

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Monday, April 8, 1968

News In Brief:

Vote !

Balloting for class elections and for Choice '68 will be from 11:30 to 1:00 and from 5:00 to 7:00 Tuesday in the Individual halls. Off campus voting will be in the Off-campus office from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Any questions concerning class elections should be brought to the attention of Larry Landry at 284-7668.

On Population

Professor of sociology Dr. Julian Samora is attending a Ford Foundation population and planning meeting this week at Lake Como, Italy. Dr. Samora is a consultant on population matters to the Foundation and will present a paper on "Overall Assessment of Family Planning in a Developing World" at the Italian meeting.

King Scholarship Established

The University announced Sat. that a scholarship honoring Dr. King has been established at Notre Dame through the gift of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bundschuh Sr., of Scarsdale, N.Y. The scholarship will be awarded annually to a Negro student at the University.

Mr. Bundschuh is a vice-president of J.M. Loudon, Inc., a New York City financial consulting firm, and is a member of the advisory council of the College of Business Administration. He is also the director of the Stylon Corp., Jordan Wire and Cable Co., Inc., and the Marian Corporation.

Unrestricted

The University has received an unrestricted \$250,000 grant from the Standard Oil Foundation which is financed by Standard Oil of Indiana.

In announcing the award this past weekend John E. Swearingen chairman of the Foundations' board of directors said that the grant "will help accelerate the growth and development of one of America's leading independent Universities."

To Hampton

All systems are "go" for the planned voter registration drive in Hampton County, S.C. over the Easter vacation. Organizer John Walsh, who contacted the Hampton NAACP president on Friday reports no trouble can be foreseen in the largely rural area. Present plans call for 23 persons to depart from South Bend in five cars Thurs. and Fri. and work in Hampton for about a week.

Choice '68 Voting Tomorrow VietnamReferendumOnBallot

BY TIM O'MEILIA

Notre Dame students voting in class elections Tues. will also have the opportunity to make their choice for president, give their opinions on the Vietnam war, present some solutions, and recommend actions in the urban crisis as part of CHOICE '68.

CHOICE '68 is an entirely student-run venture financed by TIME Magazine. It was conceived last fall by a college student, Robert Harris, who convinced TIME to sponsor, organize and correlate the entire election. CHOICE will be administered nation-wide to some 1,000 campuses with more than two million students expected to participate, including both Notre Dame and St. Mary's.

A 12-member board of student editors and student body presidents drew up the ballot and issues in a February meeting in New York. After the election the results will be tabulated at TIME's IBM Center in New York. The final results will then be released simultaneously to all news media.

The election has been nationally scheduled for April 24, but CHOICE campus representative Rene Torrado announced that the Notre Dame elections will be held in conjunction with the class elections. Although seniors will not participate in the class elections, they are eligible to vote in CHOICE '68 and are encouraged to cast their ballots in order to give their opinions on national issues.

The 13-man primary includes

Indicate your age as of Nov. 5, 1968:			
18 or under <input type="checkbox"/>			
19 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/>			
22 or over <input type="checkbox"/>			
CHOICE '68			
Indicate your party preference:			
Democrat <input type="checkbox"/> Other Party <input type="checkbox"/>			
Republican <input type="checkbox"/> Independent <input type="checkbox"/>			
I am a Foreign Student: <input type="checkbox"/>			
Indicate 3 choices for President (1st choice tabulated for election; 2nd & 3rd choices tabulated for statistical analysis.)			
Fred Halstead (Soc. Worker)	1st <input type="checkbox"/>	2nd <input type="checkbox"/>	3rd <input type="checkbox"/>
Mark O. Hatfield (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robert F. Kennedy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Martin L. King (Ind)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
John V. Lindsay (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Richard M. Nixon (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles H. Percy (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ronald W. Reagan (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nelson A. Rockefeller (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What course of military action should the U.S. pursue in Vietnam: (Choose one only.)			
Immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces <input type="checkbox"/>			
Phased reduction of U.S. military activity <input type="checkbox"/>			
Maintain current level of U.S. military activity <input type="checkbox"/>			
Increase the level of U.S. military activity <input type="checkbox"/>			
"All out" U.S. military effort <input type="checkbox"/>			
What course of action should the U.S. pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam: (Choose one only.)			
Permanent cessation of bombing <input type="checkbox"/>			
Temporary suspension of bombing <input type="checkbox"/>			
Maintain current level of bombing <input type="checkbox"/>			
Intensify bombing <input type="checkbox"/>			
Use of nuclear weapons <input type="checkbox"/>			
In confronting the "urban crisis" which should receive highest priority in government spending: (Choose one only.)			
Education <input type="checkbox"/>			
Housing <input type="checkbox"/>			
Income subsidy <input type="checkbox"/>			
Job training and employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/>			
Riot control and stricter law enforcement <input type="checkbox"/>			

seven Republicans and three Democrats. The remaining three include recently assassinated Negro civil rights leader Martin Luther King, George Wallace, representing the American Independent Party, and the Socialist Worker Party's Fred Halstead will also be choices on the ballot. George Romney was originally included on the ballot but was removed following his decision to withdraw from the race. However, President Lyndon Johnson's name will appear on the ballot despite the fact that he has announced that he will not seek reelection. The remaining two declared Democrats will be on the ballot. Although Richard Nixon is the only Republican presently declared, six other par-

ty members will appear including Mock Republican Convention nominee Mark Hatfield and his chief opponent, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

In the Presidential selection, each student will be asked to mark his top three choices, the second two purely for statistical analysis. The remaining three questions concern the course the United States should pursue in Vietnam, the bombing situation and solutions to the cities problem. Each question will have five answers, ranging from radical to moderate to reactionary. The Socialist Labor Party has advocated nationally that students draw an X and write "black control of black communities" in answer to the urban question.

There will also be a student referendum concerning the Vietnam war. It will merely repeat the two questions on Vietnam appearing on the CHOICE '68 ballot. The referendum is being included at the request of the Student Senate due to the introduction of a bill by former Student Body Vice President Tom McKenna and Paul Higgins. The bill calls for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, condemns American action and seeks recognition of the National Liberation Movement as a true liberation movement. The bill was tabled on a motion by Breen-Phillips senator Mike Kelly and will be reintroduced following publication of the results of the referendum, probably following the Easter recess.

Rossie Preparing For Meeting With Board Of Trustees Committee

BY P.J. MORAN

Preparation for the presentation of the General Assembly bills to an ad hoc committee of the Board of Trustees has dominated newly installed Student Body President Rich Rossie's first week in office.

According to Rossie, "This is a meeting with the Student Committee of the Board. I've spent the past week talking with Mr. Faccenda, Fr. Hesburgh's special assistant, about our proposals on student self-government, parietal hours, due process, and general student participation in the university." The committee will interview students, faculty, rectors and administration representatives in order to make recommendations concerning changes at Notre Dame.

