

File copy 4/26/72

## On The Inside

McGovern victory in  
Massachusetts

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# THE OBSERVER

Vol. VI, No. 117

serving the notre dame - st. mary's community

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

## Humphrey wins in Pennsylvania

by Donald Janson  
(c) 1972 New York Times

Philadelphia, April 25 -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey scored a convincing victory today in the popularity poll of Pennsylvania's Democratic Presidential Primary and also led Sen Edmund S. Muskie for Pennsylvania delegates to the party's national convention.

It was the first time Humphrey had ever won even a partial victory in a contested state primary, and provided momentum for his campaign after second and third-place finishes in the earlier Florida and Wisconsin primaries.

Sen. George McGovern, who spent only three days campaigning in Pennsylvania while concentrating on the Massachusetts Primary, showed surprising strength, running neck and neck with Muskie for second place.

Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama was a strong fourth rather than the distant fourth many observers had forecast. Support for Sen. Henry M. Jackson was weak.

The five candidates and Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York competed for 137 delegates. This count lagged, but in early returns Humphrey led for 43 and Muskie for 34.

With 52 per cent of 9,792 precincts reporting, the count in the popular voting was:  
Humphrey 247,570, or 35 per cent  
McGovern 156,595, or 22 per cent  
Muskie 156,492, or 22 per cent  
Wallace 128,495, or 18 per cent

With strong support from organized labor, Humphrey defeated Muskie even in Philadelphia despite endorsement and efforts of the Democratic party organization in Pennsylvania's Metropolis. City Chairman Peter J. Camel did not turn out a strong popular vote for his candidate, but managed to elect Muskie delegates in most city districts.

For Muskie and Humphrey, it was the first essentially head-to-head confrontation of the primary season, with each sorely needing a strong showing. Each campaigned in the Keystone state almost daily after disastrous third and fourth place finishes in the Wisconsin Primary three weeks ago.

But even before the polls closed tonight, Muskie was looking ahead to another primary -- in California, on June 6, where the winner takes all 271 delegates elected there.



Hubert Humphrey, winner in yesterday's Pennsylvania primary, shown here in recent appearance in South Bend.

After ten holes of golf at the Squire Country Club outside Philadelphia, the Maine Senator placed a conference call to his campaign headquarters in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento. He told some 100 workers in each city that no matter what the outcome today he was in the race for the democratic nomination "until the last delegate vote is counted" at the national convention.

"Adlai Stevenson used the California Primary to get to the general election and I plan to do the same thing," he said.

Tonight he dined at his suite at Benjamin Franklin Hotel here with five Mexican-American supporters from California.

Humphrey, meanwhile, spent most of the day in Washington, returning to Philadelphia in time to watch the Pennsylvania returns come in.

During the campaign the former Vice President,

relying heavily on strong support from organized labor in this big industrial state, repeatedly called it the keystone to his campaign. He confided that it could be his "waterloo" if he did not do well after failing to win in Florida and Wisconsin.

Thousands of union members were on the streets as the voting proceeded, handing out sample ballots for Humphrey and for delegates committed to him.

Countering their efforts near the polling places were Democratic Party Organization workers, who passed out sample ballots for Muskie.

The Muskie strategy of obtaining early endorsements from party leaders brought Governor Milton J. Sharp and the Democratic Chairman in Philadelphia, Peter J. Camel, into the Muskie fold three months ago.

With their prestige on the line, their statewide and citywide organizations were thrown into the fight in Muskie's behalf.

McGovern had a vigorous organization of volunteer workers, especially in Pittsburgh, and the populous Philadelphia suburbs, but he spent only three days campaigning in Pennsylvania.

His strategy was to concentrate on the 102 delegates to be elected in Massachusetts the same day, in an effort to emerge as the day's winner of the greatest aggregate of delegates from the two states. He made appearances with Kathleen Kennedy, eldest daughter of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania to suggest support of the Kennedy family.

Liberal suburbanites and young voters were among McGovern's principal targets in Pennsylvania.

To capitalize on his Polish background, Muskie went after the State's ethnic votes, more than 18 per cent of Pennsylvania's 11.8 million population.

Humphrey courted not only the 1.6 million members of the Union in the state, but also the blacks and Jews, 9 and 4 per cent of the population, respectively.

The 137 elected Pennsylvania delegates will caucus next month to select 27 more. The state Democratic Committee will choose an additional 18.

The total of 182 will be the third largest delegation at the nominating convention in Miami Beach in July.

Only the elected 137 are bound to vote for a particular candidate, and only for one ballot. In this group, any who ran successfully, as uncommitted to a candidate are bound to none even for the first ballot.

Jackson and Chisholm did not campaign in Pennsylvania. Wallace made only two flying visits and held one rally.

## Mock Convention hears O'Brien

by Sue Prendergast and Mike O'Hare

Calling for the Democratic Party to offer "solid, tangible, and positive alternatives to restore the faith of Americans in their government," Democratic National Party Chairman Lawrence O'Brien presented the keynote speech for the 1972 Mock Convention.

In his speech, O'Brien declared that "there is far more than election at stake in 1972. The American



political system itself is on trial." He contended that millions of Americans have become dubious of "the capacity of this system to produce strong, compassionate, understanding, and trustworthy leaders sensitive to the needs of the people."

O'Brien stressed that in order to regain the confidence of the people, political leaders must not make wild promises that they cannot keep, and must admit their mistakes instead of trying to cover them up.

In regards to the Vietnam War, O'Brien declared that the party must commit itself "without reservation or qualification" to ending the war. Although he declined to specify a time limit for withdrawal, O'Brien assured the convention "our commitment will be formalized as immediately as possible and it will be absolutely, unequivocally definitive."

During the question period following his speech, the Democratic National Party Chairman advocated barring private contributions to political campaigns.

When questioned about Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's role in the Democratic Party, O'Brien responded, "He has chosen to use the Democratic Party as a vehicle and has every legal right to seek delegates to the convention."

O'Brien also commented on Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's recent attacks on leading Democratic presidential candidates, "I am confident that Americans will recognize Mr. Agnew's rhetoric for

Convention leaders urge all delegates to attend the convention sessions although they may not have been contacted by their delegation chairman.

There is a seat available for each delegate, but absenteeism has been noticable during the first three sessions. Please attend today's sessions at 2:30 p.m. and 7 p.m.

what it is - a 1972 version of Republican McCarthyism, employed in a blatant disregard of the intelligence of the American people."

In the afternoon session of the Mock Convention, action centered around the rejection of the Rules Committee's nominations for chairman of the convention.

The Rules Committee report placed Don Patrick, Dan Thornton, Gary Materna, Ann Marie Tracey, and Anthony Abowd in nomination for the chairmanship. The members of this bloc would each chair one of the 5 remaining sessions of the convention.

However, Bob Welly, a delegate from Ohio, opposed the nomination of the five person bloc. The motion to elect the five nominees for the position of chairman was defeated by the convention.

The convention then voted to elect Bob Welly as chairman for the remainder of the convention.

The evening session of the convention concerned

Democratic National Party Chairman Lawrence O'Brien at the 1972 Mock Convention.

(Continued on page 12)

## world briefs

Washington--F. W. Woolworth was ordered by the Price Commission to cut back its lunch counter prices throughout its chain of variety stores. The commission also ordered the Simpson Timber Company, a major lumber concern, to roll back any price increase it has made in Phase Two over the 8 per cent maximum allowed by the commission.

Detroit--In an unusual step, the Ford Motor Company announced it was recalling 436,000 1972 Ford Torinos and Mercury Montegos to install new rear axles and bearings. Last week, Ford had recalled the same cars in order to solve the same problem in a different way, which was criticized by consumer groups and some customers.

Washington--The White House announced Tuesday night that the United States and the South Vietnamese were prepared to reopen the Paris peace talks at the next regular session provided that the first item would be to find means to end "the flagrant North Vietnamese invasion." Earlier, the White House had announced that Henry Kissinger had secretly visited Moscow last week.

(c) 1972 New York Times

Saigon--A 2,000 to 3,000 man South Vietnamese force was reported trapped by attacking North Vietnamese troops in a border outpost northwest of Kontum, South Vietnamese military officers said Tuesday. Other enemy forces pressed toward Kontum and appeared to be on their way to cutting the country in two through the Central Highlands.

## on campus today

- 2:30 -- convention, mock political convention, stepan center.
- 4:15 -- lecture, c. m. sliepcevich, escape worthiness of vehicles, radiation research auditorium.
- 7:00 -- convention, mock political convention, allard lowenstein address, stepan center.
- 7:30 -- lecture, brother bob hoffman, opportunities in summer volunteer work in appalachia, 121 o'shag.
- 7:30 -- meeting, chess club, 227 math building.
- 8:00 -- lecture, hanna gray, machiavelli and the humanist tradition, little theatre.

at notre dame-st. mary's

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Wednesday, April 26, 1972

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Students attend 1972 Mock Convention at Stepan Center.



# McGovern takes Massachusetts

by Bil Kovach  
(c) 1972 New York Times

Boston, April 25—Sen. George S. McGovern, winning consistent majorities that cut across social and economic lines and extended statewide, swept to victory over Sen. Edmund S. Muskie in the Democratic Primary here tonight.

The magnitude of the victory not only assured McGovern the vote of the majority of Massachusetts's 102 delegates to the national convention on the first ballot but put him in the lead in the vote for delegates personally pledged to him.

Gov. George C. Wallace and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, neither of whom campaigned here, trailed far behind.

An element of antiwar protest that offered some of the momentum to the McGovern campaign also seemed indicated by early returns in the Republican Primary where Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California received 15 per cent of the vote.

McGovern jumped to an early lead in returns from Boston, showing unexpected strength in wards stretching from Italian sections of East Boston through blue-collar wards in the central city to silk-stockings precincts on Beacon Hill.

In early returns, McGovern's slate of at-large delegates, made up of 20 relatively unknown candidates, was leading that of Muskie, which was headed by Boston Mayor Kevin H. White and included some of the best-known Democratic Party leaders in the state.

With 18 per cent of the precincts counted in the popular vote, the top of the 12-candidate field stood this way:

McGovern	42,592, or 47 per cent.
Muskie	18,905, or 21 per cent.
Wallace	8,714, or 10 per cent.
Humphrey	7,212, or 8 per cent.

The campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and the sense of direct participation in electing delegates to the national convention, generated widespread interest in the Massachusetts Primary this year. At stake are the 102 delegates to the convention and a leadership role with the entire New England delegation to the national convention.

