

CO: faith, hope, fear, and 'the shrinking man'

by Dave Lammers

The purpose of these six articles is to "demythologize" the concept of conscientious objection, to present that alternative to military service as a valid expression of the beliefs of many Notre Dame students. Conscientious objectors represent about one-tenth of one percent of those liable to military service. Their lack of sensationalism, small numbers, and the policy of the government (General Hershey: "The conscientious objector by my theory is best handled if no one hears of him.") have shrouded the meaning of conscientious objection. Many still associate conscientious objection with the beard and buggy of those religious people that were forbade by their God to participate in war.

Many students are not aware of the new interpretations that the courts have given to the C.O. law, they do not know how to apply or what to do once they have decided that it is against their deepest beliefs to kill in a war situation. The

diversity of beliefs and life styles that conscientious objection can include have not been illuminated on a wide scale. These articles are an attempt to explain the recent expansion of the meaning of conscientious objection and secondly to provide the information necessary for a Notre Dame student considering conscientious objection as a valid expression of his beliefs.

There seems to be present in our generation a certain despair based on the assurance that man will always have war, that we must be "realistic" and face the fact that we must put in our two years of killing time to preserve the peace. Conscientious objection is viewed as naive, a seeming inability to see "the obvious": that men of honor must preserve their nation by force of arms.

This viewpoint sees man as a prisoner of his violent nature; bound by history to live in fear of the evil that man is capable of.

Our generation has grown up in fear, and we have been told that we must contribute to this fear producing system like "responsible men." We have only to look around as (and into ourselves) to realize that our century is "the century of fear," as Camus called it, and that our world is populated by the "shrinking man," as Gandhi said. Our nation responds to this fear in lockstep; we arm ourselves against fear, we attempt to love and become human in spite of fear's continual grip, we find solace in the fact that we are insanely rushing over the edge according to the inevitable, inexorable, unchangeable will of History.

Some of our fellows realize that life will not long continue unless we deny this silence, born of fear, a hold over our lives. Many psychologists realize that for a man to be made whole, for a man to realize his potential humanness, for a man to base his life on love instead of fear, he must first

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THE OBSERVER

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Goodman hits education

by Rich Smith

Author-critic Paul Goodman called for the abolition of high schools the complete restructuring of elementary schools and the dismantling of the present college set-up before a capacity audience last night at the library auditorium.

Goodman began his lecture by defending David Dellinger, member of the Chicago Seven accused of contempt and conspiracy. Calling "inconceivable" that Dellinger could have conspired to inspire a riot, Goodman said

"David's whole disposition is too cool it. He has cooled more trouble, I think, than most people. Not because he's afraid, but simply because he doesn't think it makes much political sense."

Regarding the contempt of court charge, Goodman commented: "His disposition as a disciple of aggressive civil disobedience is to object when there is a procedural injustice. This is something we all praise in Birmingham and Selma."

Goodman then launched his attack upon the present educational system, saying that present advocates of academic

reform are "copping out."

"The school system should largely be dismantled, not reformed. Elementary schools should be run on an entirely different principle. And palees like this should be one-fifth to one-tenth of this size. The reformers just can't face the fact that the whole institution is inauthentic," he said.

Citing a 1965 study concerning the effect of school performance and professional competence, covering most professions, Goodman said that it was found that "there was no correlation between the two. The correlation was nothing. That is it made no difference if you were an A student or a D student. If you were an F student, you didn't get a diploma or a license. There was a perfect correlation. In any profession, my guess is if you did not require the diploma or license, it wouldn't make any difference if you never went to college."

Goodman compared the schools of his student days with present, saying, "The schools now have a fantastic homogeneity between the elementary school, the high school, the college and the graduate school.

Very little goes on here that doesn't go on in the sixth grade."

Goodman termed the system as "the academic life." He said it consisted in "abstractions."

"The schools abstracts from the world's arts, sciences, crafts, and professions something called the curriculum. Then they further abstract a text book. Then they for the most part get an abstract kind of person, not a professional, but a person skilled at teaching from the textbook and theory. The result is not a professional in the world but a teacher of the profession, out of the world. (cont. p. 2)



Goodman: "The school system should largely be dismantled, not reformed."

Lamb to be napalmed this week

by Dave Lammers

A group of Notre Dame students intend to napalm a lamb on Wednesday, February 18, at 12:30 p.m., in front of the steps of the Administration Building. The students are demonstrating against the presence of recruiters from Dow Chemical Corporation and Honeywell Corporation. The demonstration has been officially registered with Father

Riehle, the Dean of Students.

According to one of the students involved in organizing the demonstration Dow Chemical and Honeywell have been singled out because of "their complicity with the forces of death." The student further stated that "the big business of death is seen as innocent because it involves a long chain of individuals each of whom can feel himself absolved from re-

sponsibility because he has been efficient in doing his little job in the massive corporate operation. Thus for the employees of Dow and Honeywell which make napalm and anti-personnel bombs for use in Vietnam, North Vietnamese are not people - they are things or numbers."

The students said that the real war crimes are being committed in the offices of corporations like Dow and Honeywell.

"Because Notre Dame allows these corporations to recruit on campus it too is doing its 'little job' in the massive corporate operation. The Administration has taken a stand affirming 'genocide' in Vietnam. Father Hesburgh's recent statement that Dow-CIA issue is "as dead as the do-do bird" is totally unacceptable in an institution which claims to be Christian. By legitimizing the presence of Dow and other corporations of death Notre Dame is giving false witness to the spirit of Christ. There is no hope of Notre Dame moving the direction of a Christian community until we stop blessing and canonizing this pure violence of corporately organized murder simply because it is respectable, efficient, and profitable."

The group of students organizing the protest chose the lamb because it is a symbolic figure of

Diverse views on McKenna's reign

by Glen Corso

SBP Phil McKenna, SBVP Fred Dedrick, Senators Thrasher and Glufridda, and ex-Senators Hunter and McCartin issued widely divergent comments concerning their feelings on the success or failure of the McKenna administration.

McKenna's statement, for the most part, was optimistic. He said that "two goals were set for our administration: 1) to begin to create and sustain an atmosphere consistent with the life of Jesus Christ and antithetical to the depersonalization that permeates Notre Dame presently; 2) to initiate and pursue changes that can be immediately and realistically related to the above philosophy."

"In terms of productivity, I think it can be stated that this administration accomplished



Phil McKenna's SBP administration criticized and praised.

more than any in the past (eg. the beginnings of a realistic approach to coeducation, obvious changes in academic curriculum, a successful minority recruitment drive, black concentrations, resolution of the Juggler crisis, increased hall self-government, a more personal Freshman Orientation project, creation of an Ombudsman post, reorganization of the Senate, representation of the Board of Trustees committee and a new concern for racism and financial stability, etc.)" he said.

