

# Socialist women urge rejection of current U.S. capitalist system

by Pat Payne  
Staff Reporter

Socialist action is the only possible method to achieve women's equality and liberation, two Socialist Party activists told a small gathering in the LaFortune Amphitheater last night.

The program, entitled, "Feminist Revolution" was sponsored by the Notre Dame Radical Education Project (ND-REP) to commemorate International Women's Day. ND-REP is a recently-formed student club whose main purpose is to "make people become aware of class oppression in the United States."

Speaking for the International Socialist Party, the speakers cited the failures of women's liberation attempts past and present; the constant exploitation of women in terms of wages, employment and equality; and said solutions were possible only if workers take over factories and unions.

The first woman to speak, who called herself Doreen, pointed out that all workers, meaning anyone

not owning companies, "are exploited."

She continued to say that "working people have to take over and organize against employers." This is necessary for the preservation of "job safety, wages, and the right to unionize, all of which are being fought against by employers," Doreen said.

Doreen noted that, although women make up 40 per cent of the working force, they receive few luxuries. "Women have two jobs - one paid and one in the home," she said.

In a study undertaken by the New York Times in 1972, the average housewife was worth \$7000 in wages, Doreen reported. She asserted that "men benefit little from what the capitalist system benefits 100 per cent." She concluded by stressing that as soon as women obtain rights for abortion, day-care centers, equal jobs and pay, they'll help the International Socialist Party "destroy the capitalist hold over workers."

Katy, the other speaker, then

explained why the most recent women's liberation movement failed. "The women's movements of the past were based on liberating self through personal development; nothing changed but fashion."

Katy added, "Women still make only 59 per cent of what men make. Since 1920, hours spent in the kitchen haven't changed, although 40 per cent of all women now work." "The few gains we did make were wiped out," she noted.

Katy then provided three reasons "persuading anyone to adopt socialism. People are out of work, factories lie idle, and companies all over the world need people to work."

She added, "We must get rid of the profit system and go for broke to throw out the present system."

"Women are part of the building force to get working people to democratically run society... Working women can take control," Katy stated.

The discussion was followed by a movie about a coalminers' strike in the 1930's in which women played a key role.



'Doreen,' a Socialist Party activist urges "working people...to take over and organize against employers," in front of a small gathering last night. (Photo by Mike Kron)

# The Observer

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Tuesday, March 9, 1976

By Academic Council members

## Possible Council changes weighed

by Mary Beth Miracky  
Staff Reporter

The Academic Council is more than politics, according to Assistant Provost Dr. William Burke, one of eight council members interviewed in response to an *Observer* article published last week entitled, "Senators debate Academic Council structure."

The members explained the council's philosophy and the role of a council member as a representative of a particular University function. They also commented on voting procedures, and the possibility of open meetings while offering suggestions for council improvements.

William Bula, student representative of the Engineering College, stated that the Academic Council as a body is dedicated to the "educational excellence of the University as a whole." He explained that the Council's position as academic affairs legislator at the University makes it the most important committee on campus.

John Borsious, student representative of the Arts and Letters College, supported Bula's statement of the basic council goal, which is to the "overall betterment of the University." He was vehemently opposed to a more political orientation, saying it "defeat the purpose" of the council by creating factions within the group.

All of the members interviewed agreed on the University orientation of the council, but varying opinions appeared on the question of representative responsibility.

Dr. Isabel Charles, Dean of the Arts and Letters College and an Ex Officio member of the council, explained, "You are elected not only as a representative, but as a thinking member of the body." Charles went on to say that the representatives are appointed or elected because of their "good sense and intelligence."

The members are then "pry to a whole series of discussions that their constituents have not been pry to."

For this reason, Charles and most of the members questioned said that the voting is based on one's own judgement. Burke said, "If you're a member of the

Academic Council, you are responsible to your own conscience."

Burke continued, "The one thing that I would criticize about it [the council] is that I feel there is a tendency among some people to say they represent the third floor left wing of O'Shaughnessy, and so the tendency is to overemphasize the third floor left wing of O'Shaughnessy." Burke said that this thwarts the basic movement toward what is good for the University, creating a dangerous "fragmentation." He emphasized that the issues are not clear-cut "or they wouldn't have made it to the Council."

A few of the members questioned placed more emphasis on their "constituency." Borsious said of the student representatives, "Obviously, we should represent the student point of view." Bula agreed while Academic commissioner Michael Gassman recognized a dual purpose: "I have to work for the academic interest of the University and for what the students want."

Dr. Robert Williamson, elected faculty representative of the Business Administration, said, "The elected member should definitely solicit opinions from his constituents. Frankly, when I do go in and vote, it's my own opinion. Only a couple of times this is different from my constituents."

Representation was a point of dissent among those questioned.

Gassman stated, "The council is obviously not representative. Student representation is near nil. Faculty representation is not strong enough to give it a voice against the representatives of the Administration."

He also mentioned that there are "too many Arts and Letters representatives" and not enough from the Business school. Joseph Fiorella, the student representative from the Business College, agreed, but Williamson explained that the number of representatives from each college is determined by the number of faculty in the college. He pointed out that "there are fewer faculty in the Business College."

Williamson added that he sees "no lack of understanding of the needs of the business school."

Williamson disagreed, however,

with the council policy of allowing Ex Officio members to send a voting alternate in their absence. "That is a failing of the way the council is currently set up." He said the privilege should belong to all or none.

On the issue of student representation, Williamson continued, "I frankly do not see any reason for an increase in student representation."

Charles commented, "I don't really feel any terrific imbalance."

Burke mentioned that he could remember no instance in which the students had voted as a bloc. He has been on the Council for "18 or 19 years."

Bula said the members could have been selected more carefully. He and Gassman both noted that there is no faculty representative from the school of architecture.

The method of voting on the council is generally a voice vote or a secret written tally. Most members interviewed were satisfied with this

system. Charles cited that a roll call vote would put undue pressure on the members, possibly causing them to "vote against their consciences."

Bula said, "The secret-ballot system is the best system." He explained that a roll call would make a "lobbying affair" of the council.

"Each individual has enough sense to know what to do without

(continued on page 7)

## Diamond: Declaration of Independence comprises equal political freedom only

by Terry Keeney  
Editor-in-chief

The American notion of equality found in the Declaration of Independence is limited to equal political liberty, and constitutes a cautious and sober approach to democracy, according to Martin Diamond, professor of political science at Northern Illinois University.

Diamond yesterday told his audience at the second day of the Notre Dame Bicentennial Conference, that the Declaration recognizes human inequality based on unequal distribution of talent and virtue among men and women.

"The Declaration does not mean by equality anything like a general equality," Diamond said. "The equality of the Declaration consists entirely in the equal entitlement of all to what comprises political liberty and nothing more."

Diamond pointed out that the Declaration does not specify the form of government that best guarantees equal political liberty. The Constitution by setting up the democratic system provides the means toward the end of equal liberty.

"Democracy is not the end of government, but the means to achieve true ends, namely equal political liberty," Diamond said.

The Founders established the Constitution with a "prudent self-doubt toward the ability to secure equal political liberty," Diamond said. The doubts were based upon the "chilling" realization of massive social and political inequality.

American equality and democracy conflict with the more radical, "enthusiastic" notions of egalitarian democracy of Marxism-Leninism and the Jacobin regime of the French Revolution, Diamond said.

Although the Declaration recognizes inequality based on talent and virtue, the Founders rejected the ancient political notion that only the best or most virtuous should be entitled to rule the state.

"The Declaration does not deny



Dr. DIAMOND

that men may be unequal, but that's not an entitlement to rule," Diamond said. "No man is deemed to rule another without the other's consent."

Diamond traced the history of political thought and its effect on equality in America. Under the ancient political theory of Plato and Aristotle, politics was by and for the few. Politics was concerned

with aristocratic men in their attempts to become god-like.

According to Diamond, political philosophers like Hobbes, Locke, and Machiavelli provided the philosophical foundation of the Declaration. What he termed the "New Science of Politics" departed from ancient tradition by providing a realistic view of man, not as divine, but as self-interested.

"This realistic view of human nature is the philosophical foundation of the American view of equality with sobriety and caution," Diamond said.

The New Science of Politics, especially the philosophy of John Locke, democratized the ancient view of politics that influenced the Founders. Although the Declaration made no provision for democracy, it laid the groundwork for the democracy of the Constitution and altered political thought, Diamond claimed.

"The Declaration can be said to take a democratic view of life in general," Diamond argued.

The Bicentennial Conference continues through Thursday. The schedule includes a variety of academic lectures, receptions and performances to celebrate the Bicentennial.