Rossie has also talked with the Faculty Senate, Dr. Thomas Stewart of Academic Affairs Rev. John E. Walsh CSC. "Dr. Stewart has been helping us to work out some policies regarding pass-fail, calendar changes, and 'cuts' policy. We're pushing for student participation in the curriculum reform recently called for by Fr. Hesburgh."

"It looks good on a lot of issues, but they seem adamant on parietal hours," said Rossie. "It looks like we would have to get rid of Fr. Hesburgh to get parietal

hours. He appears to be rather tired and rightfully so, but I don't think he knows of anyone who can replace him." Rossie felt the student body was retreating on parietal hours. He said he thought that there was no unified attitude on campus. The administration has stopped arguing the moral issue, according to Rossie, they do not seem upset about girls in the rooms in the afternoon or evening but become very concerned when a girl stays overnight.

"Fr. Hesburgh's built up a lot of animosity by making some assinine statements concerning the fact that his moral conscience will not allow him to permit parietal hours," said Rossie.

At the upcoming meeting with the Student Committee Rossie will present the following proposals: student self-government, student participation in the policy-making process of the University along with the administration and faculty, due process through a student judicial system, parietal hours and, in Rossie's words, "a proposal which I'm not at liberty to reveal because of the delicate nature of it, which hopefully will alleviate one of the major causes of student alienation from the administration. Let me make one thing

clear about this proposal, it has nothing to do with Fr. Hesburgh but concerns a structural change in the University."

Rossie felt the greatest problem facing students presently was the administration's neglect in structuring the University so that students may participate actively in the total educational process. Concern for the individual student and his rights is lacking. Rossie said, "In a University such as Notre Dame this is a double tragedy."

The committee will also receive a report, now being compiled, on student life at Notre Dame. The ad hoc committee will then present their recommendations to the whole of the Board of Trustees. It is expected that several changes will be brought about by actions on the part of the Trustees.

Rossie plans extensive work with the National Student Association during his tenure of office. "We will be working with N.S.A. in setting up a national project whereby white students will go into a white community and attempt to re-educate or educate, however you want to put it, the white people concerning racism, in an effort to change the conditions which have brought this country to such a chaotic state."

Senate To Consider Draft Motion

BY CHRIS WOLFE

Tonight's Student Senate meeting will consider legislation concerning the draft, student membership on University policy making bodies, a hall tax, Student Legal Aid Committee, and an amendment to the procedure of selecting the student ombudsman.

The motion which will probably be considered first is the Higgins-McKenna draft bill. Former Student Body Vice-President Tom McKenna and Off-campus senator Paul Higgins introduced the motion at the last Senate meeting. The bill has several provisions. It calls for "recognition of alternative non-military service," "broadening of the Conscientious Objection classification," and "establishment for national standards rather than the 'guidelines' which characterize the present system." The rationale for the bill says that due to the "inflexibility of the current conscription laws" there are only four ways to react to the call for service.

These are "military service, conscientious objection, expatriation, or a two to five year sentence in a federal penitentiary." The bill says that these recommendations would mean that "each citizen could serve his nation in accord with his own conscience."

One of the main objections to the bill seems to be the question of whether the Senate has the right or desire to express opinions on such a national issue.

Another McKenna-Higgins proposal which may come up is for the establishment of a committee "to establish student representation on every policy-making body within our University structure." The head of the committee would be Arts and Letters Senator John Moore, and his committee would contain five members. The motion includes directions for the committee to report to the Senate every other meeting concerning its progress.

Another recent motion which may be considered is the call by Stay Senator Larry Broderick

of Howard Hall for a hall tax of \$2.50 per student. The tax would be collected by the Hall Councils in any manner they might desire. Suggested punishments for failure to pay could include dismissal from hall, refusal of room key, and any other action deemed fit by the Council. The only hall at present to have a tax is Breen-Phillips where the levy is \$5.00

Two earlier proposals which have been in committee for a

long time may finally receive consideration tonight. They are the motions of Jon Sherry calling for a Student Legal Aid Committee and direct popular election of the Student Ombudsman.

The Legal Aid Committee would aid students "under investigation by any disciplinary organ or official of the university." It would also provide information to any student about "university rules, regulations and policies, procedures, punishment,

appeals, outside legal aid, and all other facts and opinions on the disciplinary process of this university." The chairman would be the Student Ombudsman.

The call for the direct popular election of the Student Ombudsman is designed in part to force the ombudsman to get out of administrative shadows and get to know the students. Opponents of the measure say it will make the ombudsman just another politico.

Poor March Supporters Organize On Campus

More than 50 Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students have formed a Southern Christian Conference Poor People's Campaign support group on campus.

The SCLC Poor People's Campaign is organizing a march on Washington on April 22. More than three thousand of the nation's 35 million poor people are expected to join in the march.

"The purpose of the march," according to South Bend coordinator John Dotson, "is to raise the issue of poverty in this country. Only once people realize what it means for 35 million people in this country to be living in poverty can something be done about it."

The purpose of the campus support group, according to Dotson, is to canvas the South Bend

area soliciting food, money, and clothing for the South Bend marchers. Dotson expects two bus loads of poor people from the South Bend area to attend the conference. He estimates the total cost to be over three thousand dollars.

The campus organization spends Sat. and Sun. afternoons in South Bend soliciting for the march.

Dotson said that at first none of the students would be participating in the march. It is only for poor people of all races Dotson said though that "after three weeks if no reforms are initiated" the students may be asked to join the marchers in Washington.

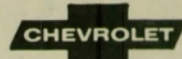
"The poor people," Dotson said, "will be prepared to stay in Washington until July or August or until definite reforms and programs have been instituted by Congress around the country." Dotson said that only if Congress does not act after a few weeks will thousands of other sympathizers be asked to join in the march.

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Notre Dame Report Finds Subculture Of Poverty

Anti-poverty programs planned on a mass-attack basis are ineffective because there is no such thing as a "poverty culture," is the finding of a study, financed by an Office of Economic Opportunity grant of \$564,302, conducted by Notre Dame's Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society, under the direction of sociology Professor Hugh P. O'Brien.

The research project involved three ethnic groups and six study areas in poverty pockets of three cities and included about 2,500 households and 9,860 inhabitants in Washington, New York, and Chicago. In New York City, the areas were E. 100th St. (Puerto Rican) and E. 117th St. (Negro); in Washington, D.C., Q St. (Negro) and V St. (Southern white) and in Chicago, Evergreen St. (Puerto Rican) and N. Kenmore St. (Southern white).

Abandoning the traditional census tract method of determining study areas, Notre Dame researchers used "social blocks" composed of facing homes on a street between two intersections. The new approach allowed for a 100 per cent study of a population with a sense of "community."