A cumbersome ballot—listing 12 candidates and hundreds of candidates for delegate seats—prohibited the use of election machines except in the city of Boston, and a final count of the vote for delegates is not expected until Thursday.

The candidate winning the statewide vote wins also the first ballot vote of the 20 at large delegates to the national convention. The remaining 82 delegates first-ballot votes go to the winner of the preferential contest in each of the 12 congressional districts.

Although the Massachusetts Primary had earlier promised to become a battleground involving a half-

dozen major candidates, it became, in the end, a contest between Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie. Even then, Muskie largely ignored the state and relied instead on the strength of his early endorsements from the state's top Democratic Party leaders to protect him from embarrassment.

As it developed, the state became the testing ground for two different concepts of primary campaigning in 1972.

McGovern, relying on local organization and concentrating on building momentum by campaigning in carefully selected states, came to Massachusetts on the crest of a surprise win in Wisconsin.

Muskie, on the other hand, had hoped that public endorsements by the state's leading democrats would forestall an organized opposition while he fought for votes in every primary contest.

Both of these theories, designed in the waning days of 1971, were out of date by the time of the Wisconsin vote in early April.

McGovern, whose earlier endorsement here by the liberal wing of the Democratic Party in January had pinned down a large segment of that vote, found himself alone on the left, antiwar end of the political spectrum. Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, who earlier called Massachusetts his most important primary, had dropped out of the race, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York, looking for a coalition of women, blacks and liberals, could put up only a limited challenge.

By the second week in April, Massachusetts offered McGovern not only little threat from the left wing of the party but a chance to broaden his appeal toward the center. His first trip into the state, and every subsequent trip for a total of 10 days of campaigning, concentrated on ethnic and blue-collar votes.

Unemployment, running above the national average in the state, and the cost of the war in Vietnam were recurrent themes in the South Dakotan's message, and by election day polls indicated he had scored a breakthrough, reaching not only antiwar liberals, but disgruntled working people as well.

Muskie, relying on years of exposure here as a New England senator to weather the challenge of a relative newcomer, concentrated his energies on defeating Sen. Humphrey in Pennsylvania.

He chose to ignore Massachusetts, making only two limited appearances here following the Wisconsin Primary. An inherent problem of his campaign quickly surfaced in his absence.

Those who endorsed Muskie and his candidates on the delegate slates—were never dedicated to the Muskie campaign. During early political maneuvering, most of them, including Boston Mayor Kevin White and state legislative leaders, had hoped to avoid a political fight by offering themselves as unpledged candidates on a slate headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy.

Kennedy, however, became convinced such a slate

## Harris poll reveals public opinion

(c) 1972 New York Times

New York, April 25 -- Growing public disenchantment with the workings of the American system and a decline in respect for the press were described today to the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Louis Harris, public-opinion analyst, told the association's 86th annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel that polling in the present presidential primaries indicated that 81 per cent of people admired Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama for "courage for saying things other candidates dare not say." He said that 51 per cent admired Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota for voicing beliefs "even if they are unpopular."

But such favor, he held, is a result of their being "anti-establishment figures." Meanwhile President Nixon, he noted, has made a comeback from 5 points behind the top democratic candidates last July to 10 points ahead at present.

Harris attributed Nixon's gain largely to his having "draped himself successfully with the mantle of peace" in his China and Soviet policies, although "the jury is still out on Vietnam with the recent upsurge of fighting there."

Nixon's "reputation for working for peace," Harris went on, has increased his support from 44 to 74 per cent among college-educated people with incomes of \$15,000 and more. Since the last Presidential election, Harris said, people with some college education have risen from 26 per cent to 33 per cent of the electorate, and those with incomes of \$15,000 and higher from 11 to 19 per cent.

For the population as a whole, Harris said that a 54 percent majority, compared with a 32 per cent minority, "think America has become a worse place to live" in than a decade ago.

A 52 per cent majority, compared with a 29 per cent minority, believe that Vice President Agnew was right when he "took out after press coverage of the Nixon administration and the war."

On dissatisfaction with existing leadership, Harris said 1966 surveys had shown that 29 per cent of the people had "a great deal of respect" for the press then, 50 per cent had some respect and 17 per cent had hardly any. Now, he said, only 18 per cent report much respect, 51 per cent some respect, and 26 per cent hardly any.

would, as an aide put it, "smack too much of a covert move to hold the support for himself in Miami," and he refused to head the slate. In the subsequent scurrying for political shelter most of those political figures pledged themselves to Muskie. When his fortunes declined, and he chose not to concentrate his efforts in the state, they drew back and refused to deliver their organizational support to his effort.

All these drawbacks were taken in stride by the Muskie campaign and their attention shifted to winning as many delegates as possible. Convinced, along with many other political observers, that no one would win the nomination in Miami on the first ballot—which is all that is at stake in the preferential part of the primary here—they concentrated on elected delegates pledged to vote for Muskie on subsequent ballots at the convention.

Only in the waning days of the campaign, when the war in Vietnam heated up as an issue, did this plan appear in jeopardy as support for McGovern mushroomed and threatened to override the name recognition factor on the Muskie slate in favor of the lesser-known McGovern-pledged delegates.



Sen. George McGovern swept to a surprisingly easy victory in Massachusetts



Statewide organization dependent on decision

# InPIRG endangered by IU

by Joseph Abell  
Managing Editor

The InPIRG statewide network was threatened with dissolution last weekend when the Board of Trustees of Indiana University at Bloomington voted 5-2 against adding the InPIRG fee to the tuition bill.

Notre Dame organizer John Bachmann said this action might cause InPIRG activities on all the Indiana campuses to come to a halt, due to the lack of financial support.

"Without IU Bloomington, the rest of the campuses can't go on by themselves," he said.

## inpirg not ended

He quickly added, however, that this was not the end of InPIRG.

"IU Bloomington has another way of putting it on the bill," he stated, describing the IU system of an activities-like fee, where all the "activities" such as football tickets, and student government are listed and the student could check off the activities for which he wants to pay.

"They (InPIRG) won't get as much as they had expected, but at least it's something," Bachmann said.

InPIRG representatives and the administration will meet today, he added, mentioning that the organization did not have to go to the Board of Trustees to add the InPIRG fee to the activities bill.

Describing the student support for the petition to add the fee at IU Bloomington, Bachmann cited figures of 55 per cent voting for the bill. "And for a campus of over 30,000, that's an impressive number," he added.

"It's obvious that they want the bill, but the Trustees simply turned their eyes away from the will of the student body," he commented.

## Grad Education School initiates new program

The Department of Graduate Studies in Education at the University of Notre Dame has announced a new academic program in educational organization and leadership leading to a master's degree in three summers. Current graduate degree programs include instruction, guidance and counseling and religious education.

Dr. Willis E. Bartlett, chairman of the Department, listed major goals of the new program as personal growth of the educator, knowledge of and interaction with those system of human process within which educators function, technological supports which are necessary for fully functioning educators and an integration of program experiences in a deliberate and systematic matter.

He blamed the Board's action on the conservative nature of its members. "They don't want the students to be involved in that kind of activity."

He also declared that the bill didn't fail because of lack of student organization.

"The people down there really put a big investment of effort into the program since last spring, and they were really disappointed when the news came that the Trustees turned it down."

Describing a Trustee claim defending the Board's feelings towards InPIRG as "not being good for the University (IU) to go to an outside authority," Bachmann declared that the Trustees "don't want the students to know what's going on."

He also mentioned that the IU Bloomington contingent of InPIRG would bring "all possible pressure" to bear on the administration to favor the bill.

"If they do pass the bill and get it on the activities fee, the possibility of a statewide organization is still good," Bachmann added.

## leader suicides

Bachmann also mentioned that one of the top student leaders of the organization committed suicide two days after the announcement of the Trustee's decision.

"He was their best political connection with Senators and state officials and spent a great deal of time working with InPIRG. Needless to say, they were very shocked to hear about his death," Bachman said.

He said that IU's InPIRG organization would adopt a "wait and see" attitude about the administration's decision on the activity fee addition, and mentioned that Notre Dame and St. Mary's would do the same.

"If it's a definite 'no', then we

might start a letter campaign to try to get some support," he said.

When asked about the success of other state PIRGs, Bachmann said that each state's organization was a separate entity and hence, each really did not know what the others were doing, "except what we read in the papers."

## other pirs working

He did mention, however, that the only two states that have adopted a PIRG system similar to that of Indiana, Oregon and Minnesota, were already well set up and operating.

"There are 25 states setting up PIRGs and most of them have different systems, for instance, Vermont has high school students doing it instead of college students."

"The only other states I know about are Illinois, where the program was a failure because of poor organization, and Texas, where their TexPIRG was passed and added to the tuition bill. Indiana as a state has been better organized than most other states," he added.

Bachmann also mentioned many Notre Dame-St. Mary's InPIRG projects that have been going on in the past few months.

He outlined two major projects that have met with success, those of getting courses scheduled dealing with public interest research, and of getting the sponsorship of professors for seniors who wish to do independent research and study in the public interest.

"We have one course, a study of Gary, Ind., already scheduled, though it isn't in the schedule book, for economics majors," he said. "We're trying to organize more courses, so if InPIRG isn't around, at least we'll have the courses."

He also mentioned that a list of professors could be obtained in the InPIRG office for any potential senior who wanted to do independent research.

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## ARTS AND LETTERS

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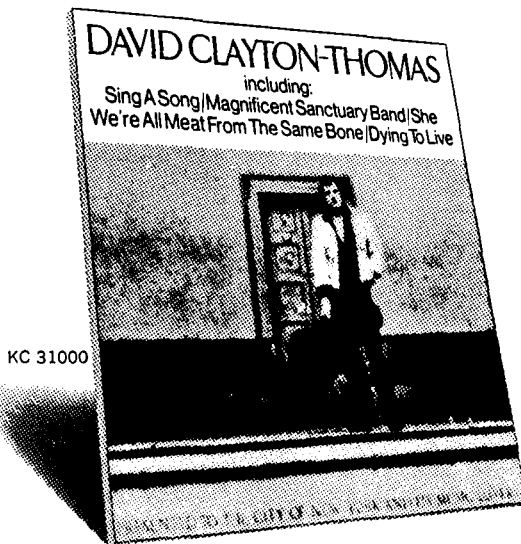
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Joe Prochaska

in the Social Commission office  
or call 7757.



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# North Vietnamese approach Saigon

by Joseph B. Treaster  
(c) 1972 New York Times

**Phuochiep, South Vietnam, April 25--**North Vietnamese soldiers made their way into this village 24 miles northwest of Saigon early this morning, coming closer to the South Vietnamese capital than ever before in the current offensive.