It is sponsored by Notre Dame and St. Mary's College with grants from the Indiana American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, the Indiana Arts Commission and the Indiana Committee for the Humanities in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**News Briefs**

**International**

**Beatles together again**

**LONDON** -- The Beatles are getting together again for a concert in America, a columnist for the **Daily Mirror** said yesterday. Paul Callan wrote in the mass-circulation **Mirror** that 66-year-old Harold Harrison, father of former Beatle George Harrison, told him: "George has relented, after some hesitation, and the boys have all agreed to do the show in the United States and possibly stay together for other shows."

**Political crackdowns continue**

**SEOUL, Korea** -- President Chung Hee Park's authoritarian government kept up its crackdown on political opponents Monday with security agents seizing a former presidential candidate, his wife and a legislator, witnesses said.

**On Campus Today**

- 9 a.m. --bicentennial festival, "the religious dimension of americana aspirations," by prof. sidney ahlstrom, cce
- 11:30 a.m. --bicentennial festival, liturgy, celebrant fr. james t. burtchaell, sacred heart.
- 12:15 p.m. --mass, lafortune ballroom.
- 2:30 p.m. --bicentennial festival, "is america in any sense chosen?" by prof. peter berger, cce.
- 4:30 p.m. --seminar, "field trials of chromosome translocations for genetic control of the yellow fever mosquito," by john l. petersen, rm. 278, gal aud.
- 5 p.m. --bicentennial festival, "twentieth century american music," by samuel adler, little theater.
- 7:30 p.m. --meeting, charismatic prayer, lafortune rathskellar.
- 8 p.m. --lecture, "new dimensions in civil rights and liberties under the berger court," by prof. henry j. abraham, henry l. and grace daugherty, rm. 101, law school.
- 8:15 p.m. --bicentennial festival, "my heart's in the highlands," by william saroyan, o'laugh aud.

**Dr. Burns honored as outstanding teacher**

Dr. Robert E. Burns, associate dean of the College of Arts and Letters at Notre Dame, has been named one of 26 outstanding college and university teachers in a national report on improved teaching published in the current issue of *Change* magazine.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1957, Burns was honored for his work in developing computer-managed instruction (CMI) in his subject field of history.

Convinced that teachers must be free to transmit more than content in the courses, he worked with Dr. William I. Davison, associate director of the Social Science Training and Research Laboratory at Notre Dame, to prepare a bank of multiple choice sequences transmitting essential information on history, culture and values.

The information is programmed in simple computer language adaptable to any terminal on the campus and is exportable to other campuses. Questions are short and consist of a short lead, the question itself, four answer choices, and explanations of why and how answers are right and wrong. The history program is on the terminals every

day from 8 a.m. to midnight and students may request the same sequence as often as they like, thus making the system more responsible to their learning styles than the rigid 50-minute lecture.

With the help of a \$110,000 grant from the Sloan Foundation, Burns has recently developed a more ambitious two-semester freshman level tutorial in Western Civilization.

**\*The Observer**

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**As bicentennial college**

**SMC receives recognition**

by Margie Irr Staff Reporter

Indiana Governor Otis Bowen awarded St. Mary's College recognition as a Bicentennial College in a ceremony in Stapleton Lounge on Friday.

Bowen presented Dr. John M. Duggan, St. Mary's College president, with an official Bicentennial Flag and certificate of distinction. Before the presentation, Bowen spoke to approximately 100 members of the administration, faculty and student body.

"The successful pursuit of Bicentennial College recognition is indicative of an educational institution with both a deeply abiding sense of understanding and respect for our democratic heritage and a forward-looking attitude of hope and confidence in the continuing future greatness of our American nation," Bowen stated.

"St. Mary's College is such an institution of higher learning," he

added.

According to Dr. Jack Detzler, chairman of St. Mary's Bicentennial Committee, community involvement was an important consideration of the National Bicentennial Commission in choosing St. Mary's.

St. Mary's music department is cooperating with the South Bend community in the planning of a Bicentennial pageant for July 4. Also the college must plan activities of lasting value. Histories of the college and the Holy Cross Sisters have been prepared for this purpose. St. Mary's has worked in conjunction with the University of Notre Dame on this week's Bicentennial Festival and Conference. Upon presentation of the award, Duggan spoke for St. Mary's. "Thank you, Governor Bowen, for

bestowing this flag on St. Mary's College, and for picking such an appropriate day," Duggan added, referring to Friday's windy weather.

The presentation was followed by a reception where the governor met informally with those attending.

**ERRATUM**

Kathleen Comfrey and June Gottschalk won the first and second dean's prizes in Saturday's Moot Court Competition. Comfrey was one of two counselors for the respondent and Gottschalk was a counselor for the petitioner in the court battle which ended in a draw. The dean's prizes included cash awards.

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# Smelser highlights causes of U.S. Revolution

by Kathy Mills  
Senior Staff Reporter

The American Revolution was a mild revolution staged by reluctant rebels for limited goals which were in their reach, asserted Marshall Smelser, professor of history at Notre Dame. Smelser spoke to approximately 40 people yesterday morning in the Center for Continuing Education on "Understanding the American Revolution" as part of the Bicentennial Festival and Conference.

Rejecting economics as a major cause of the Revolution, Smelser said, "It was British policy that routed discontent in an otherwise contented people." Smelser cited the British policy of taxation on the colonies.

"The British decided to make the Anglo-Americans pay for a large part of the standing army which was to be kept, threateningly, in the colonies. They decided to levy taxes and make the colonists pay for the administration of these taxes," he pointed out.

The policy issue at stake, according to Smelser, was that the royal governors would not need the local assemblies if the colonists could be

compelled to pay these taxes. "This brought fear from those who took pride in the assemblies and participated in them," he explained.

"Any policy which provokes such anger and outrage in prosperous colonies could not have been a very prudent policy," he declared.

### Wisdom lacking

Smelser mentioned other differences between the colonists and the British, including mistrust of Anglican bishops in the colonies and conflicting claims to western lands. "Despite these differences, a reorganization of America might have been carried off if it had been done by wise men," he observed.

"A wiser government in Westminster might have led the Americans better," Smelser continued. "They could have been made to feel at home in the Empire. But wisdom was scarce."

Smelser also said the colonists were prone to violence and psychologically ready for disobedience long before they rebelled against British policy. "Before the Revolution, the Anglo-American staged 18 attempts to overturn colonial gov-

ernments," he noted. "Six of these were violent."

He also mentioned the violence of the colonists' encounters with Indians and said international wars were endemic in the colonies before the Revolution. "Mob action was common," he added.

### Loyalists' role

"Perhaps the worst mistake of the British was to overestimate the power of the Loyalists," Smelser said. He pointed out British Loyalists actually comprised less than one-fifth of the population in the colonies.

"In the North, they were passive or they huddled behind the army," he continued. "Only south of Virginia were there Loyalist leaders, and here they were rebel partisan bands warring against other rebel partisan bands."

Smelser added, "British leadership did not sparkle."

According to Smelser, the temperament of George Washington was probably the single most important ingredient in the American military victory. He noted rebel propaganda was skillful and "won the contest for public loyalty."

"Independence was one thing on which all American rebels agreed," he stated.

He emphasized the American Revolution was not a social revolution. "There were many incidental social changes, but they were not uniquely American," he said.

### War brings changes

One change effected by the Revolution, Smelser pointed out, was it fixed the form of government as republican and distributed the attributes of the king among the people.

"The Revolution also had a

cosmetic effect," he stated. "It hid the oppression of slavery. Not only did it not abolish slavery, but in the 70 years following the ratification of the Constitution, the rights of black people became fewer."

Smelser said he thinks the phrase, "All men are created equal," in the Declaration of Independence was intended to indicate the colonists were equal to the people in Britain.

He called the Declaration of Independence "an historical doctrine of interest but not binding." Smelser noted the colonists did not apply universally the natural law doctrines contained in the document.

"They did not even apply them to their own society," he remarked. The broadening of applications of these doctrines, he said, occurred in later times.

The Americans negotiated a "truly splendid treaty" in Paris after the Revolution was over, Smelser commented. "They won because they learned how diplomacy operated in Europe better than the Europeans," he stated.

Smelser termed the Constitution a "financial bargain" at about \$12,000 in 1976 dollars. "It was not a philosophical treatise," he stated. "It was a successful working paper to meet the needs of the 1780's."

The Bicentennial Festival and Conference, which will run through Thursday is entitled "An Almost Chosen People: The Moral Aspirations of Americans," and is sponsored by Notre Dame and St. Mary's.