A census, depth interviews, and observation by research directors and indigenous aides, coupled with data from schools, medical facilities, welfare and law enforcement agencies provided the report's information.

The most important preliminary conclusion of the study, according to Prof. O'Brien, is that what is usually described as a "poverty culture" is really "a vast mosaic of subcultures of poverty."

"Despite common denominators of poverty—low income, poor housing, inadequate schools—there are many differences, even among the same ethnic groups in different geographical areas," O'Brien said.

As examples, he cited the Puerto Rican in Chicago who feels much less entrapped in the ghetto than does his ethnic counterpart in Spanish Harlem; the Southern white in Washington, whose residence and employment stability is far higher than his brothers in Chicago; the Negro study area in New York, racked by drug addiction which is virtually absent in a similar Negro area in Washington.

"Our study is still going on," O'Brien said, "but preliminary findings indicate the poverty battle cannot be waged on a mass-attack basis unless such programs are capable of being adapted where necessary to the conditions in a specific area. Much more basic research is necessary to provide guidelines for such adaptation."

For example O'Brien cited job training programs as an example of a program which has simply had no impact in the ghetto. "Fewer than 20 per cent of those we interviewed, who had left or been graduated from school, had had any form of job

training," the sociologist said. Most training he added, was received from their employers on the job. Five per cent was the highest figure in any study area for those receiving government or non-profit agency employment training, and the figure dropped to two per cent among teenagers.

In addition to better attempts to reach target populations, the war on poverty will require widespread changes in existing social institutions, O'Brien stated. "Such institutional change has not as yet been brought about, with the possible exception of the legal services program which appears to have accomplished some necessary changes in legal structure and procedures as they relate to the poor," he added.

The Notre Dame study also contradicts the commonly held belief that welfare is a way of life for a substantial number of those on it. Not only are but a small percentage of poor making welfare a way of life but, according to O'Brien only 50 per cent of those households eligible for welfare even applied

for it.

The vast majority of ghetto dwellers either resist welfare, preferring to live by petty crime, vice or odd jobs, or use it only to become self-supporting. Those who refuse welfare cite bureaucratic red tape and feelings of dignity and pride. "Children of welfare families are often victims of ridicule," O'Brien noted.

The high-priority grievance of the inner city poor is that of housing, the study showed, followed by job training and employment. "Surprisingly," O'Brien stated, "the poverty population under study found little fault with the ghetto educational system, although one of the schools serving a study area was cited in a national report as among the worst in the country. Favorable reactions to schools ranged from a high of 81 per cent in Chicago's Evergreen St. to a low of 68 per cent on Washington's V St. About two out of three adults in the study areas desired their children to go to college, while vocational education drew virtually no favorable response.

Presidents Elect Hunt Chairman

The Hall Presidents' Council elected Howard Hall President Gordon Hunt interim Chairman and ratified a constitution at a meeting last night. Also elected to positions were Carroll Hall President Ron Mastriana as Co-chairman and Stanford President Paul Dillenberger as Secretary. They will serve until such time as was called for in the new constitution.

The constitution made clear the particular functions of the council. It will be concerned with matters involving the halls individually and collectively. "The Council shall not be a legislative body nor shall it have an official opinion on the policies or actions of the University administration or on the policies or actions of the other organs of student government." The council was defined as an "executive organ of the Student Government."

After a lengthy discussion it was agreed to delete a phrase saying, "and shall be answerable only to the Student Body President." It was decided that the SBP could request action from the council but that it was the responsibility of the individual hall presidents to fulfill the request. No hall president is answerable to the council or the SBP, only to the members of his hall. The hall president is supposed to communicate the actions of the council to his hall, but only his hall may reprimand him or impeach him for failure to do this.

Each of the 19 halls is allowed one vote, and a hall delegate may substitute for the president in his absence. There were four ex-officio members recognized: Student Union Vice President the Student Life Commissioner,

and the Student Life Senator. They will have speaking privileges but no vote.

The Chairman's tenure of office was decided as October to October. Hunt will step down this October for the new election. The Co-chairman will serve from April to April and the Secretary from October to June. Four members of the body will continue to sit on the Student-Faculty-Administration Committee, two elected in October and two in December.

The Chairman presides over the meetings, represents the council in the Senate and is the official liaison between the council and the SBP. The Co-chairman handles the funds and co-ordinates all activities commissions. The Secretary records the meetings.

Impeachment of officers requires a 2/3 vote of the entire voting body. Amendments require only a majority, and amendments must be read one meeting prior to voting on it.

After the constitution was ratified unanimously a permanent meeting time of every Sun. at 6:30 pm beginning April 28 was agreed upon.

Student Body President Rich Rossie requested that any members of the council who desired to give him a statement for the 20-40 page position paper which will be presented to an ad hoc committee of the Board of Trustees were welcome to do so. The position paper explains the defects of the University and the cause of the alienation between students and Administration.

Student Life Commissioner and election chairman Larry Landry explained the procedure for voting in the class elections Tues.

Tom Brislin



Hollow Pride

The events of the past week have polarized completely the hope and despair of the American people. A naive nation rejoiced as the flow of political forces moved the great sinner from his White House throne. All sides breathed easily in their knowledge that this fall's election would restore leadership in Washington and stability in the country. We, the people, were finally beginning to have our voices heard. We would drive, given a few years, all evil politicians from the shadow of the Capitol, and the land would be saved. All wars would end, and every Harlem family would have a second television set — a color portable.

Then Martin Luther King was shot, and with him fell a nation's hollow pride. He died quickly and violently, for that is the American way. His death slapped our complacency with the fact that John Kennedy's passing was no accident, and that the savage isolation and selfishness of the Lee Harvey Oswalds are the key American virtues. This land would not listen to his words, but it has been grabbed by his death. And it says that Lyndon Johnson is not the cause of the sickness of this nation, but is only its reflection. In the twelfth century, John of Salisbury argued that political tyranny is but God's punishment of a wicked people: "Yet I do not deny that tyrants are ministers of God, Who by His just judgement has willed them to exist . . . that the wicked may be punished through them, and the good corrected and disciplined. For the sins of a people cause a hypocrite to reign."

A people that combines individualism with the glorification of materialism and violence will sooner or later come up short on philosopher kings and a continuum of God's grace. When American myths, history, heroes, education, literature, and art teach our children that life's goals are fulfilled with a seventy-five thousand dollar house in Scarsdale, at whatever the cost to oneself and one's fellows, it cannot be either surprising or immoral that Negro teenagers would burn down a Ghetto prison to show that they want their piece of the pie. Any history book will tell them that material gain justified violence and inhumanity with Negroes in Mississippi, Mexicans in Texas, Chinese in California, and Indians wherever they happened to hunt on grazing land. And what smart tax lawyer would condemn an illiterate and unemployed Negro youth from playing havoc with the law?

