

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Tuesday, October 6, 1970

Will hold senate elections Oct. 14

by John Abowd

The 1970 Student Senate elections will be held on Wednesday, October 14, according to SBVP Mark Winnings chairman of the elections committee. SBP, Dave Krashna, said that the vote is being held because a referendum to establish a new constitution replacing the Student Senate with a President's Council is "out of order at this time."

"The constitution we've drawn up will be presented to a new senate which is going to be elected next Wednesday," said Krashna.

Commenting on his original plan to hold a referendum without convening the senate he said: "I thought it was rather ridiculous to have a Senate consider a constitution to abolish itself. If the referendum

had failed then I would resort to a senate."

The new constitution calls the President's council an "executive organ of the students of the University." The council would be composed of the SBP, as chairman, the Hall Presidents and off-campus representative, the undergraduate members of the Student Life Council, and the Student Government

Cabinet in a non-voting capacity. The SLC members would vote only on budgetary matters.

The constitution also creates a General Assembly of the entire student body. This body would be called by the SBP at least once during his term. "This general assembly will be structured in such a way as to allow for the airing of student opinion," according to the text.

SBVP Mark Winnings said that an assembly would "probably be called once a semester" He added, "We envision different structures for different assemblies so that we can hear from every segment of the University."

When questioned about his campaign activities Krashna said, "We will state our position on the new constitution in the different halls probably this weekend. I would imagine that each potential senator will have in the back of his mind that he may be voting on the abolition of the Senate and some senators may run on that position. Simply, we will be saying that we plan to abolish the Senate." Krashna and Winnings said they do not "at this time" plan to endorse any specific candidates.

Krashna added "The Senate has never been representative in any way, shape or form, I really wonder if we're representative of the student body here. I wonder

if Phil McKenna was; I wonder if Rich Rossie was. I would think that we would be more 'liberal' or 'radical' than the student body. To make student government work, hall governments have to work."

Hesburgh outlines problems

In a speech delivered to the Notre Dame faculty yesterday afternoon University President Rev. Theodore Hesburgh outlined what he considers the major problems confronting American Universities today. Hesburgh called the task of meeting the challenge of modern education crucial to the survival of the University system. "I can't think of a time when the task looked more difficult than now, Hesburgh said.

One of the basic problems, according to Hesburgh has been the "steady dryup of public and private, moral and financial support." He contended that this loss has seriously hurt many universities.

"The largest single factor in the growth of higher education is the public support for it," he claimed.

Hesburgh speculated that the lack of public support was partly due to the outside community's expectations for it.

"In a real sense, the university has been oversold," he said.

Hesburgh noted that there has been tremendous expansion in the nation's university system in recent years but called the growth "uneven," since most of the emphasis has centered on the sciences. Hesburgh claimed this imbalance caused the humanities to lose a part of their direction as they strived to imitate the scientific method in a quest for the money and material poured into science.

Hesburgh saw some of the university's problems with the local community as stemming from a reaction to what the community views as a threat to the status quo, brought on by the university's constant concern with seeking solutions to contemporary social problems.

"The University at times, is judged to be subversive," he said.

Citing the example of the University of Wisconsin, where student leaders pressured the president into resigning, and caused a breakdown in the governing of the university, Hesburgh declared the collapse of administrative authority as a more serious threat to the entire system.

"The greater danger is what is happening within the university itself," he said. "Some call it the collapse of academic freedom and call for punitive measures. Feeling is running high" he

added. Hesburgh claimed that every sector of the university community had its own demands on the institution. He described the various wants of Trustees, Alumni, Faculty, Benefactors, parents and students demonstrating how they can often conflict.

"In general, I would say the



University President Theodore M. Hesburgh, pictured here at an earlier address.

Trustee system has worked well" he said, stipulating that it was necessary for faculty to have a say in academic structures and students to be largely responsible for handling student life regulations. He felt that changes in the governing structure of the university was by no means the total solution to the university's problems.

Hesburgh indicated that he had recently received two letters from President Nixon in connection with student and faculty unrest. Hesburgh said his advice to the president had been that Nixon should be aware of the issues that lie at the roots of student discontent. Though he conceded that campus unrest was a major national crisis he said he believed the two most important issues concerned the "equality of life" and the "priorities represented by the national budget."

Hesburgh countered the many problems facing the universities by listing the many values that remained constant in the system. Most importantly, he speculated, "maybe the university is the only place in the world where

we can bridge the generation gap."

He praised modern students for their talents, chief of which was what he called their ability to think in terms of absolutes. But he included a belief in the shortcomings as well principally a lack of a sense of history.

He offered a solution to this lack in an increase in the quality of education. "Good teaching, no, great teaching may be the salvation of the university today." He was skeptical about teachers who engage in research to the extent that their teaching duties are neglected.

Hesburgh said he believes the nation and the world are facing a very crucial moment in their history. "I suspect we are, in the Western world, passing an historical watershed," he said, adding that this country especially is facing "a fork in the road."

While he recognized the importance of political activity for the modern student and teacher, Hesburgh affirmed his belief in the necessity for disassociation of the university from any political affiliations. "It can and must remain politically neutral," he said.

Hesburgh noted that though action is important in time of crises, in his view the primary purpose of college is thought. He called learning the most "thrilling" task of the faculty and the most "exciting" experience of the student. Of the ultimate nature of the university as a whole, Hesburgh concluded, "It is still the House of Reason."

HPC finalizes float plans

At last night's meeting, the Hall President's Council laid the groundwork for a successful homecoming weekend, student support will determine the outcome.

The H.P.C. is guaranteed \$350 from the Student Union for homecoming week activities. It was originally decided that each hall would erect its own display or float, that they would all be judged, and those halls taking first, second, and third place would be awarded \$200, \$100, and \$50 respectively.

While in session last week, Buz Imhoff proposed a change in homecoming. His plan called for each hall to donate their expected expenditures to charity, and that the prize

PARTIAL TEXT OF DAVE KRASHNA'S STATEMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

"We're moving to abolish the present form of student government that is, the student senate because we believe that the senate as it is structured now is useless considering the reality of the present situation. All student life legislation is in the hands of the SLC. So, I believe our emphasis should be directed there. The student government per se, should consist of a body which can, hopefully, congeal student opinions from the various hall members by the most appropriate and natural

people within the halls to do so, the hall presidents.

"To have the student senate would make us virtually ineffective. We do not need a Student Senate. What we need again, is a body made up of the people closest to the hall members. We believe that to be the Hall presidents. To say that the senate or any student government body at the present time can legislate on student life would be quite erroneous and impractical and not an accurate picture of the present situation."

money be used to build a float for each quad.

The council accepted this plan half-way, deciding to use some of the money to build a display on the South Quadrangle, and to distribute the remainder among a number of charities. The eighteen halls aligned with the North and South Quads agreed to support the construction of this display, while the Grace and Flanner presidents chose to combine their efforts in the building of a separate project.

The burden of designing and organizing a display was assumed by fifth year architecture student, Frank Liebner. After preliminary matters were completed, chairman John Barkett gave the floor to Liebner who

then explained what progress had been made and what complications could be expected to rise.

He then presented the plans for the display which he had devised. He described the project as "a cadet, 20 feet high, in green field, on maneuvers, confronted by Ara's secret weapon."

The materials have already been ordered and the expenses are not expected to exceed \$120. Four items are still in demand: a power drill, a saber saw, heavy-duty extension chords, and "manpower."