McKenna went on and said that he felt that he had failed in "not making himself more available to this constituents," and that he should have spent

more time talking to people. He also said that the Dow-CIA controversy had shown him the amount of mistrust that exists in the University, and that in the time remaining he would "explore and suggest alternative methods of solving our conflicts."

Tom Thrasher, stay senator, had a rather blistering indictment of the McKenna administration.

"The basic failure of Student Government and the fault that has had the most far reaching effect was the government's inability to make the great majority of Notre Dame students feel that the leaders over

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Conscientious Objection as an alternative

(continued from page 1)

decide that human life is inviolable, that as a minimum standard we must respect the right of men to live. A man not cowed by fear must decide that he can never place himself in the position of being ordered to drop a bomb on a city, or to destroy a home with a flamethrower, or a man with a bullet. A man who knows what it means to be human, to love and be loved, knows in the depth of his being that he cannot contribute to the dehumanizing process that prepares the psyche for the destructive act by transforming people into commies, gooks, japs, and niggers. The burden of the man who has so committed himself is that through his life he must attempt to humanize people who view themselves as mere pawns of history that must kill in order to keep from being killed.

This faith in the innate goodness of every man requires a willingness to take the risks that are inherent in love. To transform desensitized and dehumanized men involves a willingness to accept suffering and the conscientious object realizes the possible consequences of his actions and belief.

The "political naivete" that our Machiavellian leaders ascribe to conscientious objectors is based on their lack of faith in the ability of men to be transformed through suffering to love and truth. The "political naivete" of the conscientious objector is the awareness that we cannot have international intercommunication among men until fear is denied its hold and we are willing to take the risk and the suffering inherent in love upon ourselves. The "political naivete" of the conscientious objector is ascribed to his effort to put personal ethics, personal morality, into a

political system that is basically immoral: might makes right. The hope and trust and confidence and patience and activism of Gandhi, King, Dan and Phil Berrigan, David Dellinger, and others, is many times crushed by the power structure and despised by the common man of fear as "wishful thinking."

We must deny the sword its fantasized potency to acquire happiness, love, and security for those that wield it, for they that wield the sword not only die by the sword, but their daily lives are made impotent by the fear-producing knowledge that the sword is daily hanging over our heads.

By denying war and violence the ability to achieve peace, the argument that the proposed end, (peace, happiness, security) can be achieved through certain unpleasant yet necessary means (limited war and the threat of nuclear annihilation) is exposed as false. For the ends are the means in an ever ongoing process; the means are the ends in embryo. We can become men of peace and love rather than men of war and fear because we, not the state, control the day to day actions of our lives; we, not some blind, pretermitted force, control our personal, natural, and international history.

Such a man was Albert Camus, who said in 1947 in his essay "Neither Victims nor Executioners",

"For my part, I am fairly sure that I have made the choice. And, having chosen, I think that I must speak out, that I must state that I will never again be one of those, whoever they be, who compromise with murder, and that I must take the consequences of such a decision. The thing is done, and that is as far as I can go at present."

I think we all sense that men such as David

Dellinger and Dan Berrigan are not cowards, and that the conscientious objector, through his total stand against violence, stands somewhat alone and requires much courage. And what the century of fear requires is men of courage, men willing to make an intense effort to live a positive existence in the face of the present resignation and despair, men willing to take the first step. In the United States, conscientious objection within the law is one means of expressing the moral and ethical commitment against violence.

It may seem that such an ethical, political, and moral viewpoint to the question of war would not be allowed expression under the present selective service law regarding conscientious objection. The wording of the law reflects the history of conscientious objection as a protection for those opposed to war on religious grounds. The applicant's objection, according to the law, must be based upon his belief in a Supreme Being and his religious training and beliefs. The law excludes purely political, sociological, or personal beliefs about war.

But recent decisions in the higher courts have given a liberal interpretation to the Supreme Being concept so that Tillich's concept of the Supreme Being as the deepest part of a person's being is acceptable. In a 1967 Supreme Court case three persons were granted a CO classification that were agnostic or skeptical about the existence of God, but the court held that their deeply held and sincere beliefs about war constituted "religious beliefs" for these people.

GSU head supports Hesburgh

by Bro. Patrick Carney

During an interview last night, Graduate Student Union president Jim King announced that he would propose a resolution of support for Fr. Theodore Hesburgh to remain in the position of President of the University at the next G.S.U. meeting.

Although he did not mention any of the other people whose names have been suggested for that post, King merely said that he knows "of no administrator

who is as capable as Fr. Hesburgh."

With regard to the argument that the university's president is away from Notre Dame often, King pointed out that in his opinion Fr. Hesburgh more than makes up for this in the fact that he has excellent contact with students when he is here.

When questioned with regard to the proposal to make Fr. Hesburgh chancellor, King replied "The appointment of chancellor is an attempt of moving the man into a position where you'll give him a title but effectively reduce his ability to function effectively as an administrator."

Much of Fr. Hesburgh's act-

ivities outside of the University, it was pointed out, are actually serving Notre Dame students as well as college students throughout the country. Besides the obvious educational committees, Fr. Hesburgh's work on abolishing the draft and work for minorities on the Civil Rights Commission were cited.

Summing up the position he will present, King called attention to all the progressive changes which have taken place on the campus under Fr. Hesburgh's administration. "Any student who looked at the historical situation when Hesburgh came in," King said, "should see that although it was a fine university before that time, has seen its real rise to greatness under his leadership."

In addition, he said that being a capable executive does not demand being constantly present. This is why the university has an executive vice-president. In short, he made the point that Notre Dame is run with a certain principle of subsidiarity which leaves men in the various departments a relatively free hand in running matters within their own domain. Those who opposed this seem to feel that everything should be decided from above.

High school abolition proposed by Goodman

(continued from page 1)

"They take the students and freeze them and cut them into departments so that the nine to ten hour is algebra, the ten to eleven hour is French, and so on. Maybe the worst part is that they arrange this in graded steps. We all know that no one ever learns this way."

In maintaining the institution of learning, certain rationalizations have been employed, according to the lecturer. "The first, used particularly by Catholics, is that you need to train your intellectual faculties. My experience as a parent and psychologist is that there is nothing in this whatever. This is entirely delusory," commented Goodman.

A second rationalization used to justify the system, is the "theory of development of intellectual faculties, developed by Piaget."

Goodman claimed that the only way to slow down the learning process "is to teach it in school. This makes bad readers. If you did nothing, the child would learn to read."

A rationalization used to keep the disadvantaged youths in schools is "the theory of functional literacy."

Goodman cited a Columbia University professor's study

which showed that there was no correlation between having a high school diploma and not having one, in terms of future occupation. "It took twenty seconds for one guy to learn how to measure. Not eight years of grammar school and four years of high school."

Goodman said that the present method originated in the seventh century when Irish monks used the method to teach "wild shepherds" "It was a fantastic invention. It was more important than the steam engine which began the Industrial Revolution. Remember that schooling is the biggest single industry in the country. Bigger than the military-industrial."

