

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1970

## Pres. holds conference

by Dan O'Donnell

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, held a news conference yesterday during which he commented on a wide range of questions that ranged from his work with the Civil Rights Commission in Washington to the Willis Nutting-for-President campaign here on campus.

Father Hesburgh opened his remarks by responding to a question on the G. Harrold Carswell nomination. His position, he said, was that a Supreme Court nomination was a "presidential prerogative" and that it remained to be seen what action the congress would take. He speculated that the nomination would be approved by the congress but declined to comment on his own opinion of Carswell saying that the matter was between congress and the president.

Hesburgh disclosed that the President's advisory Committee on the Draft, of which he is a member, would meet the president on February 16th. The Committee's report, he said, would support the idea of an all-volunteer army. In response to Sec. of Defense Melvin Laird's recent stand against an all-volunteer army, Hesburgh conceded that they "can't say mathematically it will or won't work" but said that he hopes that troop withdrawals from Vietnam will bring the size of the army down to a level that can be handled by the volunteer-army proposal. Hesburgh rejected the notion that a volunteer army would lead to an all-black or all-poor army and indicated that the Committee would show facts to substantiate this.

Commenting on the Nutting-for-President movement begun by a group of students and faculty here on campus that would elevate Fr. Hesburgh's position to the of Chancellor, Hesburgh said that "Anybody is free to start a movement... it (the election of a president) is up to the Board of Trustees'.

Father Hesburgh answered questions concerned with the results of the first meeting of the University Forum by saying that "although not enough students came" and the dialogue "has to attract a broader segment of the community", he remained hopeful for its success. He expressed discontent with the fact that the majority of the talk centered around the now famous Dow

Recruiting incident. Hesburgh termed protests against the Dow Corporation an "issue as outdated as the dodo bird." And said that "it is not a good issue."

When Hesburgh was questioned as to his feelings about the first test of the fifteen minute rule he replied by saying that although he regretted the action he nonetheless felt it "fair". He went on to cite the fact that the original expulsions were reduced to suspensions to evidence this fact.

The bulk of the conference was taken up with questions about Fr. Hesburgh's work as chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. Hesburgh pointed out inconsistencies in the reasoning of Southern whites who resist Federal "bussing" regulations and stated that to them it "depends on what the bussing is for." To enlarge on this point he noted that 40% of all school children are being bussed presently and nobody raises any objections to this but that the arguments arose only when the bussing would serve the purpose of integration.

Hesburgh gave as an example, some blacks in Selma, Alabama, who were for years being bussed 10 miles a day to an all-black technical school when another white technical school was but two blocks from where most of the blacks lived. He said that the "great number of blacks have been through inferior schools" and that there exists in the South a "dual school system"

that stands in "opposition to the law of the land." He stated that the ghetto problem in the North is "every bit as bad as the school problem of the South" and that perhaps the South may even solve their problem before the North. Hesburgh was emphatic about the fact that no new laws were needed. "We don't need more laws, we need compliance to the laws already on the books," he said. In addition to this he stressed Congressional appropriations and warned that many "seemingly moral" bills that have been passed have died for lack of money.

Hesburgh replied to questions about the financial state of the university by citing recent operating deficits of between 1 and 2 million and warning that, "Survival of private higher education is the number one educational problem in the country." He went on to list buildings which the university needs but cannot finance. Among these were, an experimental classroom building, an Engineering building and a Chemical Research building. He pointed out that co-education will necessitate enlarged facilities in order to make the university "more accessible, socially."

He noted that the financial problem extended nationwide and said that every university in Notre Dame's category is running on an operating deficit between 1 and 2 million dollars.

Hesburgh declined to comment on the Black Panther's

(Continued on page 6)



Fr. Hesburgh spoke Monday afternoon at a press conference concerning both Dr. Nutting and the open forum.

## SLC debates bureau, Changes recommended

by Bill Carter and Shaun Hill

The entire first session of last night's Student Life Council meeting was devoted to discussion on the report of the subcommittee on the Placement Bureau. The report as delivered by committee chairman Prof. Charles Allen examined the history of the Placement Bureau and the nature of its role in the university. The lengthy report concluded with a list of eight

recommendations for changes in the functioning of the Bureau.