The soldiers, numbering 300, told the villagers here and in neighboring Trunglap that there was likely to be fighting and that they should leave. The soldiers then started digging trenches and building bunkers.

American and South Vietnamese officers here were not sure what the North Vietnamese had in mind. But they feared that the enemy force would either try to attack the district town of Cuchi, which is 4 miles to the South and is regarded by many as the northwesterly gateway to Saigon, or that they would try to cut national highway 1 between here and Cuchi.

American intelligence officers have been saying that the North Vietnamese could conceivably strike at Saigon. Some of them say that Cuchi would be an excellent staging area.

Another rather direct route would be to come out of the so-called "parrot's beak" area of

Cambodia and to drive southeasterly toward the capital. In such an event, taking Cuchi or simply blocking highway 1 in the vicinity of the town would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the government to bring troops now operating northwest of Saigon into the defense of the capital.

It seems unlikely that 300 North Vietnamese would try to take Cuchi. But, at this point, it is impossible to know whether the troops here and in Trunglap--members of the 101st North Vietnamese Regiment--were operating alone or are merely the first to be discovered of a larger force.

The North Vietnamese entered Phuochiep quietly this morning, and went into Trunglap late last night. In each case, a political officer brought out a portable loudspeaker and told the people: "Dear Uncles and Aunts, you are advised to pack up and leave your homes before light, otherwise you will run the risk of being killed by the puppet army artillery. The revolutionary forces will be here for three days."

After the district headquarters for Phuochiep was alerted, the government responded with troops and artillery fire and bombs fell a half mile away, where the North Vietnamese were supposed to be.

In Cuchi, which has a population of under 20,000, the government had mounted loud-

speakers on utility poles on the two main streets. Between long runs of popular Vietnamese polytonal music there was a tape-recorded message:

"Firmly believe in the final victory of the armed force of the republic of Vietnam. Don't panic. The enemy will be defeated. We will win."

Not everyone was persuaded. "I feel people here are getting nervous," said Khau Van Chau in his jewelry shop.

"Since yesterday many women and children have left this town for Saigon or elsewhere," he continued.

"My family, for example, everyone has left and I'm all packed up and ready if it should get a little bit worse, I will leave immediately. My car is filled with gas. What remains is for me to push the starter and go."

The front doors on several nearby shops had already been chained and padlocked. Some people who apparently have decided to stay, no matter what, have started building sandbag bunkers.

Many of the men and women from the villages invaded by the North Vietnamese have drifted into Cuchi. They left home in a hurry, as refugees usually do, and most of them have little more than the clothes on their backs.

"The V.C. had the kindness to tell the villagers to go to avoid

being killed by the fighting," said Mrs. Le Thi Tan.

"I don't know why the government troops wanted us to stay," she said, "Maybe they wanted us to stay to make an obstacle for the V.C."

They expressed little resentment

toward the North Vietnamese who had taken over their villages. but at Trunglap, when the villagers began to leave as the Communists has instructed them, some Militiamen tried to turn the people around. A few shots were fired and two or three villagers were killed.

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## Mardi Gras faces problems

by Joseph Abell  
Managing Editor

The possibility of cancelling Mardi Gras next year was revealed last night by Social Commissioner Joe Prochaska, due to a lack of applicants for chairman.

He also mentioned a general apathy on the part of the applicants towards Mardi Gras.

"We have lots of people to work on all our projects, except Mardi Gras. That seems to be a thorn in our side," Prochaska said.

He added that if a chairman could not be found by the end of this year, and if enough support could not be found for having a Mardi Gras then he himself would take on the responsibility in anticipation of appointing a chairman next year.

But, he warned, that would "put a greater strain and more rush work on the person we choose."

He also added that for this to go into effect, more interest in Mardi Gras in general must be shown.

"The latest we could wait for a chairman would be sometime in the middle of September," he stated.

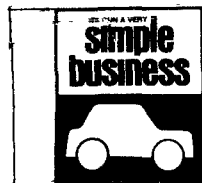
He cited the main problem in finding people to work on it as being the fact that most of the people who worked on it this year were seniors. "They had a really good staff this year, and put on a really good show, but they're all graduating."

When asked the duties of a chairman, Prochaska described the job as mainly that of a coor-

dinator. Provided a good staff, the chairman would direct the others as to what to buy, how to set up the different aspects of Mardi Gras, and coordinate the activity between the different committees within the Mardi Gras

organization.

"We have to get a commitment as soon as possible," Prochaska added, saying that some things have to be done before the end of the year in order to schedule the Mardi Gras event.



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### To Err ...

The Observer yesterday incorrectly reported that Don Mooney is the chairman of the Ohio delegation. Peter Hayes is the Ohio chairman, having defeated a challenge in Monday's state delegation meeting.

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 per semester from The Observer, Box Q, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. Second class postage paid. Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

# THE OBSERVER

AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER

News: 283-1715  
Editorial: 283-8661  
Business: 283-7471

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Editorials printed in **The Observer** reflect the opinion of the writer, on behalf of the editorial board. Columns reflect the opinion of the individual writer; they are not to be taken as editorial comment.

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

## Save InPIRG

InPIRG, a mere fetus seven months ago, was almost aborted this week.

Seventy-five percent of the Notre Dame-St. Mary's student body signed a petition requesting that a \$3.00 activity fee be added to finance the statewide organization. Fifty-five percent of the Indiana University student body signed a similar petition.

The near fatal difference is that the Board of Trustees at IU refused to add the charge to its student fees. Right now Notre Dame is the largest university in Indiana supporting the consumer organization. But the money raised here is not enough to sponsor an effective organization.

Ralph Nader has proven that good research and strong arguments (and, of course a little economic and political pressure) can make "the system" responsible. When the work is done by professionals hired by the students and directed by a student board of directors, it cannot fail to bring concrete pressures for change.

We have one last chance. The administration at Indiana University can add the InPIRG fee to the list of optional activities fees charged at the beginning of each semester. If InPIRG is to live it is absolutely essential that this action is taken.

At the bottom of this page is a sample letter asking the President of IU to add the fee to the activities fees. Sign it and mail it to:

Office of the President  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana

Eight cents is all that stands between you and InPIRG's last chance.

John Abowd

## Convo frolic

It's show time at the convo again.

Not Barnum and Bailey, it's preregistration. A creation of college and university registrars that transcends a circus in frantic activity, a Kafka novel in despair and a night in the Observer office for absurdity.

It is really fun, though, if you don't take it too seriously. There are games that you can play on lines - watching the kid in front of the English line waiting so patiently until his turn, then screaming miserably as the person ahead gets the final card. So it goes.

Or you can watch the lines for the Theology or Non-Violence courses. There is more courtesy on the New York Subways. The elbow technique used is something to behold. Maybe football players have to count standing in these lines as practices under NCAA rules.

There's no way to enjoy this hassle if you don't keep your sense of humor. If you find that the course you built your schedule around is closed, think of the bright spots. And tell everyone else, so that they can enjoy it. Chances are, no one else has thought of anything good.

Just think, with that eight o'clock class, you'll have a chance to eat breakfast everyday. Don't let it bring you down.

Jim McDermott

Sir,

Seventy-five percent of the Notre Dame-St. Mary's student body have already agreed to contribute \$3.00 a year to the **Indiana Public Interest Research Group**. This consumer-oriented organization will collapse if Indiana University does not allow its students to contribute through their activities fee. You have asked students to "work through the system". Now that we have created a legal organization, we find you unwilling to let us work through any effective system.

Many organizations collect fees for outside agencies through their billing systems. (Corporate donations to the United Fund are a good example.) We only ask that you let us try to work through legal organizations by adding the InPIRG fee to your optional activities fees.

Thank you

New York

## The Kissinger miracle

James Reston

(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

It is easy to criticize the role President Nixon has given Henry Kissinger as principal foreign policy advisor, negotiator, and private spokesman in the White House, but leaving that aside for a moment, it is hard to deny Kissinger's obvious intelligence, unfailing discretion, and ceaseless energy.

His latest secret trip to Moscow, following on his quiet and meticulous preparation of the president's mission to Peking, is only the most dramatic illustration of the confidence and power Nixon has entrusted to him. And it is a tribute to them both that this confidential relationship endures despite Kissinger's insistence on expressing his independent judgments, even when these go against the President's inclinations and decisions.

Just before the White House announced that Kissinger had been conferring for four days with Brezhnev and Gromyko in Moscow, Rep. Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, made a report to the House Civil Service Committee in which he accused Nixon of building up a "palace guard" of White House advisers who shape national policy without having to answer to either the Congress or the American people.

Well, it is true, and it is hard to deny, as Udall charged, that this growing system of private unaccountable power, protected by "executive privilege," goes against the spirit of separate and equal constitutional powers. Even Kissinger, who grappled with such questions as a professor at Harvard, would agree that this is a valid constitutional question.

But there are human as well as constitutional questions involved here, and given the President's assignment, which would go to somebody else if not to Kissinger, Kissinger's performance is beyond anything any other White House Aide, from Roosevelt's Hopkins to Kennedy's Bundy or Johnson's Rownton, has been asked to sustain.

To master the details and complexities of the President's agenda in Peking and Moscow, to keep the summit meetings alive while American troops are in Taiwan and American bombers are over North Vietnam, to keep the fundamental differences straight and still find areas for agreement and common interest - all this is hard enough.

But Kissinger has taken on other responsibilities almost as delicate and arduous. Somehow he has managed to keep a narrow line of communication open to the President's critics in the universities, the Congress and the press. He has been loyal to the President, without ignoring or evading the opposition or assuming bad faith on the part of those who oppose the war.

And this has not been easy. He has been scalded and villified by many of his former university colleagues and even by some of his oldest friends in the university community, but he has heard them out. He has tried to get around the constitutional question and charge that he was both powerful and unavailable by meeting privately with Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee and other members of the Congress and submitting himself to the most searching questions.

Even in the heart of these endless crises over the war and trade and monetary policy in the world, he has found time early in the morning before breakfast or late at night to listen to the passionate anxieties of the world he lived in before he got caught up, almost by accident, in the world of White House power.

And always, as he has said many times since he came to Washington, because he believes it is possible to act in a crisis with a divided country, but it is not possible to lead and get at the heart of the nation's problems without more trust than we have now.

He has been asked many times why he serves an administration whose policies divide the nation, why use all this intelligence and energy for all this pointless misery and death? But, for all his doubts about the bombing and his yearning for unity, he does not accept the premise and goes on believing in the President's objectives.