The reason behind the system, according to Goodman, was that the monks had to introduce an "entirely foreign culture" to the shepherds.

"They decided that the briefing method would be best. If you want to learn nonsense syllables, the rote method is far superior. It was pretty good for the wild shepherds," he said.

Goodman concluded his talk by presenting several alternative to the present system. He called high school "the most useless part," and advocated its abolishment except for the "one or two percent academically inclined."

In place of high school, Goodman would "substitute what fits adolescence. The student would learn only in activities that are for real. He would have the ability to search for his identity."

Citing European education as an example, Goodman advocated going into a profession before entry into college, with a subsequent return to school for what learning is required by profession.

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Grad student issues looked into by GSU

by Bro. Patrick Carney

Although the entire Graduate Student Union did not meet last week, the group was active as both the president and the various committees have been following up suggestions presented at the February 6 meeting.

A turned down petition which had been submitted by the residents of University Village earlier, has been resubmitted to the Vice-president's Council with the backing of the G.S.U. This concerns the possibility of shuttle bus service to the Village. This proposal received almost unanimous support at the Graduate Student Council.

It has been discovered that the basic problems here are the tight schedule under which the buses run and the fact that support comes from both Notre Dame and St. Mary's. However, Jim King, G.S.U. president has been assured that the matter will be reconsidered.

Still on the subject of housing for graduate students, a housing committee is being set up within the organization to study the possibility of dorms for them on campus. In the near future, it will initiate a campus-wide survey to see just how the majority of the interested parties would like to have this done.

Another committee which is making a study of service and cost in the pay cafeteria is reported to be very active in their study and will have a report in the near future.

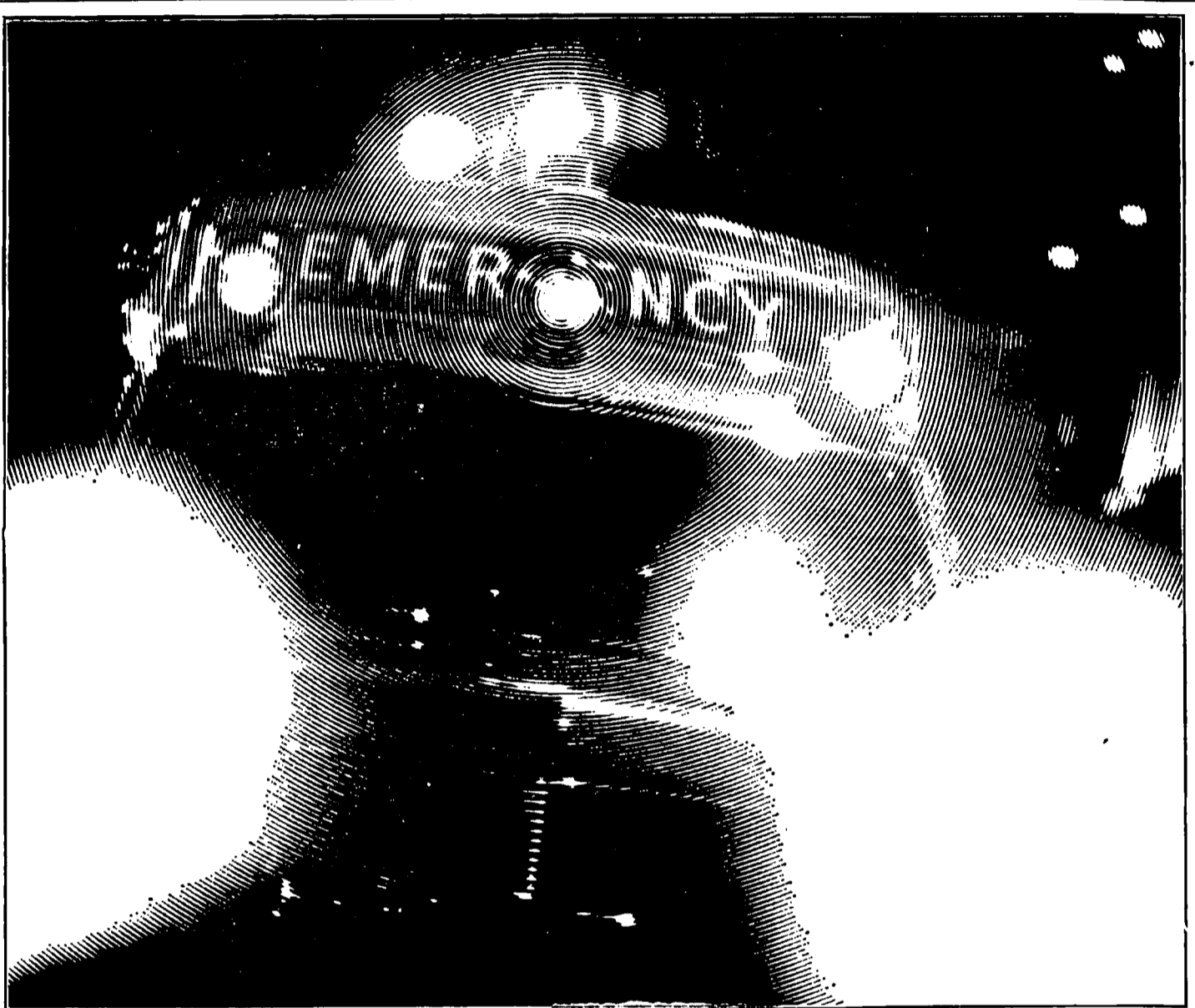
On the subject of financial matters, the recent referendum showed 84% of those who returned ballots being in favor of the \$1 per semester fee which was collected at registration. King pointed out that since the ballot was worded in such a way

that people who opposed the action would be more likely to turn in their ballots than those in favor, he feels that the percentage of graduate students who were against the move is far

less than the 16% who voted against it. The G.S.U. will send envelopes to those who were missed at registration or who did not have the money with them at the time.

In the final bit of old business, the president related that he had contacted the bookstore for a clarification of the discount for teaching assist-

ants which has been the source of much confusion since September.



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Hall elections

Three candidates were unopposed and a fourth won by ten votes in Cavanaugh Hall elections held February the twelfth.

The presidential—vice-presidential slate of Mike Nevens and Ed Charbonnet won easily over scattered opposition. Nevens, a Junior from Springfield, Illinois, and Charbonnet, a New Orleans Junior, collected eighty-three votes. There were twenty-five write-ins, but no one write-in collected as many as ten votes.

Ken Burda, a freshman from Grand Rapids, Michigan, took secretarial race with eighty votes to twenty-eight combined votes for write-ins.

In the only contested election, Junior Steve Fox outdistanced Freshman Dick McCarthy, to become Cavanaugh's treasurer. Fox, from Trenton, New Jersey, collected fifty votes to forty for McCarthy, who comes from Lynchburgh, Virginia.