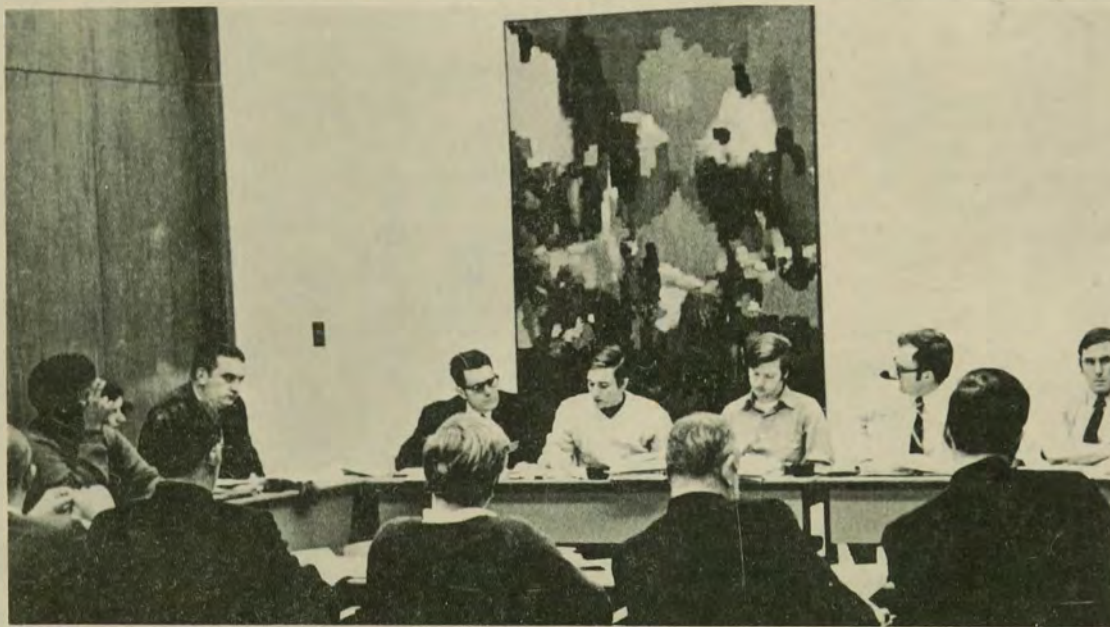
The discussion of the report itself was extended close to the full two hours of the first session. The Council evidenced much difference of opinion regarding the conclusions of the report. The present functions and purpose of the placement office were brought under questioning principally by the student representatives. Student Body Vice-President Fred Dedrick asked whether the report had anything to say on the competency of the present Bureau Director Fr. Louis Thornton of that post. Prof. Allen said the report included no recommendations to that effect.

Much of the debate centered on the question of the future policies of the Bureau and whether the Bureau would be open to any groups, social as well as industrial, who wished to recruit on campus. Prof. Allen stated that the report emphasized that the Placement Bureau had always been under the control of the Vice-President of Public Affairs, Mr. James Frick who had stated that the Bureau would advocate an open policy for recruitment groups.

Of the eight recommendations proposed in the report, only two reached the floor during the first session. The first, called for a continuation of the Placement Bureau under the Public Relations Office with the stipulation that the Bureau work for the benefit of the students seeking interviews through that office. The recommendation was passed after a phrase that included an endorsement of the "present Bureau policies" was stricken from the wording of the motion.

The second recommendation to be considered was originally listed as the eighth on the report but was moved up due to its structural nature which made it similar to the first proposal. This recommendation called for the Vice-President for Public Relations to direct the Bureau to clearly state its future policies

(Continued on page 2)



Nine recommendations concerning the future of the Placement Bureau were discussed and adopted at the Monday SLC meeting.

## Gargon presents background on Camus

by Pat Dermody

The Memorial Library Auditorium Monday was the scene of an address delivered by Professor Edward T. Gargon, a professor of History from the University of Wisconsin. His speech dealt with "The Innocence of Albert Camus." In the opening of the talk Mr. Gargon gave a precise, detailed, outline regarding the teaching tradition within which Camus had trained. From this point he moved into a brief treatment of

19th century French philosophy.

After a description of those factors determining the philosophical ideology of Camus, the professor placed the remaining emphasis of his lecture on the specific works of Camus. His treatment of the philosophical task of Camus with regard to France's 19th century stand on moral philosophy was excellent. Prof. Gargon also presented individuals from whom Camus based his philosophical methodology.