### Author and educator

Smelser was educated at Quincy College, St. Louis University and Harvard University. He was a member of the faculties at St. Louis University and St. Thomas College, St. Paul., Minn.

He joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1947 and served as chairman of the Department of History from 1960 to 1963.

Smelser received the Guggenheim Fellowship in 1963 to continue work on a history of the United States from 1801 to 1817.

He held the Forrestal Fellowship for Research at the U.S. Naval Academy from 1956 to 1957. In 1955 he was named Walgreen Lecturer at the University of Chicago.

Smelser has published many magazine articles and books on United States history. His most recent work is *The Winning of Independence*, part of a six-volume bicentennial series. His biography of Babe Ruth, *The Life That Ruth Built*, was published in 1975.

## Ombudsman announces Brainstorm award winners

Mike Mountford has won the \$76 grand prize in the Ombudsman Service's Second Annual Operation Brainstorm.

Mountford's winning idea was that the Student Union should operate a student employment service which would publish a list of job opportunities on campus and in South Bend.

Nine other winners were chosen by the panel of five judges for their proposals in three categories: service, social and policy.

In the service category, Amy Thornton placed first with her suggestion that summer storage be held in two or three rooms in each section of each dormitory so that there would be no need to remove possessions to another site.

Midge May and Nancy Budds tied for second place by suggesting that the Huddle offer limited amounts of grocery store items. Mary Siegel placed third by proposing a baby-sitting service.

In the social category, Sally Stanton placed first by proposing a sidewalk cafe to encourage outdoor social gatherings.

Second place was awarded to Brian Kirk for suggesting a roller-skating party, and third place went to John McAustin, who asked for a '50's day and dance.

For policy proposals, Kevin

Dickerson won for calling for the re-institution of sophomore class officers.

Fred Haaser placed second by proposing that an interior map of the ACC be placed in du Lac and William Shaughnessy captured third with his suggestion that smoking in dining halls or classrooms be subjected to rigid limits.

About 70 ideas were submitted to the contest.

First-prize winners will receive two free tickets to the Pittsburgh football game next year. Second-place finishers will receive McDonalds gift certificates worth three dollars and third-placers will get an 8 by 10 glossy photograph of their favorite Notre Dame personalities.

Judging the contest were Ombudsman representatives Matt Cockrell and Robin Lavendar; Richard Sullivan, registrar; Robert Watkins, director of purchasing, and Robert Waddick, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

Ideas which did not win prizes will be kept and reviewed later and the originator of the idea will be given credit if his proposal is implemented. Ombudsman sources said.

## Busch examines oil exploration tomorrow night

Dr. Daniel A. Busch, American Association of Petroleum Geologists distinguished lecturer, will discuss the integration of many scientific disciplines in modern exploration for major petroleum reserves in a lecture Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the Notre Dame Earth Science Building, room 101.

Sponsored by Notre Dame's Department of Earth Sciences, the lecture is open to the public without charge.

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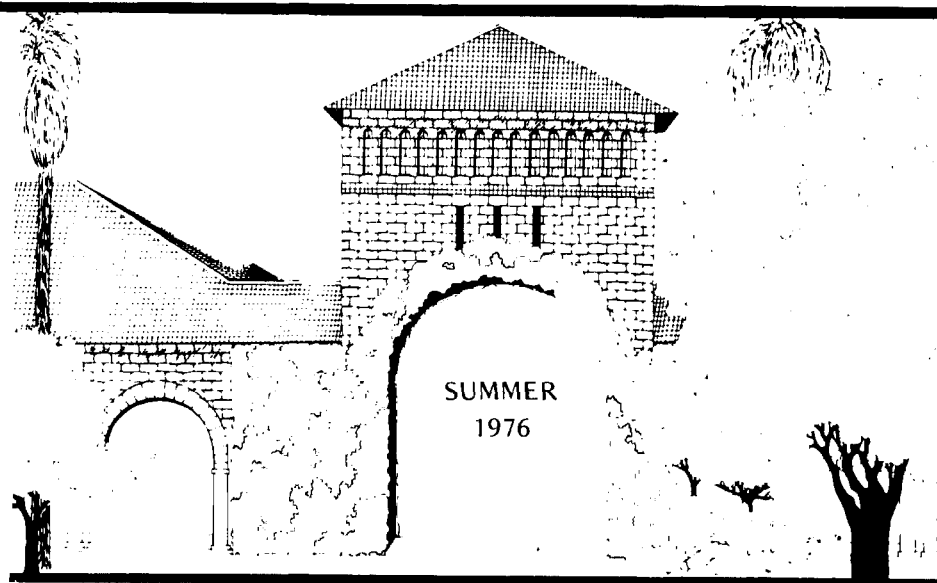
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# The Observer

an independent student newspaper  
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Tuesday, March 9, 1976

## 'The Worst Government'

The mock convention held over the weekend was billed as a learning experience about how American parties really choose presidential nominees. That it was, but some of the participants did not like what they learned. As one slightly shocked delegate said after watching the convention in action, "Is this the way my government is run?"

Actually it pretty much is. The convention, thanks to the tremendous efforts put into it by the organizers, was a generally well-organized and well-run model of the real thing. The realism included the atmosphere of chaos generated when various people simultaneously gave speeches, listened to speeches, cheered, booed, talked, wandered about and caucused, all in the same auditorium. The speeches were certainly realistic, varying from the most boring political absurdities to the kind of pep-rally oratory that nearly had the crowd singing the Fight Song in the aisles.

Many delegates complained that their colleagues had let the lateness of the hour, rather than the greatness of the candidate, determine their nominee when, at 4:20 a.m., they selected Hubert Humphrey. But time is a factor in the real conventions as well and 4:15 a.m. will be as bleak an hour in New York as it was in South Bend. Considering the number of contenders the possibility of a deadlocked convention agreeing to Humphrey as the compromise

candidate is quite realistic (however unpleasant some may find it).

It was in fact the thought that the choice of America's next president might be riding on the early morning votes of a crowd wavering between being a large party or a small riot that disturbed so many of the delegates. Is there not a more rational way to make so important a choice?

There may be but America has not found it yet. And there is in fact something to be said for the way we do it now. Democratic politics has been properly defined as the art of compromise and its basic tool is talk. The compromises may seem unprincipled and the talk boring. But the alternative to occasional compromise is permanent division; and the alternative to fighting out the issues orally on the convention floor is fighting them out physically on the street. The conventions encourage compromise (if only because of the lateness of the hour) and give everyone a chance to talk their way to some sort of (hopefully rational) agreement. In their chaotic fashion they give the people a voice in the nomination of their future leaders.

Certainly the mechanics of selecting presidents could be improved. But regarding the basic democratic system the delegates can learn from their recent experience the lesson best expressed by Winston Churchill: "Democracy is the worst form of government except for all the others."

## P.O. Box Q

### Thanks!

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter to express my appreciation to all of the people who helped me during my precious ordeal on the evening of Wed., Feb. 25, when a faulty door in Fisher Hall resulted in my receiving numerous lacerations and abrasions.

I would especially like to thank Fr. Carl Ebey, Stephen Kendra, B. J. Kilbride, John Gallina, and Mike Carpenter for their magnanimous and benign efforts in my behalf.

I would also like to thank all of the people who not only tried to ameliorate the situation, but showed genuine care and concern.

I pray to God that the future holds nothing but the best for each of these people and I sincerely hope that someday I might be able to repay even a small part of the debt that I owe them.

Thomas Oleniczak

### Gay Clarifications

Dear Editor:

Thank you for the opportunity

you gave me to express myself freely. In general the editing was very good, though the slant was just terrible. I remember the last thing I said as I shook hands with the editor and reporter was, "Please don't put any morbid or dismal pictures with this article." You did it. Partly my fault. I was too trusting. I meant it when I said, "Put a Fighting Irishman with the article." You're not haptic, so I guess you tried a logical treatment.

Three corrections of mistakes, mostly due to time involved and typographical errors, all on column one:

1) There was no way of interpreting the sense of "objectively, this calls for prudence," but this was a panning of the Vatican's statement on sexual morality.

2) "Thought I must lead this experience totally." should read "thought I must leave this experience totally." (May I say, this was positive, because without the intention of love, which I didn't have at the time, this was a very prudent thing to do.)

3) "Gay bars, I think they're the saddest places," should read, "gay bars are misnamed, because they are the saddest places." I personally think they would be better if they were places of enjoyment. People go there to find sex, not enjoyment. Gay they are not, but

well could be, and they do have their moments. How many bars are gay? Most of them are sad, with some exceptions like Fat Wally's, Nickies when it's crowded and Corby's during prime time.