Nevens succeeded incumbent Steve Durako, a Springfield, Illinois, Sophomore.

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

GAETANO M. DE SAPIO Editor-in-Chief

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Editorial

The university's purpose

As complicity week opens we hope that everyone will embark on a profound examination of what the university's relationship to the business and government sectors should be as well as an examination of his relationship to the rest of the Notre Dame community.

Some serious questions have been raised over the last few years at colleges and universities throughout America. Is the University truly a place of learning, a seat of wisdom or merely a knowledge factory? Why must a student attend college; for social acceptance, to get a good job, or to broaden his perspective, to learn of all that was, with a sight on that which should be?

The astounding growth of universities has paralleled that of society. To handle more students they have had to become more efficient. Procedural policies became the prerogative of the computer. Students were given numbers so that the computer would know them and administrators were given offices away from the students so that they would have the time to write the letters that the computer couldn't or raise the money that they would need for survival. Expansion became the name of the game because if you didn't grow you couldn't be a great university.

Ideas used to be at a premium at an institution of higher learning. They still are to some degree. But a lot of the truly human ideas and the imaginative concepts have been stifled by the impersonalization and never-ending quest for growth.

Of course the business community was very much wrapped up in it all. In a growing economy education is always "worth it" just to get ahead. But when you are already "ahead" then what do you do — then why do you go to college?

Our universities became very tied up with the economic sector. They needed the money and the industries needed the personnel. No one desired to deny the tie. It was acknowledged, and accepted, and it meant something.

Now students seem to be looking for some deeper meaning to education. They are striving for the old scholastic ideal of education for education's sake. To say that the logical sequel to college is the business world seems to taint the university and make a hypocrisy of its academic nature.

What the CPA is asking Notre Dame to do this week is to examine its purpose — they are asking all of us to determine why we are here and in what direction we hope that the university will go. We feel that it is important for each individual and the community as a whole to answer that question.

At the same time they are asking students to make a moral judgment about some of the firms that are recruiting here. It was in that moral search that students blocked the door to the Dow recruiter in November. We hope that we do not see a repeat of that incident. To ask individuals to make a moral judgment is valid but to try to force your moral judgment upon them is wrong.

We hope that every member of the community realizes that. We ask students who will be demonstrating in the Placement office this week to respect the rights of others — to stand firmly for the right of free speech by all sides, and to protect the right of free inquiry and open recruiting.

At the same time we ask all members of the community to acknowledge the questions that they are raising and to try to answer them for themselves.

That is the most that anyone can ask. We hope that those arrogant members of both the right and left will come to realize what our goal should be and will not attempt to confront anyone with force — for such a line of action would be stupid to say the least.



Letters to the Editor

Disclaimer

Editor:

Please allow me to correct a report in today's *Observer* which referred to me as a "CPA member." I am not a member of CPA, nor have I ever been. I participated in the research and publication team that produced the booklet, "Misplacement at Notre Dame," which was the subject of my report of the CPA Meeting of February 11, as a member of the New University Conference, a national organization of radical faculty and graduate students. Part of NUC's 1969-70 program includes research and educational efforts on the role that corporations play in American academic and political life; as part of this program NUC will distribute the Notre Dame booklet nationally as a model for student-faculty research groups on other campuses.

I take the trouble to correct this report not because I have any anxieties about being identified with CPA, but because I do not wish to lend credence to the comforting illusion that behind every student initiative lies some form of faculty or administrative manipulation.

Sincerely,
John A. Williams
Assistant Professor
History

Lincoln a Racist?

Editor:

On this feast day of St. Lincoln I wonder how many people know who really was the 16th president of the United States? The Chicago Tribune says that "He had a keen sense of justice", people in general believe him to be the "great man who freed the slaves."

When will people be taught the truth and not propagandized into believing the "Great American Past." Lincoln undoubtedly was a strong president who forced the confederacy to return to the union and thereby kept the country united.

However, how many of the

12-15 million black people are celebrating his birthday when they know he was a racist white supremacist? These people know the truth about Lincoln because they have to, this was their background in life. White people have no necessity to learn the truths of America's past and therefore are content to hear only the "good" things that America has done.

Oh when, oh when will the truth prevail.

Larry Overlan
1233 Notre Dame

Cosmic Cohorts

Howdy Observer-

That guy, Tom Bornholdt, sure draws funny analogies. Besides assuming that Neville Chamberlain can both sing and forget his raincoat, he also assumes that Adolph Hitler and Ho Chi Minh are cosmic cohorts. They are not. He seems to assume that Czechoslovakia and South Vietnam are analogous entities. They are not. His Yellow Peril sentiments are reducible to garbage when one realizes that, according to China Watchers, there are more Chinese students at Notre Dame than there are Chinese soldiers outside of China. Meanwhile more than a million American soldiers encircle China.

Sure the Noth Vietnamese refuse our offers of phony peace plus strings, but if you want to draw analogies (which are tenuous at best) look at 1777. The British Parliament, put up-tight by possibilities of American Victory, authorized the Carlisle commission to offer peace and concessions if only the rebels would revert to colonial status. But them bad Americans wanted Independence too much and, ultimately evilly offered their oppressors. So be it in Vietnam, with lotsa good old American blood, unless we really "give peace a chance."

Take care —
Jim Leary
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CAF finalizes spring plans

by Michael Cervas

The Contemporary Arts Festival has finalized its schedule of events for the remainder of the year. Although the calendar of events for the Spring semester is indeed a formidable one, the Festival has suffered several severe repercussions due to financial difficulties. The Administration, which had originally promised the Festival \$3,000, has failed to appropriate any money for CAF. The chaotic financial situation of the University itself is reputed to be the cause of the administration's complete lack of support.

The Student Senate, in order to balance its distraught budget, has involuntarily dealt a serious blow to the arts on campus and to the future of the cultural festival itself. In addition, the Indiana Arts Council has found it curiously "impossible at this time" to grant the Contemporary Arts Festival an endowment thereby further curtailing the Festival's ability to disseminate a balanced survey of the best of the modern arts on campus this year.

Finally, a small grant from the National Endowment for the Arts has forced CAF to accept the additional financial burden of two three-day residencies of modern dance companies. The Festival originally planned to present only the Murray Louis Dance Company, but through the intricacies and ambiguities

of agents and contracts, finds an additional company on its hands.

The combination of these setbacks has forced Dick Roddewig, the chairman of the Festival, to seriously alter some of the original goals and projects of CAF, which in a year long format for the first time since its inception had planned to present the campus with as many quality events as possible.

The one bright aspect of the Festival this year, which as Roddewig points out "makes it all worthwhile," is the remarkable and pleasingly unexpected student interest in contemporary culture. The attendance at all of CAF's events has surpassed the expectations of any of the Festival's staff members. *Genesis II*, for example, played to capacity crowds for all four of its performances, indicating both a student interest in the arts, in general, and an appreciation of modern experimental methods of film making.