He also portrayed Camus as an artist and a philosopher with a vague separation being placed between the two. He called attention to Camus in the realm of philosophy also as a great artist and creator. The mainstream of the latter dealing with the "prima" of all historical stories, "The Fall of Man" and Abler Camus' treatment of it.

Doctor Gargon, a man of unquestionable ability, remained just that during a short question-answer period which fol-

lowed the sixty minute lecture.

The entire encounter was most pleasurable and enjoyment was to be found periodically through the talk in the forms of puns regarding the questioning of structures of gnosticism relevant on the campus of Notre Dame.

Professor Gargon, a man distinguished in his field, provided an interesting and educational 60 minutes for all who sought greater knowledge of Albert Camus.



# Senate discusses Academic Appeals council

by Jim Holsinger

The Academic Affairs Committee of the Student Senate will meet tonight to discuss a proposal for an Academic Appeals council to fill the void left by the termination of the Honor Council.

The Committee seeks an effective vehicle for handling complaints by faculty and students concerning cases of cheating, plagiarism, and unfair grading practices.

Under the present system, complaints about academic injustices are handled by the student ombudsman. All the ombudsman can do, though, is refer the case to the proper authority, usually the department head. This inadequacy prompted Jim Smith, the student ombudsman, and Prof. John W. Houck of the Business Department to suggest the new measure.

The proposal would recommend what Academic Affairs committee Chairman John Zimmerman termed "a university

ombudsman," with more power in academic areas. It is hoped that the new ombudsman be a faculty member, reimbursed for his services, with a small staff of students to work with him. The ombudsman would have contacts in each college who would work with the deans and department heads.

The academic appeals council



John Zimmerman

would have complete judicial power over cases of cheating and the like. In the area of student complaints, it would take the form of a formal recommendation to the concerned department head.

Faculty members could submit any case of cheating or plagiarism to the council, and students would use the council as an appeals board after first consulting the teacher concerned and their advisors.

The Academic Affairs Committee has issued an outline of the proposal which summarizes the idea of an appeals council. "This would not be 'just another committee' in a bureaucratic structure. This would be the one body empowered to accept complaints from both sides, giving direction and guidelines in an academic area where none existed before," the committee statement concluded.

At tonight's meeting the committee will discuss the measure and recommend action to the

Student Senate which meets on Thursday. The proposal by the Student Senate would take the form of an SLC bill, and the Academic Affairs Committee will also send their recommendations to the Academic Council and the Faculty Senate.

Chairman Zimmerman announced that the meeting tonight will be open, and that the committee encourages students to attend and express their views on the issue. The meeting is at 7 p.m. in the Fiesta Lounge of LaFortune Student Center.

## Rep. criticizes budget

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Chairman George H. Mahon of the House Appropriations Committee said Monday President Nixon's new budget will raise the national debt by more than \$7 billion. Even so, he said it provides little extra money for new programs like cleaning up the environment.

The Texas Democrat said unless Congress is willing to raise taxes, it should not try to boost Nixon's spending proposals.

"Everybody is shouting in a loud voice about the ecology, about cleaning up the environment, about fighting crime,

about schools and all these other good programs," he told newsmen.

"The trouble is nobody is shouting in a loud voice that somebody has got to raise the money to pay the bills. We can't have all these glamorous new programs unless we find more revenues," he said.

Austerity was the theme as Mahon's committee began its formal review of Nixon's \$200.8 billion budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 which shows a \$1.3 billion surplus on the "unified books."

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy, Budget Director Robert P. Mayo and Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisors all insisted tight control on spending is needed to combat inflation.

"The fiscal 1971 budget is an anti-inflationary budget...a prudent budget...as lean as we could make it," Mayo said.

Mahon said although Nixon's budget is balanced on the "unified" accounting system, it would be \$7.1 billion in the red if the government still keeps its books the way it did before 1969.

The government's overall budget figures now include, in addition to regular day to day operations, the income and expenditures by trust funds such as those set up exclusively to pay for Social Security and highways.

Mahon said general funds must borrow at least \$7 billion from the trust funds in the new budget, thus pushing the national debt to above the \$377 billion limit. Kennedy agreed that the limit must be raised again this year.

"I point out these important facts in the hope that the headlines in the papers indicating a budget surplus will not generate an atmosphere of complacency," Mahon said.

## Refuse CIA use of campus facilities

(Continued from page 1)

and print a brochure outlining the exact purpose of the Bureau. This motion was also easily passed.