4) "and I couldn't understand why I would do this night after night," could be misinterpreted as having sex. I meant night after night trying to persuade others to drop their way of life. I was deceiving myself by thinking that it could be done in the context in which they lived. I stated that I protected myself by friends and a life style that sheltered me from ever having to face my homosexuality. This makes the next statement logical--"I came to Notre Dame and was stripped of all my defenses."

Now the first day of encountering comments was generally favorable. There was also talk of some having hostility and fear. It reminds me of the Bengal Bouts. Maybe I should go a few rounds with those who are so kind and sincerely opposed to me so we could embrace and make-up. As to those who feel threatened by my statement: as Winston Churchill said, "That is a bunch of nonsense up with which I will not put."

Sincerely in Notre Dame,  
Your Haptic Fighting Irishman  
Clifford de Aragon

## opinion Nuts or Guts?

tim o'reiley

If nothing else, the Mock Convention enhanced California's reputation as America's leading producer of fruits and nuts.

As the ballots and hours progressed, what began as a murmur of discontent with the California delegation's consistent support of Governor Jerry Brown, matured into shouted obscenities. What right did those (expletives) have in keeping the session going until 4:20 A.M.? Why did they stick with a sham candidate like Brown until Hubert Humphrey won by default? What provoked the sudden jump to Carter on the sixth ballot when it was too late? Why, in general did they screw up the convention?

One reason only: we wanted Brown to win.

And as a Golden State delegate and a leader of the Brown campaign, I know that all of us thought Gov. Brown could win. Contrary to erroneous reports in the **South Bend Tribune**, we were not holding out for a vice-presidential bid from anyone, not even Mandello, the Fighting Chicken. We were serious, we were in the race to stay, hoping to win on a later ballot.

The strategy we fashioned closely fitted the circumstances of the convention. Early on, we wanted to establish ourselves as having a viable credible candidate, who could pick up substantial strength outside California. From then, we thought the field would narrow to a Carter-Udall stalemate, where a more moderate man like Brown could build momentum as a candidate acceptable to all factions.

On the first ballots, we collected many more votes than we ever imagined, too many, in fact. Though Brown built strength on succeeding tallies, a strong stop-Brown sentiment developed. When the standoff did materialize, the resentment of the delegates at hearing "California casts 68 votes for Jerry Brown," had grown too great.

Until the fifth ballot, we thought things could still go as anticipated. But then, several states exhumed Humphrey (even though he withdrew earlier in the night) as a compromise, or more aptly, an exhaustion candidate. The big states, outside of California rigidly rejected Brown. The two big complaints against Brown, his youth and the fact that he has not yet declared his candidacy (issues we could have handled one at a time, as did Humphrey, but proved devastating as a combination) scared off numerous potential votes. After the fifth ballot, vote changes cut our total by one-third, we could no longer hope to win, and subsequently threw in the towel.

California then caucused, and after unpressured debate, gave 66 votes to Jimmy Carter and 2 to Brown. No ideological shift or inconsistency was involved here. In a recycled Humphrey, we saw a man who totally contradicted the pioneering, forward-looking spirit of our governor. Carter more closely embodied Brown's reexamination of government and acceptance of an "era of limits". Unlike other big delegations, we took the qualifications of the man more seriously than bedtime.

I know I speak for the whole delegation in saying that we are proud of the role we played Friday night. We had a candidate we liked, and enthusiastically stuck with him until all hope was lost. Unlike other states, who voted merely in reaction to us, who gave extensive support to "serious" contenders like Pat Moynihan or Mayor Daley, who claimed to be a keystone of events but really resembled Silly-Putty in the hands of any little trend, we voted our conscience every time and remained un intimidated by the late hour. As one Brown supporter put it, we may have lain under the wheels, but we never jumped on the bandwagon.

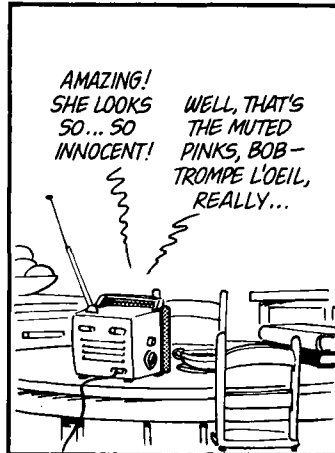
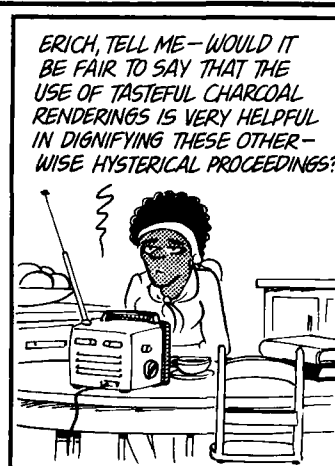
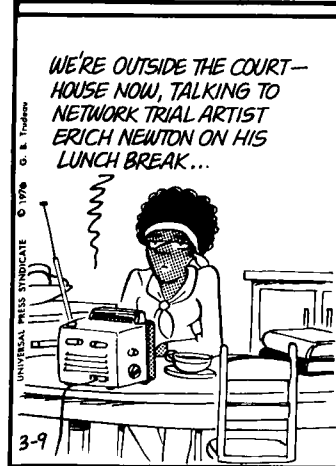
As for making deals, none seemed very attractive. Udall-Brown would be great only for states west of the Rockies. Carter-Brown would have meant conceding to someone with not a great deal more votes, while being unattractive to liberals. If Brown dropped out, the delegation would have split about evenly between Carter and Udall, helping no one. Therefore, we did what we thought was right, and still do.

A lot of people complained about the final result, but I think I can safely predict, that the real Democratic convention will end very similarly. Three or four candidates will go to New York without enough strength to win (in addition to Jerry Brown holding the major part of the California delegation.) From this morass will emerge a compromise, most likely HHH.

We never bowed to the whims and abuses of others. We regret only that Brown lost. As for Humphrey: the convention cast 386 votes for him; California cast 0.

### DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



# Beyond Bicentennial Banalities

Fr. Bill Toohey

During a week of Mock Convention, Bicentennial doings, and Lenten beginnings, Isaiah haunts me and disturbs my complacency:

**Is not this the sort of fast that pleases me -- to break unjust fetters and undo the thongs of the yoke, to share your bread with the hungry, and shelter the homeless poor, to clothe the man you see naked, to let the oppressed go free.**

As if this wasn't bad enough, I can't shake off a chilling line in the gospel: "Teacher, tell my brother to give me a share of our inheritance."

How many millions are saying precisely this about us today! Those who mine tin in Bolivia, and copper in Chile. Those who harvest our coffee in Brazil; the families who pick our food from the fields, where they are merely "migrants." All of these people, and many more, are asking today, and sometimes demanding, to share in God's creation... "Teacher, tell my brother to give me a share of our inheritance."

Their murmurs of protest are presently like distant thunder; but the thunder rolls in our direction. How amazing it is that we have so lost touch with our own history that we fail to recognize that the voices of our Founding Fathers sent forth that very same cry for liberation. In this Bicentennial year we are forced to wonder if we have not become strangers to the fact that we exist as a nation only because of an historical event called the American Revolution.

There seems to be a calculated conspiracy against an honest and forthright analysis of our origins and what the American Revolution means today. The heaviest emphasis of the Bicentennial is on the circus aspect: festive celebrations in tri-cornered hats and colonial uniforms. Indeed, the word "revolution" is missing from the Bicentennial. The government seems to be terrified by the thought that the United States is a revolutionary country.

We find ourselves in the midst of a monumental snow job, perhaps Washington's most effective cover-up of all. A principle of direct proportion is at work: the greater the effort to plan for the Bicentennial, the greater the attempt to eliminate any possibility that serious reflection and debate will occur on the truly serious questions of the American Revolution. It's not hard to understand the administration's ambivalence. At a time when our image abroad reveals us as a capitalist, colonial, imperialist power, it is disconcerting to be reminded that we were the first anti-colonial revolution in history.