Socrates and Christ Jesus died because they seared the skins of self-righteous and worldly peoples with burning indictments that they refused to accept. Such men are witnesses to decay and prophets of downfall. Can any American be content much longer with the knowledge that the two great leaders of our decade have been slain in open daylight from the sight of a high-powered rifle? America can no longer be patient, for it too is dying from the overwhelming burden of irrepentant sins.

No election, no legislation, and no President is going to save this country unless its people are willing to save themselves, if indeed they are any longer capable of that. T. S. Eliot gives the following words to the chorus of common people as they passively view the slaying of Thomas Becket:

The land is foul, the water is foul, our beasts and ourselves defiled with blood.

A rain of blood has blinded my eyes. Where is England? where is Kent? where is Canterbury? O far far far far in the past; and I wander in a land of barren boughs: if I break them, they bleed; I wander in a land of dry stones: if I touch them they bleed.

How how can I ever return, to the soft quiet seasons?

LET

TOM DEMETRIO

HANDLE YOUR LEGAL TENDER
WITH LOVING CARE.

Treasurer Class of '69

THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

WILLIAM LUKING, *Editor-in-Chief*

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Where Do We Stand ?

The murder of Dr. Martin Luther King has grieved a nation and put cities in flames. Other than stir a few students to join in Friday's march on the St. Joseph County Courthouse and provide cause for a few more to gather in front of the administration building Friday noon, it has not affected Notre Dame.

It is unfortunate that it has taken an event as tragic as Dr. King's assassination to provide us with an understanding of what Notre Dame is and what it is not.

Why didn't the Notre Dame Administration call off classes and encourage students to show their concern and awareness? Because Father Hesburgh was out of town, because Father Joyce could not be reached all Thursday night, because members of the Academic Affairs Office felt students should not be milling around the St. Joseph County Courthouse — reasons such as these are at best poor if not silly.

The inaction of the Notre Dame Administration and its seeming lack of concern stand short against St. Mary's President Rev John McGrath's decisiveness and his personal leadership of a four block procession of students to South Bend. What does stand out in the whole matter is the "run around" encountered by Student Body President Richard Rossie and other student leaders in their attempts to get classes cancelled.

Both the Notre Dame Administration and student body showed that their social conscience has much to be desired. We stand in the shadow of social unawareness and inaction in regard to the incident. The Poor People's March on Washington is coming, and it needs support. Will Notre Dame fail in this matter also? It remains to be seen. If it does, we need never speak of Christian concern again without knowing we speak in lies.

Notre Dame is a ghetto in itself. Dr. King and Memphis, Chicago, Washington, and South Bend are far away and really don't concern us. Regardless of the SUMMA expenditures for a new center for urban studies, Notre Dame is away from the black man, away from his problems.

A march is a small and insignificant thing. Participation in such a march is perhaps also a small and insignificant thing; it does show, however, concern and awareness and a willingness to act.

Attributes not characteristic of the Notre Dame Community this season.



"I say give the parks back to the muggers!"



Dennis Gallagher

Only Love

America, black and white, failed Martin Luther King during his lifetime. Now it is failing to mourn him. His memorial services are firebombings, lootings, and nigger hunts sponsored by the National Guard and other public organizations.

The country as a whole never understood him. White America resented him because he believed, really and truly, that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights. White America disliked him because he was an outside agitator who stirred up trouble, and White America hates trouble and prefers an evil order to even the most nonviolent disturbances.

Perhaps most of all, White America hated Dr. King because he was trying to get the Negroes of America to act together in seeking change. For years, White America had told the Negro that change would come, if only he would not push too hard. Someday, it said, you will be free and equal. But don't think it will mean anything. All it will mean is that you will be free and equal. It's something we will give you if you're good. But we will control your destiny, and you.

It wasn't easy to call an ordained minister of fundamentalist beliefs a Communist, but the John Birch Society did. It wasn't easy to say that a man who had gone to jail dozens of times as a matter of conscience lacked integrity, but J. Edgar Hoover said he did. It wasn't easy for a country confronted with riots and H. Rap Brown to fail to recognize that King's program of peaceful political and social action represented America's best chance for minimizing violence, but somehow we did.

Perhaps King was all wrong about White America. He thought that a Christian nation could not fail to react to the persecution of those who acted only to ask that laws be made just and that all men have a reasonable chance to earn their share of the world's goods. He thought a spark of decency, of humanity, would make them act. And they did react, with tear gas, fire hoses, riot laws and an assassin's bullet.

But if we failed him, so too did Black America. It lacked the patience and courage to accept the hopelessly hard task of loving its enemy. And perhaps it is too much to ask men to preach love to the stone hearts and legalistic minds of Chevy Chase and Shaker Heights. But men like King never stopped trying.

Martin Luther King is stopped now and Negroes are killing and looting in remembrance of his love and gentleness. And perhaps they feel it's a good excuse to say that now King is dead, and nonviolence died with him. Yet even apart from the evil of the killing and burning, they are wrong. For King's message was not only the best chance for saving White America, but also the best chance for saving Black America.

There is no Negro revolution. There are only Negroes being killed by other Negroes and by police and by National Guardsmen and maybe eventually by homeowners in Grosse Pointe. For every suburb that may someday be attacked, there are twenty blocks of ghetto housing destroyed, a thousand homeless Negro families.

It may seem glorious to them to die on the barricades. It may seem to make their deaths meaningful in contrast to the arbitrariness of the death of King, cut down with his work unfinished. Yet someday hundreds of years hence, when all the Negroes have been gassed or (with God's help) somehow saved, the revolutionaries will be forgotten or despised while King and men like him will be remembered. Revolutions come and go. They are the sideshows of history. But only love will endure.

Arts Festival To Begin April 22

BY GUY DE SAPIO

The Blue Circle Honor Society will sponsor the second annual Notre Dame-South Bend Festival of Arts from April 22 to May 3. The 13 day festival will present a varied program to expose students to contemporary art forms and artists.

John Leonardo, chairman of the Festival, said that it "was an attempt to bring people who are in contemporary art today to the campus so that students will have the opportunity to meet them and confront their art forms. We will bring the young artists—possibly some who aren't very well known—but that's where the art is."

Mike McCauley, a member of the steering committee, said "We felt that we needed a Cultural Arts Festival that would be geared to the artistic appreciation level of the student, rather than opting for art and the cultural media which is typical adult or middle age. The committee decided to display the best art or expression that is going on in the present generation. Today's students see art in the various media of expression such as folk music and modern dance."

The festival will not only center around a presentation of the arts, but is designed to give the student some idea of how the art form is created. This additional aspect will be achieved through a number of workshops in which there will be a dialogue between the artist and the student.

