

# THE OBSERVER 5¢

vol. II, no. XLVI

University of Notre Dame

February 28, 1968

## News In Brief:

### Federal Money

Dr. Frederick Rossini, vice president for research, has announced that the University received \$722,139 for research projects in January. The largest grant was a \$492,000 endowment from the Office of Education supporting the National Defense graduate fellowship program. An additional \$11,274 was also granted by the Office of Education for the University's work program for needy students.

Other federal agencies granting funds include the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the National Institute of Health. Projects undertaken include para-foil research, wind tunnel testing, germfree cholesterol metabolism, and cancer and leukemia research.

### International Conference

The Student Affairs Commission of Student Government and the ISO will sponsor the Midwest Conference on Foreign Policy as part of an international weekend, March 1 and 2. Students from 200 colleges and universities have been invited to participate in the Conference.

The weekend will begin with an international cultural show in St. Mary's O'Laughlin Auditorium at 8 pm, Fri., March 1. The conference itself will begin at 10 am Sat. morning in the Continuing Education Center. Congressman John Brademas will deliver the Conference's keynote address.

The afternoon session will feature an address by Hector Garcia-Godoy, former president of the Dominican Republic and current Dominican ambassador to the United States.

Following both Brademas and Garcia-Godoy addresses seminar discussions will be held by students with Notre Dame professors. Participating will be Government Dept. members James A. Bogle, Paul Bartholomew, Edward Goerner, Michael Francis, and John J. Kennedy; History professor Samuel Shapiro; Sociology professors Donald Barrett and William D'Antonio; and Fr. Ernest Bartell, CSC, of the Dept. of Economics.

### Legal Honors

Three ND Law School seniors have been awarded Office of Economic Opportunity Fellowships for further study at either the University of Pennsylvania or the University of Michigan for further training before being assigned to OEO Legal Services Programs. The three, Robert Herr, Terrance Kelly, and Richard Hennessey, are among fifty of the nation's graduating lawyers receiving OEO fellowships.

## SMC Candidates Unopposed Ambrusko To Be Inducted

By MARY CHRIS JARABEK

Candidates for eight St. Mary's College Student Government Executive Board offices are unopposed as of Tuesday evening, with the official closing for self nomination slated for midnight tonight.

The campus Legislature of St. Mary's agreed to recommend that unless the offices are opposed by midnight, the candidates already declared will be inducted into office on April 1, the regularly scheduled inaugural day. No extension will be made of the nomination period. Elections will be held March 13 only if there is an opposition candidate.

A joint meeting of the Executive and Legislative Boards will meet Thursday evening to consider the suggestion and may suspend election procedure for this year only to permit the action.

Therese Ambrusko, junior, is the only declared candidate for president. Those announcing for other offices are Sally Strobel, junior, vice-president; Kathy Bergen, sophomore, secretary; Marsha Eliff, sophomore, treasurer; Sally Davis, junior, academic commissioner; Ann Heisler, sophomore, student development commissioner; and K.T. Cannon, junior, NSA representative.

The SMC senators hope that by not

extending the nomination period and by inducting next year's officers without elections, the student body will be made aware of what most senators agree is an appalling state of apathy on the campus.



THERESE AMBRUSKO

The current Student Government members plan a last ditch word-of-mouth campaign and announcements during the Wednesday meal periods to drum up more candidates.

However, current SG President Stevie Wernig stated after the meeting that given prevailing campus attitudes toward student government she doubts whether their efforts would have any effect. "We've done all we

could in the past to make student government viable. What more can we do now?"

"Jar the students' apathy" is the senate majority's answer to Stevie's question.

After the meeting many of the senators expressed the opinion that the student body would respond once confronted with a nomination fiasco.

It was felt that such an extension would only sugar-coat the apathy problem for another year and continue what one senator termed a we(Student Government)-and-they (Student Body) attitude. Several senators after the meeting blamed themselves for becoming what one referred to as a "power elite" having little or no contact with the rest of the campus.

