: "Simon and Garfunkel, of course, and, without

a doubt, the very best organization today — the Fifth Dimension."

When asked to comment on today's dance forms also, Hofman said, "I honestly think we had a better arrangement for dancing — I don't see much point in standing 6 feet apart, twitching at each other."

Looking around at the audience, Hofman remarked, "You've been so attentive, it seems a waste not to give a quiz. But it's back to business as usual on Friday morning."

## CLASSIFIED ADS

## WANTED

Need ride East (I-80 or Pa. Tpk.) Oct. 7 or 8. Sunday preferred. Destination Phila. Call 6865.

Wanted: secretary, must type and take shorthand. 6-12 hours per week. Apply OBSERVER, salary negotiable.

Wanted: chest of drawers. Call John 272-2977.

Roommate needed. Own bedroom. \$45 month. 234-3592 evenings. Close to campus.

Wanted: 4 general admission tix for Pitt. Call John 8810.

Need 2 Michigan tix. Will pay higher prices. Call 6768.

Please! need one general admission Pittsburgh ticket. Cal 5312.

To exchange - 2 Purdue gen. ad. field tickets for any other two tix. Pat 6733.

Badly need 4 Missouri tickets. Bill 233-9032.

SEX - just wanted to get your attention. Need three student tickets for Purdue. Need not be together; will pay your price. Call Kirk 6984.

Need ride to Iowa west on 80 - Oct. 5 Call 4625 or 4449.

Needed: 4 tickets, Purdue game, general admission. Call 259-3297.

Wanted: part-time legal secretaries to assist small law firm. General practice. Inquire: 920 South Bend Avenue, 234-3216.

Need Purdue tickets. General admission or student. Call Frank 8825 or Ed 8463.

Need any number Purdue tickets. Call Jim 287-0900. Leave message.

Need 2-5 TCU general admission tickets. Call Tom 1387.

Wanted: 2 Missouri general admission tickets. Will pay your price. Maria 1715 or 5166.

Need Missouri tix: 2 student, 2 general admission. Tim 1678.

Friend needs ride to Conn-NYC after Purdue game. If your friends, parents are driving out this weekend, call 3508.

Need ride to MSU Fri. Oct. 6 help on gas. Call Ken at 6772.

Opponent for postal chess wanted. Contact Jim Meyers, P.O. Box 695, The Western College, Oxford, O. 45056.

Need two roommates: furnished 2 bedroom apt \$60 each a month. Call Tom or Pete 233-4202.

Wanted: 2 Purdue tickets, will pay well, call Bill at 1047.

NEED 3 PURDUE TICKETS. CALL FRED 3118.

WANTED: 10 speed girl's bike. Will pay \$90-95 CASH!! Call 4959.

Need 4 G.A. tix to TCU game. Mike 7883.

Riders to Kent, Ohio Fri, Sept. 29. Ken 8810.

Need 2 tickets to Chicago Concert! Any section is O.K. Please call Jan at 4679.

## FOR SALE

For Sale: Gibson electric guitar. Call 283-1620.

GETTING COLD FEET when you awake? New and lower prices on carpet. Shags and low loops in the rainbows colors. Call Kevin or Mike, 2127, 2103, 7747.

1966 Alfa-Romeo GSGT fresh engine - never raced new W.O. radials - drive to believe. \$2000. John 8927.

Two tickets for sale to Chicago concert. Section 15. Interested persons call Tom 233-4202.

CHEAPER THAN LEASING! NEW Westinghouse compact refrigerators. 4.4 cubic ft. capacity, factory warranty, Wynne's Refrigeration Co. 234-0578.

For Sale: one senior football ticket. Call 232-0151 after 9 pm. Reasonable price!

For Sale: '71 Honda CL350 excellent cond. & 1/2 year insurance \$650. 1339.

Two Michigan State tickets for sale, or trade for Purdue tickets. Norm 1502.

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Stolen 10 speed ICITOH yellow With black handle bars & seat. Boys bike REWARD. Call P. Steele 4809.

## PERSONALS

Happy St. Patrick's day, Happy Hannechauh, congratulations. I love you, yes we offer candles. For all occasions. Call Kevin or Mike, 2127, 2103, 7747 Room 228, 201, St. Joe Hall.

Happy birthday Pat! If you got any last night SMILE!

## FOR RENT

ROOMS for football weekends close to Notre Dame \$5 per nite. Call Mrs. Cooper 272-3004.