Beginning Tuesday morning at 9:00 Liebner will begin construction; the site of (continued on page 3)



SBP Dave Krashna

Regarding the election itself, Stay Senator Russ Stone said the election would follow traditional procedure. Potential candidates will report to the Senate room in LaFortune Center at 7 p.m. on Wednesday October 7. Completed nomination petitions

(continued on page 8)

Janis Joplin found dead of overdose

HOLLYWOOD (UPI)—Singer Janis Joplin, whose husky, near shouting vocal style propelled her to the top of the pop charts was found dead at her apartment late Sunday.

Her body was found wedged between a bed and nightstand by one of the members of her group, "Janis Joplin Full Tilt Boogie Band." She was clad in a short nightgown.

Ed Sanchez of the Hollywood Police Department said the singer had "numerous hypodermic needle marks on her left forearm." Some appeared to be covered over by makeup but were from two to 14 days old, he said. No drugs nor narcotic paraphernalia was found in the room.

The coroner's office said yesterday an overdose of drugs was the cause of death and that further tests were underway to determine the specific agent.

Miss Joplin, considered by many to be the top female rock singer in the nation, was the object of concern by some writers in the field that she would burn herself out by her all out delivery.

"People like to say I'm ruining it," she said last year. "Maybe it's getting rougher but I still could reach all the notes I

ever could. I don't know how long it will last. As long as I do, probably."

Miss Joplin had an electrifying appearance on stage, with her long hair shaking, her uninhibited movements and her husky, shouting vocalizing. "She tore the guts out of songs," a critic once said of her singing.

When her physician told her she should slow down her frenetic pace, Miss Joplin replied: "Man, I'd rather have 10 years of superhypermost than live to be 70 sitting in some goddamn chair watching TV. Right now is where you are. How can you wait?"

Miss Joplin burst on the national rock scene in 1967 when she sang her blues version of Gershwin's "Summertime" and "Ball and Chain" at the Monterey, Calif., pop festival.

Her rough, throaty singing and the remarkable intensity of her voice, which would soar into screams and shouts, were displayed in concerts around the country and in record albums. Lately, she said, she could get high just on the music.

Her fondness for drinking Southern Comfort was well known — she would down it by the quart on stage — and her fans would bring scores of

bottles of the liquor to her concerts.

Reflecting on her career recently, Miss Joplin said "I'm exciting, but I'm not too subtle yet. Those people who say I'm like Billie Holliday. . . man, I'm nowhere near her—hear her once and you know that. But my voice is getting better."

Miss Joplin ran away from her

home in Port Arthur, Tex. at 17, then dropped out of the University of Texas in Austin where she began singing. She arrived in San Francisco in 1966 during the flowering of the Haight Ashbury district.

Heavily influenced by negro singers Otis Redding and Bessie Smith, nearly all her songs were of rural blues origin.

She had been in Los Angeles area since Aug. 24 recording a new album. Her body was discovered by guitarist John Cooke who said she failed to show up for a date.

It was the second death in the pop singing world in two weeks. Singer guitarist Jimi Hendrix died of an overdose of drugs in London Sept. 18.

Federal Wiretaps increase 300%

WASHINGTON (UPI)— Federal wiretaps during the first half of this year were up more than 300 per cent over all of 1969 Attorney General John N. Mitchell reported yesterday.

Mitchell defended the sharply increased use of electronic surveillance, calling it "a particularly effective weapon" in the government's law enforcement arsenal.

"The only repression that has resulted is the repression of crime," he said.

Mitchell, in a speech for the annual meeting of the International Association of Police Chiefs in Atlantic City, N.J., said federal agents installed 30 court authorized wiretaps in 1969 and 103 more through July 13 of this year— most of them to get evidence for gambling narcotics and extortion cases.

In an effort to show that the wiretaps installed under authority granted by the 1968 Crime

Control Act were not ordered as "fishing expeditions" Mitchell they had produced evidence so far for 419 arrests and 325 indictments.

"Arrests resulted in all but 12 of these wiretaps," he added.

In addition, Mitchell said, police in states where wiretapping is permitted had installed 241 taps last year but that records for 1970 were not yet available.

"I hardly think the 271 federal and state wire taps occurring last year in the United States constitute an abuse of the

privilege," he told the police chiefs in a reference to claims by civil libertarians that the eavesdropping is an invasion of privacy.

But the Attorney General said his department also was vigorously enforcing a section of the 1968 act prohibiting wiretapping by private parties.

"We believe that it is our duty to be just as diligent in halting the illegal use of wiretaps as in using authorized wiretaps to combat organized crime," he said.

Dean Rusk to teach

ATHENS (UPI)— Dean Rusk, the former Secretary of State arrived on the University of Georgia campus yesterday to assume his new duties as a Professor of International Law.

"After about 20 years in and

out of Washington, I'm glad to be out," the 61 year old Georgia native said.

Rusk was hired for the faculty of the state supported university last December over the objections of conservative forces, including Gov. Lester Maddox who described him as "A LEFT WING INTERNATIONALIST."

Rusk and his wife moved into a small apartment in this city of 50,000 Saturday following a two day drive from Washington. He spent Monday quietly moving books and personal items into his office at the School of Law.

Instead of conducting formal classes Rusk will deliver lectures and participate in panel discussions with students. The lectures, to be carried to student groups on closed circuit television, will start in about two weeks.

"I didn't come to the University of Georgia to propagandize the foreign policy of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations," Rusk told a reporter in his wood-paneled office, "but I won't shrink from any questions or discussions by students about the things that happened during those years"

U.S. senators oppose election reforms

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The Senate yesterday gave up consideration of a constitutional amendment for direct election of the president. Its chief sponsor conceded he lacked the votes to break a Southern lead filibuster.

"We're just not going to be able to shut off this filibuster," said Sen. Birch Bayh, D Ind. He consulted with Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield who then won the Senate's consent to call off Tuesday's third scheduled vote on whether to vote to break a Southern lead filibuster.

Senators from southern and small states opposed the amendment which had passed the House 339 to 70, out of fear their states would wield less influence in presidential elections if candidates chiefly sought

the support of populous states.

The Senate has been considering the amendment since Sept 7.

Mansfield said the third vote on limiting debate would not be held before Nov. 16—if the Senate failing to finish its work before the election holds a post election session. Without such a session, no further action was scheduled on the amendment

Bayh told reporters too many senators were absent—many of them campaigning for reelection—to win the the two thirds vote needed to cut off debate.

Sen. Howard H. Baker, R Tenn., another backer, said he did not want a third vote on cloture. "It was not part of our strategy," Baker said.

(continued on page 3)

Students from Tennessee Invited to work for Gore

Students interested in doing campaign work this fall will be invited to work for Senator Albert Gore's bid for reelection, in a meeting to be held Thursday night. In what is expected to be a close race, active student participation could be the deciding factor in determining the outcome.

Fred Meyer, of Jackson, Tennessee, is coordinating the program to involve students in working for Gore. Until now, the idea has met with little

success, mainly as a result of poor publicity. Meyer who himself worked for Gore's campaign during the summer stressed the crucial political situation throughout most of Tennessee, and urge any interested Tennessee residents to overcome the feeling of apathy that could spell defeat in such a close contest.

Meyer will hold a meeting Thursday night at 7:00 pm in 425 Walsh Hall. He invites all interested students to attend. Last Thursday's meeting attracted a few students and no definite course could be mapped out with the defeat of the Princeton Plan referendum Meyer feels it's now up to the personal initiative to make the student voice count in '70 elections.