Senior Senator Kay Kelley, saw the lack of nominations as a "communication failure" and junior senator Trudy Ernst attributed the same to general campus disillusionment with student government.

However, Senior Class President and Executive Board member, Zip Largey, expressed disappointment in the legislature's action. She feels induction of the candidates without election will only widen the gap existing between student government and the student body. She favored a nomination extension to give the students a chance to respond.

She said she is confident that the student body will respond by tonight.

## Minton's Officers Deny Feud

Class government is being analyzed in different perspectives this week by Administration, Student Government, and Class leaders in the wake of the rumors of the breakdown in communication among the four Senior Class officers.



MIKE MINTON

The most prevalent story is that Senior Class President Mike Minton had requested the resignation of his sec. Leonard Pellechia, and Treas. Tom Godbout. Although Minton was not available yesterday for comment, his Vice-President John O'Connor said that there were certain "organizational problems" concerning the relationships between the class officers.

According to O'Connor letters had been sent by Minton to Godbout and Pellechia clarifying Minton's feelings on how the class officers should function. O'Connor said that there had been a misunderstanding among the class officers concerning presidential

decisions and semi-autonomous class organs.

Tom Godbout, Senior Sec., emphatically denied any hint of the rumor that he had been asked to resign. Godbout explained that there was a "lack of communication" between the officers. Problems seemed to stem from disagreement on decisions made solely by Minton and proposed activities for Senior week.

It had also been rumored that Godbout had refused on occasion to sign checks. Godbout denied this allegation, and both he and O'Connor stated the Treasurer's job included certain functions of a comptrollership, giving Godbout the power to check

bills before paying them.

Both officers contacted said that there had been a change in the manner of the class' organization since Sept., with Minton now taking the initiative on more decisions.

A meeting has been called for tonight by Minton for the four officers and several Student Government officials. It is hoped that some definition can be given to the functions of the various class offices at this session.

There are no Class constitutions. Class governments are regulated by Student Government like any other student organization or club.

## Rembusch Appoints Wade And Mroz

Next year's Student Union President Rick Rembusch today announced four new appointees to the Student Union. The office of Vice-President will go to Bill Wade; the Academic Commissioner's chair will be filled by John Mroz; Louis Lanwermeyer will be the new Social Commissioner. The new Student Social Commissioner will be Al Knappenburger.

Wade, a junior, will replace Peter Toomey in the position of Vice-President. A member of the Blue Circle, Wade is the Publicity head for the Mock Convention, Junior Class Assistant, and in charge of the publicity for junior Parents Week-end.

Mroz, a sophomore, will replace Charles Nau as Academic Commissioner. Chairman of the Sophomore Literary Festival, Mroz is also Sophomore Class Academic Commissioner, President of the Junior Parents Week-

end Dinner Committee, and a member of the Glee Club.

Lanwermeyer will take Thomas Nelson's office as Social Commissioner. He was Executive Secretary of Mardi Gras, a member of the Homecoming Committee, Assistant to the Student Union President. A Social Commissioner for Dillon Hall, Lanwermeyer is a member of Dillon's Hall Council and was also a delegate to this year's Humble Oil National Leadership Conference.

Knappenburger, a Liberal Arts junior, will replace James Mulhern in the position of Student Service Commissioner. A resident of Portland, Oregon, he is Assistant Public Relations Commissioner of the Student Government. In his Sophomore year he was chairman of Special Projects for his class, and also President of the Sophomore Class booth at Mardi Gras.

## Plan No CAP Increase

Senior year at Notre Dame can be marked by gay times and weekend bashes. But a highly qualified student in his last year may become a Collegiate Scholar, "a program which provides an opportunity for a highly qualified student to benefit from a year of liberal and independent study." This is the program's description by Walter Nicgorski who is also the Director of the Collegiate Scholar Program. Nicgorski said that there are presently 5 students in the program.

If you are a member of the CAP, Committee on Academic Progress, and have a Dean's List Average in your junior year you

stand a better than average chance of being asked to submit a proposal for a field of study. Presently 70 of the 160 students in the CAP are juniors, but Nicgorski said there are no present plans to increase the number of Collegiate Scholars.