So many ugly things have been said about all this and even thrown in his teeth! He loves power, loves all the notoriety and the secret trips in the night, and all the opportunity to put thought to action in the Kremlin and the Forbidden City, (who wouldn't) but through it all he has attempted many things most of his colleagues in this administration have avoided, and rescued a certain respect others have been denied.

At the time of the invasion of Cambodia, two of his young men in the White House couldn't take it any longer, and not only resigned but felt that they had to explain to the press why. They stated their case but said they didn't want to be misunderstood. This was not an attack on Kissinger. They were going, but they felt it was important for him to stay and keep placing the options before the President as honestly as he always had.

All this is obviously subject to argument, beginning with Udall's question about whether even good and intelligent men should be given such power beyond reach of the Congress, but something still has to be said for Kissinger.

How he performs this delicate and dangerous role is a miracle which defies physical and intellectual endurance. He felt confident about the President's visit to Peking because he had been there and probed the quality of Chou En Lai's mind. A couple of weeks ago he was worried about the Moscow trip because he had no feeling about Brezhnev. Now, presumable, he has. But how he goes on at this pace is a mystery, and intelligent and tough as he is, maybe even a danger.

We have a government now of men, not really of laws and accepted procedures. We have an alliance with Chou En Lai but not yet with China. But if this is the way it is to be, it is not Kissinger's fault, and he is a man. He is an instrument of the President, but he has played his role with astonishing courage, patience and skill.

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Trina: get well and back together soon.  
Hi Cat!



# star trek trivia

mike noonan

(Editor's note: For those who view Star Trek regularly, this quiz should offer some indication of your knowledge on the men of the Enterprise. Those who get 36 or more right (note there are only 35 questions) get one fully-paid tour of the galaxy.)

1. What is the "prime directive"?
  - a. The quivalancy of North on the interstellar compass.
  - b. The overall general course that the Enterprise is following as it explores the universe.
  - c. The Star Fleet rule that prevents interference with the natural development of alien civilizations.
  - d. It's computer talk for the computer's assignment holding the highest priority.
2. How many galaxies has the Enterprise travelled through under its own power?
  - a. none
  - b. one
  - c. more than 10
  - d. more than 100
3. The H. Q. of Star Fleet is where?
  - a. Earth.
  - b. Vulcan.
  - c. Krypton.
  - d. In orbit around earth's sun.
4. Which of Mr. Spock's forebearers were human?
  - a. mother; b. father; c. maternal grandmother; d. paternal grandmother; e. both a & c; f. both b & d; g. his mother's brother-in-law; h. his mother's great grandmother's 4th cousin; i. b, d, & g; j. a, c, & h; k. a, c, e, & h; l. none of them.
5. Uhura's and Sulu's mother tongues are?
6. If you enter a room and notice a hand phaser emitting a high pitched whine,
  - a. you are careful not to touch it lest you get your hand phased.
  - b. you know that it is in overload.
  - c. you know that it is recharging too fast.
  - d. you know that someone other than the phaser's owner attempted to use it.
7. A few moments after entering into the situation described in question six,
  - a. The phaser will phaze something.
  - b. You will be blown to bits.
  - c. The Phaser's safety mechanisms will normally show the recharging process, otherwise the phaser will corrode.
  - d. The ship's computer will detect the phaser and beam it into oblivion before it phases, explodes, corrodes or anything.
8. The serial number visible on the sides of the Enterprise's shuttle craft is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. NCC-1701
  - b. USS-1707
  - c. NCC-1701A
  - d. NSC-1701
  - e. SC-1

9. McCoy's head nurse is sweet on \_\_\_\_\_

- a. The science officer.
  - b. The captain.
  - c. The doctor.
- The neck and various other places, since she dabs these places with an advanced perfume containing sucrose.
10. In almost every critical crisis that the Enterprise enters into, the clever writers of "Star Trek" arrange for the classic excuse: "heavy sub-space interference" which prevents the crew from \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Beaming about.
    - b. Communicating with Mr. Spock by Vulcan telepathy.
    - c. Contacting Star Fleet.
    - d. Thinking sub-space thoughts.
    - e. Flying upside down, a clever tactic the captain likes to employ in battle.

11. When "heavy sub-space interference" occurs as in question 10, then Uhura's closing statement at the end of the show is always something like \_\_\_\_\_

- a. The crew is beaming, captain.
  - b. Can we fly upside down now, captain?
  - c. I just got a sub-space idea, captain, why don't you drop by my quarters later for dinner.
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ (write in)
12. When leaving the bridge, one way for a departing commanding officer to turn over command to the next in command is by saying: OK, Mr. So and so, you've got the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. seat.
  - b. con.
  - c. power and the glory.
  - d. job.
  - e. log.

13. Spock's first name is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Benjamin
- b. Unpronounceable by humans
- c. Spock, he has no other name
- d. mister
- e. Gregorio

14. If a few crew members on a planet or somewhere all stand around and one of them pulls a flip topbox out of his back pocket and says "energize",
 

- a. A few seconds later they will all disappear having been energized.
- b. They will all take a high energy food pill from the box, that being what they eat when they're off the ship.

c. They will all recharge their phasers from the box.

d. The crew on the ship will set up an energy force field extending 10 meters around the box.

15. What color is Spock's blood and what element does its hemoglobin equivalent depend on for trapping oxygen?

16. When you ask a star ship's computer a question, the next thing that invariably happens is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. The computer answers the question.
- b. The computer says either "understood" or "unable."
- c. The computer says "working."
- d. The answer is projected on a screen.
- e. Spock shows excitement at the prospect of hearing from the only other logical thinker on the ship.

17. How many crew members does a star ship carry?

a. 110; b. 220; c. 330; d. 440; e. 550.

18. If Spock didn't have Vulcan self control, who would he murder?

Hint: He is without a doubt the most emotionally unstable and most non-astronaut-like star trek character.

Hint: He calls Spock a pointed-eared handycoot.

19. If the impulse engines of a star ship explode, how many megatons of character the event? Hint: One time the captain asked Spock, "Don't 97 megatons result from the explosion?" Spock answered:

- a. Yes sir.
- b. Nope, 98.
- c. Yes, give or take a megaton.
- d. No sir, 97.835.
- e. How should I know.
- f. ninety-seven and three quarters to be exact sir.

20. Spock's rank is \_\_\_\_\_

21. Sulu's assignment on the bridge is \_\_\_\_\_

22. To keep warp drive engines under control, one needs \_\_\_\_\_

- a. To keep a steady hand on the throttle.
- b. A very precise atomic clock coordinated with the engine by the computer.
- c. A sub-space warp.
- d. malphigian residue.
- e. dilithium crystals

23. The head nurse's name is \_\_\_\_\_

The chief engineer's first name is \_\_\_\_\_

25. In Kirk's class at the academy, there was a prankster Irishman who used to fight with Kirk all the time named \_\_\_\_\_

- a. O'Mara
- b. O'Malley
- c. Finnigan
- d. Tully
- e. Gomez

26. Clingons are

a. magnetic landing pads on the sides of the star ship on which shuttle craft can cling during EVA's.

b. The bells which are rung when a crew member is killed.

c. Aliens with whom the Federation is at war.

d. Aliens with whom the Federation has a treaty.

e. both c & d.

27. Name the two engines which can move a star ship and describe the nature of their power sources.

28. Which was the last of the Greek gods to die?

29. There is a balance of power between three groups in the galaxy, each with a fleet of war ships comparable to star ships in speed and strength. One is the Federation, name the other two.

30. What is Mr. Spock's father's profession?

31. If Vulcans are so self controlled and unemotional, where do little Vulcans come from?

a. They mate because it's logical to preserve the species.

b. Every seven years they go into a mating frenzy.

c. A large white bird with long legs and neck bring them.

d. They are compelled to mate by law.

e. They mate because they think it's logical to have fun.

32. McCoy makes the best \_\_\_\_\_ this side of Orion.

- a. Figman's folly and Sprig Julip
- b. Penicillin soup
- c. Psychiatrist
- d. lasagna
- e. standing back flip

33. Which star Trek character doesn't understand his mother?

34. The best protected part of the ship is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. sick bay
- b. the bridge
- c. engineering section
- d. the middle
- e. the elevator

35. Describe Harry Rudd's wife.

## kubrick on kubrick

The following is a letter from Stanley Kubrick, published in *The Detroit News* on April 9, in response to that newspaper's recently announced policy of banning all x-rated and unrated motion pictures from their editorial and display advertising pages.

Dear Sir:

The *Detroit News* terms its decision to refuse to give space to advertising, publishing or reviewing "X" rated or unrated films "a modest declaration." To me, it seems rather to be an irrational diktat.

In its emphasis on protection and purification, on purging the public mind of what "in our judgment", are motion pictures of a pornographic nature, it recalls the words of another arbiter of public morals and national taste who said: "Works of art which cannot be understood and need a set of instructions to justify their existence, and which find their way to neurotic receptive to such harmful rubbish, will no longer reach the public. Let us have no illusions: we have set out to rid the nation and our people of all those influences threatening its existence and character."

The speaker was Adolph Hitler, commenting on two art exhibitions in Munich, in 1937, one of "approved" German art, and the other of so-called "degenerate" art. In this day and age, the *Detroit News* censors may feel better equipped to make such fine distinctions- though I do not envy their task. But what they are doing is, in essence, the same.

A film is made to be seen by the public. In order for this to be done, the public must be made aware of its existence. When you decide to see a film, you do not turn on the

radio or television, hoping to see it advertised; you look in the newspaper. There is no substitute for newspaper advertising in informing the public of a film's existence and its whereabouts. If a newspaper denies some films of which it does not approve the right to advertise, while allowing competing films to purchase as much space as they like, then the newspaper is effectively suppressing the films it does not like.

For all practical purposes, a film is banned when the public is prevented from knowing of its existence or whereabouts. To start to ban films - or books, or plays, or any medium of free expression on the grounds of offensiveness is to take the first step on a course that history shows has ended in a suppression of many other liberties.

For any newspaper to deliberately attempt to suppress another equally important communications medium seems especially ugly and short-sighted. I am not a Constitutional expert, but I should guess that this is a violation of the First Amendment. It is certainly an act inimical to the principles of freedom without which the newspaper itself could not exist.

It is important to understand that the "X" rating is designated by the Motion Picture Association of America and does not stigmatize or condemn a film, but merely places it in the adult film category, allowing no one under 17 (18 in some states) to view it. This category is consistent with the U.S. Supreme court opinion that only the morals of minors are vulnerable and must be protected. There is no power, legal or otherwise, which would be exercised

against the rights of adults to select their own entertainment.