The first phase of the program has to deal with poetry. Two contemporary poets, John Logan from the University of Buffalo and Carl Shapiro from the University of Illinois, will attend the festival. Both poets will give individual readings. Small workshops have been arranged where the poets will meet with interested individuals to provide an opportunity for the poet to meet the audience and also for the poets to meet and discuss their works with each other.

The Twyla Tharp Dance Company will



Twyla Tharp's company of modern impressionistic dancers.

perform several of its experimental modern dance ballets. In order to provide students with a glimpse of the discipline and preparation required of the artist, the company will conduct open rehearsals on campus.

The Student Faculty Film Society will present a number of "new wave" films, some of which are being shown in the United States for the first time. The features will include the works of Lelouche, creator of "A Man and a Woman", and Goddard, who produced "Breathless."

The films include *Les Caradineres*, *Girl with the Golden Eyes*, *War of Buttons*, *To be a Crook*, *Life Upside-down*, *Codine*, *Leda (Web of Passion)*, and *Jules and Jim*.

The Notre Dame IPP (Impersonal Pronoun Players), a group of student dramatists, will present two performances. They will produce two off-Broadway plays, "Crawling Arnold" and "Audience." In the past the student group has produced such plays as "Ubu Roi" by Alfred Jarry.

A Rock Opera or "Mixed Media" will be presented by the Crystal Ship from South Bend. A "Mixed Media" is an expression of communication which utilizes modern techniques of lighting, sound, and movement.

A Folk Festival, combining concert with workshop, will also be presented. The talent in the festival will come from Notre Dame, Saint Mary's and South Bend.

The Art works of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students will also be on display throughout the week in a student exhibit.

The Festival is being run by the Blue Circle and is being subsidized by student government. Former Student Body President Chris Murphy ran the first Cultural Art Festival.

White Capitalism Breeds Black Armies

BY JACK LAVELLE

Black America this week presented the nation with its second undeclared war. Families in Chicago are starving because ghetto residents have burned down the white man's supermarket. It is rather late but perhaps White America still has time before Blacks turn away from self inflicted wounds. It may be possible to get away from Vietnam as fast as our F-111's will take us and bring help to where it has been absent for three hundred years. The Blacks have turned their frustrations against their own kind, the leaderless and unorganized into young mobs. Now is perhaps our final chance to apologize. But farmers and livestock owners in the Midwest slaughter six hundred animals in protest over what they feel to be unjust processing receipts.

In *The Other America*, Michael Harrington writes that clinical psychiatric treatment among the lowest economic class proportionately outnumbers care prescribed for the upper classes by a three to one ratio. Thus it seems that a dogma of individual spiritual generation doesn't quite hold up in the face of such an overwhelmingly tragic statistic. Money talks . . .

in some forms it heals.

The present chaos has made it clear that Black militants have had it with "liberal" ideas on race relations.

"The liberal analysis holds that racism is an irrational race hatred based upon human ignorance and 'natural' fears." (Young Socialist—March '68) Which results in talk about and not relief of the plight of Blacks. A noted example was Lyndon Johnson's 1964 Presidential campaign. Some Blacks find the roots of racism in the economic structures of a capitalistic system which bases itself on exploitation. They feel it necessary to abolish the enslaving predator. Its racist symptoms will follow in time. Marx has written that capitalism contains its own destructive seeds. If so, the "nation within a nation" that is the ghetto is a likely place for the fall to begin.

If the United States wishes to elude alternative choices of bombing either Yellows in Viet Nam or Blacks in Newark, something must be done this moment before the individual rage against the death of Martin Luther King turns away from itself and into collective Black armies. Get out of Vietnam NOW, and start

pumping all that money into Watts and Bedford-Stuyvesant, hoping to buy time, if nothing else. Or keep it up and get ready to level the South Side of Chicago. The odds are poor.

White students in sympathy with the struggle have the words of Malcolm X: "We will work with anyone, with any group, no matter what their color is, as long as they are genuinely interested in taking steps necessary to bring an end to the injustices that black people in this country are afflicted by . . ." Two hundred students marched for peace in Vietnam Saturday in Chicago, and received the usual tear gas greeting. The group's leader commented: "Our Black neighbors might feel better when they hear that national guard troops were used against white people demonstrating for a Negro cause."

Malcolm X knew how deep the roots of racism are buried, and sought to prevent growth of the same unhappy reflexes in Black people. His doctrine of color blindness concludes: "as long as their aims are in the direction of destroying the vulturous system that has been sucking the blood of black people in this country, they're all right with us."

Joel Connelly

The Politics Of Hope



Last Wednesday I was one of many on hand to greet Senator Eugene McCarthy at the South Bend airport. As the Senator got off the plane and spoke to a large crowd, I had a moment to survey this man who had the courage run when others shied away from the arena. As I watched him speak thoughtfully and wittily, I could not help but wonder once more what sort of man Senator McCarthy really is.

Now American politics are largely conducted in a circus atmosphere which lends itself to thunderous oratory in pep rally surroundings. He who emerges on top is all too often he who has compromised his principles and/or he who has survived the jungle warfare of the nominating process. There would seem to be less room these days for the quiet man, the man without much money, the man without a tightly organized professional machine.

In three months of candidacy, McCarthy has defied all the odds. Challenging an incumbent President of his own party, this witty, intellectual man has inspired millions and walked away with two tremendous victories. Without the organization, dough, or circuses, he has thus far held his own in party warfare. Why?

The keys to McCarthy's astounding efforts are I feel the atmosphere of the nation and the nature of the man. We live in a society which is better educated and more affluent than ever before. A newfound sophistication has worked against old-time politics and politicians in state after state. People are willing to listen not to the standard denunciations or cliché answers but to serious discussion of the issues of the day. The old days of Red-baiting and New Dealing are over.

In this new atmosphere of political dialogue, Eugene McCarthy has enjoyed enormous success. In both Wisconsin and New Hampshire, he swept more than 60 per cent of the college-educated vote, carrying suburban areas which hitherto have been considered Republican bastions. The areas he has lost have been predominantly working-class regions and low income ethnic areas, places where bossism is still rampant and the Red threat still feared.

McCarthy the man has fit in beautifully with the newfound sophistication. The senator is one of those unique men who can make an audience listen to the quiet explanation. He does not thunder "Would you like Dickie Nixon to be President of the United States?" Rather, he explains the U.S. dilemma in Vietnam or talks economic policy. At the same time, though, he speaks with humor and with a total command of his subject matter. Even those who stand in opposition sit and listen. McCarthy is the only man I have ever seen to be able to hold a luncheon audience of Rotarians with a detailed discussion of economic policy.