At one time we were committed to anti-colonialism; and one of the questions that refuses to go away during this Bicentennial era is whether or not we still

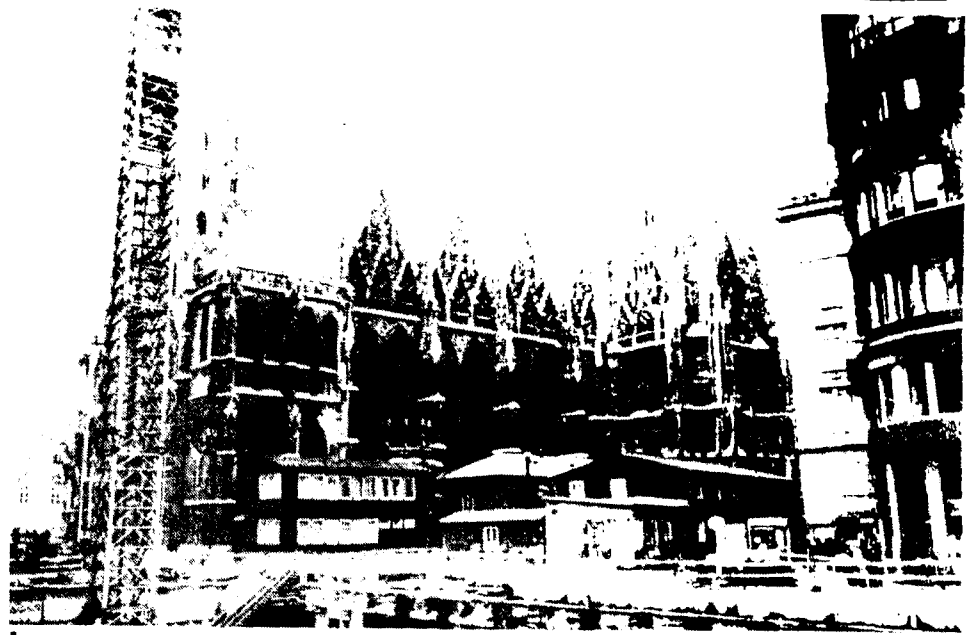
believe in it for other peoples. "One can understand why the notion of American as the great anti-colonial, revolutionary country is badly tarnished," historian Richard B. Morris writes. "The word revolution has a bad connotation in Washington. We're supporting military regimes in Greece and Turkey, in Spain and Portugal. We are helping counter-revolutionary movements in the Caribbean and Latin America. We took over France's colonial role in Indochina. Our tradition has been a kind of isolationism in terms of other peoples' revolutions."

I believe most of the American people possess a quality of character admirable enough to want to discover the relevance of the American Revolution for our present moment. It should not take a full-scale revolution **against** us to wake us up and tune us in to the voices of the oppressed - and a gospel message that would reform our national policies and our self-obsessed style of life.

The gospel and Jesus (that Jesus spoken of by Isaiah: "The people who walk in darkness have seen a great light; upon those who dwell in the land and shadow of death, a light has dawned") - they should be sufficient to motivate us to feed the hungry and to share more equitably the inheritance of the earth; to struggle to initiate appropriate actions to advance the necessary reforms of oppressive systems.

God would light our consciousness and lead us to live in a radically new way. He himself seems to be speaking to us, through a remarkable document recently issued from Taizé, France, where 35,000 young people from more than one hundred countries assembled for the First Council of Youth. They wrote:

Church, what do you say of your future? Are you going to become the people of the beatitudes, having no security other than Christ, a people poor, contemplative, creating peace, bearing joy, and a liberating festival for mankind, ready even to be persecuted for justice? We know that we can demand nothing exacting of others unless we ourselves take everything. What do we have to fear? Christ says, "I came to kindle fire on the earth, and how I long for it to burn." We shall dare to commit ourselves, together, and to the point of no return, to living beyond hope, letting the spirit of the beatitudes come springing up in the people of God, being leaven of a society without class and where none have privileges. We are addressing this first letter to the people of God, written on our hearts, so as to share what burns us.



Letters From Abroad

## War-Broken Vienna

Leo Hansen

We didn't start the last war. We would have been well-content with Bogart and Bergman, chocolate romance and the new media culture. The lilies of the field could have done without our human fertilizer.

Whilst we were filling our minds with chocolate music, new ideas and ideals, in another part of the world, a nation became obsessed, another filled with anxiety. An "inferior" race could do nothing but choke in a most perverted ill-fate. The artists suffered the most however; theirs was an impersonal fear for mankind: Klee, Hesse, etc.

We no longer have to hide in the ruins of that war. Our hearts may bleed for Dresden, but there is no Dresden lift. Here in Vienna, like elsewhere, we can find the scattered remnants of a cultural massacre; like an embarrassed child we were quick to repair the broken vase of history.

"Never again" speak the monuments of victory, hardly consolation save for the meager minded, those who will easily forget the past. The dog or child, once spanked, will be hard pressed to learn his lesson.

But resentment is soft-spoken, subtle, not really too existent. It is easier to forget, for remembering is painful, like a constant nightmare. At Dachau, an extermination camp of sorts near Munich, we are an intruder who awakens the sleeping beast.

We feel a universal sorrow for those destructive days of this century as we stroll through Vienna, but that is somewhat staggered and sweetened by frame of mind and mood. The Viennese wine is more persuasive than most. The beauty of an age past seeps through from behind the closed doors of post-war industrialization.

All the while the ghosts of the Viennese masters (Beethoven, Mozart, Strauss, Schubert, etc.) still delightfully haunt the opera houses and music salons, which are

the most prominent leftovers from the age of romanticism. Now the blue Danube is fairly murky, the Viennese Woods are not quite as extensive as they once were, but nonetheless enchanting, inspiring, and still romantic after all these years.

In the winter woods the trees are painted white, by nature's gentle touch. Kissed by the frozen cold, and embraced by a less than warm wind, we viewed the frigid landscape, speckled by tobaggan, ski and sled.

In Vienna the architecture becomes intertwined with the music, for here the Baroque has found a comfortable home. Even in the stoned silence, the buildings hum a classical tone. The townscape, now somewhat disguised, peeps through to take its once-classical form; the eighteenth and nineteenth century romance creeps through a blanket of the last seventy five years.

And standing in the centre, the impressive Gothic structure of St. Stephen's Church, severely tattered after brutal bombings of the Second World War, is now mostly restored. Its tower looks down ominously upon the broken street below, where a metro is being constructed.

The plywood fences surrounding the pit are adorned by photographs from the regal age: ladies in white lace gowns, men in traditional suits, arriving at the opera, strolling in the woods, or at a courtly palace.

Meanwhile our ideas remain static but free: the cause for the fighting has long since been forgotten, though we search in humility for an end to the massacre of civilization, or for the war for the end of the world.

All in all the last laugh belongs to fate: we'll smile a stoic smile for those at peace, extend an emotional sigh for those alive, and leave a teardrop in the snow for those waiting to be.

movies

## Cuckoo's Nest--maddening triumph

Dom Salemi

**One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest**, is a powerful and moving film about a man who stands up against the injustices of a social and political system. Although he is beaten down, he becomes a symbol of hope to the others that are oppressed and overwhelmed by it. We see that many of the oppressed may never be able to break free, but because of this man they begin to understand that the assertion of individuality often necessitates action; if they don't like things they can indeed stand up and shout and perhaps force some things to happen.

Milos Foreman has taken the original Ken Kesey novel and has enlarged upon its political implications, while strictly adhering to the plot. In the novel, first published in the early sixties, the story of how one Randle Patrick McMurphy attempted to change ward policy in a mental institution after being transferred there from a prison, was told from the point of view of an Indian who was a paranoid schizophrenic. The story as seen through his eyes was naturally exaggerated so that the conflict between the highly volatile McMurphy and the head of the ward, Nurse Ratched,

became essentially a power struggle between two forceful personalities. Foreman, however, has decided to film the story from an objective point of view. As a result, the conflict between the Nurse and McMurphy develops into more than a struggle for power; the asylum becomes a microcosm for society and McMurphy's defeat is seen as a suppression of individuality by a form of police state that attempts to hold power by suppression through the instillation of fear and social emphasis on conformity.

Foreman's transformation of Kesey's novel into a political allegory is obviously a means of personally alluding to his native nationality, yet his treatment of the subject matter is never overtly heavy-handed. The depiction of the patient's life in the ward is not particularly careless or unfeeling nor is the character of the nurses or the orderlies outwardly hostile or aggressive. We come to realize the nature of the system and the patient's subservience toward it only as a direct result of McMurphy's confrontations with it.