In addition to the anti-democratic principles involved in the position of the *Detroit News*, the indiscriminateness and arbitrariness of its edict is illustrated by the banning of my film, "A Clockwork Orange," from its display advertising and editorial pages. The film has been awarded the New York Film Critics prize for "Best Film of the Year" and "Best Director of the Year," and it has been nominated for Academy Awards as "Best Picture", "Best Director", "Best Screenplay", and "Best Editing". Yet the *Detroit News* censors would indiscriminately defame and discredit all "X" films because they do not conform to what they judge to be the standards of their readers, but even if they are so sure of the rightness of their judgments of a vast variety of films, are they so overwhelmingly certain, in this age of diverse social attitudes, of what their readers regard as "offensive" to them? Many readers may find their purification program offensive. They may find that they are censoring their readers rather than their advertisers; that they are imposing their judgment in an arbitrary and exclusive fashion, upon the right to be informed, yet at the same time, to exercise free choice, which is one of the reasons, and by no means the least important one, why one buys a newspaper.

High standards of moral behavior can only be achieved by the example of right-thinking people and society as a whole, and cannot be maintained by the coercive effect of the law. Or that of certain newspapers.

Yours very truly,  
Stanley Kubrick



# O'Brien attacks 'treason' charges

by Jerry Lutkus  
Observer News Editor

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien lashed out at the Nixon administration yesterday afternoon for their charges of treason directed against Democratic presidential candidates.

In particular, O'Brien singled out Vice-President Spiro Agnew and White House advisor H.R. Haldeman who both have claimed that Democratic Senators Kennedy, Humphrey, Muskie, and McGovern are traitorous. (Agnew further charged that their actions are supporting a North Vietnamese military victory.)

O'Brien claimed that "While this

is not surprising rhetoric on Mr. Agnew's part...the Vice President's language should be labeled for what it is: a vicious slander upon elected public officials who have serious questions about Mr. Nixon's renewed, all-out bombing of North Vietnam."

The Democratic Chairmen noted that all of these senators and Democrats have been in constant opposition of Nixon's Vietnamization program. They view it as a "certain prescription for prolonging military conflict."

"For more than three years, a majority of Democrats have been attempting to drive home the fundamental point that the Vietnamization program, in the absence of a constructive negotiated

political settlement, was bound to result in a North Vietnamese offensive aimed at settling the Vietnam question by military means," he continued.

O'Brien termed Agnew's rhetoric "Republican McCarthyism" and he charged that it employs "slander, innuendo, and a blatant disregard of the intelligence of the American people."

In the following interview session, O'Brien stressed that the convention in Miami will be an open convention. "Our nominees for President and Vice-President will be made in Miami and not before."

He accredited the open convention to the numbers of can-

didates that are in the contest and the recent convention reforms that the Party has made.

The National Chairman of the Democratic Party refused to make predictions about the upcoming Indiana Primary. "I learned long ago not to make predictions about Indiana."

O'Brien stressed that his position is a neutral one and that he cannot

support anyone. He noted that other Democrats have that option. He spoke of this in light of the state Democratic chairmen in Indiana and Michigan, who have recently come out in opposition to Governor Wallace.

"These are matters within the states," O'Brien continued, "and I don't pretend to be an expert on the matter."

## Apollo 16 on the way home

## Astronauts 'walk,' keep busy

by John Noble Wilford  
(c) 1972 New York Times

Houston, April 25—A floating "walk" in space and a midcourse rocket firing kept the Apollo 16 astronauts busy today as they sped smoothly away from the moon on their homeward journey to earth.

When the spaceship was still 200,000 miles from Earth, Lt. Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly 2d of the Navy stepped through the open hatch and for an hour retrieved film cassettes and conducted an experiment to determine the effects of unfiltered solar radiation on microbes.

Television pictures of Mattingly's work showed the astronaut floating upside down as he moved gingerly from hand rail to hand rail. He made two trips to the rear of the spaceship to collect the film that should give scientists detailed mapping pictures of the moon.

Although his heart raced as high as 168 beats a minute, Mattingly seemed to enjoy the experience, whooping and giggling several times as he worked.

"Rub-a-dub-dub," Mattingly exclaimed as he rejoined the other two astronauts, Capt. John W. Young of the Navy and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke of the Air Force

in their cone-shaped Appollo space tub.

The Appollo hatch was opened to the harsh space vacuum from 3:43 P.M. to 4:45 P.M., E.S.T. During that time, Apollo 16 traveled about 3,500 miles.

Earlier, mission control directed the astronauts to realign their Earthward trajectory with an eight-second firing of the spacecraft's small maneuvering rockets. The maneuver successfully altered the angle at which Apollo 16 should re-enter the Earth's atmosphere, from 8.8 degrees to 6.5 degrees.

Apollo 16 is now scheduled to splash down in the Pacific Ocean at 2:45 P.M., E.S.T., Thursday.

Tomorrow, the astronauts should have a relaxed day, monitoring spacecraft systems, conducting some experiments and stowing gear in preparation for the splashdown.

Beginning at 4:18 P.M., the astronauts plan to hold a space-to-ground news conference, answering questions submitted by newsmen at the Manned Spacecraft Center. The conference is to be televised.

Mattingly's EVA (extra vehicular activity), was the second such operation by an Apollo astronaut.

On Apollo 15, Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden performed an EVA to retrieve similar packages of film from the scientific instrument bay in the spacecraft's rear equipment module. The techniques of space "walking" were developed during the Gemini program's Earth-orbiting missions.

During the EVA, Mattingly first retrieved the 72-pound cassette from the panoramic camera, then picked up the 20-pound cassette from the mapping camera. Mattingly had operated the two cameras from the cockpit while he was piloting the command ship in lunar orbit. Their retrieval was necessary because the cylindrical service module will be jettisoned shortly before Apollo 16's re-entry.

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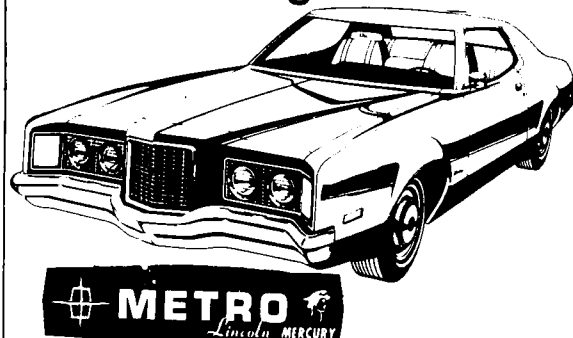
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# Viewpoint-- student

## There's no place like home?

student migration: why college grads are leaving their home towns

Sue Prendergast

Notre Dame and St. Mary's seniors will soon be caught up in the cyclone winds of graduation and whirled out of the Land of the Golden Dome. Dorothy - of Wizard of Oz - landed back in Kansas, but this year's graduates will probably not return to their home towns.

Dorothy's maxim, "There's no place like home," seems to be losing support among today's college students. "It's a nice place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there," might be a more appropriate expression of the general attitude.

A survey of 42 students conducted by the author found that 57 percent definitely did not want to return to their home towns.

Only a few SMC graduates return to their home areas to live. According to Miss Janice Wheaton, SMC placement director, "The majority go on to graduate school or desire to teach elsewhere than in their home towns. A great number marry and go where their husbands go."

This trend seems particularly pronounced among those from towns with populations under 10,000. Of 19 small-townners polled, 84 percent desired to move away.

Marianne Lewis, University of Illinois freshman from Van Orin, Illinois, summarized the most common reason for leaving home: "There's very little opportunity here - socially and careerwise. After you've lived here six months you've done everything there is to do."

### Independence threatened

Many students feel their independence would be threatened if they went back home to live. "I like my home town, but I think you need to be away to grow up," said Jan Huber, SMC freshman from Orange, Connecticut.

Miss Wheaton held that the "increased independence of young people today as compared with 30 or 40 years ago is a major factor in student migrations. 'I think it's a healthy thing - a symbol of adulthood.'"

Students cited a desire to travel and experience different life styles and a dislike for certain aspects of their homes as other reasons for leaving.

"I've lived in New Jersey all my life and I don't want to go back! It's too provincial, too crowded, and too close to New York," declared ND junior Jim McDermott.

Like many young people leaving home, McDermott plans to move to a large city. He explained his preference for Washington, D.C., "The best market areas for law and economics are Washington and New York. I find New York beautiful, but damned provincial."

Other students cited the "immediacy of people," occupational opportunities, "metropolitan existence," and social, cultural, and intellectual activities as advantages of big city life.

"Whether they (SMC students) are originally from large or small communities, the majority seem to want to live close enough to a large city to enjoy its cultural advantages, but not actually within it," Miss Wheaton said.

She added that Midwesterners tend to move toward either coast, while those from the coasts go mainly to the Midwest or the South.

### Leaving small towns

The migration of college graduates to large cities threatens the survival of many small towns. "Almost without fail, the individuals who leave our community are intellectually the upper half," commented Dean Madsen, school administrator in LaMoille, Illinois (population 750).

He contended that a number of these students would like to return to small town areas, but are unable to find work there.

"In our rural community college graduates find it practically impossible to get a job commensurate with their abilities," he continued. Teachers are the only exception to this situation, and school administrators discourage young teachers from coming back to their home towns since their familiarity to students often causes disciplinary problems.

"You have to love ruralness for its own sake, for its relaxed pace, to live in this type of community," Madsen added.

How does this continual drain of its most talented young people affect small-town America? Intellectual standards deteriorate and interest in reading and education declines. National educational tests reveal the effects of the lack of interest in reading: "Every year our vocabulary scores come back to the same general below-average scale," Madsen commented.

Possibilities of reversing the exodus from small towns seem slight unless industrial developments away from cities can provide jobs for people who feel as ND freshman

Many students felt that although college did not alter their basic attitudes toward going home, it made them more mobile and more confident in their own abilities and provided them with more opportunities to move away.

Brian Isham does: "Long Island is too crowded and too built up. I'd like to move out to the country where there's more land and more privacy."

### Jobs decisive factor

For many students, job offers are the most decisive factors. "I came to LaMoille because it was the best job opportunity," said Dave Swengel, a 1969 University of Illinois graduate who teaches science.

ND Placement Director Richard Willemin rated career and advancement opportunities as the most important considerations of students. "Location is not that big a factor, except in individual cases. In general, I suspect as high as 75 percent really wouldn't care."

About 10 percent of the small survey group had no geographical preference, and many others indicated that career opportunities would be more important than geographical location. "Where I end up is where I end up," said one ND freshman.