What has the McCarthy phenomenon shown the politicians of this land? The Senator's success has not simply been opposition to President Johnson. There is a definite trend towards the quiet man in American politics, the man who offers explanations. Sure Hubert Humphrey can still stir up the AFL-CIO Convention, but the convention is no longer representative.

Senator McCarthy stands a fair chance of nomination, but Robert Kennedy must be considered at the moment the favorite. Chances are that the quiet McCarthy will spend November on the sidelines, although many of us hope he will not. If the final contest is Nixon vs. Kennedy, though, I would suggest that the two contenders learn a lesson from the quiet man. Nixon will not be able to run simply against Communism any more. Kennedy will not win simply by having the high school girls claw him. Problems must be reasonably examined and solutions offered.

N.D. Mourns Dr. King

Praises for Dr. Martin Luther King came from all segments of the Notre Dame community this weekend as individuals expressed the deep loss that the entire country felt with his shocking death.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, the President of the University, a member of the United States Civil Rights Commission and personal friend of Dr. King issued the following statement:

"I knew and greatly admired Dr. Martin Luther King as a man for this precise season through which the United States and the world is passing: a season for striving for equal human opportunity after centuries of inhuman slavery and hopelessness and a season for striving for peace through non-violence after centuries of violent inhumanity of

Thoreau, Gandhi and Pope John XXIII. Dr. King was an apostle of the courageous following of one's conscience even if it meant publicly disobeying unjust laws and being jailed for one's efforts.

Dr. Martin Luther King was a prophetic and charismatic leader in the dreary wilderness of modern racism, war, and insensitivity to eternal values. He died for his beliefs and in dying gave a new life and vitality to all he lived for."

Father Hesburgh announced that he would celebrate a memorial Mass for Dr. King today at 5:15 in Sacred Heart Church.

Notre Dame's Student Body President J. Richard Rossie announced that the student body would send a telegram expressing its deepest regrets to Mrs. King this week.

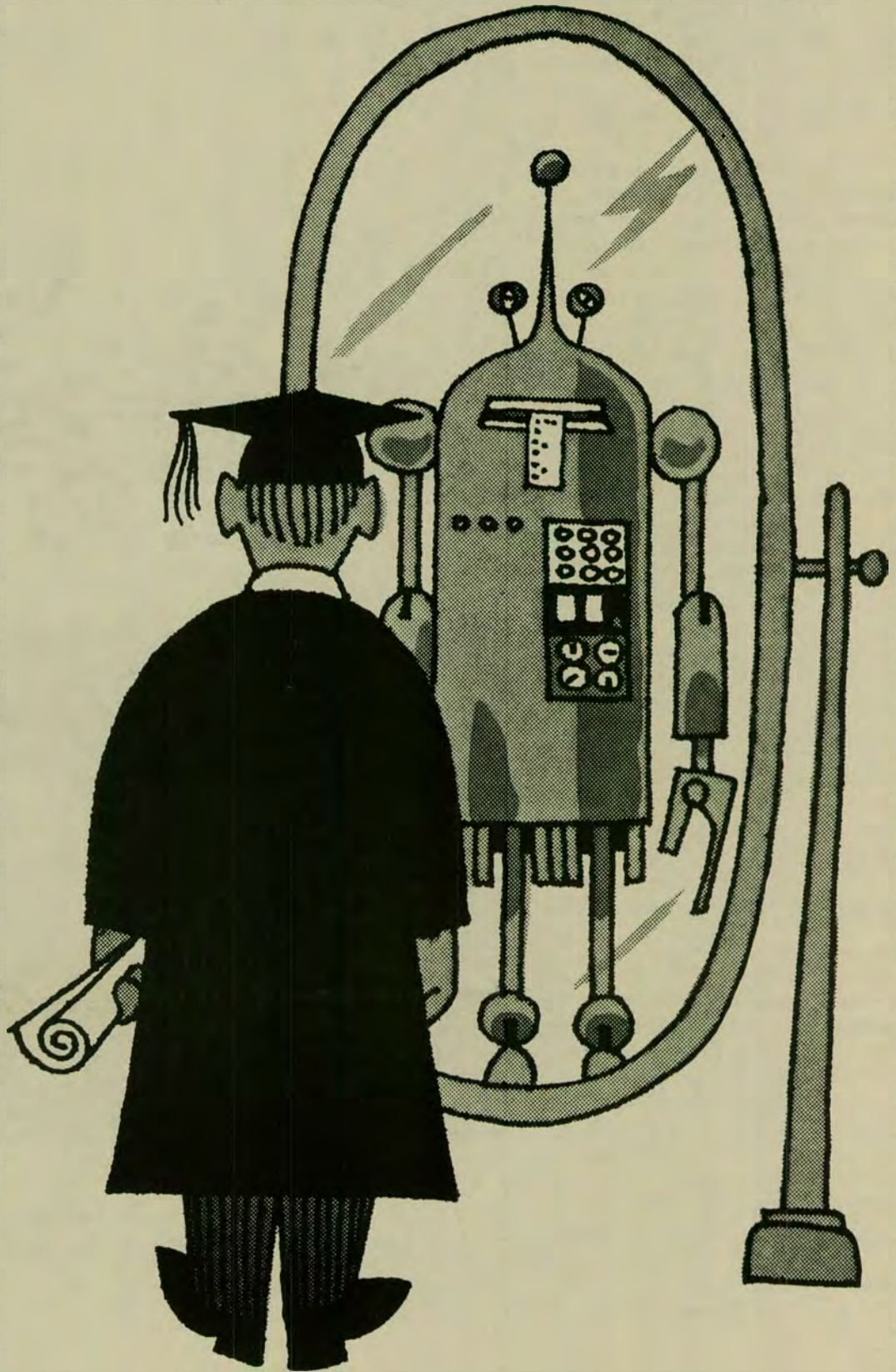
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maybe it's because you're an
individual.**

There's certain campus talk that claims individuality is dead in the business world. That big business is a big brother destroying initiative.

But freedom of thought and action, when backed with reason and conviction's courage, will keep and nurture individuality whatever the scene: in the arts, the sciences, and in business.

Scoffers to the contrary, the red corpuscles of individuality pay off. No mistake.

Encouraging individuality rather than suppressing it is policy in a business like Western Electric—where we make and pro-

vide things Bell telephone companies need. Because communications are changing fast, these needs are great and diverse.

Being involved with a system that helps keep people in touch, lets doctors send cardiograms across country for quick analysis, helps transmit news instantly, is demanding. Demanding of individuals.

If your ambition is strong and your abilities commensurate, you'll never be truly happy with the status quo. You'll seek ways to change it and—wonderful feeling!—some of them will work.