The next CAF event is the screening of Claude Lelouche's film, *To Be a Crook*, on this Friday, February 20 in the Engineering Auditorium. In this tragic (yet comic) film by the man who directed *A Man and A Woman* Lelouche makes powerful statement about the philosophy of non-violence in the world today.

On the following evening, Saturday, February 21, the American Brass Quintet, one of the foremost contemporary chamber music groups in America, will

perform a program of Renaissance, Baroque, and Contemporary brass music.

For three days, February 26, 27, and 28, the Murray Louis Dance Company, the premier event of the Festival this year, will be in residence on campus. The Company, an outgrowth of the Alwin Nikolais American Dance Theatre, has been acclaimed world-wide as one of the finest modern dance companies.

During March, the two principle events will be a folk concert, performed by Tommy Flanders in Washington Hall on March 8, and possibly the screening of the film, "The Fixer" on March 13 in Washington Hall. Flanders' style is uniquely modern yet traditionally subdued and gentle. "The Fixer," an American film, starring Alan Bates, is the poignant study of an innocent man who is a victim of misguided justice in Czarist Russia.

On Saturday, April 11, the National Shakespeare Company, for the first time in many years, returns to northern Indiana to perform "Macbeth" at O'Laughlin Auditorium. The National Shakespeare Company consists of a group of today's foremost actors and actresses, and, for this reason alone, deserves the accolade of being 'contemporary' art.

A Man and a Woman, Lelouche makes a

Toward the end of April, Stan Vanderbeek, the noted experimental film maker, will present a lecture on contemporary methods and styles of film making. Vanderbeek, some of whose films were screened earlier in the year at the Underground Film Festival, will also

augment his lecture with demonstrations of his more recent films. The time and place of the lecture-demonstration will be announced at a later date.

From Saturday April 15 through Monday April 27, the Lucas Hoving Dance Company will be in residence on campus. The company will illustrate the various artistic techniques of modern dance in a performance on Sunday evening. These techniques will subsequently be analyzed and explained in small lecture-demonstration groups.

Then on Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28, CAF and SUAC combine to present two slide lectures by the eminent German artist Jurgen Claus. The first lecture will deal with emerging European art forms.

On Friday, May 1, in Washington Hall, the Festival, will screen the Czechoslovakian film, "Shop on Main Street." On the following evening, the Swedish film, "Smiles of a Summer Night," directed by Ingmar Bergman, will be screened in Washington Hall.

In the place of a Jazz Festival and a Rock Concert, two major events which had to be eliminated due to lack of funds, the CAF will present a Blues Festival. The rationale behind this juggling of events as explained by Roddewig is as follows: "We feel that Blues is the most neglected of the contemporary music styles on campus." The dates and times of the festival have not, as yet, been finalized. It will probably take place either in late April or early May.

Kathy Carbine

Sparkly Diamonds

As sparkly diamonds proliferate on the left hands of St. Mary's women, so increases the volume of intimations that these students are lost to the intellectual community forever. The faculty member who responds with sincere gladness to the news that one of his students is getting married is not in the majority—a more common reaction is that all that education will now be wasted on diapers and dishes.

That concern is a valid one. But it is not being channelled constructively.

Of the girls who graduate from St. Mary's, over half are married within the year, to say nothing of the numbers that leave before graduation and get married. Definite and continued involvement with academia is not going to be part of the lives of many SMC graduates.

But certainly, this shouldn't mean that their intellectual development will halt. It might. The life of a family requires much involvement in immediate, physical concerns: grocery shopping, cleaning, cooking, feeding babies. If a woman doesn't step above these limited concerns, doesn't integrate all of them so that they further the development of love, fun, intellectual interest in her family, if she doesn't read and discuss art, politics, or theology, her mind will become less flexible, less interesting, her education will to a great extent have been "wasted."

Presently, almost nothing is being done at St. Mary's College to encourage the continuing intellectual development of its graduates who choose marriage. Students don't seem particularly concerned about the possibility of mental stagnation, seldom discuss ways to maintain their involvement with learning once they have left college. How often do girls choose a major because it provides an introduction to interests that will enrich their lives for decades to come?

The faculty does not adequately stimulate concrete thought on what to do in their discipline once a student has graduated. Some suggest books for further reading, or issues for investigation and thought. More of that attitude is needed. The faculty's prime responsibility, though, is to inspire a spirit of curiosity about their discipline that will lead to more and more learning, yes, even after grades have been received for the course.

If they don't feel that their students will continue such investigation after marriage, and most of their students marry, perhaps they should look more closely at their courses.

The school could help students think about their future lives in several ways. An obvious approach would be to encourage older, married women from South Bend to enroll for a course or two, or to come back to school full time. There are lots of good points for the women themselves, but certainly the average students would benefit from an opportunity to see the influences marriage and a family have on the thinking of women in their classes, to get to know women who have successfully kept their minds active while coping with the responsibility of a family, to become aware of the conflict they will face between immersion in the immediate and striving for the intellectual. The Coffeehouse Scholarship, which goes each year to someone that will bring a different background and viewpoint to the College, includes as one of the possible categories a married South Bend resident. That shows a recognition of the problem. The College could publicize itself as interested in such students, and then appoint a coordinator who would help women select their courses, familiarize them with the registration process, in general overcome the usual timidity women show when thinking about going back to school after ten or twenty years away.

Another possible area in which the school could face the fact of marriage, and cope with it, would be to sponsor speakers who are married women. Departments occasionally have programs in which alumnae come back and talk about different job opportunities for majors. Why not a talk on "How the Study of Literature Makes Raising a Family More Meaningful." Most SMC English majors, after all, are going to raise a family. The frustrations of educated and/or career-oriented women in the role of housewife would certainly be a relevant topic for a speaker at St. Mary's. Even more helpful would be some insights into how to beat these frustrations, how to channel such restlessness into constructive outlets.

The girls who are engaged would really appreciate some reaction other than cynicism.

ND Bridge Club becomes nationally affiliated

The Notre Dame Bridge Club has become an American Contract Bridge League affiliated club and will award rating points to approximately thirty percent of all the players who participate in its duplicate tournaments beginning with the February 14, St. Valentine's Day, tournament. This is not the first Notre Dame Bridge Club to be affiliated with the American Contract Bridge League. In 1950 a similar club was organized under Dr. John Turley who retired from the faculty last year. Dr. Turley continues to participate in the Faculty Duplicate Club. His place as moderator of the University-wide club has been taken by Father William A. Botzum, who began playing duplicate about the time that duplicate bridge began at Notre Dame, and has been a Life Master for about 15 years. The present Notre Dame Club was begun this year under the leadership of Rich Barber and Ralph Williams. The club meets Saturday afternoons at 1:30 in the recreation room of Flanner Tower. The tournaments, directed by Williams, last about three hours.