The second recommendation was for the university to do all possible to stimulate recruitment on campus by educational institutions. It further recommended that "visible attempts to improve the Educational Placement Service should be made." After a minor change in wording suggested by Rich Meckel it was quickly passed.

The third recommendation called for the Placement Bureau to provide funds for a column explaining the policies of organizations doing recruiting on campus. This column would pos-

sible be printed in the *Observer* or the *Scholastic*. After much debate and amendment the resolution was passed.

The fourth recommendation asked that interested members of this university be allowed and encouraged to man an area "not a great distance from" the Placement Bureau office in order to present to students information, either pro or con, concerning the practices and policies of interviewing organizations. After discussion and minor changes in wording ("not a great distance from" to "near") the measure was passed.

The next two recommendations passed were very similar. The first asked the university to have the Placement Bureau encourage recruitment by socially-oriented organizations such as VISTA. The other called for the Placement Bureau to integrate summer employment opportunities by groups such as Cila and VISTA into its program.

The seventh recommendation asked for a reciprocal open policy for the Placement Offices of Notre Dame and St. Mary's. The university was also requested to explore all possibilities of the merger of the two offices. This recommendation was quickly passed by the SLC.

The next measure to be voted on was Ted Jones' recommendation to charge all profit-making organizations doing recruitment on campus a fee of from \$50 to \$75 dollars. This was quickly defeated, with all but Jones voting against it.

The ninth recommendation was by far the most important of the night. It stated: "Given the university as a community in

which open discussion is a hallmark then where even the possibility of discussion is non-existent, the university should not involve itself (classified research, e.g.). Because it is the stated policy of The Central Intelligence Agency not to engage in discussion in any kind of form, even for the sake of defending its actions and operations, this agency should not be allowed to use campus interview facilities." This recommendation met with much debate, and was finally passed by a 13 to 8 vote. Those voting against the proposal were *Observer* editor Guy DeSapio, Mr. Faccenda, Mr. Hogan, Dean Lawless, Fr. McCarragher, Mr.

## UN delegates to be posted

The Model United Nations Committee announced that the preliminary delegate list for the Model U.N. would be posted Monday morning in the Huddle.

Aside from this posting, each delegate will be informed of his country and block by mail when the delegate information packets go out this month.

Delegate Director Tim Walch emphasized that there were still many delegation spots open. "Only fifty-three delegations are represented thus far," Walch said, "And anyone who wishes to sign up may still do so by sending their delegate fee to me at 237 Breen-Phillips."

Chairman Mike Kelly said that administrative committee meetings would run throughout March and that the actual General Assembly would be April 8 and 9.

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Norling, Fr. Riehle and Fr. Schiltz. Many arguments pro and con were given. Fr. Riehle and Mr. Norling felt that the CIA was a necessary evil in this world. Dean Lawless cited the Berlin Airlift and the Cuban Missile Crisis as examples where the CIA was essential to this country's security and as such should not be banned on campus. DeSapio felt that whether or not the CIA would consent to any discussion was unimportant since nothing new would be learned from such a discussion.

The SLC also passed a motion asking the Placement Bureau to inform companies that the university is an open community and that they were free to send representatives to address the student body on their activities.

The student body would be informed of the companies that were interested in such a program. If enough students were interested in hearing them speak the companies would be asked to send a representative. The Placement Bureau would also be directed to ask a company to send someone to talk about the company's activities if 100 members of the community asked for such a meeting through a petition.

## Auto accident, vandalism mar Mardi Gras weekend

The injury of a Notre Dame student in a car accident was revealed by Arthur Pears, Director of Security, in an interview yesterday. On February 4, a vehicle driven by John Hancock struck Rodney Miles approximately two hundred yards outside of the main gate on Notre Dame Avenue. He suffered injuries to his left leg and a concussion. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he was treated. Since the leg was not broken, he was released by Saturday. Pears said that poor visibility was the probable cause of the accident.

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Other incidents were also revealed by Pears. The large iron gate of St. Mary's was found torn off on Saturday morning. Four cases of larceny were reported from Stepan Center over the weekend. All four incidents were the theft of coats during Mardi Gras.

A series of vandalism on February 7 is believed to have been caused by visiting students, probably from Marquette University. In Badin Hall, a banister was wrecked and a lavatory water pipe were damaged. In Holy Cross Hall, windows were broken. In Grace Hall, a thermostat and several light fixtures were destroyed. In Flanner Hall, ashtrays and an elevator control panel were broken. Campus Security believes that the students who vandalized Flanner were from Michigan State University.