At the very top of the power hierarchy is Nurse Ratched. Projecting an outwardly

serene exterior, she uses daily communal discussion sessions to psychologically shatter the patients morale and dignity by exposing their fears and weaknesses to the group. It is only when she is confronted with the aggressive and confident McMurphy that she has to resort to physical violence and then murder (lobotomy), to defeat him. Yet McMurphy's death is more inspirational than tragic. It ultimately inspires the patients to assert their individuality and in the movies most moving scene, gives the once inactive Indian the courage to break out by throwing a marble basin that weighs about a half ton, through the window. And although McMurphy has just been thrown back from the operating room a virtual vegetable, we know the patients will never believe it, and their shouts of joy at hearing the window shatter and "His" escape following it, becomes one of the most moving expressions of defiant triumph ever depicted on the screen. It's the number 43 scrawled on the walls and streets as Russian tanks move into Czechoslovakia, or Marlon Brando taunting Lee J. Cobb on the docks after testifying

against him in court

Much of the movie is richly comic. Jack Nicholson who plays the part of McMurphy has built a career out of playing the part of alienated loners and in **Cuckoo's Nest** he gives the finest performance of his life. As McMurphy his prankish escapades and his continual attempts to get the patients involved in his schemes against Nurse Ratched make up a major portion of the film. By encouraging the patients to be themselves and accepting them as equals, McMurphy restores much of their self-confidence and respect. What makes the movie such an inspiring work, is to see these harrowed souls return to life and enjoy all the beauty it has to offer, the beauty and wonderment that Nicholson-McMurphy shows and then gives to them. In encouraging the patients to laugh at themselves as they get involved, the patients lose much of their self-centeredness and many of their anxieties. More importantly, these people grow and become more individualistic because of McMurphy, and that's why he can never really die for them, for in the end he has become a part of their souls.

# SMC Writing Clinic encounters positive reaction

by Jean Powley  
Staff Reporter

**Editor's note: this article is the second in a two-part series examining the St. Mary's Writing Clinic.**

"The Writing Clinic showed me the things I was doing wrong and now I can write pretty well on my own," explained St. Mary's freshman Ann Sofranko, when asked how the college's program helped her. Her comment is typical and accurately reflects the hopes and expectations of tutors, faculty members and administrators working closely with the experiment.

Tutors do not write students' papers for them. Instead they help with organization, grammar and the general mechanics of writing.

"When I had to rewrite a paper they would go over it with me and criticize it. Then I would rewrite it. After it was rewritten, they would go over it again and encourage me. I learned through my mistakes," another student, Barb Borkowski said.

One of the tutors, Jeri Kane, a senior English major, explained that the idea behind the clinic is "to help students who have trouble writing and to offer this help through other students. We're not as intimidating, being students ourselves."

Most students agree that the student tutor system has been quite effective. The tutors have encouraged many students to gain confidence in their ability to write and to become self-sufficient in recognizing and handling their own problems.

Terry Kerley, another tutor, observed that much of the problem is lack of self-confidence. "They come in very nervous and we try to relax them and make them feel that writing isn't a big pain. Many students find it more relaxing and informal to go to another student," she said.

In general, faculty reaction has been favorable. English department chairman, Sr. M. Jean Klene, said that she is "delighted" with the work of faculty coordinator,

Ann Loux and supports her and the tutors 100 per cent.

She added, though, that "none of us are pretending it's the answer to the world's problems."

Everyone involved in the project has her own ideas for the future. Klene would like to see the program expanded to include a course in developmental reading. It would not necessarily be for college credit, but would help the student to develop even after she had completed it. "Part of the

problem is that many students can't read well enough," explained Klene.

Sr. Eva Hooker, another member of the English department, feels that the clinic needs more hours, materials, and space, possibly in Madeleva Hall, rather than LeMans. "It shouldn't be so close to the Freshman Office because many students assume that it is just for freshmen and it isn't," she said.

Steps are, at present, being taken to expand the clinic's ma-

terials. The staff is developing a series of exercises for writing problems taken from specific examples of the work of St. Mary's students collected from the first semester. In addition, faculty members from various departments are being asked to tape short suggestions on specific aspects of the writing process in their areas.

The clinic's faculty coordinator,

Ann Loux, hopes to get a special certification for teaching writing included in the tutors' transcripts. She also plans to recruit more tutors from departments other than the English department next year.

Any junior or senior interested in becoming a tutor next year should collect a dossier, get her department's recommendation and then contact Mrs. Loux.

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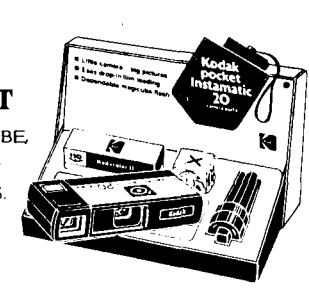


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# Hearst's rape allegation disputed

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - A prosecution doctor said Monday that Patricia Hearst became "a queen" in the terrorist army that kidnapped her and willingly joined in a bank robbery and sex with her captors.

"She was a queen in the Symbionese Liberation army," Dr. Joel Fort testified at Miss Hearst's bank robbery trial. "She brought them international recognition. She particularly enjoyed the status and the recognition this brought her."

Fort declared that Miss Hearst did not feel she carried the low rank of a "private in an army of generals." This directly contradicted the testimony of a defense psychiatrist who said Miss Hearst's low military status showed she was not a true convert to the tiny group.

After nearly a full day of testi-

mony, Fort faced cross-examination by defense attorney F. Lee Bailey, who began by challenging the doctor's qualifications to testify on the matters involved. Fort was still on the stand when court recessed, and Bailey was to resume cross-examination Tuesday.

Earlier, Fort said he examined the heiress for 15 hours and testified that she told him she agreed to have intercourse with a man she accused from the witness stand of raping her.

Fort, a physician with psychiatric training, also swore that he determined from his talks with her that the 22-year-old defendant was fully converted to the aims of the Symbionese Liberation Army by March 1, 1974 - less than one month after her violent kidnapping.

"As I reconstructed it, probably

by March 1 she had become a voluntary member of the SLA," he said under questioning by U.S. Atty. James L. Browning Jr.

"She did not perform the bank robbery because she was in fear of her life," he said at another point. "She did it as a voluntary member of the SLA."

As Fort began to discuss her sexual encounters with SLA "soldier" William Wolfe, Miss Hearst became agitated, shook her head negatively and appeared ready to jump out of her chair. Her attorney, F. Lee Bailey, placed a heavy hand on her shoulder as if to calm her.

Miss Hearst had said on the

witness stand that she "couldn't stand" Wolfe. But Fort said the defendant spoke to him of the now-dead Wolfe as one of three SLA members who were "kind and nice and friendly to her and with which I gathered there were affectionate bonds."

Asked by Browning to discuss Miss Hearst's allegation of rape, Fort gave this account: "In her interviews with me, she indicated at some point that it was brought up whether or not she would like to have intercourse with Willie Wolfe. She described agreeing to do that. She said among the reasons was because, 'It would help save my life.'

"She said she had had intercourse with him a couple of times prior to the bank robbery. She did not indicate he in any way forced himself on her or that directly or indirectly rape was involved."

He said Miss Hearst also told him of a sexual incident involving Donald "Cinque" DeFreeze, the SLA field marshal she depicted as her second rapist.

"She said once Cinque asked her to have intercourse with him and she said she had intercourse with him - to translate her words - without affection."

He added, "She said she did not have sexual relations with any of the female members of the SLA."

## Council members discuss possible future changes

(continued from page 1)

calling someone on the carpet," said Brosious.

Williamson was the only member polled who favors publication of the vote. Charles sees no objection to making one's vote known, and taking the responsibility for it. With a secret ballot, actual publication is impossible, she added.

The question of open meetings also elicited mixed reactions from the group. Burke said, "I would be delighted if we could have people come and observe." However, he cited lack of space as a reason for the impossibility of public meetings.

Williamson, Fiorella and Brosious are opposed to open meetings, while Bula and Gassman see no danger in admitting the public. Charles would open the sessions, but "Frankly, I don't think anybody would come."

Admitting the media to the sessions was accepted by most of the group. Richard Conklin, director of Information Services and an official observer to the council, prepares a special press release which is the only official account of the meetings.

Conklin commented on the possibility of admitting the press, "I think the perception of some that the council does not thoroughly discuss all sides of the issues is fostered by the fact that its debates are not made public and I feel that

opening its sessions to the public would be one of the best things the Academic Council could do in terms of public relations."

Williamson sees no advantage in admitting the press. He thinks the way the releases are handled prevents "talk."

Gassman strongly favors the inclusion of the press because "one person's review is not accurate." He commented, "I think that might go over in Russia, but not in the U.S."

Gassman applauded Rev. Ferdinand Brown, associate provost, who records the minutes. "Father Brown takes pretty accurate minutes. He does an excellent job."