The American Contract Bridge League is a non-profit organization, that raises each year up to \$200,000 for such charities as the American Cancer Society, the United Heart Fund, etc. It has some 150,000 dues paying members, representing a small but very active and able portion for the 20,000,000 Americans who play bridge in this country. There are 6,000 duplicate bridge clubs franchised by the ACBL, and 50 or more are college based clubs, which are open only when classes are in session. The League has actively promoted bridge on campuses and each year there is a collegiate tournament to determine national collegiate champions. Last year 2262 players participated on 106 campuses. All players on the local campus played hands prepared by some of the leading experts in the country. The top 16 pairs then engaged in a contest at the University of Tennessee to determine the national champions, a pair of male students from Rice.

At least twenty Notre Dame students who began playing duplicate while here on campus have gone on to become Life Masters, a title given to players who have won a sufficient number (300) of what are called Master Points, including some in top-flight competition. Undoubtedly the most famous of this is Jim Jacoby, a 1952 graduate, who stands ninth in the whole country with over 7500 Master Points. This current year he was the fifth most successful player, having garnered 715 Master Points. He will be one of the 6 players on the team which will represent the U.S.A. in the World Championship Team game at the World Bridge Olympiad in Stockholm. Jim never played bridge before he came to Notre Dame, although his father Oswald Jacoby has been a leading American expert for over 45 years.

In duplicate bridge, unlike the more usual rubber bridge, the same individual hands in a deal are played as many as 13 times by different players. The method of scoring takes into account the relative performance of the players on the same hands. There is therefore no such thing as a "bad" hand, and the element of luck is sharply reduced. This tends to improve the bidding and play of the participants, and provides an opportunity to compete and learn at the same time. There are different types of competition possible in duplicate bridge. The usual form is a pair game, in which two persons form a team and play with each other against either all other pairs or against half of the field, in which case there are two rather than one pair of winners. Another popular type of duplicate involves teams of four players. In a third form, the Individual tournament, each player is on his own. All of these various kinds of play are attempted at the Notre Dame Bridge Club.

The Notre Dame Club is open to all members of the Notre Dame Community including the students of St. Mary's and Notre Dame, the faculties and staffs of the two schools and their families. Many of the faculty have been playing duplicate at the Faculty Club on Friday nights. It is hoped that they will participate in the new club and help those who are beginning their duplicate experience.

Trial results in contempt sentences

CHICAGO (UPI) — The chief defense lawyer in the trial of the "Chicago Seven" was sentenced to a term of more than four years in prison for contempt yesterday and all the defendants were jailed on similar charges.

US District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman told William M. Kunstler, the flamboyant civil rights lawyer from New York who has upbraided the judge throughout the marathon trial, that he is the kind of attorney who has "a

stimulating effect on the increase of crime."

He then sentenced Kunstler, 50, to four years and 13 days in jail. But he stayed execution of the sentence until May 4, since Kunstler is the chief counsel for the seven men charged with conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic Convention and must lead their inevitable appeals.

While Hoffman handed down sentences to defendants and

lawyers for their behavior in the 20 week old trial, a jury of 10 women and two men deliberated for the second day in a room nearby on the merits of a case which has come to be regarded as a landmark test of the constitutional limits of dissent and protest.

A well bundled crowd of about 200 protesters stood in the Chicago chill outside the Chicago Federal Building where the trial was in progress.

Kunstler's sentence was far in excess of those meted out to the defendants themselves. In actions Saturday and Sunday, Hoffman ordered the "Chicago Seven" to jail for terms ranging from almost two and a half years to a little more than two months.

The jury met for 9 hours Saturday without reaching a decision and was back at work again at 9 a.m. CST.

Hoffman meanwhile sen-

tenced defendants Jerry Rubin, 31, to two years, one month, and 23 days; John Froines, 30, to 6½ months, and Lee Weiner, 30, the heavily bearded "quite man" of the defense, to two months and 18 days.

As Hoffman imposed his contempt sentences, each defendant was given a chance to tell off the judge - within limits Hoffman imposed.

Rubin, the bearded cofounder of the Youth International Party Yippies, embraced his sobbing wife before he was led away and shouted "sadist . . . sadist" to the judge. "You've done more to harm this country than any man alive," he said.

Froines, an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Oregon charged with plotting to blow up a downtown garage in Chicago, said, "When history is written, it will be the men who sat at this defense table and the spectators who stayed all night to get in here who will be the real heroes."

Weiner, a Northwestern University instructor in sociology who rarely spoke during the trial, delivered one of the most off hand diatribes to the judge. Hands in his pockets and strolling about, Weiner reminded Hoffman, a Northwestern law school alumnus, that there was a hall named in his honor at the school.

"I'm pleased to report that the plaque has been ripped off the walls," he said. "I wouldn't suggest immediately appearing at the law school after this trial."

Saturday, while pandemonium broke out in the court, Hoffman handed down sentences to the other defendants - two years, five months, and 16 days for David Dellinger, 53; two years, one month, and 18 days for Rennard "Rennie" Davis, 29; one year, two months, and 14 days to Thomas Hayden, 29, and eight months for Abbott "Abbie" Hoffman, 32.

The defendants still faced possible sentences of up to 10 years, plus \$20,000 fines, if found guilty on the charges in the indictment.

Kunstler fought the contempt sentences on grounds that the Supreme Court has ruled that a trial judge lacks jurisdiction to impose summary contempt sentences at the end of a trial, and that even if this is done another judge must hear the contempt citations before a jury and impose whatever punishment is necessary.

But Hoffman turned down his argument and also denied a motion to release the defendants on bail.

The judge imposed sentences for offenses ranging from shouting obscenities to failure to rise when he entered or left the courtroom. He scored the lawyers for such statements as Kunstler's that "I feel utterly ashamed to be an American lawyer at this time" and that at least one of Hoffman's rulings was "an unholy disgrace to the law."

McKenna's reign

(continued from page 1)

in LaFortune were truly concerned with what they felt about the issues."

Thrasher explained that he felt that McKenna's government had "gone off on a course which often bears little relation to the needs of the students." He also stated that while student government was professing the ideals of community, the policies they have fostered have gone against this idea.

"Instead of getting people involved, instead of bringing people into what should be their government, instead of building a community, Student Government in reality has been tearing that ideal apart, while calling for co-operation on one hand, it has on the other created an air of mutual suspicion and distrust among the student body it claims to represent," he remarked.

Ex-Senator Rich Hunter also criticized the present SBP's policies.

"Student government in reality has accomplished very little and the students know it. However it is a pretty safe bet that with a campaign coming up and the incumbent administration backing one of its close associates for SBP there will be a rather sudden flurry of activity before the election to try to convince people that the ins are doing a good job," he stated.

Ex-Senator Ed McCartin's comments on the McKenna administration were mixed, but generally tended towards praise. He said the administration had a "communications failure," and that they should have "gotten out into the halls more often." He did say though that "the orientation of student government is successful as far as I'm concerned."