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# Trustees will meet HPC

by T. C. Treanor

The Board of Trustees has offered to meet the Hall presidents informally for a banquet in a Michigan hunting lodge on March eighth, HPC president Tom Suddes revealed in a meeting last night.

Suddes, a Holy Cross junior, said that University Public Relations man Jim Gibbons extended the invitation to him on behalf of the Trustees. The schedule, not yet finalized, calls for the presidents to leave for the hunting lodge at 3:30

## Imhoff wins

Chicago-born Buz Imhoff scored a near-unanimous triumph last night to become Badin Hall's fifty-ninth president.

Imhoff, a sophomore Blue Circle member and a varsity baseball player, collected eighty-two of the hall's ninety-two valid ballots. No other candidate collected more than two votes. Imhoff's name was the only one on the ballot.

Imhoff succeeds retiring senior Bob Watson, who assumed office last year after winning a heated contest with Dave Edmonds and SLC member Ron Mastriana.

Freshman Bob Higgen easily beat back the write-in challenge of Junior Tom Egan to cop the hall's vice-president race. Higgen, also from Chicago, took sixty-eight ballots to Egan's sixteen. Eight ballots were scattered among other write-in candidates.

In the closest race of the night, freshman Frank Chartier of Detroit defeated freshman Ed Ellis and Jose Oti to become the hall's secretary. Chartier collected thirty-nine votes to Ellis' twenty and Oti's sixteen. Four votes were scattered.

Dan Ryan destroyed Dan Thornton's upset bid to win the Badin Hall treasury contest. The Norwalk, Connecticut freshman scored sixty to twelve for Thornton. J.C. Grossetreuer collected eleven write-in votes.

This election, in marked contrast to the hall's previous presidential election, was conducted in relative peace and quiet. The votes were tabulated and certified by incumbent secretary John Casper Hannan.

The tabulation

### PRESIDENT

Imhoff	82	89.3%
Scattered	10	10.7%
Plurality for Imhoff	80	

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Higgen	68	73.9%
Egan	16	17.8%
Scattered	8	8.8%
Plurality for Higgen	52	

### SECRETARY

Chartier	39	41.5%
Ellis	20	21.7%
Oti	16	17.5%
Scattered	17	19.3%
Plurality for Chartier	19	

### TREASURER

Ryan	60	65.2%
Thornton	12	13.0%
Grossetreuer	11	11.9%
Scattered	9	9.7%
Plurality for Ryan	48	

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Sunday afternoon and return at nine in the evening. No definite topics of discussion have yet been adopted.

Other matters covered in the short session include:

An Tostal: The HPC still needs two thousand dollars from the halls to finance the mid-semester activities. Suddes counts on huge donations from Grace and Flanner Halls to fill the financial gap.

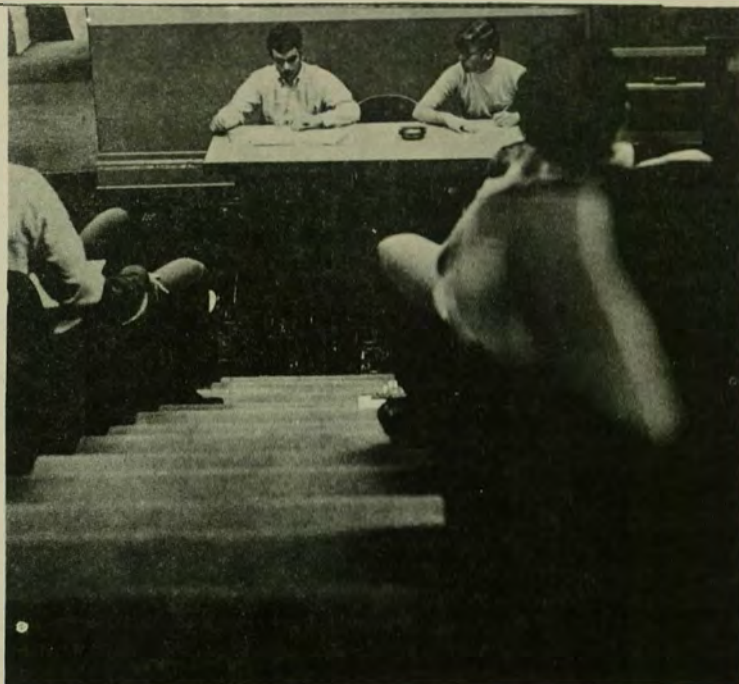
Sig-ins: Flanner Hall President Phil Defliese announced that Flanner Hall used unmanned sign-in desks last weekend during his absence. "It worked fine," Defliese reported, "until somebody stole the sign-in lists."