Furnished house close to ND suitable for 4 students, available Oct. 15th phone 272-1159.

Available: 2 motel rooms in South Bend motel for night of Oct. 13 (Pitt weekend). Call John 8810.

## NOTICES

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# Eric Penick -- not a grid soloist

by Stan Urankar

Experts say that championships are won through team effort. If this statement is a valid assumption, then Eric Penick must be an expert. Notre Dame's hard-running sophomore halfback would shrug any individual laurels to have a hand in claiming an Irish NCAA national championship ranking.

"You've got to have athletes who want to win together," Penick commented. "I'm working for Number One, and I know everyone else is. I haven't had a 10-0 season since my sophomore year in high school, and then I didn't even play much. I want another one now."

Penick ranked as one of the most versatile athletes in Ohio, and was sought after by every major school in the country. "I finally boiled it down to three...Nebraska, Michigan, and Notre Dame," replied the 6-1, 200 lb. speedster. "Notre Dame impressed me the most because they were really straight forward, no big hard-sell routine. Every place else said 'You'll play, you're great.' Not Notre Dame."

"Coach said it was up to the individual to work hard, and make the lineup. You have to work hard, and want to do it. I liked that."

Eric was motivated to work even harder when old Gilmour Academy classmates continually reminded him of the progress of his former prep backfield mate, Dave Janasek, now a sophomore fullback at Pittsburgh. Both Penick and Janasek ran for better than 1,000 yards in their junior and senior seasons, and both were highly touted as potential major college stars.

"Everyone was always saying that Dave was tearing up at Pitt," Penick remembered. "They were always telling me how he was going to be starting, and would be great. Man, that just made me want to work all the harder. Dave's a real close friend, but I just knew that if he was starting, I had to be starting, too."

Penick made that starting berth when the whistle sounded for the opening of the Northwestern game, but the 37-0 trouncing that the Irish handed Alex Agase's Wildcats is now over and done with. "You can't live in past glory," says Penick. "We beat Northwestern, and we beat them bad. But that's gone. Purdue is next, and now we want to beat them just as bad."

Though the season opener is by the wayside, Eric still will remember parts of it for quite a while. "The first touchdown was the greatest. All I could think of was now we've got to get another, right away."

"But, I couldn't help it when I scored. I just thought 'I scored. I scored a touchdown at Notre Dame.' It was great."

## Irish booters blanked, 3-0

Just as football coach Ara Parseghian is preparing his squad to take on Purdue, soccer coach Arno Zoske is preparing a similar reception for the Boilermakers' booters.

After a disappointing 3-0 loss to Goshen last Tuesday Coach Zoske may have found the right combination to give the Irish booters a victory over their perennial nemesis.

Zoske commented that Tuesday's loss was the result of defensive assignment lapses which Goshen was quick to take advantage of, and an inconsistent offense which was unable to get any breaks.

Practices over the last few days have indicated that these problems are very close to resolution, and the long shots of the Goshen game have been replaced by short power shots from inside. Defensively, the

Penick, not one to forget people who have helped him, remembers his tutelage under his coach at Gilmour, Vern Weber. "Mr. Weber really got me going on life in general," Eric noted. "He told me that I just couldn't hope to survive on football or track for my life, then once it was by, just live on those memories. I had to be someone, know something, go somewhere. I'm majoring in business, and, sure I'd like to play pro ball, but I don't just want to be a jock. I've got to be somebody."

Eric doesn't excel solely on the gridiron. With clockings of 9.5 in the 100-yard dash and 20.6 in the 220-yard sprint, he raced to Ohio State AA championships in both events as a junior and senior at Gilmour. Then, just for a little variety, he gave the 440 a try and took the state title in that distance

the first-year signal caller. "He really keeps us up. No matter how the play goes, he's always hustling, always pushing and encouraging us. He's a great leader."

"Mike (Creaney) has to be the most underrated player in the country. He's a dependable receiver, and his blocking is just fantastic. People just don't say enough about him."

Nine games are left for the 1972 edition of Irish football, but there are still two seasons worth after that for the star runner. "We've got one, and now we need nine more," reads the Penick philosophy. "It's all a team game now. When everyone works properly together, we win. We've got to keep going, and keep winning...together." You can bet Eric Penick will keep on trying.