He also said that McKenna was "conscientious about things and that he 'feels obligated to attend meetings'". McCartin felt the time spent in these meetings could have been better spent.

SBVP Fred Dedrick also expressed confidence that he and Phil had done a good job during their time in office, and that their accomplishments were greater than most thought.

"Basically I think we've done a good job. Bill Locke and Barney Gallagher have had success in getting basic groundwork in the area of academic affairs. The calendar has been changed while Philosophy and Theology requirements have been reduced. The experimental college has been approved and we're on the verge of getting students on most academic commissions of the university. Steve O'Brien and Tim Connor did a great job on the co-ed

report, without which I feel, ND would still have no direction concerning co-education. Dave Krashna has done a good job in the area of recruiting minority groups and Pete Kelly has provided many opportunities for students to do meaningful work in South Bend. Jim Smith our Ombudsman, has done a good job although the kind of personal help he gives will never receive much publicity," he said.

Dedrick cited communications as the main area in which the administration failed. He also said that many people opposed the work of the administration because of the "personal political beliefs held by myself and Phil," but that he felt most people would agree with "what



Tom Thrasher, Stay Senator and SBP hopeful.

they were trying to do for them as students."

Fred Giuffrida, Senator from Lyons was perhaps the most critical of the accomplishments of the McKenna administration.

He said that "there have been few truly effective changes to come out of student government this year. Some of these were almost inevitable, others came about despite the McKenna administration's opposition (i.e. the University Forum). Furthermore the statements and action of some student government officials have produced much divisiveness among the student body. All in all student government has both failed and succeeded. It has failed to provide much real service to the student and it has succeeded in fostering widespread alienation on this campus."



Be an OFFICER OF MARINES
The Marine Officer selection team will be on campus 17 to 20 February in the South Dining Hall

Weather stinks

UPI

Snow, sleet and freezing rain extended yesterday from the Ohio Valley to the Allegheny Mountains. Travelers warnings were in effect for a 15 state tract from Indiana to Delaware and north to Maine.

All of the large metropolitan communities of the East were included in the travelers warning network.

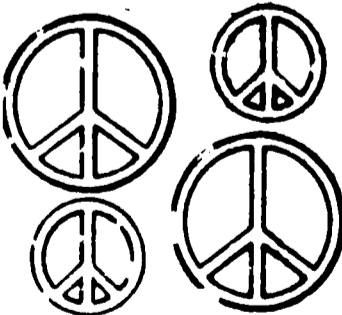
Freezing rain and snow covered the Pennsylvania Turnpike as temperatures dipped to the low 20s. State police said plowing and salting had failed to prevent hazardous driving conditions.

Road in New York were reported slippery but not extremely hazardous. Two to three inches of snow, mixed with freezing rain kept temperatures in the city well below freezing.

In Brooklyn, N.Y., where temperatures were in the 20s, two persons were killed in an overtaxed boiler exploded in a three story apartment house in the Greenpoint section.

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ND bests Titans in battle of jinxes

by Mike Pavlin
Observer Sports Editor

There must be something about that state of Michigan which brings out the best in weak basketball teams. Last January 20, Notre Dame journeyed to East Lansing and was stunned 85-82 by an inferior Michigan

State team. And last Saturday, the Irish almost dropped a decision to a Detroit quintet which entered the game with a 6-15 record.

But ND had a "jinx" of sorts on its side as TVS-TV transmitted an Irish miracle victory for the second weekend in a row. Just as there was "no hope" for the ND with five

seconds left in the first overtime against Marquette before the TV eye, so there seemed to be little chance for the Irish on Valentine's Day, down 15 points in the middle of the second half and down two points with :03 left.

Collis Jones, however, took the crucial in-bounds pass from

Mike O'Connell, jumped back toward the foul line, and threw a shot straight up and in, never touching the rim; and the Irish went on to a 95-93 overtime win.

The Titans of first-year coach Jim Haring came out in a box-and-one defense (ND used a man-to-man) with sophomore Jim Calucchia hounding Austin Carr. Not only did the youngster prevent Austin from even shooting most of the time, but he contributed ten points, almost all coming in the first half.

There are two main offensive strategies to use against the "box": you can ignore it and try to run your regular patterns; or you can exploit the zone's inherent weakness (too much open space) and forget about your big man. The Irish seemed content to leave Carr out of the action and get balanced first half scoring.

ND's real problem came at the other end of the court. Detroit's offense worked beautifully during the first period as the Titans converted a variety of shots from Vern DeSilva and some fine jump shots by Frank Russell. Also, a soph, Russell dazzled the home crowd with his jump shots, which seemed to originate somewhere behind and to the side of his neck, finished up as the game's high scorer with 32 points.

It was the up-front tandem of Jones and Sid Catlett which provided the impetus during the comeback. Jones scored 25 points and hauled down 14 rebounds during the game, while Catlett shot a superb 8-11 from the floor for his 16 points. These two combined for the last six points in regulation after Sinnott unfroze himself and canned a pair of field goals.

In the overtime period, the hero's mantle fell on the shoulders of O'Connell and Jim Hinga. Once again playing an outstanding floor game, Mike converted two one-and-one foul situations to keep ND ahead during the extra five-minute period. The Muncie Milkman, who hadn't attempted any sort of a shot all day, made both ends of his one-and-one to give the Irish the deciding 95-91 edge.

Significant in the win was Notre Dame's performance without the usual help from Carr. Austin managed 21 points, but he played a poor game—at least for him. The rest of the squad took up the slack in fine style as O'Connell and Sinnott were the fourth and fifth Irishmen in double scoring figures, each with ten points.

Carr did pass another milestone. He now has 1082 career points, leaving him tenth on the all-time list. He also broke Tom Hawkins' mark for season (all games) field goals, chalking up his 293rd of the year.

	FG	FT	REB	PTS	DeSilva	FG	FT	REB	PTS
Jones	11-23	3-5	14	25	Moore	5-14	2-3	6	12
Gemmell	3-4	1-1	5	7	Peake	4-10	1-2	13	9
Catlett	8-11	0-1	8	16	Russell	14-27	4-4	3	32
Carr	7-18	7-7	6	21	Calucchia	2-9	6-10	5	10
Meehan	2-3	0-0	0	4	Smith	0-0	0-2	0	0
O'Connell	3-9	4-5	3	10	Rucker	1-1	2-2	4	4
Sinnott	5-14	0-1	3	10	TOTALS	37-76	19-28	44	93
Hinga	0-0	2-3	1	2	Shooting: Notre Dame	39 of 82	for 47 per cent;		
Zizewski	0-0	0-0	0	0	Detroit	37 of 76	for 49 per cent.		
TOTALS	39-82	17-23	40	95	Turnovers: Notre Dame	14, Detroit	13.		

Swimmers split on relay

ND's tankmen took a decisive, pressure-filled relay to climax a 60-53 victory over St. Bonaventure Saturday at Rockne Memorial.