Notre Dame Chess Club

Meeting Tonight — 8 PM

Flanner Tower Card Room Call: Don Patrick 6986 for info

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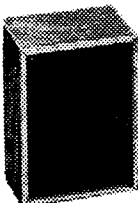
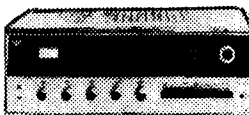
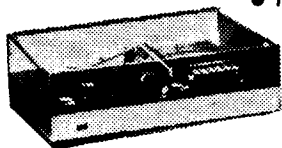
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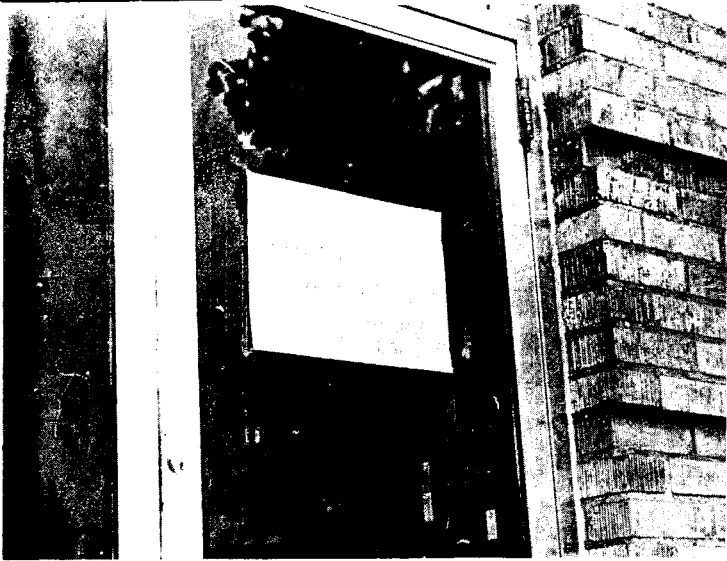
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Student response to the Huddle's new hours has been favorable, says Mr. Edward Price, Director of Food Services.

Huddle hours work well

by The Redman

The extended hours in the Huddle have been quite successful so far, according to Edmund Price, Director of Food Services.

He claimed that business has been good during the new times. However, he emphasized that the change in hours is not final, and that permanent change depends on continued student support. A final decision won't be made on Huddle hours until the beginning of the second semester.

Electoral College

(Continued from Page 2)

Bayh tried to win Southern support for a compromise amendment but he had to abandon that effort too, late in the day.

"The general feeling is that at this late date there is not sufficient time to consider something totally new," he said.

Attempts to invoke cloture failed by five votes last week when 14 senators were absent. It failed by six votes the previous week.

Baker and Bayh preferred that the amendment be side tracked to the Senate calendar from which it could be revived in a post election session. A third cloture defeat, they feared, might kill it forever.

They proposed, instead, a compromise to the Southern bloc that abandoned the direct popular vote principle, but retained safeguards against a candidate who received fewer votes than his opponent becoming President, which can happen under the current Electoral College system.

Under the compromise, the Electoral College system would be retained, but without the office of elector.

Floats planned

(Continued from Page 1)

construction will be between the Knights of Columbus building and Alumni Hall. Success, he stressed, will depend almost entirely upon the number of hardworking hours put in by the students.

People interested should work during any free period from 9:00 until dark; those with construction background are urged to respond to this call.

The Observer is published daily during the college semester except vacations by the students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College. Subscriptions may be purchased for \$8 from The Observer, Box 11, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Second class postage paid, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

French Separatists kidnap British diplomat in Canada

MONTREAL (UPI) — A French Canadian separatist group kidnaped the senior British trade commissioner yesterday, and gave the government 48 hours to meet a long list of ransom demands—including payment of half a million dollars in gold and safe passage out of the country. It was Canada's first diplomatic kidnapping.

Four men, three of them armed with sub-machine guns forced their way into the elegant downtown home of James R. Cross—the equivalent of a British consul in Montreal—and took him away in a taxi as his wife watched.

In an eight page ransom note sent to the news media and police the kidnapers identified themselves as members of the Fronte Liberation Quebecois.

FLQ, a militant underground group seeking independence for English-speaking Canada from French-speaking Quebec.

Provincial Justice Minister Jerome Choquette told a news conference the FLO's ransom demands for the release of Cross included:

- Release of "a certain number" of jailed separatists;
- Payment of a "voluntary tax" of \$500,000 in gold;
- An airliner and safe passage for the released prisoners, the kidnapers, and the gold, "to Cuba or Algeria";
- Identification in Quebec newspapers with a photo, of the

informant who turned an FLQ cell in to police recently.

Witnesses heard the kidnapers grunt "We're the FLQ" as they forced their way into the Cross home, said Chief Detective Inspector Roland Jodoin.

In an eight page letter addressed to the news media and police, the FLQ, claiming credit for the kidnapping, demanded in return for the release of Cross that they be paid \$500,000 in gold, certain jailed separatists be released, and they be provided with an airliner and safe passage to Havana, said Quebec Provincial Police Inspector J.R. Melancon.

City police confirmed the ransom terms.

The ransom demands were relayed to the federal

government in Ottawa, but there was no immediate indication of whether the terms would be met. A government spokesman said earlier that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau convoked his top advisers in "an urgent session" when the kidnapping was revealed.

A spokesman for the department of External Affairs in Ottawa, said the ransom note was "strikingly similar" to a note uncovered by police this summer who broke up an alleged plot by a separatist group to kidnap Harrison W. Burgess, then the U.S. Consul in Montreal.

The ransom terms were basically the same in that instance, he said. Three men were arrested and their case is before a Montreal court.

Blue Mantle editors alter SMC yearbook

by Hillary Rhonan

Vicki Mech and Jeannie Du Foin, editors of the 1971 St. Mary's yearbook *Blue Mantle*, said today that it would be a different annual from previous editions. They listed a co-ed staff and a new editorial board as examples of the changes they plan to make. There will also be a more evenly distributed representation of students faculty, and administration, and there will be a greater stress on the academic aspects of SMC.

The editors pointed out that this year's theme for the yearbook is people. The yearbook will be concerned with how SMC and its people inter-relate and work together toward common goals, and it will also show the things which help the SMC student to become a fuller happier person. Through pictures and words it will show

how students at the college are affected by the type of school SMC is, how the school affects the rest of their lives and how each person affects the lives of many other people.

SMC will be reviewed in all its aspects, and all groups and ideas will be represented.

Hartke says Nixon will call truce

FORT WAYNE (UPI)— Sen. Vance Hartke, D Ind. predicted here yesterday that President Nixon will issue a "dramatic proelection standstill cease fire statement to the North Vietnamese in Paris."

Hartke made the comment during a news conference. He is scheduled to return to Indianapolis for another news conference in Democratic state headquarters Tuesday at 3 pm.

"Every indication points to the fact that President Nixon has finally become convinced that he is obligated to honor his 1968 campaign promise of an earnest effort to end the Indo-Chinese War," Hartke said. "If it takes the threat of an over whelming Democratic victory at the poles in November to finally force the President to take his own campaign pledge seriously, that is all right with me."

Harte said he is basing his prediction partially on his belief

that Senate Minority leader Hugh Scott's recent comment about a statement from the President on Vietnam "is something more than merely an educated guess of the President's intentions."