A greater number of boys than girls seemed apathetic about the location of their future homes, although the former generally have more choice in where they will live. (Women's Lib notwithstanding, most girls prefix their comments on future homes by "It depends on if I get married," implying that they will follow their husbands).

The Notre Dame Institute for Studies in Education is now compiling a report on the movements of this year's graduates. Although the results will not be released until sometime in May, Willemin said, "My general feeling is that the students will go anywhere they find the right employer - including out of the country."

Since many companies are national in scope, and transfers are frequent, the student doesn't feel that he will stuck in one town all his life," Willemin added. "Students accept this rootlessness as part of our system."

### The ones who stay

Despite the mobility of our society and the evidence of increased migration of young people away from their home towns, it's still "home, sweet home" for 33 percent of the students surveyed.

Most of these students have strong loyalties to their home areas: "New York is a vibrant, youthful, interesting city, and I love it!" One proclaimed Boise, Idaho, the greatest place in the world to live, while another said the same of Chicago.

Security also seems to play an important role. Noli Kane, SMC freshman from Keokuk, Iowa, said, "I feel more comfortable there because I know the people

and the town. I like new situations, but I don't like to drift. I want to know one place well rather than to know a lot of places superficially. As Thoreau said, 'I've travelled a great deal in Concord.'"

One SMC senior said she planned to go home after graduation only because she had nowhere else to go. "I'm not getting married or going to grad school, and I don't want to strike out alone in a big city. At least at home I'll have my bearings." Living at home is also less expensive.

### Is college the reason

Opinions vary greatly on the influence of college itself in shaping students' attitudes toward their homes.

"I think the longer I'm away from home, the harder it will be to go back. I make more friends and grow away from people in Keokuk," commented Noli Kane.

Some students felt that college had increased their desire to move away by exposing them to a different environment, while others claimed that being away at school had made them appreciate home more.

"The atmosphere in Ankeny (Iowa) is different from that to which I've grown accustomed at college," said Aimee Beckman, SMC freshman. "At Notre Dame, where there are kids from all over, you get more of a cosmopolitan flavor. It broadened my sphere of experiences so that when I go back, I find that some people have a limited viewpoint to which it's hard for me to adjust."

Many students felt that although college did not alter their basic attitudes toward going home, it made them more mobile and more confident in their own abilities and provided them with more opportunities to move away.

Mrs. John Ginnochio, 1971 graduate of Marycrest College in Davenport, Iowa, commented, "College didn't especially make me want to go away, but it helped me to adjust to going away when I got married."

"College opens avenues and helps you decide what you want to do," said Mrs. Terry Cinotte, 1969 graduate of Southern Illinois University.

Miss Wheaton saw the trend toward leaving home as more of an inherent personality trait of today's students than a specific product of college education.

"The same drive that sends young people to college also makes them individuals who are interested in different lifestyles," suggested Madsen.

"I probably would have left in a few years anyway; college merely hastened an inevitable process," said Jim McDermott.

There's no place like home-wherever that is!



College students are leaving their home towns. Most will follow job offers which will probably force them out of smaller home towns.

# Life Science Center to be dedicated

The Paul V. Galvin Life Science Center will be dedicated in day-long ceremonies at the University of Notre Dame, Friday April 28. The \$4.2 million building was constructed largely through a gift from Mrs. Virginia Galvin Piper, Evanston, Illinois, in memory of her first husband, the founder of the Motorola Corp. Paul Galvin's son, Robert W. Galvin, is a Notre Dame trustee and chairman of the board of Motorola.

Ceremonies will include a private Mass and luncheon for the Galvin family, an afternoon public address by the Nobel Prize winning biochemist, Dr. Edward L. Tatum, blessing and tours of the building, and a dedication banquet in the center for Continuing Education.

The modern research facility

houses the departments of biology, directed by Dr. Paul P. Weinstein, and microbiology, headed by Dr. Morris Pollard, and includes the Lobund Laboratory for germfree animal research a wing completed in 1969. The four-level building is designed to permit the addition of two extra floors as future needs require them.

Rev. James J. McGrath, C.S.C., associate professor of biology and coordinator for the building project in the last three years, called the new Life Science Center "a quantum jump in facilities for teaching." Two major improvements are the quiet, carpeted and air-conditioned library and a 130-seat auditorium which features sophisticated audio-visual equipment.

Other innovations include an

audiotutorial room where up to 24 students can study tapes and slides at their own convenience, perhaps in conjunction with examining laboratory specimens; teaching laboratories featuring air, gas, vacuum and deionized water outlets for student projects, and two seminar rooms for informal meetings, or small classes.

The graduate laboratories in the basement come complete with growth rooms, and include special designs for physiology, ecology, marine biology and course work on radiation effects. The students also have access to special rooms for maintaining rabbits, mice, frogs, and other basic laboratory animals.

Research laboratories on the second and third floors are designed on a "modular" basis, Fr. McGrath explained, so that

each faculty member could conceivably move from one lab to another without major reconstruction, and each lab could be redesigned to suit the needs of a new faculty member or a new area of research with minimal expense.

Each floor features a cold room and several growth rooms, which can be programmed to administer light at specified times and maintain the desired temperature and humidity. A central dishwashing location and autoclave are also available on each floor.



Mrs. Piper, whose gift made possible construction of the Life Science Center.

## Gas stations to check emissions

In conjunction with "National Check Your Vehicle Emissions Month," local automobile service stations are being urged to supply tests and alterations without charge to car owners.

This work will perform the dual purpose of ameliorating the car's performance and retrograding its pollution emission.

Brooks-Silverman Inc., a local service station situated at 916 E. McKinley Avenue in Mishawaka has been a leader in this area for the proposed emission tests. Craig Hileman, service manager, estimates that two hundred cars have already undergone the 15 minute process this April.

The process at Brooks-Silverman consists of a three part procedure. The first constitutes visual inspections of such ignition systems as the distributor cap and rotor. Also involved is an adjustment of the timing.

The second section deals with the adjustments in the fuel system in order to minimize the emission of such pollutants as carbon monoxide and partially burned hydrocarbons. Involved in this is such facets as checking whether the choke is fully opened, and the richness or leanness of the idle mixture.

The final process deals with the emission controls system. The main adjunct of this is the positive crank case ventilation valve (PCV) which regulates the amount of hot oil vapor by recycling it into

the carburetor for more complete utilization. This device has been used on cars by law since 1963.

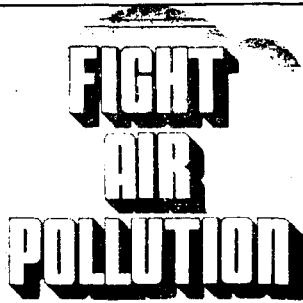
Hileman commenting on the usefulness of such programs said that by manufacturers improvements cars produced in 1972 have one-sixth the pollution emission levels as those put out in 1963. Carrying this thought further, he postulated that ninety per cent of the cars undergoing the tests could derive improved performance.

Hileman expressed hope for the success of the program because, if such programs are a failure the government might make such inspections mandatory annually, and for many cars this would be a waste of time and money.

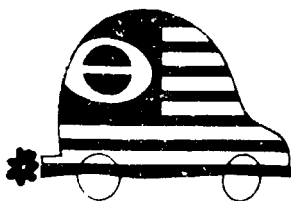
Two members of the chemistry department faculty were available for comment concerning the effects of cutting down on automobile emissions. Prof. George Hennon stated that the modern automobile has long been considered "an engineer's dream and a chemist's nightmare" in regard to the inefficiency which the energy bound in the fuel is utilized.

Prof. Jeremiah Freeman, head of the department, explained how gasoline which is not fully burned or "oxidized" is released into the atmosphere as long changed hydrocarbons. These undergo reactions with oxygen to form such oxidized compounds as aldehydes,

ketones, and carboxylic acids which can be irritants to the bodies mucous membranes.



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# Irish drop doubleheader at MSU

by Stan Urankar

East Lansing, Mich.—Sunshine-soaked Kobs Field was the scene of the crime Tuesday afternoon as Michigan State mugged road-weary Notre Dame in both ends of a doubleheader.

The Spartans battered three different Irish hurlers for 18 hits enroute to a 16-1 romp in the opener, while junior John Rohde's first hit of the season, a bases-loaded single in the last of the seventh, ended a 4-3 pitcher's duel in the nightcap.

The defending Big Ten champions were coming off a double weekend loss at Minnesota, where their two top hurlers, Brad Van Pelt and Larry Ike, were both defeated by the Golden Gophers. Yet, even without those hard-throwing righthanders, MSU, led by Jerry Sackmann's three homeruns, proved too much for the Irish.

Elliott Moore and Rick Deller, a pair of left-handed flamethrowers, took turns at stymieing the Notre Dame offense. Moore scattered singles to Dick Nussbaum, Ken Rump, and pinch hitter Ken Schuster while fanning six Irishmen as he won his fourth game without defeat.

Deller, meanwhile, bested ND's Ed Hrabcsak in the low-scoring second game. The Irish touched the junior southpaw for just five hits in six and one-third innings. He registered 11 strikeouts, and fanned the side twice.

## Phelps signs big frosh

Myron Schuckman, a 6-9 senior from McCracken, Kansas, has been signed to accept an athletic grant-in-aid for basketball at Notre Dame. Schuckman, an all-state selection who led his McCracken squad to the Kansas State I-A championship, was reported to have had ND, Kansas, and Louisville as his final selections.

"We are certainly happy to get a player of Myron's ability," Irish coach Digger Phelps commented. Schuckman averaged 24.0 points and 15.0 rebounds per game in his senior season for McCracken.

## ND netmen blast Iowa, 8-1

by Eric Kinkopf

The Notre Dame tennis team notched another easy win yesterday afternoon, clipping the Iowa Hawkeyes, 8-1 on the Big Ten campus in Iowa City.

The only Irish blemish on the final scorecard came as a result of a 7-5, 6-4 loss by a new number one doubles combination of Buster Brown and Brandon Walsh to the Hawkeye combo of Rod Kubat and Steve Dickinson. Other than that, the Irish handled the Big Ten team with ease, as only two of the eight victories went the maximum three sets.

Brown started things off with a 7-5, 6-0 decision over Kubat and his regular doubles partner, John Allare, followed with a 6-0, 6-2 win over Lee Wright.

Mike Reilly won the number three singles duel, disposing of Dickinson in three sets, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6, and Walsh posted a 7-5, 6-4 decision over Doug Harberg.

Rob Scheffter dropped Paul Danials at the number five singles position, 6-1, 7-5, and John Carrico wrapped up the singles action by defeating Randy Dryer, 6-3, 6-2.

