

Pohl announces selections for SU offices

by Greg Pudhorodsky



Tom Oliveri

Newly appointed Student Union Director Bob Pohl, yesterday announced his selections for four major Student Union offices: Tom Oliveri, Associate Director; Rob Browning, Services Commissioner; Jim Porst, Social Commissioner; and Ken Mannings, Executive Coordinator.

Oliveri, currently Junior Class Vice-President, said that he will work strongly in conjunction with Pohl on various matters. He will also serve as liaison to the

South Bend Chamber of Commerce and similar civic groups to coordinate functions the Student Union hopes to initiate in the upcoming year for the purpose of forming closer bonds between the University and urban communities. Among these tentatively proposed programs is a carnival for the children of South Bend.

The post of Executive Coordinator was created this year. When explaining this action Pohl argued that "one of the weak-

nesses of the Student Union in the past years is that it hasn't been able to work with minorities on campus. The Executive Coordinator will attempt to correlate these groups."

The SU president added that the new coordinator will also be working in close conjunction with the hall presidents in order to bring about a more meaningful relationship between the Union and hall life.

Mannings, who will serve in the new post, was the past

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Ken Mannings

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Talks on new principles of literature

Solotaroff keynotes SLF

by Charlie Myers

A lecture on "New Principles of Literature", the theme of the 1970 Sophomore Literary Festival, was presented yesterday in the Library Auditorium by Theodore Solotaroff, editor of New American Review and keynote speaker of the Literary Festival.

The speaker made no pretense as to understanding what the new literary principles precisely are. A major impression which contemporary literature has made upon Mr. Solotaroff is that it is in a state of transition. He places us metaphorically on the "riptide of the literary sea", and the majority of middle aged writers seem to be caught in the middle.

Solotaroff points out that the careers of such men as Mailer, Barth, and Roth exhibit a sense of transformation. The format of impersonal, detached, objective fiction is giving way to an excessive style emphasizing free play of the imagination.

Yet this transition involves a risk. Mr. Solotaroff notes that educators and instructors look for freshness and vitality; students are urged to develop what is personal to them, and they encourage young writers to "cut loose" and take the risk of being

excessive. When criticism arises, however, the teachers fall back on the established crafts.

Solotaroff admits that the educators "preach spontaneity and practice analysis." The quest for liberation and vitality is in conflict.

Mr. Solotaroff explained the difficulty which arises in distinguishing between the modern and post-modern periods of literature. The modern period comprises the first few decades of this century, with the post modern extending from that time until the present.

In effect, says Mr. Solotaroff, all that is being experimented with now, both in style and content, is grounded in the modern period. He suggests as an explanation for this type of cultural and literary wheel, a historically rotating circle of styles. The post-modern period, then, would be the closest point to us at present.

Characteristic of the present period of Literature is the rapid acceleration of change, which makes us looser, more flexible, and more adaptable. Mr. Solotaroff suggests that at present our values are not the grounds for our experience, but that experience is becoming the grounds for our values.

Solotaroff emphasized the fact that we have stopped taking old values for granted; the concept of culture is no longer an end in itself. There has been a visible loss of the authority of literature itself since literature no longer has the power to formulate and preserve values. The nostalgia of the past has faded away.

Mr. Solotaroff sees contemporary writers as advocating a sense of community along with a feeling of self liberation by which to explore and review just what being a writer means.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Solotaroff expressed optimistically that this "riptide of the literary sea" has put us in a position to be able to feel, to organize, and to communicate more differently than ever before.

In the short discussion which followed, questions dealing with the relationship of author to audience were discussed. Mr. Solotaroff felt that the concept of audience has become decentralized, to the point of becoming something vague. The writer writes for himself and for a community, he stated, a community in which the concept of audience is surpassed.



Mr. Solotaroff's address marked the opening of the Sophomore Literary Festival yesterday

Groups voice views

by Neil Rosini

In Thursday morning's closed session of the Student Affairs Sub-Committee of the Board of Trustees, representatives from the University Arts Council and the Nutting For President Movement presented their views.

Four representatives from the University Arts Council asked the Sub-Committee for an indefinite extension on the demolition of the Fieldhouse. According to Tom Kronk, one of the four and chairman of the Arts Council, the Committee promised to deliver the students' proposal to the Board of Trustees and to ascertain from the Administration exactly why there was a need for the Fieldhouse to be torn down.

Kronk, later said they requested the extension be granted until "all the sources of revenues and grants have been sufficiently exhausted."

Kronk said that over sixty proposals seeking funds for restoring the building had been sent to foundations all over the country "sympathetic to the Arts or to progressive education." He explained that such foundations generally require several months to consider such requests, but eight foundations have already rejected the proposals.

Kronk called the general attitude of the Trustees "sympathe-

tic." Kronk said that the reason there was a need for saving the Fieldhouse was that "the space is existing right now." Once the Fieldhouse is torn down, Kronk said there is no other place able to hold the "progressive" Arts program. He noted that the Arts Center, containing 75,000 square feet of space, is open to all students.

Other University Arts Council representatives at the meeting were Pat Bridenstine, Dan O'Donnell, and Rob Bartoletti. They each spoke on various financial and philosophical considerations. Also on Thursday morning, six student leaders from the Nutting for President Movement presented to the Student Affairs Committee their views on the restructuring of the Notre Dame Administration. They advocated a President-Chancellor system with Father Theodore Hesburgh as Chancellor and Doctor Willis Nutting as President.

Because the meeting was closed, no reporters were allowed entrance. Miss Karen Grabowski, one of the six student leaders, later described the meeting: She said that before the meeting's end, the Committee had expressed an interest in recommending to the Board of

(continued on page 6)

Curriculum revision report approved

by Steve Lazar

After nearly two years of intensive study in the area of curriculum reform the long awaited recommendations of Notre Dame's Curriculum Revision Committee were approved recently by the Academic Council.

The most prominent of the eleven resolutions appears to be the recommendation of a resi-

dential, coeducational Notre Dame-St. Mary's experimental program to be opened as early as September, 1971.

The resolution recommends that an advisory board be appointed to "consider the establishment of a residential, coeducational, cross college program, in the sophomore year, to experiment broadly in innovative academic methodology and to test new educational departures."

Rev. John E. Walsh, Vice President for Academic Affairs, noted the importance of the advisory board in the development of this program.

"The concept has been approved in principle," he said, "but the specifics will largely depend on what the advisory board recommends."

In several other far-reaching proposals the Academic Council approved changes in the grading system and the academic year,

increased student participation on academic committees, intensification and expansion of counseling services, reduction of the Theology-Philosophy requirements, and, in short, diversification of the curriculum.

One resolution reads that the grading system be changed to allow the insertion of two new grades: A- (3.500) and B- (2.500).

When asked why the new grades were termed A- and B- instead of C+ and B+ Father Walsh answered:

"The curriculum committee had actually recommended C+ and B+. But when it got to the Academic Council itself a number of the members thought that psychologically it would work to the students' advantage to list it not as a B+ but as an A-. It might be more advantageous in reference to graduate school applications, professional school and so forth," he said.

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Rev. John E. Walsh

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Pohl announces SU selections

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assistant chairman of the Black Arts Festival. He claimed that his duties are specifically defined by the position and that some of the responsibilities include those carried out by the associate director. By this definition Mannings pointed out that he "will be concerned primarily with the activities and functions dealing with black students and other minorities."