"We have long since learned that we cannot expect a military settlement in Southeast Asia—and the President has told us that we cannot win such a settlement—so it is time for serious diplomatic talks," Hartke said. "I am certainly not in favor of a so called 'bug out' in Vietnam but I hope an orderly, honorable withdrawal of our men can be arranged through proper diplomatic negotiations."

The Paris negotiations on Vietnam began while Lyndon B. Johnson was President and have continued since Nixon became our chief executive, but never have produced any tangible peace results.

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

GLEN S. CORSO, Editor

GAETANO M. DeSAPIO, Publisher

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Princeton Plan (2)

Last Friday the Notre Dame Student Body, with a convincing finality, called a moratorium to its participation in the national democratic process.

The proportions of the vote were mind-bending. At least, it bent the minds of those who still held the hope that the students of this University didn't sell the political birthright they won last May for a mess of Thanksgiving turkey. But that part, at least, is over.

There are all sorts of things on which we could blame the landslide: Dave Krashna, for procrastinating on his endorsement; the Scholastic, for weakening their endorsement, WSND, for their opposition; the Academic Council for making the terms of the agreement so harsh and dissonant that it was inpalatable to the weak, but the issue would be skirted if we passed the blame to small individual entities.

We are the guilty party. Let it be noted here that we, the Student Body of the University of Notre Dame, rejected our first chance ever to effect American politics as free men. We rejected it overwhelmingly, and with unmistakable clarity. And in rejecting it, we confessed our willingness to take the consequences of the campaigns and elections over the next four years of our life.

During the next four years, a large number of students at this University will pretend that this year- 1970- marked the breakdown of the American political system. Then let us mark, too, the fact that in 1970 it was not the American political system, but us which broke down.

PRINCETON PLAN POLLING

About the only good thing about the election was the way it was run—efficiently and honestly. Student Government could take a lesson and a half about running elections from this escapade. There was a theory—long cherished by Student Government—that if ballot boxes were put outside every door everybody on campus would vote, and that would be a Good Thing.

We submit that the late referendum indicates precisely the opposite. It indicates that when an election is held in a place where it takes a minimal amount of effort to find and a little bit of exercise to reach, the voting public is more informed and more interested. And that we submit is a Good Thing.

LETTERS

Escape

Dear Editor:

Through devious means, (class attendance, study, etc.) I managed to graduate from the University in the Spring of this year. I love the University for the joy it has given me and hate it for the grief which it has dispensed in unfortunately greater measure. (Tuff stuff—weaknesses are inherent in all institutions.)

I write now because I am concerned at the Provost's statements in the Observer concerning student participation in election campaigns during October of this year.

The premises behind my misgivings are these:

1. Republicans have the money to publicize their candidates.

2. Students usually work for independents and Democrats (when the particular Democrat has the balls to stand for something decent.)

3. Without external(student?) help, independents and bally Democrats are going to have a

hell of a difficult time.

4. I distrust Nixon and fear Agnew.

Some people interested in the conservative politics of Nixon find themselves so engaged because they are in positions of power whose existence depends upon the preservation of inequitable institutions. (An outright slur at the administration of this University.)

As for the danger of interrupting the academic year—you students are also citizens; you are going to have to live with the men who are elected this year. I hope you don't have to spend the rest of your lives unravelling the bastards of this decade.

If this statement is an affront to anyone, I can be reached at Rural Route 4, Box 96, Frankfort, Kentucky. (Please mark the outside of the letter "Observer opinion" to ensure forwarding.)

Charles B. Wordell

Lammers and the Rock

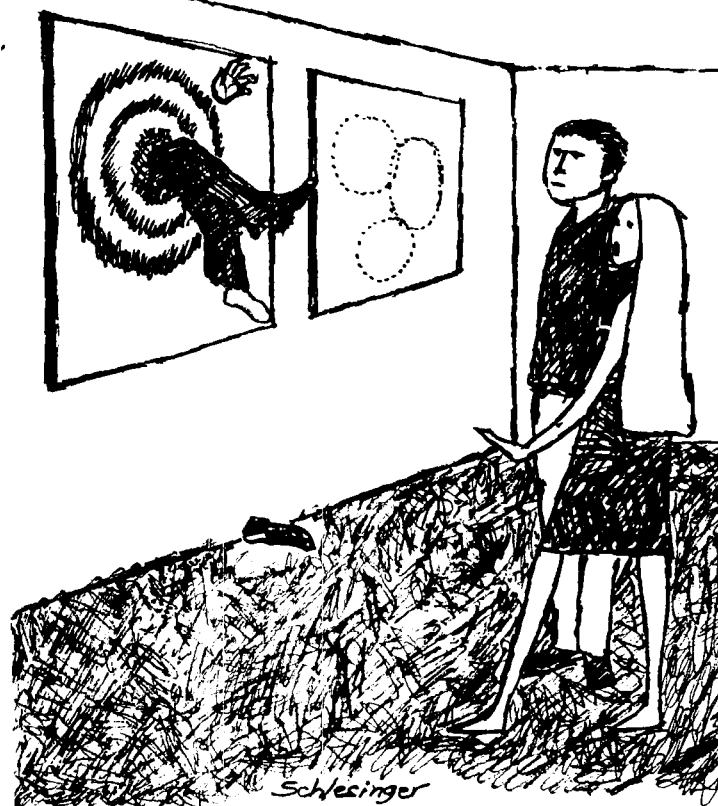
Editor:

Well I had hoped that this year I could relax, study, and ignore the flammers—but, no, you had to let Dave Lammers out from under his rock and annoy me with the worst example of irrationality and spleen-venting I've seen in a long time. I am referring, of course, to his article of September 17.

Lammers calls anyone he opposes a nazi; anyone he disagrees with is a pervert who enjoys sending people to be killed; anyone who sees the necessity for a strong American military is another Himmler. Funny thing, the people who use such language are the same ones who scream, "Polarization!" the loudest when their victims finally get angry enough to retort.

May I suggest, then, that Lammers shut up until he can talk and write intelligently—or be honest and shave his head and wear a swastika armband like all the other little *Sturmen Soldaten* since 1936.

Stephen Noe
306 Pangborn



"Now that is lifelike!"

Reflections

on Fr. McGrath

In this, the last of the series of articles reflecting on the present situation at St. Mary's College, it is fitting to examine the direction in which the college is moving. Little can be said concerning concrete advances in the future, for at the moment St. Mary's is searching for someone to take the place left by the death of Msgr. McGrath.

This place is currently being held by Sister M. Alma Peter, C.S.C. formerly Assistant to Resident McGrath. Since coming to St. Mary's twenty years ago, Sr. M. Alma has held the posts of Director of Admissions, Dean of Freshmen, and Academic Dean. As Acting President, Sr. M. Alma is perhaps the best qualified to speak on the direction of St. Mary's.

Having worked under four presidents at St. Mary's, Sr. M. Alma has seen definite progress made, "as far as continuing excellence in teaching and upgrading of the academic areas." Upgrading can be seen in such areas as pass/fail, the Madeleva Scholars programs, and the participation by St. Mary's in the programs abroad as well as the St. Mary's Campus in Rome.

Progress under Msgr. McGrath was made in both social and academic areas. "He more or less set up a new idea of the college community. He increased participation in the college by setting up committees from the Board of Trustees on down on which students and faculty were included as well as administrators." Community Government originated during Msgr. McGrath's administration and social reforms such as no-hours, and a new dress code came into being.

Thus, under the administration of Msgr. McGrath, St. Mary's progressed and changed. Now in his absence new directions must be chosen and followed through.