Mardi Gras: Suddes reported that Dean of Students Fr. James

Riehle had received numerous complaints concerning parietal violations and destruction of hall property over the Mardi Gras weekend. Commented Suddes on parietal hours and hall self-government: "I don't know where we'll end up. Perhaps they're right...It's a question of enforcement. I don't know if I want to (enforce parietal rules and guard against damage to the halls), and I don't know if you as hall presidents want to."

Coffeehouse: Flanner Hall president Defliese announced that his hall's coffeehouse was open and ready for business. Cover charge, said Defliese, would be one dollar.

Grand Prix: As of last night, Grand Prix is still on.



President of the HPC, Tom Suddes, discussing parietal sign-ins and weekend violence at yesterday's meeting.

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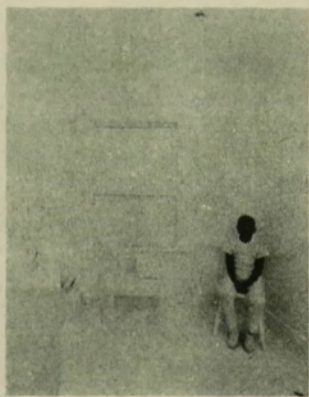
5 Mother and Child



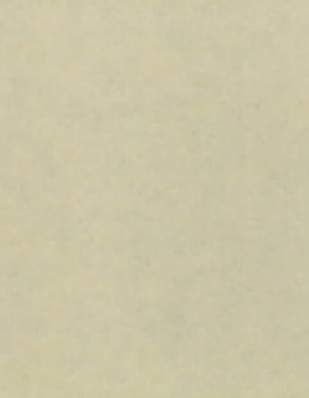
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# THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

GAETANO M. DE SAPIO Editor-in-Chief

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

## Editorials:

### Southern hypocrites?

The Southern governors engaged in a remarkable hypocrisy over the weekend in their statements about the Supreme Court's orders for immediate school desegregation in their states.

Ever since the Court's ruling setting Feb. 1 as the desegregation deadline Southern Governors have been attempting through the Courts to gain extra time to implement the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation order. Time and time again their appeals have been turned down. Some of the Governors like John McKeither of Louisiana are still trying.

We believe in the Supreme Court's orders and civil rights decisions. We feel however that the Southern states have every right to appeal for more time through the courts. The Southern governors' suggestions made through their meeting in Mobile over the weekend suggest however that they will not be willing to abide eventually by the courts' conclusions. If the courts do not rule in the State's favor, one governor suggests, the States will have to move on their own with actions even if they are contrary to the Supreme Court's orders.

Some of the Governors in question have been the prime proponents for law and order. They will be the first to argue that the government should clamp down on law breakers, make the streets safe, and teach all those who engage in civil disobedience respect for the laws of the United States.

Now the shoe is on the other foot. When faced with a law which they don't particularly like, some of the governors seem very willing to ask the people of their states to break the law—to oppose the integration efforts. A governor's responsibility is to engender respect for the law of the land, to see it is enforced. We feel that governors who encourage their citizens to break the law should be held accountable for their actions.

At the same time, the governors have a legitimate case when they argue that civil rights laws are not uniformly enforced. In many of the urban centers in the North, there is commensurate inequity. We hope that the Justice Department will make strides to ensure that the Civil Rights Laws are pushed with equal vigor in Northern States.

That simple fact, however, does not exonerate the South or justify their arguments for more time. They have been given 15 years advance notice of the move. It is time that they are forced to move. Every effort should be made to help individual communities to overcome their local problems—but the time has come to act—for justice's sake.

### Favor Nutting

The recent action by several Notre Dame and St. Mary's students asking that the present office of University President be divided into a Presidency and a Chancellorship deserves serious consideration by the Board of Trustees.

The idea has been brought up almost every year since Father Hesburgh began spending a large amount of time away from campus working to enhance the national stature of the University. The question asked is whether the present practice of having a Vice-President act as President while Fr. Hesburgh is away is adequate for Notre Dame.