Pohl, commenting on the basis for the appointments, stated that he felt that all of the appointees fulfilled the simple criteria of being the best qualified for the job.

Continuing to relate SU's goals in the upcoming year, Pohl said that the work would be mainly a continuation of that of the past year. He included in this policy the lecture, concert, and services aspects of the Student Union. Pohl also went on to say that the new Union would strive to maintain the fiscal stability achieved this year.

Browning reiterated the continuation theme in the services phase of the Student Union. He also mentioned the possibility of formulation of plans for a student co-op bookstore.

Porst to emphasize smaller concerts

Social Commissioner, Jim Porst, stated that greater emphasis would be placed on smaller events. He cited the "Dreams" concert as an example of such an event.

Porst, last year's assistant Social Commissioner, expressed the hope that next year would produce some new ideas for Homecoming, such as the introduction of a new format to the event. Much of the actual details will depend on the new Homecoming chairman, yet to be named. He emphasized that

people were needed for all of the Social Commission projects.

Talking about the concerts, Porst stated that the number of major concerts would probably remain the same. He announced that a poll concerning students'

preferences would be taken within the next couple of weeks and the results in conjunction with other factors will determine which groups would perform in concert.



Rob Browning



Jim Porst

Warrants issued in Alumni incident

by Cliff Wintrose

Two townspeople injured in the fight in Alumni on March 20 have been named in warrants charging them with assault and battery upon a guest of Bill Barz that weekend, revealed the county prosecutor's office Friday.

Earl Richardson, 21, of 301 S. Chicago Street, and Michael Johnson, 19, of 1112 N. Johnson Street, are being sought by South Bend police for allegedly assaulting Eddie Younker, Barz's guest, who resides in Country Club Hills, Illinois.

The warrants were issued March 26 three days after Younker filed an affidavit with the prosecutors office swearing that Johnson and Richardson did "unlawfully, and in a rude, insolent, or angry manner touch, strike, beat, and wound" him during the fight.

The warrants have not been served, said a member of the city

clerk's office, because the police have been unable to locate the accused during the past two weeks. This was not termed an "unusual amount of time" between issuance and apprehension.

There is no statute of limitations on the legality of the warrants.

Barz and his father declined to file charges against anyone, but were witnesses to the affidavit filed by Younker.

The fight began the night of March 20 in Alumni when a resident from town allegedly hit football player Bill Barz in the mouth. Quickly escalating to include about fifteen people, the fight attracted hall members who tried to act as peacemakers.

Campus security was unable to contain the melee, and the county sheriff's department was called, which enlisted the aid of the South Bend police department.

A South Bend man, A.D. Cross, 21, of 1057 Laurel Center, was arrested by South Bend police at the Circle for disorderly conduct. He was not linked to the disturbances inside of Alumni.

He pleaded guilty to the charge in city court on March 25, and was fined forty-four dollars.

Director of Security Arthur Pears said Friday that a security officer was sent to the county prosecutor, William Voor, and submitted security's report of the Alumni disturbance.

Pears said if the case goes to court the officer would be asked to testify as to what "the conditions were when he arrived at the scene." The officer did not see the initial incident.

SMC plans affair

"An Affair To Remember" is the theme which has been chosen by the Sophomore and Junior classes of St. Mary's for their jointly planned spring weekend.

The events planned for Friday, April 17th at the South Bend Country Club will begin with a cocktail hour (cash bar) at 6:30 p.m. followed by a sit down dinner at 7:30. A formal dance with music supplied by the "Magnificent Seven" will begin at 9:30 and close the evening.

On Saturday, April 18th, a mass will be offered at 7:00 p.m. in the Regina Hall Chapel (to

fulfill the Sunday obligation), and in keeping with the theme of the weekend the film "An Affair to Remember" starring Cary Grant and Deborah Kerr will be shown in the Carroll Hall auditorium at 8:00 p.m. Saturday's mass and movie are open to all and it is not necessary to attend Friday's events to attend those on Sunday.

Tickets for the Friday activities will be available in Holy Cross Hall near the Post Office and in the lobbies of the other dorms between 5 and 6 p.m. from Monday, April 13th to Wednesday, April 15th. Tickets for the movie can be purchased at the door.

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Reed attacks critics for tokenist attitude

by Mark Walbran

Ishmael Reed, poet, journalist, actor and novelist, criticized literary critics for their racist and exclusionary policies toward Black literature. Reed, the second guest presented by the Sophomore Literary Festival, told the large audience in Washington Hall last night that in literary circles there exists a "tokenist attitude toward black authors."

Reed spoke of the "white poetry syndicate" which "attempts to deny the kind of upsurge other ethnic groups have experienced in this country."

He said that there are "invisible Selmas" such as museums whose racist policies "attempt to use culture as a cap." Reed mentioned that museums such as the metropolitan museum of art have poorly provided for showings by Black artists.

Blacks, said Reed, have been contributing to American literature for as long as there has been America. Their efforts, encompassing all genres, have been neglected, he felt. The first Black novel was written in 1854, when the novel form itself was still very young.

Reed criticized editors and critics who attempt to open Black literature to one point of view. Reed's advice to readers was, "Go to the writer."

Speaking on slang and colloquial language, Reed said that this usage might turn out to be the real American prose and poetry. He noted that President Johnson once advised the North Vietnamese to "cool it."

Reed charged that literary critics treat afro-American writers like boxers instead of artists. The condemned *The New York Review of Books* for reviewing *Soul on Ice* by Eleridge Cleaver, *Black Power* by

Stokely Carmichael *Tell Me How Long the Brain's been Gone*, by James Baldwin, tall together. Reed alluded to Richard Wright's scenario of Black boxers in ring, surrounded by white spectators. Reed noted that reviewers are also racist in the magazines' layouts.

During the conclusion of his talk, Reed recommended several books that reviewers had not publicized.

Reed doubted that the printed word is a dead form, as McLuhan has suggested. One need only turn to Afro-American, Indian-American, and Chinese-American literature, he said, to see that "print is not dead, but very much alive."

Law and order symposium

by Tom Hufendick

"The whole idea of bail in this country has become perverted. It has become punishment in itself — a sentence before trial." Such is the opinion of John Forhan, law student and co-coordinator of the South Bend Bail Project.

According to Forhan, the above comment should be somewhat typical of those aired at tonight's symposium on law and order. The symposium will be held at 8:00 in the Engineering Auditorium and one dollar will be charged for admission.

The subject of the discussion tonight will be relatively general. However, black reaction to law enforcement will probably be discussed, as well as the complaint that the same officers are consistently involved in charges of police brutality.

Symposium panelists include South Bend Police Chief Loren



Soph Class president Joe Stankus will be seeking response from his classmates on Council issue.

Bussert, American Civil Liberties Union attorney George Beamer, and St. Joseph County Legal Aid Director Charles Crutchfield. Also scheduled to appear are Superior Court Judge Frank Kopec, I.U.S.B. sociology professor Dr. Walter Rister, and St. Joseph County Prosecutor William Voor.

All proceeds from the symposium will go to the South Bend Bail Project, a local, non-profit organization interested in securing general reform in the South Bend bail system.

In an interview Saturday, Forhan emphasized that bail reform is desperately needed in South Bend. The principle objection to the current system is that bail is often set so high that the poorer people cannot meet it.