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Kline's Nine Ready For Diamond Season

BY BOB SCHEULER

While the beginning of spring football practice attracts large crowds of spectators, another Notre Dame team has been practicing during these sunny spring days and will begin its season Tuesday afternoon. This sometimes-neglected team is the Notre Dame Varsity Baseball team.

Last year, Notre Dame's baseball team compiled a 17-8-1 record, possessed a 270-pound slugging outfielder named Kevin Hardy, won the Rollins Florida Collegiate Baseball Tournament, and received an NCAA tournament bid. The .390 hitting Hardy is gone, and without him, repeating the rest may be a difficult task for this year's team.

The mainstay of this year's squad will be the pitching staff. Although junior Bob Arnzen, who won five games last year, may not be returning because of basketball commitments, three other top pitchers are returning, and will be joined by three talented sophomore hurlers.

Last season, senior Dave Celmer, a lefty, tied Arnzen for most wins with

five, and may very well surpass that mark this year. Right-handed senior Tom Cuginio and left-handed Jim Phelps, a junior, will also be returning, adding experience to the staff.

Supplementing the staff are three sophomores, Nick Furlong, Mike Karkut, and Bobby Jaeger. Right-hander Furlong, also an outstanding end on the football team, has done very well during spring practice, and according to Coach Kline, may have a fine pro career awaiting him. Left-handers Karkut and Jaeger will also see much action and should do well this season.

The receiving end of the battery, the catching position, used to be a sore spot for Coach Kline. Last year, Joe Kernan was switched from the infield to the plate. However, this year junior Tim Monty has joined the team and has done an excellent job, both behind the plate and at bat. Senior Brian Peters, the reserve catcher, has also done a good job in practice.

Another pro prospect, junior Dick Licini, will return to his first-base position.

The 6 ft. 4 in. Licini was the second-best hitter on the squad last year with a .385 average, and has exhibited his normal home-run hitting power during spring practice.

Senior Joe Kernan will return to second base, the position he played two years ago. Last year, as a catcher, Kernan hit .270.

The second-half of the keystone combination, junior John Rogers, is also a veteran of last year's squad and is again expected to perform well at shortstop.

Another newcomer to the team is football lineman Bob Kuechenberg, who will play third base and will add his powerful bat to the lineup.

Presently on the bench are sophomores Nick Scarpelli and Rich Lucke, although Coach Kline says that they still could win a spot at any infield position and will provide good depth for the squad.

The weakest area of the team may be

the outfield. Last year's outfield is gone and will be replaced from a group of five players. Junior Bob Kocmalski, a good hitter, played part-time last year, as did Frank Orga, a senior, and they will see the most action in the outfield. Sophomore Bill Orga, Frank's brother, as well as sophomores Tim Sweeney and Marty Kress, will alternate in the outfield and fill out the squad.

Coach Kline says that if the team can perform up to expectations, it may match or better last year's record and receive another NCAA bid. Unlike last year, however, when the bid was refused because of a conflict with final exams, Coach Kline says that this year the bid will be accepted, because a solution has been worked out regarding the exams.

If the Irish can beat teams like Michigan State and Western Michigan, NCAA Midwest bid winner last season, which are the toughest opponents on the 27 game schedule, Notre Dame may have to do without the presence of the baseball team during final exams this year.

Mail

Editor:

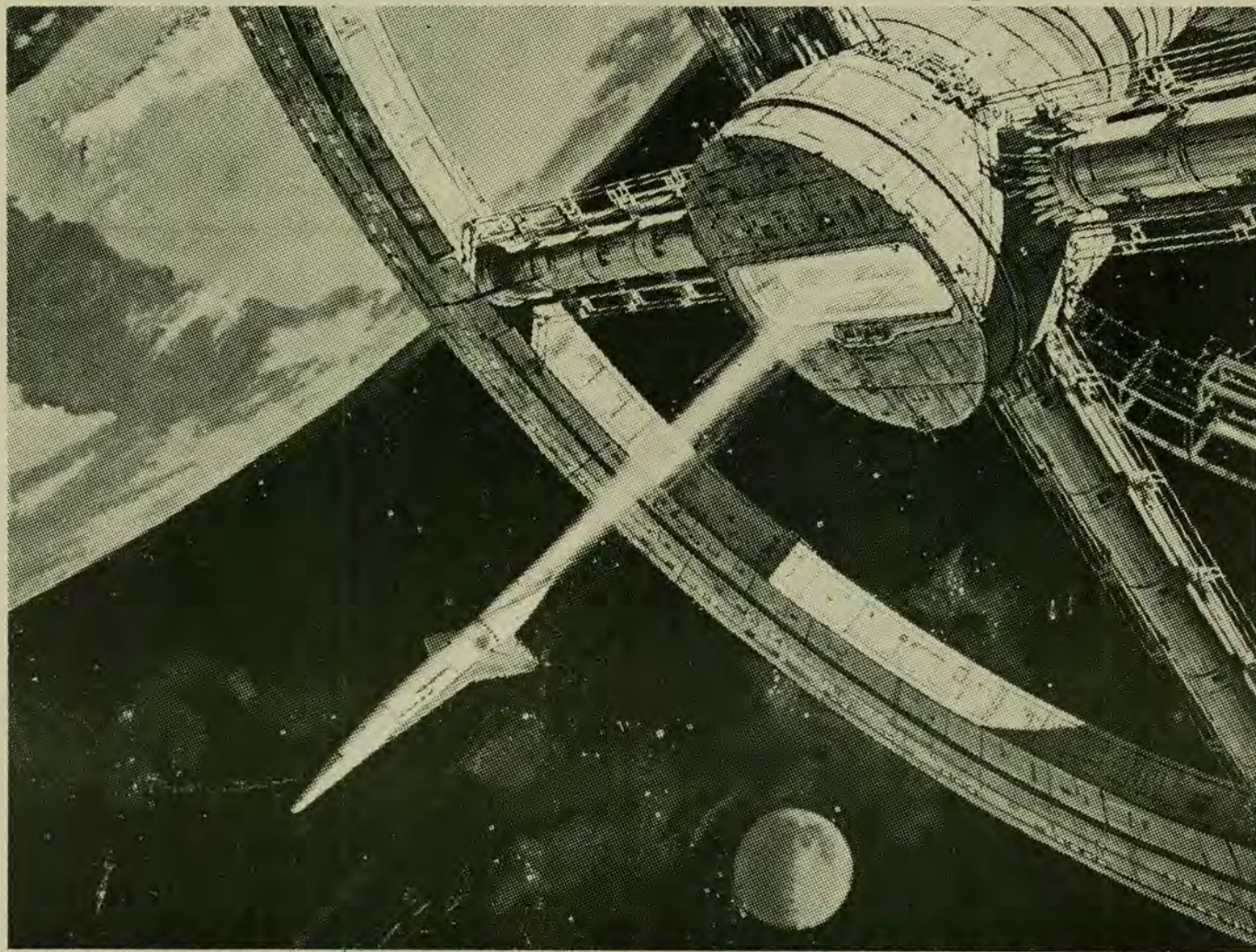
In the upcoming Choice '68 poll of collegiate preferences from among 13 major announced and suggested presidential candidates there are some eight candidates whose positions have been construed as being against the war in Vietnam (still the major issue of the campaign). From this welter of candidates there is one whose position stands out. First (alphabetically) on the ballot and first against the war (his anti-war stand virtually predates the war itself) is Fred Halstead of the Socialist Workers Party. It may be summarized as anti-imperialist socialist, a stance not likely to sweep the polls at many colleges let alone in the November elections. But Mr. Halstead is the only candidate who offers an alternative to a governmental system that is showing itself as increasingly unable to ever satisfy even the most essential material needs of some 60,000,000 Americans who live in poverty. This is leaving aside the matter of the exploitative policies toward the "Third World" carried on under the flag of the modern world's first democracy.