At present there is much discussion as to the advisability of St. Mary's becoming coeducational with the University of Notre Dame. Daily the pros and cons of the situation are discussed on both campuses. The ultimate decision is not imminent but according to Sr. M. Alma there are "great advantages in having an academic co-educational situation. And I also believe in a coeducational social and cultural community. But I still think there are advantages to a woman's residential college."

Asked about the future of St. Mary's if Notre Dame would go co-educational independently, Sr. M. Alma stated that as long as applications keep up, there would be no problem. Last year for the present Freshmen class, there were 3778 requests for information, 984 applications, and 507 freshmen currently enrolled in classes.

Sister sees definite advantages to St. Mary's remaining a separate institution, such as freedom in the dorms and the residential aspect of the college. "As far as academics, we've always mentioned the fact that smaller classes make for easier dialogue with students. I think the liberal arts area should be continued and strengthened because this is something a small college should do and be able to do well."

The selection of a new president will be a large factor in the direction which St. Mary's will take. As a member of the search committee, Sr. M. Alma says she personally is looking for "the best possible person for this period of development at St. Mary's. A person who might have been a candidate 10 years ago might not be right for 1970. We're not looking for some big name but a person who might be a leader. And also someone who will maintain the real aims of St. Mary's as a Catholic Liberal Arts College."

Thus St. Mary's College is at a crossroads. She has made advances in the realm of academic and has maintained her status as a residential Catholic Liberal Arts College. The question of her future can only be answered by the new President when he decides the directions in which she is to go. With Msgr. McGrath's death, St. Mary's has had a time to reflect her worth and her goals. We've come a long way—but there's still a long way to go.

Dr. Willis Nutting

Merton's "Faith and Violence"

The Title of this book, its dedication to Phil Berrigan and Jim Forest, and Father Merton's known position on the Viet Nam war could easily mislead the prospective reader into supposing that he would find in it a thoroughgoing discussion of war violence and the Christian conscience. I should imagine that many students have bought the book under this misapprehension. A title more fitting the content might be: *Essays on the war the Christian conscience, racism and violence in the United States, and reflexions on the new theologies.* Much of the material had been published before, as is mentioned in the acknowledgments.

As a matter of fact, Merton's writing on violence here may be the least interesting part of the book, not because what he says is in any way untrue but because one has heard it before. The most important point in it to this reviewer is his calling for an honest and well worked out theology of resistance. Christian speculative thinking has for much too long a time been concerned with defending obedience to authority rather than resistance to it. Even in the old days I had somewhat humorously declared that I was going to write a book entitled "The Place of Holy Disobedience in the Life of the Church", and

then retire to the North Pole. I see that just lately someone has stolen at least the title.

Thomas Merton is a monk, a contemplative, and he regards himself as one called to view and review current happenings, ideas and trends from a somewhat timeless position. This is a kind of relevance and involvement quite opposite from that of the man completely submersed in the *now* of the secular city. And since most voices are calling us to come in and be submersed, it is a joy to hear one voice of one very intelligent and "contemporary" man speaking of contemporary things without going overboard with enthusiasm or with panic.

Thomas Merton understands and he sympathizes. He knows the Fathers and he knows the thinkers of the present day. He can be loyal and still criticize. It is this unique position of his that makes him so truly worth listening to. He can understand the black man's attraction to violence without believing that it is the best move for him. He respects the greatness of Malcolm X and at the same time is aware of the rather naive mythology under which he operated at least until near the end of his life.

For Merton the great enemy — you can see it in all the essays — is the Western technological culture with its exploiting and its myths of service, altruism and general excellence. This culture is so overwhelming that an individual can hardly resist giving in to it. And yet a Christian must resist. The Christian who gives in

will inevitably become a partner in its cruelties. It is a pity that Merton did not live long enough to see a formidable part of the younger generation uniting to repudiate this culture and all its works, wars and affluence. It would have done his heart good. There is a wonderful inspiration to a Christian (and it should be such to a Christian trustee of the university) when he sees a group of young people to whom the slogan "you never had it so good" has no appeal. I have personally had a rather large acquaintance among pigs (real pigs, that is) and I never knew a pig to be dissatisfied with a state of affluence. I never knew a pig in a state of affluence to be concerned because there were other pigs who were in dire poverty, or who gave up their affluence so that the poor pigs could eat. What the young people of our "subculture" are doing is proving to me that human beings are not pigs. This is why I say that it would have done Merton's heart good if he could have seen the present day (and no doubt he does see it and is glad).

It is from the standpoint of his disbelief in the traditional values of Western culture that Merton criticizes the new theologies. They all in one way or another accept the secular city and advocate our submergence in it. They all come dangerously near saying "Whatever is right." They offer no basis for any criticism of it. We can only go along with its revolution, whatever turn it takes. There is

no line but the party line. This attitude not only demythologizes Christianity. It annihilates it as anything distinctive in itself. It gives up old myths only to accept new myths unquestioningly. "Mankind has at last come of age." "Modern man will accept nothing that is not empirically verifiable." "The language of the modern man is the language of science." Indeed the very concept of "Modern man" is itself a myth. Did you ever see one?

Here again, it is sad that Merton did not live long enough to experience the last two years. It is simply a fact that most causes, and especially religious causes, arrive at maturation just in time to be late. Our advocates of "Modern man" have gained a hearing just when modern man, whoever he is, is on the point of becoming extinct. The whole realization of our ecological peril has dampened our ideal of technological progress. The language of our young people is anything but the language of science. They are taking very seriously the language of astrology. They are fascinated by Eastern thought. They speak about the Age of Aquarius. They

are looking for a "gene-leap" about the year 2000, which will produce a better race of men. (Shades of Karnap!)

It may be that the views of Thomas Merton, the contemplative monk, will be popularly accepted sooner after his death than has been the case with most prophets.

RORY McHUGH

One for the record

The Byrds, probably the most versatile and consistent group to survive the sixties is back again with a new album, *The Byrds (Untitled)*, proves to anyone who might dare doubt it, that the group is not only still very much alive but also a very vital force on today's pop scene. The personnel changes that almost killed the Byrds have all been resolved, and under the leadership of Roger McGuinn they have evolved into the best commercial country groups around today.

Byrds (Untitled) is a double album consisting of two sides recorded in concert and two studio sides. "Live", they play countrified versions of some of their biggest hits, ("Mr. Tambourine Man," "So You Want To Be a Rock and Roll Star" "Mr. Spaceman"), as well as some potent new material, (of which "Lover of the Bayou" is outstanding.) Also included is a sixteen-and-a-half minute rendition of "Eight Miles High," during which McGuinn, who has to be the world's most underrated guitarist, finally gets a much deserved chance to flash.

What the new Byrds do best however is their "almost-but-not-quite" country music. Much of the material offered herein is in the vein of their *Ballad of Easy Rider* album, only in most cases much sharper. Especially good are "Chestnut Mare", "Yesterday's Train", and "Just a Season." The only glaring weakpoint on the album is bassist Skip Battin's singing. To say that Battin is vocally incompetent is to do him a favour, but fortunately he can only be heard enough to distract you on one cut.

All in all, *Byrds (Untitled)* is probably the best thing they've done since Crosby and Hillman left the group some years ago. It's a pleasant combination of sophistication and "down home." In short, it's good.