The bail levied for shoplifting, for example, is usually in the neighborhood of \$300. If a

bondsman is contracted to handle it, as is usually the case, he charges \$30 — a price many families cannot afford.

Forhan proposes alternate system

In place of the present system, SBBP proposes a "relief on own recognizance" plan whereby a large percentage of people arrested would be released without bail. Forhan cited New York City and Mishawaka as among those who presently employ this system.

Because implementation of such a system is not expected in the near future, SBBP has initiated a drive to establish a revolving bail fund. "This rotary fund will be used to prevent indigent citizens from having to wait in jail pending trial," Forhan said.

A total of \$1500 has heretofore been raised for the bail fund, but at least \$3000 is needed to start operation. Forhan asserted that even this amount falls far short of the community's immense need.

Council sends out statement

by Dennis Anastasoff

The Sophomore Council has drawn up a statement which will soon be sent to all members of the Sophomore class. Entitled "To BE or Not to Be?" it states their objectives for next year. The decision to keep a council at all will be left up to the Sophomore class.

"The students will be given the choice of whether to have a combined ND-SMC council, separate councils for both schools, or to have no council at all," said Joseph Stankus, President of the Sophomore Class at Notre Dame.

The Council states that their objective is not to initiate long range reforms for the University, but to function for the betterment of the individual.

Also, the council points out that to attain community spirit at Notre Dame-Saint Mary's, the place to begin is in the individual halls, although this is not enough.

The Council hopes for concerned students who can not only criticize, but suggest remedies for situations. The Council goes on to say that their main objective is to achieve a class spirit. They add that this does not mean alienating themselves from the rest of the student body.

"Besides these various services, much of our work has gone into learning a cooperation between the men and women of ND-SMC, something which must come before we can speak of a truly natural environment, co-education or whatever," says the Council.

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GSU plagued by quorum issue

by Brother Carney

Quorums produced a stumbling block for the Graduate Student Union in its last two meetings.

The group met last Tuesday and Friday in an attempt to adopt a constitution and most of the time (including all of Friday's session) was devoted to the section on a quorum.

Briefly, the two camps are those who favor a strong rule and those who wish as weak a quorum as possible. Those who hold to the strong view feel that by demanding the majority of the council members and a majority of the departments present to legislate new business, a coup by any small group can be prevented.

Their opponents believe that such strict requirements will prevent much action and think that it is better to pass some motions with a few people than to accomplish nothing. This point was made when a quorum call was made in the midst of the

debate Tuesday night and the lack of a quorum under the provisional constitution was narrowly averted.

Some of this problem apparently results from some of the departments having their own organizations which have never elected delegates to this organization of the entire graduate student body. There is some thought of excluding such groups from the number required for a quorum since they do not seem to desire representation.

When voting eventually took place on Friday, the final motion was to leave the designation of the quorum to the by-laws. This passed by one vote as the chair broke the tie vote from the

floor. Now each article has been accepted but the organization still have not approved the entire constitution. This will be up for consideration at this week's meeting.

Today the housing committee plans to contact all those who expressed an interest in Carroll Hall for the coming school year.

This week's meeting will be held in LaFortune's amphitheatre as was Friday's because the library auditorium will not be available.

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Michael Kelly sadly announces the death of his car.

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FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Glen Corso

Bussing

Campus Opinion

One of the by products of enforced school integration which has aroused the ire of moderates in the North and South has been the need to bus large numbers of students in order to achieve a "racial balance" in school systems. Vociferous opposition has sprung up among parents and legislators alike who feel that unless racial segregation is sanctioned by statute, it should be left alone. They especially object to bussing students "unreasonable" distances to make integration an accomplished fact.

This opposition transcends sectional prejudices. The New York Legislature passed a bill in April of 1969 that banned bussing of students to achieve racial integration. It was signed by New York's liberal governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The law "prohibits assignment of students to a school on the basis of race, color, or national origin or for the purpose of achieving equality in attendance or reduced attendance at any school of persons of one or more particular races, creeds, colors or national origins" by any school boards that are appointed or by the state commissioner of education.

Sen. John C. Stennis, of Mississippi, tacked on an amendment to the 1970 Education bill, which is almost an exact duplicate of the New York State bussing ban. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff while voicing support for another Southern amendment which called for equal enforcement of school integration rulings throughout the United States, voiced his opposition to all but the "most limited bussing."

"You couldn't do anything worse to a black child than to bus him into a middle class suburb," Ribicoff declared, "The psychological shock and the philosophical shock are as cruel as anything that can be done."

Southern Governors have voiced long standing opposition to bussing as a means of achieving integration. The recent action by Florida's Governor Claude Kirk is one of a series of incidents where Southern Governors have defied arbitrary court orders.

At the Southern Governor's Conference held in September of 1969 the Governors rejected a statement which condemned bussing and instead urged restraint and good judgement in matters concerning it.

Vice President Agnew, who appeared at the conference blasted bussing as a means of achieving integration.

"If people live in a neighborhood they are entitled to associate together. What I mean is that I'm against bussing those children to other neighborhoods simply to achieve an integrated status of a larger geographic entity." The next day the White House issued a statement endorsing Agnew's statement.

In a story which appeared in October of 1969 the New York Times, it was revealed that Black disenchantment with forced integration was rising, -- much of this feeling was due to bussing.

Some Blacks opposed the policy of one way bussing, that is the policy of bussing only black students to different schools. They feel that students of both races should be bussed, or that no bussing should be done at all. Others wanted to keep the present segregated system, and pressure the states and the Federal government into giving them more money to improve their schools.

It appears that the policy of bussing large numbers of students, in order to achieve an artificial racial balance in school districts that have de facto segregation, is indefensible. Not only does it cause hardships for the students and parents of both races, but it also generates race hatred for thrusting together students who are angry and resentful at being forced to attend strange schools, due to the dictates of federal judges.

People of both races oppose bussing, so the arguments of proponents who content that anti-bussing forces are made up of white supremacists, do not stand up to objective scrutiny. People are beginning to realize that while time, effort and money are being poured into achieving exact racial balances-- as defined by Supreme Court dictates--little is being done to improve the quality of the schools, especially those who have a large percentage of black students enrolled.

I believe quality education for children of all races must be our first and foremost goal. Where *de jure* segregation exists, it should be abolished, since this constitutes a clear example of the "keep'em in their place" philosophy. However in places where the student body of a school is predominately of one race because of housing patterns, then there should be no governmental interference. All children have a right to go to the school nearest their home. They should not be forced to go to strange schools merely to satisfy the dictates of those who do not have to suffer the results of their rulings.



Jim Rocap

New white backlash

When one critically views the history of America, reaching back even to the early seventeenth century slave trade and continuing to the death of Martin Luther King and Fred Hampton, a feeling of anger cannot help but creep in to our minds. The physical and mental repression of Africans during slavery is an uncontested fact, and most white Americans have to be blind not to recognize the forces of legalized slavery since 1863. However, the charges of reverse racism, black segregation, and minority tyranny have been all that white America has offered black people in the last few years. It is an interesting phenomenon of white America that we have categorically been *against* whatever blacks have proposed. Notice, for example, the continuing dialogue over integration. When Marcus Garvey led the "Back to Africa" movement in the early 20th century, white American found itself in the peculiar position of being almost entirely segregated while concurrently being against any move of black people to leave America entirely. No one has yet explained whether the whites wanted to live with the blacks or not to live with them.