Finally, in response to Faculty Senate member Vincent De Santis' comment "that the Council is 'stacked' with assistants to the provost," Burke noted, "I was elected to the council first as a professor, then as a dean and now as assistant to the provost. I've got a perspective that many of the new people don't have. I know the workings of the thing." Burke, as mentioned earlier, has been a member of the council for at least 18 years.

At the end of his interview, Bula summarized the attitude of all the members interviewed, "The council as a whole is a basically honest, open group that is really willing to deal with the problems of the University as they come up."

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Riders wanted for break, Salt Lake City area. Jim 272-9026.

Desperately need ride to Delaware or D.C. area for break, Tom 1380.

### Boston: must go, midnight ride, will share \$ and driving. Call Christy, 6800.

Ride for 2 needed to Annapolis area, call Anne, 7836.

### NOTICES

Typing: former executive secretary experienced in senior essays, dissertations. 232-5715.

Accurate, fast typing, Mrs. Donoho, 232-0746.

IBM Selectric II typing. Manuscripts dissertations. Experienced 289-5193

Earn \$250 per thousand stuffing addressing envelopes at home. Send \$1 plus self-addressed envelope to Heskey Associates, Box 821 FZ, Covington, Ky 41012.

Morrissey Loan, last day to take out loans is March 12.

Boston: must go, midnight ride, will share \$ and driving, call Christy, 6800.

### FOR SALE

For Sale: 20 gallon fish tank. Includes everything. \$50. Call Dave 289-8837.

10-speed Huffy Olympia, \$85, call Dan 288-3025.

Ektelon "Beau Mark" racquetball racquet (metal) with cover. Just restrung with Staytite, rubber grip. Perfect condition. \$25, best offer. 277-2306.

4 NCAA fix, call Rick, 287-7162.

Texas Instrument-SR10, 1 year, make offer, 6722.

### FOR RENT

For rent next year, 5 bedroom, 2 bathroom furnished home. 9-month lease, near campus, call 234-2626.

Furnished houses, two to seven bedrooms, available for September or June, call 234-9364.

2 rooms for rent, \$40. Call 233-1329.

### LOST AND FOUND

Lost: Organic and Bio notebooks in Engineering Auditorium. Please return-MIDTERMS! Call Jim 1646.

### PERSONALS

Ms. Mary O'M, There are 49 bottles of beer on the wall. Oh the intellectual discussion we could have after drinking them all! Your Passionate Admirer

Dearest Bev "Sleepy" O'C, I have 4 bar benches standing side by side just waiting for your tender Bod. Fidel

La Gala Guggenheim "An Artistic Exposition" Beaux-Arts Ball, March 27.

The above ad was placed by Tim Lew of 711 Grace Hall.

Giant Iguana wants to meet Mini Rolling Stone. Apply at cave, or call on coco-phone.

Gerald: Have fun in South Bend next week! (Remember, Berwyn's the place to be from.)

Monica, When are you going to finish your English paper?

Julie-Woolie, Aren't you glad the comp is over? Love, Chaucer

Carrigan, (party girl) have fun!

Sam, what's up? R.B.

Where's Blair?

Ride wanted to Zanzibar, to leave any time on Friday. Call Jesse, at 2211.

2 students need rides to New Jersey for break. (Near Morristown) Will share driving and expenses. Please call 7130 or 8706.

B., Happy Birthday, Superstar! It's been fun. Kathleen

There once was a man named Gruff, Who liked to sleep in the buff. When a friend came to call, He almost ran in the hall But decided he wore not enough.

Ride needed to Milwaukee Friday morning at 11 o'clock. My grandmother expects me for dinner. Call Tom 234-8952.

# Irish nine travels to Alabama for regular-season warmup

Alabama is the destination for Coach Tom Kelly's first Notre Dame baseball team as the Irish embark on a 12-game spring swing. Football powers Alabama, Auburn and Ohio State highlight the schedule.

The Irish open up with a single game Friday against St. Bernard's College in Cullman, Alabama. After that ND swings over to Jacksonville State for a pair of two-night twin bills before moving to Auburn for three games in two days with the War Eagles.

The highlight of the trip will be Friday and Saturday when Notre Dame moves into Tuscaloosa for a total of four games—two each with Ohio State and Alabama. The schools have fierce, if rarely contested, rivalries on the gridiron with the Irish, although ND has never met Alabama in baseball and not played Ohio State on the diamond since 1955.

"We're looking on the trip as a learning experience," says Coach Kelly. "The team will be getting used to me and I'll be getting used to them. We'll still be trying people out, moving them around in order to get set for our regular season."

21 players will go on the spring trip including nine pitchers. Pitching figures to be Notre Dame's strong suit this season with every hurler returning from a staff that posted a composite 2.83 ERA a year ago.

Co-captains Bob Stratta and Mitch Stoltz top the ND mound corps. Stratta was 5-3 last year after a 7-3 season as a sophomore

while Stoltz posted a 3-1 mark in '75 with an EAR of 1.10. Both are strong hitters and figure to see action at first base on the trip when not pitching.

Left-handers Don Wolfe and Bob Hughes also figure prominently in the Irish plans. Wolfe threw the first Notre Dame no-hitter in 37 years last season while Hughes struck out nearly a batter an inning in going 4-2.

Another power pitcher was Jim Sholl who also fanned nearly a batter an inning with a 2.78 ERA. Joe Karpowicz and Pete Zabroski are other veterans who will make the trip. Freshman Mike Bobinski has been very impressive in early workouts and figures to get a start down South. The pitching corps is further boosted by the return of Marty Serena after a year of study in Rome.

A major Irish question mark is the infield where every position graduated its starter including catcher. Mike Galloway will move

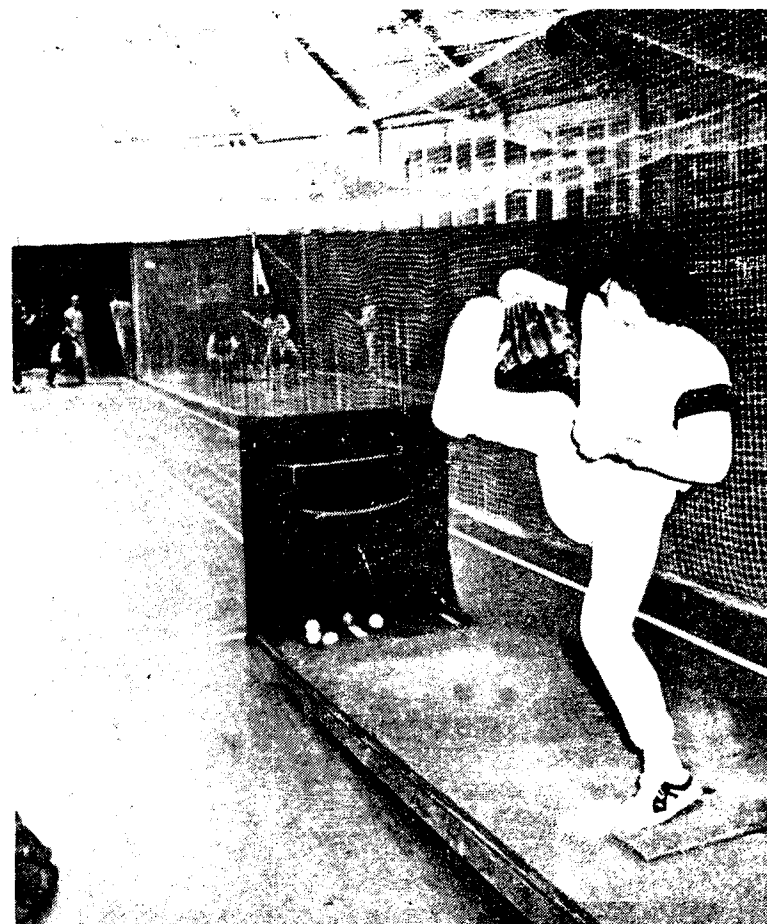
from the outfield to third base. Galloway hit .318 last year and is Notre Dame's leading returning hitter.

Frank Fiaschi figures to see a lot of action at either short or second after backing up last season. Rick Pullano is a strong freshman shortstop while Jim Abbatiello has grabbed a lead in the three-way battle for second base. Pitchers will play first on the spring trip.

"This doesn't mean anything is decided yet," says Kelly. "we just had to go for versatility on the trip. I'm sure that we'll give some people a shot once we get back north."

The Irish are taking four full-time outfielders to Alabama. Stan Bobowski returns in centerfield with Jack Snyder, Dave Lazzeri and freshman Dan Monroe sharing the other jobs.