Each applicant is asked to submit a proposal to the Steering Committee of the CAP as a major field of endeavor as a collegiate scholar. The steering committee will then determine whether or not the student's proposal is acceptable. If it is not he is asked to submit another until one is acceptable.

Last year 20 students in the CAP were dismissed because of

poor scholarship. Former CAP head Prof. Michael Crowe said that one of the students had a 1.8 average first semester last year. The faculty advisors felt that those students were abusing the substantial privileges which the CAP provides. Fourteen of the original 20 were reinstated because of strong recommendations from faculty members. A student presently in CAP is asked to maintain a minimum 3.00 or better to remain in good standing.

One of the Collegiate Scholars this year became disillusioned by the program and left at the semester; yet scholar Tom Figel said it marks "... the best year I ever had at Notre Dame."

## ND 87-Valpo 75

Thursday night in the field-house, Bob Arnzen put on a tremendous first half shooting exhibition to lead the NIT-bound Irish to their 17th win against 8 losses, while dropping Valparaiso to 11-14.

Arnzen and Bob Whitmore supplied the first half Irish punch. From his first field goal at 19:37 until his last at 2:14, Arnzen was little short of unreal. He hit on 14-17 shots from the floor and added a foul shot for 29 points.

Arnzen cooled off in the second half, but the rest of his teammates took up the slack. The Irish started slowly, scoring their first points on a Whitmore field goal at 18:00. Jones continued his fine shooting (14-27) and knocked in his 1,500th career point at 11:10.

Using a full court press, the Crusaders cut Notre Dame's margin to 13 at 2:57 and 12 at the final buzzer. Arnzen finished with 35 points and Whitmore chipped in with 30.

## Summa Reports 53% Completion

Notre Dame's Summa Program is progressing ahead of schedule according to James W. Frick, Vice President for Public Relations and Development. As of yesterday \$27,994,792 of the anticipated \$52 million was committed to the program.

Frick stated that the Summa Program was the most successful Notre Dame drive as far as contributions per alumni. In Challenge I the average gift was \$345. In Challenge II it was \$413. But in Summa the average contribution has risen to \$764.

The Third Flight of Summa will take off this spring to reach the rest of the 40 principal cities of the drive not visited previously. Frick stated that 80 percent of the gifts and pledges to Summa were contributed from these cities. He noted that the next phase of the program would include 50 secondary cities. These cities were expected to contribute 15% of the Summa total.

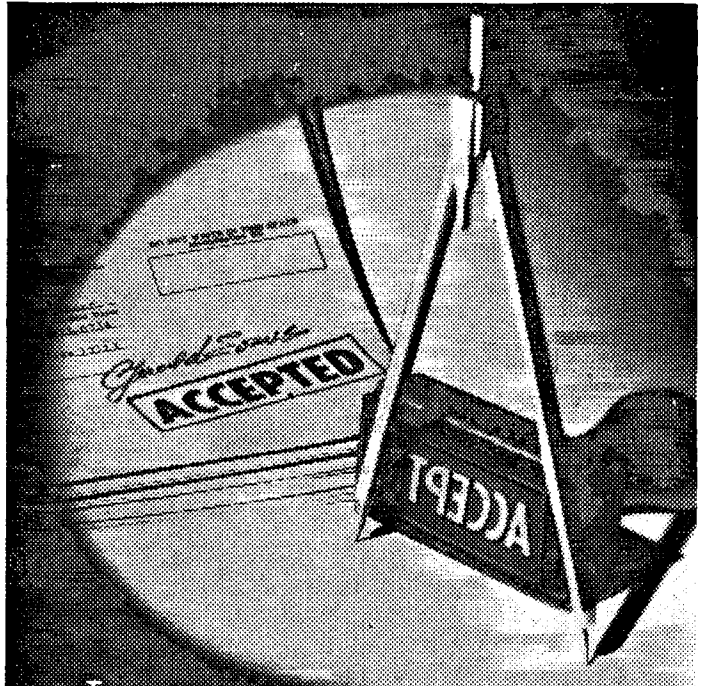
Frick emphasized that the three-fold aims of the Summa Program were knowledge, interest, and contributions. He said a major part of Summa was devoted to bringing people up to date with Notre Dame. "We are not looking for money for money's sake,"

Frick said. "We want people to know what this institution is. Then, if they decide to give, they will give out of conviction."