In 1955, Dr. Martin Luther King was able to begin a campaign that would legalize integration, and hopefully force it to occur. Gradually, whites began to accept this idea, although white communities still tended to run when "the colored moved next door." After constant opposition to integration and mass exoduses on the part of whites, blacks in New York and other cities told the white man he didn't want to integrate, but rather wanted to control his own schools and neighborhoods. Such a negative reaction and uproar that subsequently occurred was unbelievable, almost comical. It seems as if whites wait to discover what blacks want and then do everything in their power, contradictions notwithstanding, to defeat black demands.

The white backlash against blacks is growing rapidly. Literature on the subject proceeds in three steps: first, since 1967 the overwhelming majority of whites have believed that black people are not discriminated against any longer. Secondly, many have begun to believe that blacks, chicanos, and other peoples of color constitute a privileged minority, with corporate hiring practices, scholarships, welfare programs, "sympathetic" liberal politicians and so on. The third, and most dangerous type of backlash is characterized by a belief that blacks are not only favored, but are actually the oppressors. This is witnessed by the fear of blacks *controlling* their community, by fear of black power, etc. *Newsweek* magazine (9-10-69) ran a special issue devoted specifically to the middle American, "the forgotten man." The underlying theme of the issue was the "oppressed majority." When one remembers that Hitler was

able to unmercifully annihilate a million people by the same mechanism--convincing them that they were oppressed by the Jews--then Nixon's law and order (unfortunately not law and justice) becomes a thing to be feared.

The conviction that minority tyranny is characteristic of 1970 America is perhaps the most dangerous aspect of racism. It enables us whites to wipe guilt from our consciences, to turn our backs on alleged "oppressors" who make less than \$5,000 a year, and to finally arm ourselves to the teeth. It is an historical force that must be faced and understood for what it is: another rationalization of the white oppressor.

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Mooney moos 'till the cows come home

Don Mooney (his real name), WSND's most notorious announcer, recently doubled his listening audience by addressing approximately thirty cows (the bovine variety) at St. Mary's.

Mooney, who runs a talk show and who has had as his guests Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., student body president Dave Krashna, former student body president Phil McKenna, and Mag Wheels,

communicated with the cows Saturday before an astounded and slightly revulsed audience of three. Mooney claims to have also done this little trick before SMC SBP Ann Marie Tracey.

The cows — technically heifers — were black Angus; enclosed by barbed wire and tucked behind the halls and dorms of St. Mary's. It wasn't enough, however, to squelch the obvious affinity the cows had for Mooney. They just loved him.

It wasn't always easy to call cows, says Mooney. As a child, he was often misunderstood — often called a coward. But, he says, it is now a moot question. For the time being, he has cowed the opposition.

Nor has Mooney's route always been a successful one. Even Saturday, the popular poobah had to fight against overwhelming odds. To start with, all the cows were in the shelter when Mooney first made his appearance. Normally, of course, the sound of the announcer's melodious voice would be enough to seduce the heifers away from whatever activity was going on in there, but this time Mooney was mooing into the wind and competing against a craze. To compound the difficulties, the wind blew the garish yellow hat that Mooney customarily wears over the barbed wire



Don Mooney addresses group at SMC

and into some cow manure. Mooney was not only forced to vault the barbed wire and get the hat but to hold the hat in his hand for the rest of the afternoon.

Mooney tried a different attack. He got out and bellowed from afar. No good. He got close to the barbed wire and pleaded in the language of the cows. Nothing. It

didn't work. He had alienated them forever. It may be another six thousand years until man gets another chance to communicate with cows, and Mooney had to flame.

However, eventually some cows did come out, and when they saw the tape recorder in Mooney's hand and the cameraman standing in the distance, they all came out. And for a moment, everything was perfect.

Mooney had reached the cows.

They were communicating.

Man had fulfilled a lifelong dream. He was talking to the animals.

Then the cameraman moved to his right to take a better picture, and all the cows moved, too.

Mooney was undaunted. He leaped the carbed wire fence; faced the cows; and began to speak.

"When the revolution comes," he turned to the fence and pointed dramatically, "that won't even be here."

The cows turned around and meandered away. Some of them grunted.

Mooney tried a different tack. He got out and bellowed from afar. No good. He got man gets another chance to communicate with cows, and Mooney had to flame.

The announcer was crestfallen when he came back, and drove in silence far, far away from the idyllic spot where man and nature had once been one. There, in the cowpastures of St. Mary's, what could have been man's or at least WSND's, greatest triumph lay barren. In its place: mooing, mindless cows, who, unlike the rest of Mooney's listeners, will never be able to call in with their questions.

Udderly fantastic.

Mike Kelly

The Model United Nations

"We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. . ."

The preamble to the Charter of the United Nations begins with the above words. It is clear that in the two decades of the United Nations' existence the succeeding generations have not been spared the scourge of war.

It was to understand why the U.N. has not been the success it should have been that last year I talked with outgoing Academic Commissioner John Mroz about reviving the Model United Nations. Supported by the new Commissioner Pat Dowdall and later Pat McDonough, the Model U.N. quickly came together. Executive Co-ordinator and Delegate Director respectively. The Greg Turza was appointed IUSB Co-ordinator and Maureen Phillips SMC Co-ordinator while Tom McGowan handled the block and committee meetings, Joe Polito the physical arrangements for Stepan Center and James Krumme kept watch on the money. Although we were to be helped by dozens of other people as time went on and the actual dates for the UN approached, it was this inner core that would be responsible for making the Model UN a reality. I cannot thank them enough for it.

I arrived back at Notre Dame the evening before the first session (having been on a USO Tour with John Hurley, Warren Bowles and Phil Glotzbach for two weeks) to find that, with the exception of publicity, everything was ready to go.

The news coverage of the four sessions of the Model UN seemed to stress the levity of the sessions and, I suppose in to deadlines, covered only the first hour of the two five hour evening sessions in which most of the action occurred. In order to make up for that I'll give a brief recapitulation of what occurred.

Intervention condemned

The resolution submitted by Mexico, Uruguay and El Salvador condemning the intervention in the internal affairs of any nation was burdened by its citing of examples. Although the samples condemned both sides in the cold war, rather than pacifying both sides with condemnation of their enemies this brought both the West and the Communist nations down on it, beating a Latin American-African alliance and the resolution was defeated.

America taxed

Nicaragua submitted a resolution calling on all nations with per capita incomes of over \$2,500 to donate 1% of their Gross National Product to the UN for welfare projects. This was passed over the strenuous objections of the American and Kuwait delegations (the only two nations effected.)

Iraq placed in a resolution calling for the withdrawal of United Nations forces from Korea and the enforced reunification of North and South Korea. The West rallied to beat down this motion.

Rhodesia condemned

The Byelorussian SSR, one of two USSR states granted membership knin the UN, submitted a resolution condemning nations who traded with the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia. Although the Republic of South Africa attempted to defend the Smith government, the battle raged over naming certain nations as trading with Rhodesia. To be more specific, the Arab states and the Soviet bloc took this opportunity to continue their attack on Israel. Over the opposition of the West, the Rhodesia motion passed.