Neil Young's *After the Goldrush* was eagerly anticipated, eagerly bought, eagerly played, and rather disappointing. Young, once a member of Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, has a real talent for songwriting, and plays a pretty tolerable guitar, but unfortunately has his vocal difficulties. (My roommate swears he sounds like a castrated Frankie Valle.) While things may not be that bleak, he very definitely does lack the vocal strength that is needed to put his songs across well. (By way of comparison, try to imagine Wayne Newton singing "Just Like a Woman.")

The album itself is a change of pace for Young. He uses alot more acoustic guitar than he did on the Crazy Horse album. Gone are the driving leads with the fuzz and the tremelo that seemed to jump out of the speaker at you and beat you over the head. Instead can be heard a very definite country influence and some fine piano work by Nils Lofgren.

As for the songs, for the most part they're very good with "I Believe in You," "Lonesome Me," and "Southern Man" among the best, while "Don't Let It Bring You Down" wins the prize as Young's least appealing song ever. If you like Neil Young and have a few extra dollars lying around just begging to be spent the album's worth the investment. If you don't it isn't.

Also new, and this time very good, is *Crowfoot*, the debut album for a San Franciscan group of the same name. Their style is hard to describe, being a combination of jazz and folk and rock and everything else you can think of that's good and fresh and alive. Mainstay of the group is a fellow named Russell DaShiell, who wrote all the songs, plays guitar, bass, and keyboards, sings all the lead vocals and co-produced the entire package. Surprisingly enough, he hasn't overextended himself in the least. He is quite competent on all the instruments he plays, although guitar does seem to be his forte.

DaShiell also has written some very pretty songs, with "Dancing Lady" and "Love is Everywhere" being outstanding in a collection of fine tunes. In fact the only bad, (and it's really not so much bad as strange), thing about *Crowfoot* is the woodcut on the back of the album jacket, which makes the group look to be dead-ringers for the illegitimate sons of Pancho Villa. In both the long and short run, though, it's an excellent package.

And before I go, let me tell you about the album the record distributors sent us to listen to. It's called *Borsalino*, and it simply defies description. I think it was intended to be the soundtrack to some Italian grade D movie but it really turned out to be an excellent frisbee. What it lacks in musical excellence it makes up for in aerodynamic stability. We might try it out as a clay pigeon next.

BOOK OF JOB

The St. Mary's College Performing Arts Series will open October 6 with a presentation of the highly acclaimed "The Book of Job" by the Everyman Players in O'Laughlin Auditorium at 8 p.m.

A choral drama, "The Book of Job" presents one of the oldest stories in the world, the Biblical story of Job's undying faith in God in the face of extreme torment by the devil.

It is the production, however that marks "The Book of Job" as a unique contribution to the professional religious theatre. The lines are spoken and chanted, often in chorus, in the beautiful and poetic language of the King James Bible. Supporting the mood is an original score of haunting thematic music by Johan Franco. Integrated with the body movements of the players, the effect is somewhat hypnotic.

An even more outstanding feature of the presentation is the costuming. The actors appear as living mosaic figures costumed in bright red, gold, blue and purple mosaic-effect robes. Even the makeup carries through the design with mosaic colors and lines drawn on the faces.

"The Book of Job" was created by Orlin and Iren Corey on a commission by the British Religious Drama Society. Since its premier at Georgetown College in Kentucky, the Everyman Players, a professional repertory company, have presented it on three continents in a variety of settings from rural American to the cathedrals of England, to the New York and Brussels World Fairs to Latin

American TV for audiences which number in the hundreds of thousands.

"The Book of Job" will be presented for one night at St.

Mary's. Full ticket information may be obtained from the Programming Office, Moreau Hall, 284-4176.



Job

WSND-FM poetry series

WSND-FM will present a bi-monthly show on the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's poets. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7:00 p.m., the FM radio station (88.9 on your FM dial) will air the poetry of various Notre Dame poets. Co-ordinated by Rory Holsher and

produced by Maureen Schimizzi, the show will present Harold Isbell of the St. Mary's faculty in its first broadcast. Later shows will feature Steven Brion, Rob Bartelletti, Kenneth Mannings, John Matthias, Ernest Sandeen, James Dougherty, John Hessler, and John Stupp.

Nixon pledges 'full generation of peace'

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon said last night he hoped his 12,000 mile tour would help make possible "what this world has not had this century—a full generation of peace."

In the exact words that he had expressed earlier in the day at the gravesite of his ancestors in Ireland, Nixon summed up his nine day trip as a voyage to remind America's antagonists of its strength and of its intention to use that strength for peace.

About 1,500 wellwishers—including cabinet members, leaders of Congress and many diplomats—welcomed Nixon and his wife in a huge hanger at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., near Washington. Mrs. Martha Mitchell, dressed in a bright orange coat, was especially prominent in the receiving line.

The President, fresh and in good spirits despite his hectic travels, said he saw young faces in the air base crowd and said, "What we want for them is what this world has not had this

century, a full generation of peace."

He said he hoped "that the trip may have contributed substantially to that goal."

Earlier, standing at a graveyard at the village of Timahoe, where his great-great-great grandfather, Thomas Milhous, was buried two centuries ago, Nixon dedicated a memorial to the dead and said there, too, that "a full generation of peace"—denied all young people in this century—was the goal of his presidency.

Nixon planned a report to Congressional members and the nation on his journey which brought him to Italy, the Vatican, the 6th fleet in the Mediterranean, Yugoslavia, Spain, Britain and Ireland.

His purpose was chiefly to flex the nation's naval muscle in the Mediterranean where an expanding Soviet fleet is challenging America's dominance. But in the aftermath of the death of Egypt's Gamal

Abdel Masser he used every chance to call upon Israel and the Arabs to extend the 90 day ceasefire, initiated by the United States.

He said on his arrival home that any nation which breaks the ceasefire will incur displeasure of much of the world. He said he found it supported by all the leaders he met.

And he said he found far more understanding for America's role in Vietnam and his policy of gradual withdrawal than existed in February 1969, when fresh to the presidency, Nixon toured Europe.

Despite differences of opinion with America among the world leaders he met, Nixon said, "They recognize the fact that the United States with its great power does not represent a threat to the independence of any nation in the world."

Trumpets sounded and Nixon's daughters, Tricia and Julie, and his son in law David Eisenhower, rushed up the red carpet to meet the President and Mrs. Nixon.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, back from a day of politicking in New York City, welcomed the President with confidence America's relations with its NATO allies in southern Europe had been improved by the trip "in that critical and very touchy area." After his speech, Nixon exhilarated, waved his arms campaign style, shook many hands in the crowd and flew to the White House in a Marine helicopter.

Ireland was the sentimental finale to the President's trip, and it gave him an exhilarating welcome.

Friendly cheering crowds of adults and school children

followed him across the green countryside of Ireland through most of his final day abroad. Nixon responded with enthusiasm even riding in an open car through a sudden downpour to wave at the crowds, with first lady Pat Nixon beside him.

But the tightest security Ireland has seen failed twice to prevent antiwar protestors slipping through police lines to hurl eggs at his limosine after he arrived in Dublin for talks with President Eamon de Valera and Prime Minister Jack Lynch.

Three eggs splattered the car on the streets of Dublin and later en route to the airport, two eggs and other unidentified objects were thrown. The eggs missed, but the other objects struck the side of the car, which sped away.

Manson assaults judge with pencil

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Charles Manson dived 10 feet across a table with a yellow lead pencil in his hand trying to get at the judge in the Tate murder trial courtroom Monday after threatening the magistrate's life.