## OBSERVER SPORTS

"I really like track, but right now, I don't know what I can do with it in the future. I have a lot of work in business, and football, in the spring and fall, both take up so much time. Right now, I'm just not sure about track."

An adamant supporter of the Irish offense, coach Parseghian, Notre Dame stars Tom Clements and Mike Creaney, Penick is continually giving plaudits to his teammates and instructors. "I love Notre Dame's offense," he remarked. "Coach Parseghian is an advocate of a consistent thinking unit, where all the players work as a group, for the success of the group. Man, I don't want to gain 2000 yards or score 500 points unless I know it'll make us Number One."

"My position is good because I have the chance to do a lot of things," Eric added. "I can run either up the middle, or get outside to use my speed. Besides, blocking is an important part, too. If Darryll (Dewan) or the fullback (either John Cieszkowski or Andy Huff) gets the ball, I have to make sure and move the man in the way. There are so many things that I'm responsible for, and I have to make sure I succeed at all of them."

"Tommy (Clements) is super at quarterback," Penick noted about

man-to-man arrangement that Zoske brought with him when he began his tenure as head coach is becoming the foundation for the team's future hopes.

One bright spot in Goshen's victory was the inspired play of sophomore Shaun Carroll—who exemplifies the type of player that Purdue will encounter.

"Carroll fits perfectly into the man-to-man," Zoske commented. "He can play any position and is always hustling."

The Irish game plan demands ball control, and the Goshen game proved that the soccer team can exert that control, even in defeat. With the control and consistence against Purdue that was lacking in their defeat, the Notre Dame booters are confident of a victory.

The match will begin at 10:00 a.m. on the field behind Stepan Center.

## JV netmen romp, 8 - 0

Notre Dame's junior varsity tennis team racked up eight straight set singles victories while drubbing Indiana University at Fort Wayne Tuesday.

Mike O'Donnell, Chris Amato, Bill Sturm, Barry Andrew, Pat Murphy, David Wheaton, Bob Johnson and Chip Turner all recorded wins as the Irish netmen gained their third triumph without a loss this fall.

## Jayvee football schedule slated

Notre Dame's varsity reserves, under the direction of Dennis Murphy, will open a five-game schedule Friday against the Michigan JV's in Ann Arbor.

Kickoff time in Michigan Stadium is scheduled for 1pm (E.S.T.)

With the new NCAA policy of allowing freshmen to be eligible for varsity competition in both football and basketball, most major schools in the country have switched from a freshmen program to a junior varsity situation.

And from all indications, Murphy will play a freshmen-sophomore squad against the Wolverines Friday. "This should be a boost for a lot of players who are unable to play in the varsity games," said Murphy.

Murphy, because of the early date in the season, is still uncertain who will play at Michigan.

Michigan's JV's opened their season with a 16-9 win over Michigan State.

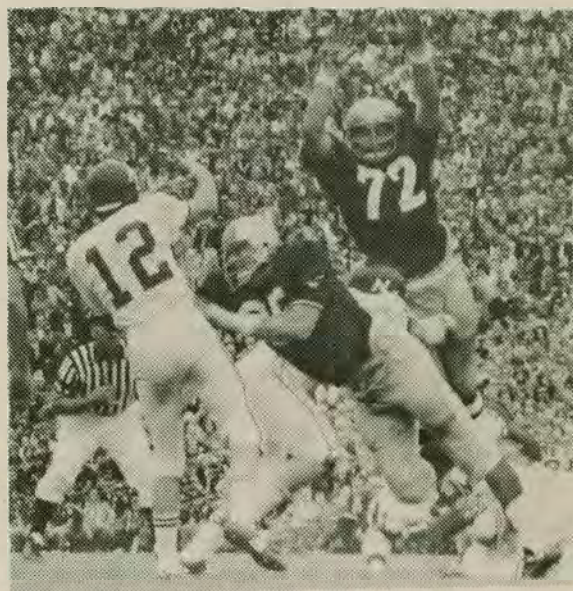
Murphy, starting his third season as either the freshman or junior varsity head coach, will be assisted by Greg Blache, Larry Ballinger and former Irish All-American Larry DiNardo, now in law school at Notre Dame.

The Irish will also play at Michigan State October 20 while hosting Michigan and MSU October 27 and November 3 respectively. The finale is November 11, in Knoxville against the Tennessee frosh.



Soph Eric Penick, ND's breakaway threat

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