Part of the contributions collected in the cities will be used to study the problems of the city and seek their solutions. A total of \$500,000 of the SUMMA money is earmarked for the establishment of an urban studies program. Another \$500,000 is being set aside for the Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society to seek solutions for the problems of the inner city.

Notre Dame is beginning to discard the Ivory Tower concept of a University and reaching out to relieve the problems of the city's poor. Drug usage, juvenile delinquency, parolee rehabilitation, and effects of social services for the poor are being studied.

Chairman of the Sociology department, Dr. William V. D'Antonio has been leading a group of Notre Dame sociologists in studies of housing in the South Bend area. Seminars and conferences in the Center for Continuing Education have also been instrumental in bringing these problems from the cities into the open where they can be discussed and, hopefully, solved.



*In all honesty...*

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ADDED ATTRACTION - LIFELINE TO VIETNAM,  
A TIMELY COMMENTARY BY BOB CONSIDINE

ATTENTION all students that are interested in going to Europe this summer. There are still 18 openings on the Student Union flight to Europe (June 4-July 10). Total fare is only \$275. To be eligible, send your name, address (campus & home), and check to Box 74, Notre Dame, Indiana. If you desire further information, call Bob Stark at 232-8755.

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## Hippies Split From American Scene

This is the second of a three part series on the hippie movement.

By TOM FIGEL

Now, in this age of confusion,  
I have need for your company . . .  
—Richard Farina

The sixties arrived in a flash of burning crosses, angry young pleading faces, non-violently and beautifully across the front pages of every hometown tab. An age confused with its knowledge, so informed that it couldn't act, identified with the new affirmation of what had always been—the American way. Steeped in the American Dream, the young of the early sixties accepted what the Beats could not: that values existed, if not in fact, at least as possibility. A nation proud of its equalitarian foundations, its "send me your tired, your poor" mystique, would rise to its purpose once its discrepancies came to light.

But the demonstrations were swallowed or maligned by a hostile press; voter registration proceeded slowly, ineffectively; Congress harrumphed the important bills into committee; and the Now generation got tired of waiting. The battle went well in the South but foundered against the subtle, and more powerful, opposition of the North. America was recognized for a sham and non-violence passed away in the fires of Newark and Detroit, Watts and Vietnam. What was at first regarded as a flaw through ignorance was finally recognized as a crass and amoral practicality, America laid bare.

The difference in America's pretensions and its reality left those who had begun the decade with hope convinced of their impotence. America hummed to the dollar and those who got in the way were those who couldn't pay. Those who accepted the tools of the society emerged as the activists, the domestic practitioners of realpolitik. A second reaction was the hippie movement, a continuation of the same unlivable aspirations which marked

Don Hynes and Mike Bowler, Don, a junior and Mike, a recent withdrawal, live with Denny Lopez in a small, new, rented ranch house in South Bend. The house from the outside blends into the neighborhood of touched up paint and tailored shrubs; but inside



the furniture consists of cushions, the paint is Day-Glo, and the light is black. On the front door is a small card—"California's incredibles: from Hippies to Hell's Angels." They accept the media term "hippie" as their definition, although Mike says "happy is a better word."

Their concept of the world is that of the Beats; but, unlike the Beats, their actions are geared to the good they see everywhere about them. "There are two things to be recognized," Mike says, "good exists and the frenzy of the early sixties."

*Rebellion, though apparently negative, since it creates nothing, is profoundly positive in that it reveals the part of man which must always be defended.*  
—Albert Camus

Though media find both reactions frightening, in many ways the hippie movement is more feared; the hippies are emotional, consciously unreasonable, in a practical society. They are children, hedonists living the filth of drugs and free love, venereal disease and common property. Above all, the hippie movement is a phase, something the runaways and gurus will outgrow.