Behind the plat Dave DeFacci, Tim Pollack and Mike Mac Donald will make the trip with the catching job still very much up for grabs.



The Notre Dame baseball team conducts practice in the ACC in preparation for its spring trip to Alabama. (Photo by Mike Kron)

Observer  
**Sports**

## NIT sets field for tournament

NEW YORK (AP) - The National Invitation Tournament, getting an eager acceptance from North Carolina State and a downright refusal from Maryland, completed selection of its 12-team field Monday.

The NIT, the nation's oldest post-season basketball classic, rounded out its lineup with North Carolina State of the Atlantic Coast Conference, San Francisco of the West Coast Athletic Conference, Kansas State of the Big-8 and independents North Carolina-Charlotte, Holy Cross and, for local flavor, St. Peter's, N.J.

They join Louisville, Kentucky, Oregon, Providence, Niagara and North Carolina A & T, all of whom were named Sunday, in the tournament which begins Saturday at Madison Square Garden.

## Dantley cited

KANSAS CITY (AP) - Notre Dame's three-year standout Adrian Dantley and two members of top-ranked Indiana head the 10-man All-American basketball team selected by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association.

Dantley was named player of the year on the USBWA club announced Sunday. The 6-foot 5-inch Irish junior is one of four underclassmen on the all-star team.

Joining Dantley on the team were: Scott May, 6-7 senior, and Kent Benson, 6-11 junior, of Indiana; Richard Washington, 6-11 junior, UCLA; John Lucas, 6-4 senior, Maryland; Bernard King, 6-8 sophomore, Tennessee; Earl Tatum, 6-3 senior, Marquette; Willie Smith, 6-2 senior, Missouri; Phil Sellers, 6-4 senior, Rutgers, and Mitch Kupchak, 6-9 senior, North Carolina.

## ND tracksters triumph

The Notre Dame track team closed out its indoor season in strong fashion on Saturday by hosting and winning a quadrangular meet at the ACC. The Irish compiled a total of 63 points, a total that surpassed the 53 of Kentucky State's, the 26 of Loyola and the 21 points amassed by Louisville.

Standout performances from several Irish middle and distance runners highlighted Notre Dame's victory. Freshman Dennis Vanderkraats, a native of Toronto, Ontario altered the lead position with teammate Steve Welch before going on to win the two mile run in 9:09.8. Jim Reinhart took the lead about midway through the mile and held on for the first place finish in 4:13.1 As he has been doing all year, freshman Jay Miranda performed exceptionally well in the 1,000 yard run, winning in 2:13.5. Likewise, Jim O'Brien maintained his winning ways in the 600 yard run turning a clocking of 1:12.1. Rounding out the list of victorious competitors for the Irish were

shotputter Mike Meyer with his heave of 49'1 1/2" and Mike Hogan who led an Irish sweep in the pole vault by clearing 15'6".

This meet marked the final home appearance for several Notre Dame seniors including co-captains Jim Hurt and Mike Hogan, along with Joe Yates and Bob Schott.

## Bookstore b-ball registration set

Wednesday is the birthday of Austin Carr, the Patron Saint of the Bookstore Basketball Tournament and thus registration for the 5th and finest An Tostal Classic commences on that day.

Two new rules have been instituted this year. The first is \$1 per team entrance fee to cover referee costs. The other limits the number of varsity football and basketball players on the court at any one time to three per team. The old rule of one varsity basketball player per team is still in effect.

"I'm hoping for an entry of 256 teams, our largest field ever," says Bookstore Central proprietor, Tim Bourret. "This should be the greatest year ever of Bookstore. The fever is spreading across campus and even national publicity is possible. As usual we will have a number of special awards especially for team names. In addition we are planning a number of special attractions with Bill Veeck of the White Sox as our consultant."

Entries can be made until Friday April 2nd by calling Bookstore Central located in the cavernous depths of Morrissey Hall (151). Phone 3470 for men's tourney and 3149 for women's competition.

## Alabama triumphs

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) - Reginald King scored eight points in overtime to lead eighth-ranked Alabama to the Southeastern Conference basketball championship with an 84-77 victory over Vanderbilt Monday night.

A tip-in at the buzzer by Alabama's T.R. Dunn sent the game into overtime. Vanderbilt's Butch Feher had put the Commodores ahead 68-66 on a layup with six seconds remaining in regulation play.

The final standings were Wisconsin, first; Michigan State, second; and Illinois, third.

## Golic trades pads for mats

by Tom Desmond

Last Wednesday and Thursday freshman wrestler Bob Golic was on his back in the infirmary, saddled with the flu. Saturday morning he was on his back getting a sunburn on a Fort Lauderdale beach. Tough life you say? Well, he also spent Friday night on his back, courtesy of a pin by the three-time world champion Russian champion.

Golic joined the Notre Dame wrestlers after the semester break trading the gridiron for the mats. Since that time he has rolled up a 15-0-1 record in intercollegiate competition, in the process capturing the National Catholic Championship. Bob was not overly upset at his first college defeat. "He was really good, a three-time world champ. I was just happy to be able to go to Florida and compete after being in the infirmary for two days."

But now Bob's attention turns to the upcoming NCAA Finals that will be contested at the University of Arizona this Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Championship tournaments are nothing new to the Cleveland, Ohio, native, as he was the Ohio High School champion last year. In fact, his schoolboy championship lead to some recruiting by wrestling powerhouses like Iowa State. "I dismissed the wrestling offers right away," reflects Golic, "because I wasn't sure about my wrestling plans, I did however look into the wrestling possibilities at the schools that recruited me for football."

He took up those possibilities here at Notre Dame when he joined the wrestling squad in January. His reasons were twofold; first the absence of wrestling, he wanted to wrestle again, and secondly, wrestling would keep him in shape for spring football.

"You have to be in good condition to wrestle well," observes the Irish's middle linebacker, "so I stay in shape by wrestling. Also, playing middle linebacker and wrestling are so complementary."

Elaborating further, Bob points out the similarity of his roles on the

gridiron and mats. "the stance is essentially the same, as well as the objective, to ward of someone who is attacking with his hands. Football helps my wrestling, wrestling helps by football, they are that complementary."

But, noting a difference, the 6'3", 245-pounder remarks, "Football and wrestling have their own kinds of gratification. With football it is a sense of gratification as a unit. In wrestling, gratification comes in the individual sense, with an individual accomplishment."

Each, however, has its good aspects."

So, being the Irish's only representative at the Nationals, Bob is made aware, even more so, of the individuality of wrestling. But, he is quick to sight others that contributed to his success. "Jay Achterhoff, Tom Frericks and Jim

Woods have all been down in the wrestling room helping me out," notes Golic, appreciative of their efforts. The 190-pounders do not provide the same "live" conditions in practice that these three heavyweights do, prompting Bob to add, "without them I wouldn't be able to practice my moves or learn new ones. I would not be able to prepare for matches as well as I have been able to prepare."

This Thursday, the freshman standout will be able to test his preparation against the best heavyweights in the country. After spending the better part of last week on his back, you can be sure that the only time Bob Golic will want to spend on his back this week will be while he is lounging around basking in the warm Arizona sun celebrating a hard-earned, well-deserved victory.

## NCAA tix on sale today

Tickets for Notre Dame's first-round NCAA tournament game against Cincinnati in Lawrence, Kansas, on Saturday are on sale today from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the ticket window on the second floor of the ACC. The price is \$5. Students must show an ID and there is a limit of one ticket and ID per person.

If the Irish win on Saturday they will travel to Louisville, Kentucky for the semi-finals and possibly the finals of the Midwest Regional, on March 18 and 20. Students may fill out an application for these games beginning today from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and tomorrow from 9-4 at the second-floor ticket window. The two-ticket package will cost \$14 and will include tickets for both games Thursday night and the one championship game on Saturday, even if Notre Dame does not play on Saturday. The tickets cannot be split. If the Irish win this Saturday, tickets for the Louisville games will be sent out Monday to an address which the student will list on his application. If the Irish do not win, the students can pick up their checks when they get back from break.

## ND sailors fifth

This past weekend the Notre Dame Sailing Club hosted its annual Freshman Icebreaker Regatta. A total of eleven schools competed on St. Joseph's Lake. The weather turned out to be a determining factor as the strong winds caused numerous capsizes on both Saturday and Sunday. The cold temperature also resulted in some schools not being able to finish many of the races. A good effort was turned out by numerous Notre Dame freshman which resulted in a fifth place finish. The final standings were Wisconsin, first; Michigan State, second; and Illinois, third.