The five foot, 120 pound defendant landed on his face on the floor in front of the tall bench where Judge Charles H. Older was seated and a deputy hurtled across a counsel table and flattened Manson before he could get to his feet.

Manson was shrieking as he was dragged out, his arms twisted behind his back.

"You think I'm kidding," he cried in a high voice. "In the name of Christian justice someone should cut your head off."

The three female co-defendants, seated at the table, began chanting over and over again:

"Nome Deo", Latin for "In the name of God, you are killing him."

The trio also was dragged from the courtroom while the predominantly middle-aged jury looked on in astonishment.

The bearded, 35 year-old hippie cult leader had been taken from the courtroom the past two sessions after breaking into song—"The Old Grey Mare" and "That Old

Black Magic"—and refusing to be silent.

Late Monday morning he was brought in again, apparently subdued, and he sat quietly during the two minute testimony of a minor state witness in the 16 week-old trial for the seven Tate LaBianca slayings.

As another witness was being called, Manson suddenly interrupted. "Are you going to use this courtroom to kill me?" he demanded of Judge Older.

Older told him to keep quiet or he would be removed. "The minute I see you are going to kill me, you know what I am going to do," said Manson.

Judge Older, 48, a pilot with the original Flying Tigers in the China-Burma theater before World War II, looked down on the tiny defendant who was seated in a chair between twodefense attorneys. "What are you going to do?" said Older, fixing Manson with a glare. Manson seemed taken back.

"You are using this courtroom to kill me..." he began.

"Mr. Manson, I'm going to have you removed if you don't stop."

"I'm going to have you removed if you don't stop," said Manson. "I have a little system of my own."

With that, the ex-convict rose, put one foot on the five-foot wide table and hurtled head first toward the judge's bench, landing spreadeagled after the 10 foot leap while women jurors recoiled in fright.

Sheriff's Deputy William Murray dived right after Manson and landed on top of him while the frantic defendant was trying to get to his feet. Another deputy jumped over the table and a third hurtled the railing separating the spectators to subdue Manson.

After the defendant was led from the courtroom, Older calmly noted for the trial record that "Manson had jumped in the direction of the bench" and ordered the proceedings to continue. When the girls put on their act, he had them removed also.

When the afternoon session of the trial got underway all four defendants were absent from the courtroom. All four were taken to anterooms where they could hear the testimony via loud speakers.

It was not known whether Manson would be permitted to come into the trial room again with the opportunity to make another such display.

The judge has precedence for having Manson and the girls bound and gagged if necessary.

Badin residents re-do halls with free paint

"This is really great! It shows that the guys in this hall are really interested in the place they're living in. As far as I am concerned, it was a tremendous success."

These were the words of Badin Hall President Buz Imhoff after the residents of Badin Hall, under his supervision, organized themselves by sections and painted the walls of their hall Saturday morning.

The action was taken because of the rundown condition of the walls and the refusal of the University maintenance department to repaint the walls until next summer. In an agreement reached with the maintenance department the residents of the hall supplied the labor and the University supplied the "University approved O'Brien paint." According to Imhoff, this was

the first time in the memory of anyone in the maintenance department that anything of this sort was done. He further hoped that this would start a trend toward student interest in matters "of practical interest."

The painting of Badin Hall is the latest in a series of innovative practices begun by President Imhoff and Vice-President Bob Higgins since their election last February. Previously known as one of the most apathetic halls on campus because of the ineffectiveness of the hall officers, Badin has since revamped its hall government council structure to include everyone in the hall. This feeling of participation, contends Imhoff, enables programs such as the hall painting and the changes in Homecoming proposed at the last Hall Presidents Council meeting to get maximum support.

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Irish opponents should help ranking

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Editor

When the last few weeks of the season roll around there just might be a reshuffling of the top teams in the nation as far as the wire ranking is concerned. This reshuffling will be a direct result of the strengths and weaknesses of opposing teams.

If Notre Dame can manage to go through the season unbeaten along with Ohio State, Texas, and Mississippi, the obvious choice of the team with the roughest schedule would have to be the Irish.

After four weeks of the season has been completed there are six teams on the Irish slate with winning records. The combined record of all ND opponents is 20-13-1.

A glance at the Irish schedule might clarify matters.

Northwestern has not been able to win a ball game in three outings. One loss was to ND and the other two have been "nail biters" with UCLA taking the measure of the Wildcats 12-7 and SMU scoring 23 to their 20.

Purdue is one Irish foe that may convince many pollsters of the Notre Dame strength. The Boilers have shutout Texas Christian and upset previously unbeaten and highly regarded Stanford. The men from Lafayette were not quite so fortunate when they came to South Bend, yet they must still be given recognition for their two big wins.

Michigan State can help the Irish cause this weekend with an impressive showing against Ohio State at East Lansing. The Spartans have split a pair of games with two Washington

opponents (WSU and UW) besides their whitewashing by the Irish.

The two service academies will not make much of an impression on sportswriters or opposing coaches with a combined record of 2-6 but each have been a traditional game for Notre Dame thus they appear as "breathers" for the Irish.

Missouri as was expected, has fielded another tough ball club in the rugged Big Eight Conference. The tigers are 3-1, losing to Air Force and whipping Baylor, Missouri and Oklahoma State. They are one of the major threats to the perfect slate of Notre Dame. No doubt they will be sky high for the October 17 match with ND at Columbia.

Pittsburgh, after a near upset of UCLA, has come on to beat two unheralded opponents in Baylor and Kent State so no one actually knows what the Panthers can really do. Their game with West Virginia, if they win, can make the ND schedule that much more impressive.

Georgia Tech has been the most surprising of all the Notre Dame foes. The Yellow Jackets are undefeated and untied in four contests and they are becoming more prominent in the national rankings each week. With seven home games in Atlanta this season their record should still be impressive for their November 14 appointment in South Bend.

After an upset by Texas A&M, Louisiana State has managed to bring its record to a very fine 3-1. The big question that Irish fans are asking is can the Tigers hold Archie and the Bear's teams in tact before their late autumn date in scenic Northern Indiana?

Southern Cal was felt by many to be the strongest team in the nation this fall but a rugged tie with Nebraska should halt the Trojans from any No. 1 activity. To make the ND schedule that much more formidable SC victories over Stanford this weekend and UCLA later are necessary.

The National Championship might just not be conceded to Woody or Darrell after all.



It doesn't seem to matter who the opponent is for Joe Theisman. The South River Roadrunner has amassed 551 yards via the air lanes and another 170 yards overland. This comes to a total offense of 721 yards in only three games. This is a record pace for season marks in total offense.

Jim Donaldson

Sports Shorts

How about that Irish defense! They have given up just 374 yards rushing in the first three games and have yielded only 213 yards through the air, while holding the opposition to a mere 4.7 points per game.

The alert Notre Dame "D" has intercepted five passes and recovered five fumbles thus far.

Opposing quarterbacks have completed just 26% of their passes 22 of 84, against the Irish.

Clarence Ellis and Walt Patulski, both bidding for All-American honors, led the Notre Dame defensive effort against Michigan State. Ellis notched his third interception in as many games to kill a first quarter Spartan scoring threat while Patulski spent so much time in the MSU backfield that he should have had a green jersey on.

The Irish defense has given up but one touchdown this season, that score coming on a 23-yard march by Northwestern.

The Irish will be hunting their third straight shutout Saturday versus Army. The last Notre Dame team to ring up three successive whitewashing was the 1966 national championship unit.