Such assertions dismiss the meaning of the rebel-

lion. Like the Beats, the hippie movement involves its own philosophy, a loose and individual answer to the chaos of the age. The hippie way of life is understandably and admittedly impractical ( . . . but it snows in the winter — Mick Jagger) because it is lived for, and draws its meaning from, the future. that suffices. It's enough that it's everywhere." According to Don, his philosophy is "not in any sense an alienation but living what is good." Good is in the small things as well as the large, a fish bone, the leaf of a tree, a ball of twine, even in the things, Mike says, "where you have been told good didn't exist."

Values hold their lives together; but their values are either non-existent or hidden in the world. They come from outside and logic "is just one tool like masonry or something," Mike says, in discovering them. Both admire the impracticality of Jesus Christ. "On any relativistic scale of values," Don says, "Jesus Christ failed."

In many ways, the hippie movement can be viewed as a reaction to the exclusive dependence of the age on reason and logic. "There are a lot of things I feel I must believe and there are a lot of things I don't know," Mike says. Don is interested in necromancy, although he doesn't believe in it, because "it's a possibility I don't deny." Their truths have been trimmed to what is essential for living. "Life is the trip," Don says, "finding God in yourself and your fellow man and living it."

They dress differently from the norm of the suit and tie, clipped hair, sameness of the "straight society." Both deny that their dress asserts alienation, an attempt to oppose what others like. "The way I dress makes me happy," Mike says. "I like looking like this. At first it was a reaction; but, now, it just makes me happy." In a similar way, Don's new life as a hippie is the same as his life before. "My beliefs weren't any different last year. I just wasn't ready to say that 'Today, I'll do them.'"

They live as if they lived alone, dependent on their own goals and their own faculties, living the life, Mike says, "which should be lived in the future. If we can't live it, we can't tell others to."

*I must Create a System or be enslaved by another Man's. I will not Reason and Compare: my business is to Create.*  
—William Blake

## Just Gettin' the Blues Joel Connelly

### Aftermath



There is a certain kind of prestige in having the Huddle Queens know your name. Larry Finneran must have a lot of prestige. He graduated in '63, and the HQ's still remember him.

During Thanksgiving vacation of his junior year, Larry Finneran and a Notre Dame group called The Kingsmen packed mattresses and their instruments into a laundry truck and drove to New York. Denny Finneran, Larry's brother, had written a song entitled "Dear One".

In New York Larry Finneran and the Kingsmen recorded "Dear One" on the Old Town label and America's teenagers loved it. It was a hit. Larry and the Kingsmen got \$20,000.

Larry Finneran never made it big as a country-and-western star in the U.S. He tried his hand at Europe, and made it really big. 'Big' in Notre Dame language means big money, and Larry has made a lot of money. Larry now records in Swedish and German. In the past three years he has built his own recording company, Svensk-American.

Slowly and in degrees I am recovering from my election night binge. I suppose, now that I think of it, I would have rather been a happy victor than a tragic hero, but since the student body reserved for me the latter fate there was nothing I could do but accept it. What matters now, though, is what lies ahead and what is to be done.

In my two and a half years here, I have seen a number of changes. all made rather hesitantly. In the student body, there is awareness. Somehow, though, a spirit of transformation has yet to catch hold. We may get Senior cars and no longer have curfews, but this place is really not that different from two years ago.

What is needed, and what I hope Richard Rossie does, is to turn Notre Dame from a paternalistic existence, an existence of sheltered Catholic boys on the plains of Indiana, to an existence of partnership. At present, there is still heated resistance to such an existence. Fr. Hesburgh still comments on the bad grammar of class government rationales. Fr. Riehle grumps about students peace marching in Washington when "they could be going down to the University of Illinois and watching the Fightin' Irish win." Charlie Brown is arrested when trying to speak in the Law Auditorium.