Following the loss by the Brown-Walsh tandem in the top doubles spot, Reilly and Carrico bested Wright-Daniels, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Scheffter and Chris Kane mopped up in the number three doubles, stopping McKeever-Harberg, 6-4, 6-3.

The victory upped the Irish spring mark to 9-3.

Coach "Tiger" Tom Fallon's club returns home today, hosting the netters from Western Michigan in a 3 p.m. encounter.

"He's definitely the best I've seen this year," raved catcher Bob Roemer about the strong-armed Deller. "He throws the hardest of anyone I've faced, and he breaks off a wicked curve."

"Michigan State has just enough superb pitching," Irish coach Jake Kline noted. "We faced their fourth and fifth pitchers, and they're as good as Miami's big three."

Bailey Oliver's single gave State a 2-0 lead in the first inning of the nightcap. After leadoff man Rick Carrow walked, Mark Schmitz lost a high fly ball off the bat of John Dace in the sun, and dropped it for a two-base error. Two outs later, Oliver delivered his RBI safety down the right field line.

Rump got the Irish back in the game in the fourth with a leadoff triple over center fielder Sackmann's head. After Pete Schmidt walked, Dellar threw wildly past catcher Ron Pruitt, enabling Rump to score easily.

Sackmann's third home run of the day, on a 1-0 curve in the last of the fifth, pushed the Spartan edge to 3-1, but ND rallied for a tie in the seventh.

Pinch hitter Tom Hansen and Roemer both walked, but Howard Wood, batting for Hrabcsak, forced pinch runner Rick Eich at second. Nussbaum then walked to load the bases, and Rump delivered a line shot double to the left center field fence that sent Hansen and Wood home.

State mentor Danny Litwhiler then decided that Deller was ready for the showers, and brought on big Steve Vanderlaan. The sophomore righthander proceeded to get Schmidt on a pop out to center and cleanup man Rob Reschan on a long fly ball to left, to end the inning.

Mike Riddell came on to hurl the seventh for the Irish, with senior Dan Phelps handling the catching duties. Third baseman Ron DeLonge stretched a long base hit into a double to lead off the inning.

With the hard-hitting Dace at the plate, Coach Kline gave the signal for an intentional walk to create a force play possibility. Phelps, straddling the boundary line of the catcher's box (rather than standing properly with both feet inside until the pitcher releases the ball) was called for a catcher's balk, and DeLonge was awarded third.



Ed Hrabcsak was the hard luck loser in yesterday's second game with Michigan State. The Spartans' last inning run edged the Irish, 4-3.

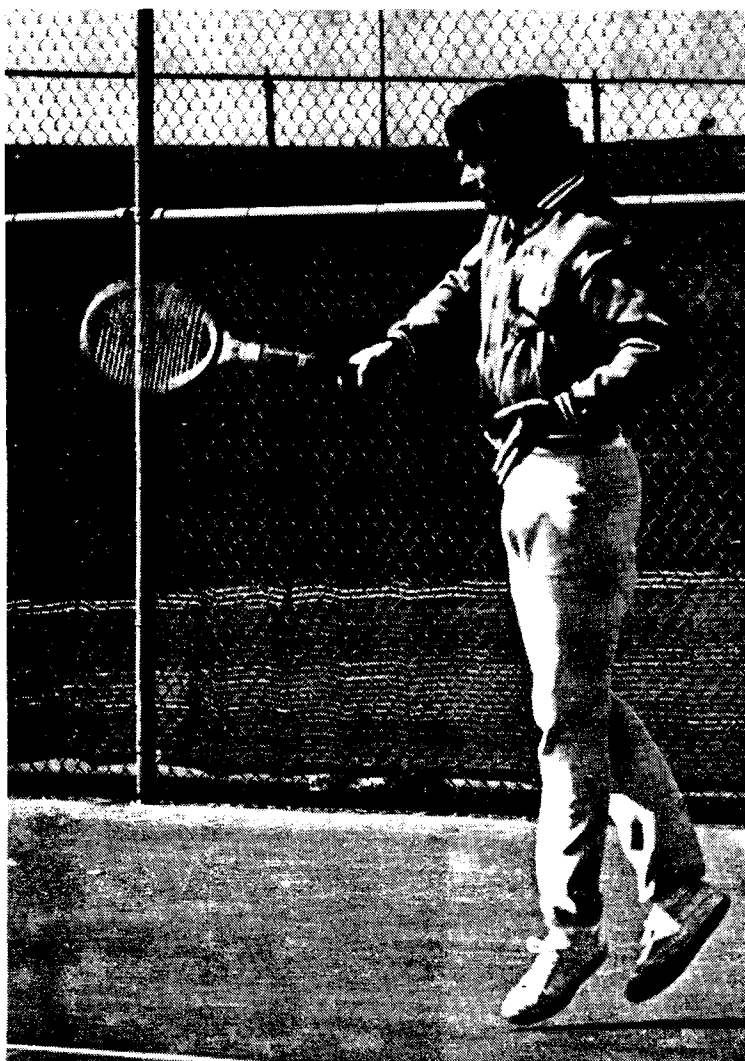
Riddell was then forced to intentionally pass both Dace and cleanup hitter Pruitt to again set up a possible force. With the infield pulled in, Rohde chopped a hard

## "B" netters top Goshen

Notre Dame's "B" tennis team coasted to its second victory of the year without a loss Tuesday, trouncing Goshen College, 8-1 at the Courtney Tennis Center.

Singles victories by Fred Keuthen, Bob Johnson, Bill Sierks, Don Davis, and Les Malkiewicz insured the Irish win and, when the doubles combinations of Keuthen-Barry Andrews, Johnson-Sierks and Davis-Malkiewicz swept their opponents, the match became a runaway.

The "B" netment coached by Fr. Ned Reidy, will be in action against this afternoon, hosting a strong Kalamazoo club at 3 o'clock.



John Carrico was a double winner as the Irish netmen blasted Iowa 8-1 yesterday. The Lake Forest, Ill., frosh defeated his opponent at the number six singles spot and teamed with Mike Reilly to win the second doubles match.

double him up. A wild pitch sent the freshman right fielder to third, and Carrow's second error of the stanza on a Roemer ground ball put Schmitz across the plate.

Indianapolis is the next stop for the ND hardball caravan. The Irish now 7-11 on the season, will face Butler in a doubleheader Thursday afternoon, then move on to Cincinnati for a single game with the Bearcats Friday, and a twin bill with Xavier Saturday.

## Crew fares poorly

The Irish crew club, racing yesterday before a good turnout of fans at home, improved on last weekend's showing at Springfield, splitting a pair of races with the Minnesota Gophers and dropping a pair of close races against Washburn University of Topeka, Kans.

Notre Dame's lightweights broke into an early lead against Washburn and Minnesota, which they held until the last several hundred meters. Minnesota, with a strong finishing spring, closed to win by two seats. Minnesota was the winner of the lightweight race in last week's Springfield Invitation, and scored a clear cut decision over Notre Dame in that event.

In the heavyweight encounter, Notre Dame raced Washburn even for the first 1500 meters, while a hole in the Minnesota boat forced the Gophers out of the race. The Irish finally fell to a Washburn comeback and had to settle to second place, eight seats back.

Washburn also scored a victory in the freshman race, beating the Irish by an open-water (one-length) margin. Minnesota's frosh finished third.

Noel O'Sullivan

## Handball Hints

*Patience...Stroke...Position*

This article by Mr. Noel B. O'Sullivan, a physical education instructor at Notre Dame, first appeared in Handball magazine.

During my years of instructing handball in physical education classes at Notre Dame I have come to the realization that there are no short cuts in learning how to play the game. Because of the numerous skills required for success in handball, only time, practice and exposure to the game will give the player the necessary experience. But as a teacher of handball I have found that there are three basic concepts - Patience, Parallel Stroking and Position - which, if understood by the student, can be readily applied in practice, and in competition with fruitful results. Hence, enjoyment, rather than frustration, comes from the game of handball for the beginner as well as the advanced player.

**Patience:** By this I mean letting the ball level off to around the waist. Beginners, as well as most advanced players, overdo the overhand stroke. They are often excessively aggressive to the ball; in fact, they actually rush to the ball and hit at head or shoulder level. When players do this they can never design a shot; all they do is hit the ball so that they can get it to the front wall as soon as possible. They never see the shots which they hit low; and inevitably they play one-wall handball, very seldom using the side walls. After I demonstrate this Patience technique, and when they practice it themselves, my students are amazed at how long a shot they can develop. Before, when hitting the ball at the shoulder- or head-level, the trajectories of their shots were always medium-high to high, thus placing the ball in a rather disadvantageous position; now, through patience, the player is better able to control and design shots strategically.

**Parallel Stroking:** Now, when the ball is waist-level, the player has an excellent chance to use the most effective stroke - the side arm. I call this "Parallel Stroking" because the force is parallel to the floor. With the arm in this position the player can make a concentrated effort to design his shots. Even if the effort is not there, the results are often effective. The effectiveness of this parallel shooting lies in the variety of shots from which the player can select: he can design right-side-wall-front, front-side-wall-right, and right-lane shots; left-side-wall-front, front-side-wall-left, and left-lane shots.

**Position:** Another basic which is very hard for the beginner and many advanced players to apply during a game is that in order to stroke correctly and with consistency, the player must have the front of his body facing the side wall. This basic never seems to register in the beginner's mind until he has encountered and grappled with the ineffectiveness of a lack of position. The novice is content to stroke at the ball with his underhand or overhand, using only the arm on the side of the body which the ball passes. And time and time again, he is left facing the front wall, flat-footed, stroking at the ball, and hitting shots with angles that are grossly incorrect.

Too many handball players rely on their weak hand entirely too much; everything comes down the weak side is stroked with the weak hand. In my classes, in order to overcome this tendency, I suggest that the students get into position for stroking with their stronghand; in doing this the player gains the advantage of momentum, and in a short time he learns to anticipate rather easily what slides, steps, and pivots will be necessary in order to handle, with his strong hand, practically any shot that is hit to him. Nevertheless, I also stress that there will be situations in a game when the hand must be used; so practice time is spent in strengthening the weak hand in order to have it ready for such occasions.



# Buffalo 5 trial continues

by Cliff Winthrope  
Special to the Observer

Buffalo, N.Y. - A Catholic priest told the Buffalo jury here today that a Christian has a obligation to non-violently resist any policies and laws he considers to be unjust and immoral.

"Fr. Toolan, is it your testimony that if I felt the war in Indochina was unjust, and the draft law was immoral, I would be justified in not obeying the law?" asked prosecutor James Grable.