The Cadets have been shutout in their last three meetings with the Irish, losing 17-0 in '65, 35-0 in '66, and 45-0 last season.

The Notre Dame ground game accounted for 366 yards Saturday the season's best figure. Joe Theisman was the club's top runner, gaining 113 yards.

Bobby Minnix and Larry Parker saw a good deal of action against State and both were impressive.

Denny Allan, the team's No. 1 running back, suffered an ankle injury Saturday and will miss the Army game but should be back in action for the Missouri contest.

Generally, the team's reaction to the Tartan surface in Spartan Stadium was not favorable. The Irish prefer grass to the "rug".

Joe Theisman and Tom Gatewood dazzled the Spartan stadium crowd of 76,103 by combining for 9 completions, good for 117 yards. Theisman hit on 12 of 17 passes on a windy day not conducive to an accurate aerial attack.

Gatewood now has 28 catches and needs but 33 more in the next seven games to break Jack Snow's single season pass reception mark of 60, set in 1964.

Scott Hempel kept his perfect kicking record intact, booting two extra points. He now has put 13 of 13 PAT's through the uprights and is two for two in the field goal department.

The Orioles had too much firepower for the Twins and took the American League playoff while the Big Red Machine swept three games from the Pirates in taking the National League crown. Last week, I confidently picked the winners of these playoffs but this week I'm torn between logic and loyalty. I'd like to see the Reds win but, because of the questionable pitching, I'll have to pick the Birds from Baltimore in six games.

Booters tie again

Kevin Kniely's goal with four minutes left in the fourth quarter enabled the Fighting Irish soccer team to salvage a 1-1 tie with Marquette in a match played Saturday in Milwaukee. The Notre Dame booters are now 1-1-2 on the season.

Marquette had grabbed a 1-0 lead by virtue of a second quarter goal but the Warriors were unable to hold their advantage. Late in the game Kniely took a pass from Tom Shriver

about 30 feet from the goal and booted home the tying marker for the Irish.

Neither club was able to score in a pair of five-minute overtimes.

The contest was rough and tumble throughout and two players from each club were ejected from the game.

Notre Dame's booters will be in action again this weekend, hosting the Michigan Wolverines Saturday at 10 a.m. behind Stepan Center.

by J.W. Findling

The Irish ruggers won their second straight game with a brilliant 20-6 victory over Michigan State at East Lansing last Saturday. The well-deserved win kept the ruggers undefeated.

The hard fought battle was highlighted by the outstanding defensive performance of Irish senior Jim Hagenbarth who stopped several Spartan drives. The scoring for the Notre Dame Rugby Club looked like a reunion for second floor Keenan. Seniors Tom Herlihy, Charles "Jack" Blum, and Mark "Savage" Rubinelli (all ex-second floor Keenan men) scored the tries for Notre Dame. Herlihy opened the scoring with a fine run from outside the 20. Blum and Rubinelli each scored twice to bring their season total to three tries apiece. Doug Smego, a sophomore who just moved up to the "A" team, made two conversions and kicked a 25-yard penalty kick to complete the Irish scoring.

The Irish "B" squad tied the

Spartan "B" team 0-0 in a rough defensive struggle.

The "A" team game was an emotional one and was plagued with several cheap shots; however the Notre Dame ruggers looked much sharper against MSU than in their opener against

Purdue. This Saturday the ruggers should really get tested when they play Indiana University, last year's Big Ten champions. The "B" team game starts at 9:00 a.m. behind Stepan Center, followed by the "A" game.

ND Sailors place high

The Notre Dame Sailing Club competed in two regattas over the weekend. The Irish placed high in both matches. In the regatta at Bloomington with host Indiana University, ND finished third in a field of seven Midwest schools. Tom Willison and Will Donalon were representing du Lac. Donalon was impressive by sailing either first or second in every race except for one in which he capsized.

The other regatta was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin with Marquette University serving as the host squad. Kevin Hoyt was the outstanding Irish sailor as he

finished second in his division. George Gaw and Tom Salack also competed for the Irish who managed a second place finish among seven schools.

The next action for the ND sailors takes place next Saturday as they travel to Ann Arbor for the Michigan Regatta. This is the second biggest regatta in the Midwest. This will be the first time that Notre Dame will pool her talent for a regatta and an optimistic outlook is held by the Sailing Club.

In two weeks Notre Dame will host a dectagonal regatta on October 18.

Interhall results

Off-Campus, last year's champions, tied Dillon 12-12 Sunday in the Interhall football season opener. In other League Two action, Alumni defeated Walsh 14-6. Sorin was idle.

Badin was victorious over Pangborn 14-0 and shares the early leadership of League One with Holy Cross which beat Lyons 18-6. Morrissey did not play.

In League Three Breen-Phillips edged Farley 6-0, and Cavanaugh topped St. Joe's 12-0, while Zahm was idle.

Grace had the largest margin of victory Sunday, conquering St. Ed's 18-0. Keenan beat Stanford 6-0, and Flanner did not play.

Each team plays its four opponents once and has one idle date. The regular season ends November 1st.

Next week will see Lyons vs. Pangborn, Stanford vs. St. Ed's, Holy Cross vs. Morrissey, and Flanner vs. Keenan. Also, Sorin vs. Alumni, St. Joe's vs. Zahm, Walsh vs. Off-Campus, and Farley vs. Cavanaugh.

Ruggers drop Spartans

Referendum deemed 'out of order' by Krashna

(continued from page 1)

must be submitted by 6 p.m. on the following Friday. The campaign begins on Saturday at 6 p.m. and ends at 2 a.m. on Wednesday, October 14. The election will be held in the halls and in the Off-Campus Office on the fourteenth.

Stone said that he could not say for certain how many signatures would be needed for nomination. Procedure will be handled by the elections committee which consists of the stay senators, Krashna and Winnings.

Stone thought that even though this year's election is later than usual it is still "a normal election—not a special one." Commenting on the delay, Stone said that Krashna and Winnings "needed the senate in order to propose a revision of

the constitution."

"It (the constitutional revision committee) is a Senate committee and Dave (Krashna) really can't dissolve it by himself," he said.

Stone also noted that the amendment procedures of the present constitution require the Senate to either adopt the amendment directly by a two-thirds vote or schedule a "plebiscite", if 500 students request one.

Stone thought that the decision to hold the election was reached by "mutual agreement" within student government, "not a power play."

Winnings disagreed with Stone's views on the necessity of the Senate for constitutional revision. He said that Student government would ask the new Senate to adopt the new

constitution "in toto" but considered this to be "unlikely."

Winnings said "the method of adoption for the revised constitution should be a referendum. He noted that the Senate is bound to provide for such a vote within certain time limits as soon as the petitions have been submitted.

Mario Savio returns to Berkeley

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI) — The University of California opened for its 101st year yesterday with the return to classes of Mario Savio and a mild threat from the banned Students for a Democratic Society.

Savio, leader of the first widespread campus revolution during the free speech movement at Berkeley in 1964, returned to classes quietly as a junior studying biological sciences. During his self-imposed exile of five years from the Berkeley campus the 27 year

old Savio worked as a bartender and bookstore clerk and spent a year at Oxford University in England.

No incidents marred the first day of classes as approximately 27,500 students enrolled for the fall term, including about 2,700 freshmen. Several changes have occurred at the university since the spring. Some were aimed at preventing a repetition of the wave of student unrest which plagued Berkeley and other college communities across the nation last year.

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