Then came the Albanian resolution on the expulsion of China and replacing it with the People's Republic of China (i.e. the Red Chinese). This motion was amended by Luxembourg to admit Red

China as representative of China and keep the Chiang Kai-Shek representative as Taiwan. The Luxembourg amendment passed over the vocal opposition of the Red Chinese delegation (Howard Dooley and Joel Connelly) which had been granted speaking rights by the President of the Assembly. The amended motion then passed and Red China was seated in the United Nations.

This was followed by another Albanian resolution censuring South Africa for their apartheid policies. South Africa strenuously defended itself with facts on their paternalistic protection of the blacks in South Africa (South African delegate Bo Walton stated that South Africa had more black children in school than any other African nation) but the morality of the situation carried the day and over the opposition of only a handful of nations (South Africa, Spain, Portugal, etc.) the motion of condemnation was passed.

The South African question again came up with another Albanian resolution demanding freedom for the South African administered UN trust territory of Namibia (South-West Africa). But the question was quickly turned away from Africa by an amendment including a condemnation of Israel (the Arabs and Communist nations missed little opportunity to attack Israel) and the counter amendment from Israel attacking the ARabs. Finally the chair ruled all amendments out of order and the assembly returned to the question of Namibia and the motion passed.

A Byelorussian motion to condemn the USA for its policy of intervention in Laos was amended to include a condemnation of North Vietnam for intervention in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. This amendment brought both American and Soviet opposition, but the amended motion passed easily.

Israelis win

Finally the assembly turned to the Middle East question after skirting it throughout the entire four sessions. The Iraqi resolution on the settlement of the Palestinian Refugee problem set off the most bitter and extended debate of the session. The Israeli delegation, led by Rick Libowitz and Dan Tamir, denounced the Arab nations for refusing to live in peace with Israel while the Arab nations led by Paul Said of Lebanon, Rich Hunter of Poland and Anne Marie Tracey of the UAR, blasted what they called Israeli imperialism.

The debate ended with a victory for Israel and the defeat of the Refugee resolution.

Arabs win

However, the refugee problem served as only a forerunner to a more direct condemnation of Israel in a Iraqi motion condemning Israel for attacking her neighbors. Emotions ran high and Secretary-General Mike Kendall was twice called in to explain past United Nations policy. This debate resulted in a victory for the Arabs.

The 1970 Model United Nations came to a close at midnight, just as the Stepan Center staff was trying to close the doors. As I went over to the Kuwait delegation to gratefully accept a glass of wine which they had offered earlier, I recalled what I had said at the opening of the first session.

We cannot understand what draws us together until we understand what pulls us apart.

Afterwards, standing with the delegates who had moments before been screaming insults at each other and who were not laughing and sharing a glass of wine, I felt that - for those who were there at any rate - the Model UN had helped pull us together.

Government majors to oppose restriction

by Ed Ellis

A small group of government majors met last night to organize their opposition to Administration spending policies which they blame for last week's restriction of courses in the Government department to Government majors alone.

The group's leader, Charlie Zappala, said that the statement of the group would be taken to the Administration either Monday or Tuesday, and if no reaction is forthcoming, Father Hesburgh would later be approached for assistance in the matter. Zappala also hoped that large numbers of students, when they became aware of the situation, would support the actions taken so far by his group.

According to Zappala, the action of the government faculty last week and the government majors last night is the culmination of several months of activity to try to alleviate conditions in the department. In 1960, he noted, there were 87 government students, including majors and graduate students, and there were 7 teachers for this group. In 1969, however, the department had to serve 685 students with only 15 faculty members, 5 of whom were not full-time professors. Zappala said that even if the 345 government majors is taken as a base, the student-teacher ratio is over 25-1, whereas the ratio for the University as a whole is only 7-1. He stated, "The University publishes in its catalogue that they have a 7-1 ratio and we pay \$3300 a year for this close personal contact. In government, it's over 25-1. It's about time something was done about this."

According to Zappala, the closing of courses to non-government majors was a move "abhorrent to faculty members and students alike." He said that Mr.

Brinkley, head of the department, had tried to bring the

plight of the department to the attention of the administration as long as 3 months ago but had received no answers whatsoever. Having failed to bring the matter to the attention of the administrators by conventional means, the faculty, supported by the students, decided to take the "drastic" action of closing the courses.

As to the effect this move has had on the Administration, Zap-

pala stated, "I don't think the realization that kids aren't going to be able to take government courses has really hit the Administration." He hoped the people in control would act before course registration, so that if more money was available for the department, students could be admitted into the courses in question. He doubted, however, that the Administration would yield to his group's

demands. because of "the various problems they have." This was the situation he is trying to correct. He stated that any such restriction of course choice is "an absolute insult to the academic system which makes it necessary." He criticized heavily current University priorities that restrict spending in the College of Arts and Letters even though that is by far the largest growing sector of

the UUniversity Community.

Zappala hopes that such "blatant undermining of the philosophy of the University" will arouse a large number of students who will be affected by the restriction policy. support materializes,

Asked about Fr. Hesburgh's position at present, Zappala said, "I don't even think he knows about it."

Redefinition of functions is only change

(continued from page 1)

University's administrative structure.

Miss Grabowski was the first to speak. She stressed the fact that the Nutting for President Movement was not "an anti-Hesburgh campaign."

She later commented: "We thought that was very important to emphasize, and said so at the very beginning to make sure they didn't get the wrong impression."

She made clear that the office of President has too much work for just one man, describing as "important" Hesburgh's many activities.

According to Miss Grabowski, student Ken Guentert spoke next on the personal attributes of Professor Nutting and Father Hesburgh. "Their personalities would fit this particular structure so well that it would really work," said Karen, paraphrasing Guentert.

Jack Shaeffer next explained his reasons for joining the movement. Karen said that Shaeffer stated he had joined because of "the academic reform that Doctor Nutting symbolizes."

Shaeffer described the current system as "a job-getting process" where the diploma was simply "redeemable for cash." He cited that the grade has often become more important than the learning process, and called for a shift in emphasis toward learning.

Jim Bryan, the next to speak, stressed the importance of having a teacher as president. Karen said Bryan called for a redefining of the role of president saying "The highest authority around here should have much more contact with students, especially in a classroom situation."

Karen said "A teacher has the capacity to help somebody come to . . . understand other ways of living, other ways of doing things," paraphrasing Bryan.

Jack Fiala explained that he joined the movement because of an idolization of Doctor Nutting, and thinks that the structure change is what is most needed.

Miss Grabowski said that Fiala used the recent Field-House

incident as an example of the need for a full-time President. Fiala said the group had unsuccessfully tried to contact Hesburgh for three months, and that positive action was taken to save the Fieldhouse only when Hesburgh returned—two days before the scheduled demolition.

Mike Shaughnessey wrapped up the student presentations claiming that there were two Notre Dames. Karen recalled that he referred to the Trustees as the "corporation Notre Dame" and to the "everyday" Notre Dame as the "community Notre Dame."

He described the community as incomplete, where frustration with the present kind of education leads students to "get drunk every weekend." He said the President-Chancellor structure would change the type of

education and help improve the present situation.

Karen described the attitude of the Student Affairs Committee as "just excellent." She said that Chairman of the Committee, Doctor Thomas Carney, was "concerned" and "interested", but he had said that a separation of the movement for a President-Chancellor structure and the Nutting for President Movement would have been preferable.