Since it is becoming apparent that we have failed to solve the problems of capitalist democracy, we can lose little by choosing to face instead the different and lesser problems of socialist democracy. Socialism is the most acceptable alternative to a decadent capitalism. Fred Halstead is the symbol of that alternative.

Peace,
Dennis C. During
308 1/2 Weber St.

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II Rookies Show In Grid Scrimmage



BY TERRY O'NEIL

Admired cries of "Get your fanny in gear" by Coach Johnny Ray, ND's first unit whipped the reserves 14-0 Saturday in the first full-length scrimmage of spring football practice. Some 800 spectators watched the action on Cartier Field.

Half of the 22 men who started 1967's final game were missing from the top squad. Seven veterans showed on offense and four on defense.

The first team attackers included ends Jim Seymour and Jim Winegardner, tackles George Kunz and Jim Reilly, guards Tom McKinley and Ed Tuck, center Tim Monty, quarterbacks Coley O'Brien and

OBSERVER SPORTS

Terry Hanratty, halfbacks Bob Gladieux and Frank Criniti and fullback Ron Dushney. Tuck, Monty and Criniti are newcomers to the offense, Dushney, who saw considerable action last year, replaced Jeff Zimmerman who is sidelined with a pulled leg muscle.

Ends Bob Kuechenberg and Ed Vuillemin and tackles Mike McCoy and Eric Norri made up the defensive line. Vuillemin, the only newcomer, was substituting for injured Chick Lauck. Co-captain Bob Olson was the lone vet among the other seven. Olson, Tony Capers, Larry Schumacher, and John Lavin held down the linebacking spots. Ernie Jackson and Tom Quinn operated at halfbacks while Don Reid played safety.

The first team offense handled the ball eight times against the second unit defense. It tallied two touchdowns and a two-point EP in the hour and 15 minute session. The reserve offense failed to score in seven cracks at the top defense.

Hanratty marched his charges 70 yards on the first series before stalling 10 yards from paydirt. Moments later, Gladieux romped 55 yards to the enemy 5, but again the defense held.

The first TD came on the fourth drive with O'Brien at the helm. Gladieux plunged one yard for six points and Criniti swept right end for the conversion and an 8-0 lead.

The other score was registered on the final play of the scrimmage. From the one yard line, O'Brien faked a dive play to Criniti, then lobbed him a pass deep in the endzone.

Fresh quarterback Joe Theismann, who alternated with Bob Belden, was a stand-out for the reserves. He completed four of five passes in a fourth quarter drive which traveled 50 yards.

Besides Zimmerman and Lauck, 12 names appeared on the injury list. Among them is linebacker Vito Racanelli, who was slated for plenty of action this spring. He underwent surgery 1st week for severely torn ligaments. Also on the shelf are George Kelly, Bill Barz, Ron Johnson, Chuck Zlock, Dennis Kiliany, Mike Kondrila, Jay Ziznewski, Randy Harkins, Ed Grenda, Greg Blanche and Bill O'Donnell.

Head coach Ara Parseghian was absent from the workout. He was in Akron attending the funeral of his father, Michael. The 75-year-old Armenian native died Thursday after a brief illness. Ara will return for Monday's practice.



Notre Dame opens its 1968 baseball season 3 p.m. Tuesday at home against Detroit. For a preview of the Irish, see page 7.

Second Sailing Seminar Tonight

BY MIKE PAVLIN

In the midst of a highly successful spring season, the Notre Dame Sailing Club has launched a new membership campaign. At a special seminar held last Thursday night, Club members initiated a drive aimed primarily at recruiting those new to sailing.

During the seminar, information was given out concerning Club dues and activities, mimeographed instruction sheets

Sports Shorts

The ND Crew Club defeated Purdue and St. Thomas Saturday on St. Joseph River. However, the Irish junior varsity was beaten in the preliminary race.

The United States Olympic basketball team was announced last night. Notre Dame's Bob Arnzen was not named to the 18-man squad.

The Irish rugby side absorbed a 42-0 thrashing Saturday at U. of California, Berkeley. The decision dropped ND's record to 1-1-1; It was the first loss for the Irish in Berkeley after two previous successes.

were passed out, and basic lessons were given. Also included was a film on the 1964 America's Cup Yacht Race, won by "Constellation" of the United States.

The seminar was conducted by Richard Doyle, who used an overhead projector to explain some basic nomenclature on boats and sailing. He went over the plan of the type of boat the club uses and explained some fundamental moves, such as tacking (sailing into the wind) and reaching (sailing perpendicular to the wind.) Doyle emphasized that many of the Club's skippers and crews had never sailed before coming to Notre Dame. He also reminded the newcomers that the crews of the 12-meter yachts that race for the America's Cup, are themselves small-boat sailors, racing in boats similar to those used by the Club.

A second seminar is planned tonight, with more formal lessons commencing after Easter. The Club will hold weekly meetings every Wednesday night at 6:30 in room 209 of the Engineering Building. Speaking of the Club (the oldest on campus, having been active for twenty years), freshman skipper Chuck Taylor states,

"Coming from Mississippi, I didn't expect Notre Dame to have much in the way of a sailing program. But I was pleasantly surprised by the high caliber of organization and racing. This is a great sailing club and a great party club."

The St. Mary's Sailing Club will hold a seminar on April 25. This meeting's purpose is to train already experienced girls to be able to teach novice members. Over the weekend of March 22-23, the Club took first place in the five-school University of Indiana Regatta. One week later, the Irish finished second behind Ohio University in the University of Cincinnati Regatta. Over this last weekend, the Club traveled to a regatta held by Ohio Wesleyan. After Easter, Notre Dame will journey to Purdue, Lawrence College (Wisconsin), the Midwest College Sailing Association championships at Iowa, and a singles regatta at Wisconsin.