John Sherk of the Irish started the last 100 yards of the 400 yard relay virtually even with his Bonnie opponent, but surpassed him in the final 25 yards to secure the victory for Notre Dame. James Cooney, Douglas Free, and Craig Ferrell preceded Sherk in the event.

Sherk also set a new varsity and pool record in the 500 yard freestyle with 5:08.2 and the pool mark of 5:08.8 set in 1968 by L. Solomon of Ohio University. Sherk also placed first in the 1000 free, timing 10:44.0.

Gene Krathaus placed first in the 100 free with 49.7, ND's best 100 mark this year, as well as taking his usual 50 with 22.4. Frank Fahey placed first in the 200 butterfly (2:08.4), and the 400 medley team of Nicholas

Schiralli, Michael McDonough, Fahey, and Krathaus won with a 3:53.9.

The meet raised the squad's slate to 7-3, following a 67-44 loss at Northwestern Thursday.

Against the Wildcats, Sherk again scored firsts in the 500 and 1000, and Fahey took his usual

first in the 200 butterfly.

Brian Short timed a 1:59.6 in the 200 free for a first, and Mike McDonough won the 200 breaststroke with a 2:26.7.

Tomorrow night, the squad travels to Western Michigan for a dual meet.

Fencing streak ended

The swordsmen from Wayne State led by All-American foil artist Rich Mulazzo and sabre man David Amouels handed the Irish fencers their first loss of the season Saturday 17-10, breaking a two-year streak of 14 victories. The Wayne Staters won twelve of fourteen decisive 5-4 matches to clinch a contest that was closer than the 17-10 score indicates. The Irish fencers blew several chances to turn the match around as 4-4 deadlocks fell to the more aggressive Wayne men.

Following this loss, the Irish got back on the track by whipping the University of Detroit 17-10 and smashing the University of Chicago 22-5. Twenty-two fencers took part in the Irish romps as the team ran their season record to 11-1.

It was a rough weekend for individual records as all the regulars absorbed losses. Mike Cornwall (3-1) in foil and Rich Deladrier (5-2) in epee were two who distinguished themselves with solid performances.

After absorbing only their third loss in three years, the N.D. bladesmen will prepare this week for revenge against an Ohio State squad that handed them their only loss last year. A slightly improved Michigan State team will also test the Irish this Saturday in Columbus, Ohio.

This weeks sports

Mon.: Basketball, HOME, vs. Tulane

Tues.: Swimming, away, vs. Western Michigan. Wrestling, away, vs. Wheaton College

Wed.: Hockey, HOME, vs. Bowling Green

Thurs.: Basketball, away vs. NYU

Fri.: Wrestling, away, Wheaton Invitational Meet. Track, HOME, Central Collegiate Conference Meet

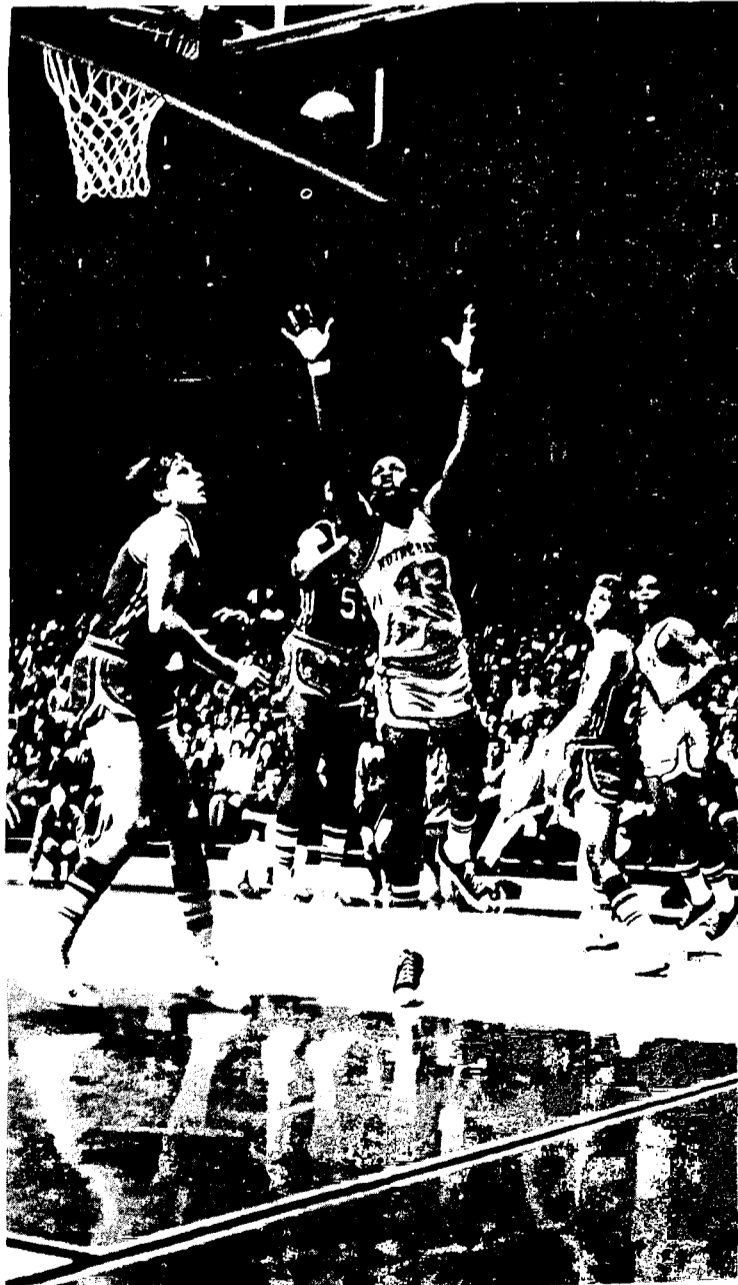
Sat.: Basketball, HOME vs. West Virginia. Track, HOME, Central Collegiate Conference Meet. Wrestling, away, Wheaton Invitational Meet. Swimming, away, vs. Purdue. Fencing, away, vs. Ohio State and Michigan State



Freshman Bruce Raskob, whole goal and two assists aided the Irish in their 10-1 romp last Friday night over hapless Lake Forest College, appears to have well filled the skates of soph. John Womack, lost to the icers due to scholastic ineligibility.

Raskob and his teammates blitzed Forester goalie Jeff Ward with a 60-shot barrage as Notre Dame closed out their road games for the 1969-70 season by upping their record to 17-8 with five home games to play. Soph Kevin Hoene garnered his second hat-trick of the year with two goals in the first and one in the second stanza.

The Irish return to home ice on Wednesday eve for a 7:30 encounter against Bowling Green, a 9-3 victim earlier in the season.



Sid Catlett, shown here against St. John's last Tuesday, had an exceptional shooting day against Detroit, canning 8-11 shots.