However Guentert countered, saying that although a structure might look good on paper, it was necessary to choose personalities that would make it work.

Carney also advocated a modification of the present President-Vice President system to provide for a better distribution of responsibilities.

When asked to describe Pro-

fessor Nutting's reactions to the entire campaign, Karen Grabowski said he was overwhelmed, calling it "the highest compliment ever payed to him—ever."

Karen said that Professor Nutting was not actively pursuing the Presidency saying an ideal politician should never seek office, but he has never discouraged the student campaign calling it the "most fun he has had in years." He said the campaign was a good opportunity to discuss matters that had to be discussed concerning the quality of education at Notre Dame. Karen said "He thinks that if this campaign helps people to think about that, it's worthwhile."

Karen went on to say that Doctor Nutting has been willing to speak whenever asked,

Experiment with pass-fail plan

(continued from page 1)

Another important proposal concerning grades is the establishment of a trial "pass-fail" option. Under this program any junior or senior undergraduate may choose to take one elective, non-major course per semester on a pass-fail basis.

When asked if he thought the new program would work, Father Walsh replied:

"From the logistics point of view it ought to work. Whether it will actually encourage students to take a course that they would like to take just for the intellectual excitement and value of itself, without fear of getting a low mark—whether that will actually happen only experience will tell. But certainly this is one of the reasons we established pass-fail," he said.

Walsh went on to say that pass-fail has been tried in other universities with mixed results—in some cases it has been abandoned, he said.

One resolution of the Council recommends expansion of the counselling services to include not only better centralization but also the development of informal faculty-student meeting places "where spontaneous ad-

vising will more often occur."

Another proposal includes the possibility that the colleges establish programs to permit seniors to teach classes to freshmen in a mutually beneficial process.

"Teaching is sometimes regarded as one of the liberal arts—the art of reaching. In order for a student to get a liberal arts education one thing he ought to do is teach," said Father Walsh.

In a long awaited move one resolution halved the university undergraduate requirement of Theology and Philosophy to six hours each.

Walsh explained that this was done "not with any idea at all of diminishing their importance, but simply as a way of making it possible for the Theology and Philosophy departments to concentrate their efforts on a fewer number of courses and hopefully make them more exciting for the student."

The report also proposes that the curriculum include a number of "core" courses "to unify the student academic experience and to provide a distinctive community of discourse." According to Father Walsh these courses would be those that all students,

no matter which college they belong to, would be required to take.

In other important resolutions the Academic Council endorsed the establishment of work-study programs in the colleges to, as Father Walsh phrased it, "vitalize and make contemporary the educational experience."

They also gave high priority to the continuation and expansion of the International Program and to the increased use of modern educational media for the improvement of teaching techniques.

Bill Locke, former Student Union Academic Affairs Commissioner, voiced a distinct disappointment with the Academic Council's resolutions after having worked on the Curriculum Revision Committee since last spring.

"The curriculum revision effort effected some structural changes which are, one must admit, desirable (largely in a better-than-nothing sense), but hardly adequate. The final proposals, when one considers the many professional educators involved in their formulation and consideration, are embarrassingly unimaginative, derivative and superficial," he said.

The new Academic Affairs Commissioner, Bill Wilka, said that in the next two weeks he and his assistant, Bob Meyers, will be collecting background information on curriculum revision and will be drawing up a list of priorities for next year.

"The thing we're specifically interested in right now is the counselling—more individual attention to students. Also we want to look into the idea of a person taking a comprehensive examination at the beginning of a semester and just getting "pass" credit in it rather than having to take the course," said Wilka.

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Law and order breaks down

Maddox threatens martial law

ATLANTA (UPI) — Gov. Lester Maddox moved more state troopers into Ludowici Sunday and threatened to declare martial law in the south Georgia city after nightriders fired into the home of a crime fighting minister.

"I would be cautious but I wouldn't hesitate a minute in declaring martial law in Long County if the safety of the people was at stake," the governor said of the latest development in his continuing feud with

Ludowici and Long County political leaders.

"This would require us to take over the local government and the law enforcement machinery," the governor added. "Law and order has broken down in Long County."

The threat came after Rev. Raymond Cook, a Methodist Church minister who had led courthouse demonstrations against the "totally corrupt" political establishment of Long County, called Maddox by tele-

phone shortly after 3 a.m. Sunday to report the shooting.

Cook said buckshot shattered a kitchen window and lodged in the wall and ceiling after he got up and turned on a light to get a drink of water. He had just walked by the window, he added.

"I suppose this shooting has resulted from some of our attempts to clear up the cancerous elements in Long County that have given Georgia such a bad name," Maddox said.

"I have reason to believe that this is a reaction from our program to straighten out the

county."

Ludowici, on U.S. highways 301 and 82, has long had a reputation for harboring speed traps and clip joints used to fleece motorists from New York and other eastern points on their way to Florida.

Fun and games are over

Kirk in showdown

BRANDENTON, Fla. UPI— Gov. Claude Kirk planned to announce Sunday evening whether he will back down or have a showdown on federal court orders to desegregate Manatee County schools on Monday.

"The fun and games are over," said U.S. Marshal Al Butler Saturday after federal Judge Ben Krentzman ruled Kirk was in contempt of court for refusing to desegregate Manatee's 12 elementary schools last week.

The desegregation plan Kirk personally blocked last week

called for massive cross busing that would take some children to schools 12 miles from their homes.

The plan Krentzman approved would affect some 2,700 elementary school students and 107 teachers. The country's high schools were desegregated without incident five years ago.

Kirk claimed forced busing is illegal in Florida, took personal command of the Manatee schools at dawn Monday and demanded an immediate hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court.

AISEC extends membership

by Mark Day

Heading in a new direction, AIESEC, an international organization that places students in overseas jobs, is extending its membership to include non-business majors and is promising greater selectivity in its job placements.

This organization, especially here on campus, is encouraging all interested students to investigate the summer program, originally limited to business or economics majors. The reason for this change is that the organization is broadening its program to include jobs in many different companies, which will develop management skills as well as providing good business experience for the participants.

Joe Loughery, a junior economics major and the head of AIESEC at Notre Dame, recently returned from Tokyo where the international conference took place. At this meeting 4000 students were matched with individual jobs, 70% by computer. The remaining 30% were matched by the delegates themselves, since they found the computer was not flexible enough to cover all of the unusual cases.

There are presently 24 Notre Dame students in the program who wish summer employment abroad. Of these, 20 have already been placed in jobs. After another computerized exchange in Rotterdam in a few weeks, the remaining four N.D.

students will probably be placed in the jobs.

The job of AIESEC at Notre Dame goes beyond the placing of N.D. students abroad; it also must line up jobs for foreign students all over Indiana.

Another important function of the AIESEC group, of which there are 93 members altogether, is the reception of all the foreign students who come to Indiana.

Here in South Bend, this committee also arranges gatherings during the summer at which the foreign student can meet with various members of the community to discuss community problems. Faculty members, other students, and business men join with the foreign students to talk on relevant issues facing South Bend, such as urban development, and local government — issues in which hopefully the foreign student can get interested and lend an impartial outside view.

There will be a membership drive beginning in a few weeks, with an open meeting for all interested on April 22 in the Library Auditorium.

Students give reason behind campaign

This is the third in a five-part series written by the Nutting for President Headquarters.