What do we want around here, anyway? Mr. Rossie explained part of it in the simple slogan "student power." We have to live here, and yet there are aspects of our lives which we cannot control. We cannot be trained to act in a free society when living in a closed society. We must use that judgement now! The most basic area for us is over our own lives.

The hall is the basic unit of life at Notre Dame. We live in Farley or B-P or Badin for nine long months out of the year. We have lived for years under rules that are at the very least silly and more often incredibly stupid. From a simply practical viewpoint, we don't want anarchy, we are mature, and we would be more like-

ly to pay practical heed to, say, parietal hours regulations we make than those the Administration makes. More fundamental, though, those halls are ours. Hesburgh doesn't have to live in Keenan-Stanford, but over 500 guys do! Shouldn't they have a right to govern themselves rather than submit to the inanities of Fr. McGrath?

Going along with Student Power is Student Control. We have to use University facilities. Therefore, we must have at least some influence over these facilities. The attitude of the Administration on such places as the Huddle or Bookstore is not one of providing service, but rather one of fleecing the student. An iron control over facilities such as the student center and Library is exercised by the Administration, even though these facilities are for student use.

The result of iron control are many. The student center is locked at midnight and it is absolute hell to try to use any of its facilities. The upper floors of the Library are patrolled by a little man with a mustach who personally puts you on the elevator if you are caught. The minimum markup on any item at the "student" bookstore is 20%.

So much remains to be done and much resistance remains to be obliterated. Mr. Rossie has an enormous task ahead of him, a task to which, thank God, he is dedicated. The twin objectives of student power and student control must be realized. We have wasted a whole year on Murphy's SUMMA trips, a year in which the students were ready to do battle against paternalism. Now, at long last, let us get on with what is to be done.



Tom Figel

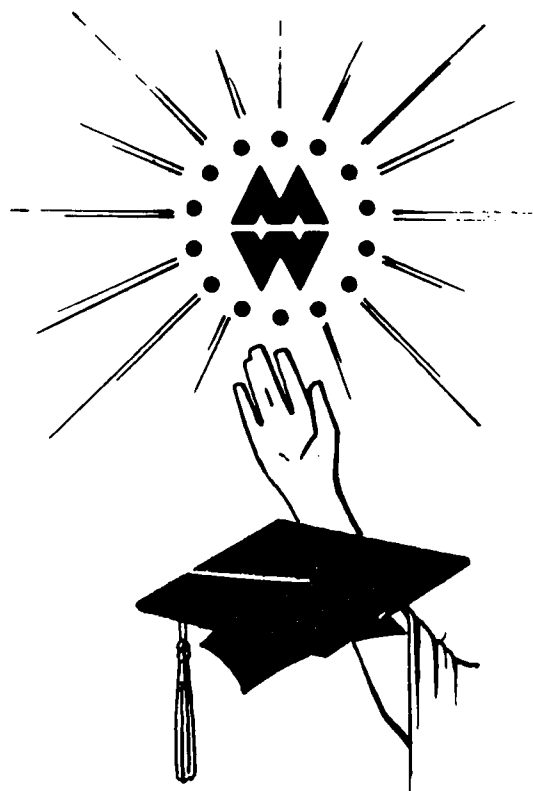
## Supernation

The March issue of Atlantic Monthly is devoted entirely to an article Dan Wakefield spent one year researching, "Supernation at Peace and War". Mr. Wakefield spent 1967, in Canada and Haight-Ashbury, Detroit and Main St., USA, trying to find out the "common life that is lived by most of the people."

At one point he quotes from the Washington Post, November 22, 1967: "Reflecting the general frustration at the base (of Hill 875 near Dakto, Vietnam). . . one officer. . . said: 'I don't care if I get back to the world, a world too stupid to stay out of the war, too stupid to know how to fight it, too stupid to know how to end it.' " One the nation's edge, faraway and for the most part unacknowledged in Vietnam, the man summed up the "Supernation".

Most of the people Mr. Wakefield met didn't have answers; they didn't even have the problems. The force in their lives was an external force and they looked to that same external force for solutions. The war touches only those who go as the nation continues without rationing, without any type of war privations.