"Yes," replied Fr. David Toolan, a jesuit ordained in 1967, and now teaching at Canisius College in Buffalo.

"Even if I was committing a crime in violation of federal and civil law," asked Grable.

"Yes, there is an excellent example in our Leader..." answered Toolan.

"So, a person is able to commit a crime in violation of the law he considers to be immoral," asked Grable.

"Not that he can, Mr. Grable, but that he must," replied Fr. Toolan.

The testimony came on the second day of the defense presentation at the trial of the Buffalo - Maureen Considine, Jeremiah Horrigan, Jim Martin, and Ann Masters - charged with conspiracy, theft of army intelligence records, and intent to commit burglary, after their arrest inside a Buffalo federal building last August 21.

Fr. Toolan said that civil disobedience action must meet prerequisites to qualify as a Christian response-all legal alternatives must have been exhausted, the action must be non-violent, and the people acting must accept the consequences.

"Out of respect for the law, one takes the consequences. It's essentially an appeal for a just law," said Fr. Toolan.

He said that the American Catholic Bishops last November, drafted a statement which declared that a speedy end to the war is a "moral imperative."

"It would follow therefore," said Toolan, "that any Catholic who accepts guidance from the Church could not, in any way, serve in this war."

He added that it has been a principle of the Church since "time immemorial" that human laws which violate the laws of God are not laws to the Catholic.

"It's not a question of obeying or disobeying those laws, those laws simply don't exist," said Fr. Toolan.

Both Fr. Toolan and another Catholic priest, Jim Mang, who testified yesterday, strongly emphasized in response to defense questioning the obligation for the Christian to act to stop injustice.

"In the case of an unjust war," said Fr. Toolan, "the obligation is not just to make a judgement, but to act positively."

"Jesus did not just teach about his beliefs. He put them into practice," said Fr. Mang. "This is

what made him so powerful...so often we get sucked into doing the least of two evils. In reality, we must be doing the good," he added.

Fr. Mang is a diocesan priest in Buffalo, and is on the board of the Priests Association of Buffalo, which endorsed the principle of civil disobedience against the Indo China war, last October.

Don Luce, who exposed the "tiger cages" in a South Vietnamese prison, and four Vietnam veterans also testified yesterday.

The courtroom tension increased slowly as the prosecutor cross examined defense witnesses for the first time yesterday; and two spectators were asked to leave the court after criticising the court for not considering the crime of the war.

## Mock Convention

(Continued from page 1)

itself with the adoption of a party platform.

After O'Brien's address, a hard fought struggle to pass a party platform ensued. The first subject for debate arose over whether to accept the platform as reported by the Platform Committee in its entirety, and to only discuss the issues contained in the Minority Report. This motion was approved by the delegates by a vote of 257 to 164.

The Convention then proceeded to debate the first plank of the Minority Report, which called for the "selective nationalization of certain industries to avoid the menace of corporate power." The motion to add this plank to the party platform, however, was defeated.

A motion was then made to add, to the platform, the sixth plank of

the Minority Report. This section calls for the "U.S. to sponsor a resolution in the United Nations calling for the creation of an International War Crimes Commission. This motion was rejected by the delegates and not included in the platform.

Other planks of the Minority Report that were defeated by the convention delegates include the section calling for an increase, from seven to 30, the number of days that the President may commit troops without Congressional approval. The plank seeking to reassert the heterosexual marriage as the basic cell of our society likewise met defeat.

The evening session of the convention was recessed until today at 2:00 p.m., when the remaining planks of the Minority Report of the Platform Committee will be debated.

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If you're not giggling your dying....  
so be at the Boone's Farm Festival -  
8:00, 4-29-72, Farley Basement  
Lounge.

RENTING TRUCK: Take any  
luggage to Columbus Ohio. May 17.  
\$15.

Beatles Festival II. Saturday 2 pm-  
2 am. Holy Cross Hall inside and  
out. FREE: Music, refreshments  
(BYO) AND ALBUM.

### LOST AND FOUND

LOST: One catcher's mitt. Last  
Saturday behind Senior Bar.  
Reward. 283-1470.

Found - Girl's watch - between  
Huddle and Psych Bldg - call Steve  
1744.

LOST: 1 pair gold converse all  
stars. call 1026.

LOST: Girl's School Ring, with  
ivory center insert and initials  
KAH, sentimental value. Reward.  
Call 8596.

LOST: Man's ring. C-3 parking lot.  
Reward. Call Mike 233-6272.

LOST: Wilson Staff 7 Iron. Reward.  
Call Miek 1543.

PLEASE RETURN IM-  
MEDIATELY - 2'x3' bed,  
greenhandle handcart taken from  
Bus. Bldg. 4-25. Rick Harrison 3825.

LOST: SMC Class Ring ('73).  
T.E.C. Ex. 4430.

If you love your Mother, you will  
please return the Charcoal Grey hat  
(c. 1920) lost near Badin Hall  
Friday. An identity crisis must be  
avoided Call Mike (6975) or Dave  
(6996). Token Reward.

### WANTED

WANTED: we will do typing  
anytime for reasonable prices.  
Especially on short notice. Call  
Chip 8256 or Mike 6963.

Need Ride. Nashville vicinity.  
Around April 28th. Call Charley,  
6934.

TYPING: term papers, technical  
reports, thesis, dissertations,  
resumes, professionally done.  
Electric changeable type, machine  
used. Prompt service, free  
estimates - 24 hour. Phone 233-3257.  
EXPERT SECRETARIAL SER-  
VICE

WILL BUY - Working refrigerators,  
couchs, chests, anything of value.  
Call Mrs. Cooper, 272-3004.

Need ride to Detroit this weekend for  
two. Could leave as early as Friday  
morning. Call Glen 1397 or A.T.  
1715.

WANTED: one medium-sized trunk  
(to purchase cheaply).  
Call Cliff 8659.

NEED RIDE to I.U. would like to  
leave April 27. will take ride on  
April 28.

Dave, 3666 or Sue 4819.

RIDERS WANTED to Kent State or  
East on Ohio Turnpike. Ken 6987 -  
Friday April 28.

### SPECIAL NOTICE!!

'Found' ads of the Lost and Found  
section are published free of charge  
by the Observer as a public service.  
Limit is 10 words.

### FOR SALE

For Sale: 1 FANTASTIC Boys  
Girls 20" beginner bicycle. Low  
mileage, very few dents. Call 272-  
1885 after 6 pm.

So you expected a blue movie! We  
can only offer a year-long in-  
tellectual festival. The Review of  
Politics is having a sale of back  
issues and offprints and a sub-  
scription drive. Library Lobby,  
April 27, 28, 10-2 pm.

1971 issues \$.75 1968-70 issues \$.50  
Offprints \$.25, 3 for \$.45  
Subscription \$4.25  
Subscribe now, rates go up January  
1st.

1965 Ford Fairlane, Excellent  
Condition, \$475, John Kloos, 6987.

1970 CB Honda, Good condition. \$550  
firm. 283-1470.

8 Track closet  
Good tapes only \$2.00  
114 Farley

1960 Red Vw, 41,000 miles, Good  
transportation. \$150. 289-4940.

1968 Triumph, TR 250, 6 cyl. 4-sp.  
Conv, Tonneau, WW with radials.  
4552 or 282-2485.

Like New, '57 Chevy (cont.):  
Penske headers and lifters, Dual  
quad carburetion, Positraction, F-  
104 air foil, Brake Chute, Haus roll  
bar, Stereo tape-reverb speakers  
(free-Capt. Beefheart, "Lick my  
decals, baby"). MUST  
SACRIFICE!!!! \$199.99 firm or will  
trade for microscope. Call C. Foley,  
1173. Asbestos longjohns and  
boofies included

STEREOS - at student di discount  
rates - almost any brand. You can't  
afford not to call us if you're buying  
or thinking of it. Call Tom 1327 or  
1318 - Mateco Marketing.

SAVE ON RECORDING TAPE!  
Cassette, Reel, and 8-Track;  
Ampex, BASF, Memorex, Sony, or  
TDK. Call Don 3729.

CAMERA CANON FT6 like new.  
Call 234-9765 after 5 pm. \$195.

1970 Triumph, GT6, Dark blue,  
Excellent condition. AM-FM radio,  
Pirrelli Radials, new transmission,  
call John 232-4135.

PIONEER SX-440, stereo receiver  
with two 2-way BASS REFLEX  
speakers and BSR 610 automatic  
turntable with SHURE M93-E  
cartridge base and dustcover. 6  
mos old, New \$400, will sell \$275.  
Call Jim or Ken 8633.

Engagement rings, watches,  
Complete line Hallmark rings,  
Waltham watches. Tremendous  
savings. 313 Morrissey, 3575.

69 Nova, 6-cyl-headers. Exc. Cond.  
\$1350. 8635.

### FOR RENT

House for rent. Summer only. 2  
blocks from ND. 3 to 5 bedrooms.  
\$175 mo. Call Julie 4549.

House for summer. Students - 4  
bedroom house, completely fur-  
nished. 1 1/2 baths, shower in  
basement, washer & dryer. phone  
232-7180.

Cottages on the Lake Michigan  
shore for rent. GINTARAS  
RESORT, 15860 Lake Shore Road,  
Union Pier. Tel 616-469-3298.

Two - six bedroom houses, com-  
pletely furnished, including  
utilities, available May 20 thru  
August. 234-9364.

One and two bedroom apartments  
available May. Utilities furnished.  
234-9364.

Rooms with Kitchen. Now or Fall.  
Girls only. \$45. also free summer  
rent for painting house.

FOR RENT: 1 bedroom apt, near  
ND, air-conditioned. 287-1420.

### PERSONALS

Our phone is out of order. All lovers  
please call 5165. Carolyn, Cathie  
and Linda.

Russ T. Hostility OK. But why?  
And why sorry? Why turn tables at  
Wakes? Sorry too. But not ticked  
off. Mea Culpa perhaps.  
Thomas P.

**Citroën**  
The One Car That's  
All Cars in One!



- The True Luxury Car!
- The World's Most Unique Car!
- Voted The Luxury Car Of The Year!

USED SPECIALS OF THE WEEK  
71 VOLKSWAGEN Super Beetle  
Automatic, 'Really Nice Car.'  
70 VOLKS  
Convertible, 2-Door, Red  
66 MGB  
New Top, New Tires Nice  
Condition  
64 PORSCHE 356C  
A real collector's item  
71 850 SPIDER  
2 to choose from

auto/sport  
**CITROËN**  
**FIAT**

U.S. 31 N., South Bend  
Phone 272 2854