As we emphasized at the beginning, this paper will attempt to address the re-structuring issue in a way that avoids the discussion (or question) of the personalities of the recommended office-holders.

If our proposal is adopted, the University administrative structure will be altered in only one fundamental way: there will be a redefinition of the office of President, and the creation of the post of Chancellor, a position which will be the highest appointed administrative post.

To be in a position to understand the nature of the revision, we must first embark on a brief digression: Why do we need this restructuring?

We have already attempted to answer this question in our first series of position papers (Feb. 25 - March 4 *Observer*; xeroxed copies available for \$.35 from Box 813, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556), but in a "25 words or less type of answer": We feel the duties of the Presidency as it now exists are physically too great for one man. Secondly there now exists a lack of real communication between the highest decision-making levels and the students and faculty, due in large measure to the current administrative framework.

We will return to how the Chancellor-President proposal is an improvement in these areas shortly. First, we present a more specific outline of the new structure. The only change we are proposing is a redefinition of the functions, responsibilities, and duties of the President. One could legitimately view this as abolishing the office of President and replacing it with a bi-partite board, with the two board members given precise and

equally significant responsibilities.

Many have advocated a radical restructuring of the administrative bureaucracy beneath the President, while others have contended that this structure "suits me fine." Whatever the case may be, we are not proposing the revision of other various lower-level (vice-president, etc.) administrative positions or the replacement of the current administrative office holders.

The new structure may necessitate the re-assignment of the current President's secretaries and assistants, as secretaries and assistants to the Chancellor, but definitely it will not require the replacement or redefinition of the Vice-Presidents.

The Chancellor-President structure is a logical outgrowth of Rourke and Brook's observation:

...universities like other organizations have found it necessary once they reach an advanced stage to establish systems of governance in which the chief executive shares authority over decision making with other officials. The range of subjects over which decision must now range is so vast as to demand the advantages of division of labor... (p. 111).

The division of labor which is proposed here will make the Chancellor responsible for the "external" affairs of the University and the President responsible for the "internal" affairs, while all matters of overlapping concern will be dealt with jointly.

Is the distinction external-internal valid for describing the functions of a University Chancellor and President?

It is quite common to find those who speak most frequently on University governance using the expression "external" and "internal" in describing the functions of University adminis-

trators: "It would not be possible, of course, to deal even superficially with all these relations [i.e. those of the President], because one college differs from another. But we can consider briefly some external and internal relationships which are common to most presidents of Catholic colleges." (Stanford, *A Guide to Catholic College Administration*, p. 49). Stanford elaborates by cataloguing the external relations (diocese, alumni, educational associations, other national organizations, sister institutions, general public) and the internal relations (Board of Trustees, administrative officers, faculty, students, religious community).

Using a similar distinction (of external and internal activities) Rourke and Brooks suggest the current state of the University President's duties: "The basic duties with which the chief executive office is charged can range very widely. As in the case of the American university president, many of his duties center on external rather than internal affairs. He represents the University in its contacts with state...

and other public organizations concerned with higher education and the universities. He must take an active role in the activities of...interuniversity organizations...the chief executive officer is also obliged to keep in touch with potential donors and important political figures."

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Student Government Office Box 522 Notre Dame

Irish baseball team drops two more

by Jim Donaldson

Observer Sportswriter
Chilled by low temperatures and a biting wind the Notre Dame baseball team was unable to get its bats out of a deep freeze and dropped a pair of games this weekend at Bowling Green, Ohio, bowing 9-2 to the Falcons on Friday and losing an abbreviated 5½ inning game on Saturday, 5-0. The Irish record now stands at a dismal 1-7 for

the season.

Bowling Green scored all the runs they needed in Friday's game in the first inning, tagging Irish starter Ron Schmitz for three tallies. The Falcons coasted thereafter as the Irish were able to collect just three hits. Schmitz suffered the loss in the 9-2 decision.

The clubs were scheduled to play a pair of seven inning games on Saturday but foul weather

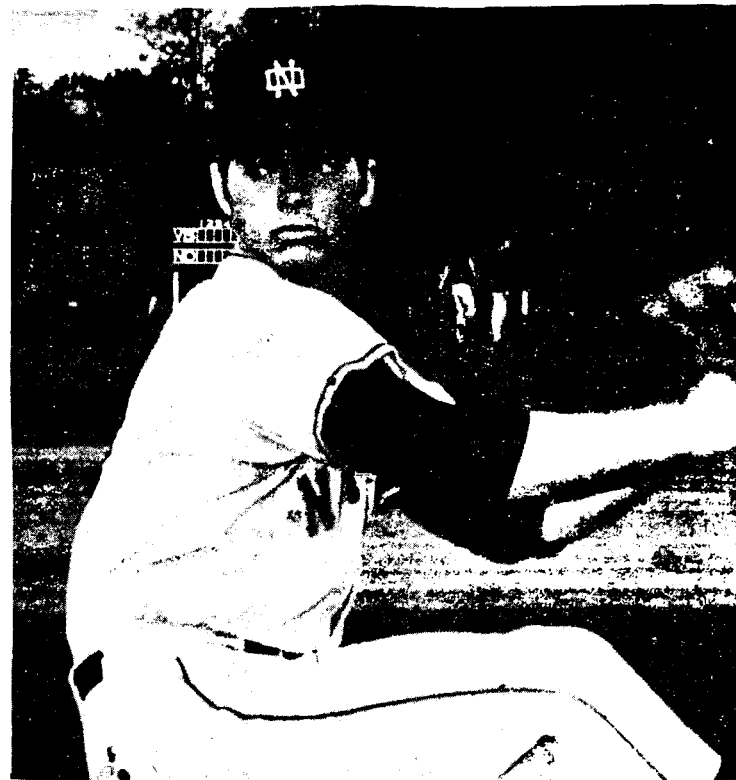
anceled those plans as the umpires called a halt to play after 5½ innings of the first game, with Bowling Green leading 5-0. The Irish were having trouble once again solving the Falcons hurling and rapped only six hits.

Bowling Green scored a pair of runs in the first inning thanks to some fielding boots by the Irish. Two hits and a pair of errors did in the Irish and pinned the loss on ND starter Mike Karkut. The Falcons added three insurance runs in the third stanza on a trio of safeties.

The weekend turned out to be one Irish coach Jake Kline would just as soon forget.

Notre Dame closed fast last season, winning six of their final seven games to post a 14-10 record, but overall improvement must be forthcoming if the Irish are to make a similar surge this year.

The Irish, who have yet to play their first home game, will remain on the road for three more games this week, traveling to Michigan U. on Tuesday, Detroit U. on Wednesday, and Western Michigan on Friday before playing their home opener Saturday against Western Michigan.



Irish first baseman Bill Orga, the club's leading hitter in '69 with a .515 batting average who also posted a 1.000 fielding percentage, is Notre Dame's chief hope to lead the squad out of the batting slump and fielding miscues that plagued them this past weekend in the pair of losses at Bowling Green.

Terry Shields

The Irish Eye

After One Week

After a week of fairly warm weather to open spring football drills, the Irish were forced to play their first full scrimmage in a light mist of rain coupled with rather cold temperatures.

Both first teams (offense and defense) were rather impressive in their spring debut. There were a number of changes occurring in the starting offense.