The people Wakefield interviewed had snappy answers about deviants from the common mold. Although the stereotype American doesn't exist, an Irish American, an American Jew, or Italian American will speak as if he does. A Detroit cop, driving his patrol



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car through the ghetto, remarked off the cuff that "all these young punks could be straightened out in the Army." A California woman advised the hippies to "pray" and avoid drugs.

But through it all, there is no solution and that is what terrifies. The Supernation is powerless to act; its members wait for each other.

Mr. Wakefield explained that he adopted a mean dress, finding that answers given to someone outside the cults contained more truth and more information. At times he frightened because of suspected affiliations with the CIA or the FBI. One young Negro militant, upon being told what Wakefield was doing, laughed that only "a research team" could gather such information.

America boiled down to belief in the motivated group, as if belief in the majority with respect for the minority ruled out the power of one man. One of those Mr. Wakefield interviewed in Canada emigrated because "going to jail wouldn't do much." He would be forgotten. The average belief wasn't in conformity for what it is but for the power it wields.

Four hundred thousand can march against the war in New York but there are one hundred and eighty million citizens. Martin Luther King can have a dream but Ron Karenga is working for US. Unless there is agreement, and, consequently, a watering down, there is no power of opinion. A minority has no power to influence.

The most technologically oriented nation in history has dwarfed its people. A biologist has nothing to say about South Africa because he is, after all, a biologist. A theologian has nothing to say about government because he is not trained in politics. A student of government won't speak of India because the downtown area of Lima, Peru is his own special study.

The circle is a vicious one. The government does not lead, instead, attempts to reflect. The factory worker and the office worker don't know enough about Vietnam to make a decision. They wait for the nation's leaders to act, who are in turn, waiting for the gas station attendants and the housewives to express themselves in opinion polls. The war grinds on and no one will take the blame or the reins.

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## The Mail:

Editor:

The initial considerations in Aristotle's Ethics compare favorably with some of the assertions made by Donald J. Hynes in his letter to the Senate in the February 26, 1968 edition of THE OBSERVER. Mr. Hynes stated that "Man must look to the natural order which is in himself and in every man, and this is the order which will bring man peace and help him join in the unity of the world." Aristotle makes the same assertion, only more precisely. However, Aristotle went on to complete his conception in the Ethics with his work The Politics. When the natural order of man arises, it needs a means of expression; this means is government. Instead of declaring government as personally useless, perhaps Mr. Hynes could carry his thoughts out to their natural conclusion.

There is one other controversial point in Mr. Hynes' letter. In the same paragraph he propounds "philosophical anarchy" while praising the "unity of the world." The type of anarchy desired by Mr. Hynes, in itself, can never lead to unity. Even if his approach did lead him to discover the community of the human situation, he would be compelled to express this unity in an order. To declare that government is not this order is foolhardy. It might even be called a cop-out.

Finally, as far as the Student Senate is concerned, there exists neither the government of which I speak nor the unity which Mr. Hynes is speaking.

Sincerely,

Doug Marvin

Editor:

I would like to comment on John Alzamora's recent review of albums by Canned Heat and Cream. There is no way that Henry Vestine, lead guitarist of Canned Heat, can be reduced to the status of an Eric Clapton (Cream) imitator. Clapton and Company are into one thing, Canned Heat into another. Clapton has progressed from his early days as a Yardbird and as a member of John Mayall's Supreme Bluesbreakers to the contemporary Rock that is Cream. And it's damn fine music.

On the other hand, Henry Vestine has always been a heavy bluesman. In July of 1964, Vestine, along with the notorious guitarist John Fahey, astounded the world of blues by rediscovering the legendary delta blues singer-guitarist Skip James in Bentonia, Mississippi. Al Wilson, the harp player for Canned Heat, is likewise a long dedicated blues musician, having accompanied another delta singer, Son House, at the 1964 Newport Folk Festival. Today, Canned Heat represent the finest white blues group to have emerged from the American folk music revival. I am going to get off now. Woof Woof,

Michael Hampsey