Tom Gatewood was at split end (he made a nifty grab of one pass during the first drive of the game for the blue-clad first team.) On the other side of the line was a familiar face at a new position. Gary Kos has shifted from guard to tight end for the present. He provides tremendous blocking skills from this angle but he is untested as a receiver.

Of course, there had to be two new tackles on the offensive line. John Dampier and George Rankin, both sophomores at present, filled these positions and they performed creditably during the opening drive of the afternoon.

Moving in for Kos at one guard spot was Tim Zuber, also a sophomore. If he can come through with a good season then no doubt the Irish are set at this position. What this means is that the other guard is manned by co-captain Larry DiNardo, who is very possibly the finest at this position in the country. The backs continually ran through Larry's spot and most times the results were devastating.

Dan Novakov, still another soph, has taken over for the graduating Mike Oriard at center. An indication of Novakov's ability might be that Oriard himself was wary of the aggressive second year man's drive to attain a first team status by the end of last season.

The backfield was not quite as set as the line for starting positions. Denny Allan ran very hard in this first big workout of the year and he should be able to retain his first string status for next season. The other half-back position is not as certain. Ed Gulyas and Jim Yoder are battling hard to grab hold of this position. The men on the defensive line of the third team hopes that this is decided soon because both are running with abandon each time their play is called and this provides a sufficient number of bruises for the boys on the line.

Bill Barz has returned at fullback for the time being and he carried a number of times for good yardage. He still has that knack for getting the crucial short yardage.

Then, of course at quarterback was Joe Theisman. Joe the Jet didn't throw much but he never really had to. He mixed plays well during the drives and when he did throw he was accurate. On a few occasions when his receivers were covered, Theisman scrambled effectively and picked up a few first downs.

The starting defense was equally impressive and like the offense they included a number of new faces.

The lone returnee in the line was Fred Swendsen at end. Bob Neidert played the other end. Neidert's quickness can be utilized better from this angle than at linebacker, his usual position. He also possesses enough strength to handle many good tackles. Walt Patulski is recovering from an injury so he did not play.

There were a pair of new tackles in assistant coach George Kelly's line. They were Greg Marx and Mike Zikas. Zikas played a good deal last year when Mike Kadish was injured. Marx was supposed to start at this position last season before receiving an injury that knocked him out of action for the season.

In the skilled positions (linebackers) there was a pleasing blend of veterans and new blood. One veteran sure to be tough is the other co-captain Tim Kelly. Kelly will team with John Raterman as the two "old men" of the linebacking crew. Rich Thomann and Eric Patton are the other men behind the line. Both are aggressive "hard hitters" who have good size. Jim Wright will be giving them competition to keep their starting jobs.

In the defensive backfield, where a mistake can often mean six points for the other guys, there is only one regular in the starting eleven. This of course would be Clarence Ellis. As a soph last season Ellis was nothing short of sensational and more of the same can be expected for next season. Mike Crotty, a converted running back, is being tried at defensive halfback. He is rather short (the program lists him at 5 ft. 10 in.) and this presents somewhat of a problem. Another former offensive threat is now on the defensive unit. Tom Eaton is not short and being a former receiver he should have a good idea of what the man he is covering is going to do.

Another notable change is that John Cieszkowski has been switched to defense. "Cisco" was the highly touted fullback of last season who was injured for most of the campaign.

It should be noted that this was, of course, only a spring scrimmage and many of these positions might be completely switched by next fall. But after the first week of drills, this is the way things looked.

Golfers lacking practice

The Notre Dame golf team finished among the last three teams in Ohio State's Bob Kepler Invitational, as Indiana took the title in the weekend tourney.

Cincinnati and Ball State were still on the course when the Irish began their return trip, so the exact results are not certain, but the 12 teams who were already in the clubhouse all finished ahead of ND.

The 54 hole tourney was played Friday and Saturday, with each participant playing 27 each day. The best five individual totals on each time were added together for the team score. Indiana had 1152 strokes, followed by Ohio State with 1161, Miami with 1170, and Purdue with 1171. Notre Dame totaled 1237.

Wayne McDonald of Indiana was medalist with 2223, an average of 74.3 strokes per 18 holes. Bob Wilson was Notre Dame's best with 243. Bill Cvengros totaled 245, and Mike LaFrance had a 246. Bob Battaglia carded a 249 for ND, and Jim Dunn and Martin Best totaled 255 and 258, respectively.

Father Clarence Durbin, golf coach, attributed the failure to the lack of practice facilities during the winter. "Most of the

Master tie

- Gene Littler and Billy Casper, who both finished nine under par, will oppose each other this afternoon in an 18 hole playoff for the Masters Tournament title in Augusta, Georgia.

Gary Player native of South Africa almost forced a three way playoff for the championship golf's most prestigious tourney but missed a five foot putt for a birdie, settling for a par and third place in the tourney.

Casper could have made the playoff unnecessary but he too suffered putting problems on the eighteenth green.

teams at the tournament had their golf courses open all winter, but ours didn't open till Thursday. It is very difficult to

play as well as individuals who have played 50 rounds since November, compared to our eight."

Lacrosse 'B' wins

The Lacrosse "B" team beat Wayne State Saturday 7-3 behind Stephan Center. N.D. never trailed as they closed out the first half ahead 4-2. The Irish stickmen increased their margin to 7-2 in the second half and Wayne State tallied a last goal late in the third period to account for the 7-3 final score.

The "B" squad composed entirely of freshmen and sophomores have never lost in their brief history. Several players who helped to continue this streak were defensemen Walt Brandt, Tim Baker, and Bill Foley along with outstanding goalie Jim Roller. This group

successfully contained the few threats among the Wayne State attackers and cleared the ball exceptionally well. Offensively, midfielder Jim Lepley scored two goals and attackman Dave Jurusik also tallied twice but the team scoring honors went to Bill Dacey who scored three times getting his first Lacrosse "hat trick".

The "A" team was idle over the weekend but they worked out Sunday to start the week's preparations for what could turn out to be the toughest match of the season against Denison this Saturday at Denison.

MAJOR LEAGUES

National League					American League				
East	W	L	Pct.	GB	East	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	3	2	.600	.....	Baltimore	5	1	.823	.....
New York	3	2	.600	.....	Detroit	3	3	.500	2
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	.....	Boston	2	3	.400	2½
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600	.....	New York	2	3	.400	2½
Montreal	2	4	.333	1½	Washington	2	3	.400	2½
Chicago	1	3	.250	1½	Cleveland	2	4	.333	3
West					West				
Cincinnati	6	2	.750	.....	California	4	0	1000	.....
Atlanta	3	2	.600	1½	Minnesota	3	0	1000	.....
San Fran.	4	3	.580	1½	Milwaukee	3	3	.500	½
Houston	2	3	.400	2½	Kansas City	2	3	.400	2
Los Ang.	2	4	.333	3	Oakland	1	3	.250	3
San Diego	2	4	.333	3	Chicago	1	5	.167	4
Pittsburgh 3 Philadelphia 1					California 7 Kansas City 5				
Montreal 2 Chicago 0					Oakland Minnesota ppd. rain				
New York 6 St. Louis 4					Milwaukee 5-16 Chicago 2-2				
Houston 8 Atlanta 3					Detroit 7 Baltimore 2				
Los Angeles 6 San Diego 0					Washington 6 Boston 5				
Cincinnati 6-5 San Francisco 5-2					Cleveland 2-4 New York 1-5				