Critics point to the confiscation of Vaseline last spring and this fall's Dow-CIA demonstration, as questioning whether or not the tensions could have been avoided if a President, instead of an Acting President, had been here.

Others though insist that the events would have occurred whether or not the University's acknowledged head had been here. They say that at all times, the Acting President has full power and is free to make decisions during times of crisis. Critics counter, however, by suggesting that most confrontation could be avoided if students had a recognized full time President with whom they had rapport and with whom they were in constant communication.

What, if any changes are needed, could best be ascertained through a thorough study of the problem. The Trustees now examine the President and the Vice-Presidents each year to see whether or not they should be replaced. We think the Trustees should make a thorough examination of the Chancellor-President idea this year and make some sort of affirmative statement.

The discussions have reached a peak on campus during the last couple of weeks with the Scholastic issue on the potential successors to Father Hesburgh and the Willis Nutting for President Campaign.

Professor Nutting has indeed made a remarkable contribution to Notre Dame. Through the years, students who have come in contact with him have acknowledged his ability to spark enthusiasm for intellectual pursuit—a rarity in many classrooms today. Such a talent is a rare gift—privileged is the university that has such men—privileged is the student who has the opportunity to sit in on such an individual's class.

We cannot comment on Professor Nutting's and any of the individuals mentioned in the Scholastic articles qualifications for the office of President. We feel however that it is a remarkable tribute to Professor Nutting that his students would feel so strongly about his character and concern for students that they would propose that he be made University President. Although we do not feel that it would be appropriate to comment on the Nutting for President Campaign other than to say that we add one voice to paying tribute to an admirable faculty member.

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### John Knorr *The once and future King*

Campus politics has undergone dramatic changes in the last four years, particularly in ideological thought of the leader in power, and in style. Not since early in the 1960's has ND been plagued with dull, year after year conformity among student political leaders. Times have changed indeed!

It all started back on April 1, 1967 (an ironic date) when cowboy Chris Murphy took office. Armed with the first set of long sideburns on campus, a pair of genuine Maryland cowboy boots, and a flashing smile, Chris cut a dashing figure. What little Chris did accomplish, when he wasn't zipping around the country with Fr. Ted pushing SUMMA, he did with style. Chris had the seemingly quaint philosophy that politics should be monetarily rewarding, and it rubbed off on his administration to the tune of a 'deficit' that will be long felt.

The spring of '68 brought Richard Rossi and "Student Power" to the front of Notre Dame politics. Richard, though not the dresser his predecessor was, had always been a 'big' man in ND politics. Though plagued by his constant 'fired' up sidekick, Richard did instill a great deal of activism among the politically inclined of the campus. Though possibly his administration did too much demanding and not enough asking through proposals and dialogue, Rossi showed that the best success that can be enjoyed comes through hard work and constant effort.

Power again changed hands when Phil McKenna won a close and hard fought election from his favored opponent John Mroz last year. It is hard to say what style Phil has given the office since he gained power. However, I did overhear two freshmen talking on their way to class the other day and one said, "I heard that Phil McKenna was going to ...." but he was cut off by the other's puzzled query of "Who?". Even though we cannot pinpoint Phil's elusive political style, his political philosophy is easier to trace. It seems to be one that advocated the principle much seen in the US Senate and Congress, that politics should be fun — and indeed fun it is. A gleeful time has been had by all as they merrily bypass important issues, speak out on hilarious things like the Chicago Weathermen, and happily romp about their third floor offices.

However, the time has drawn nigh to once again replace the present leader with a new, fresh face. At the start of the year there were two frontrunners for the position. The first was the soft spoken, hard working semi-moderate politician and man of letters from the north quad, and the other was the good looking, equally hard working, though not as well known, contender from the south quad. However, after much soul searching it has become apparent that for different reasons neither desires the position any longer. That leaves us with the question, "Who will our next pace-setter be?" Many names have been thrown around the 'upper echelon' circles these last two weeks and one is led to repeat the question 'who?'. The names that have been suggested are like suggesting that Horace Clarke, Jerry Kenney, and Thurman Munson have the potential to build another Yankee dynasty.

In a way it is sad that there is no dashing leader to keep the image pattern going that has been established the last three years. Maybe we have indeed come to the impasse T. H. White describes in his book *The Once and Future King*.



# Grand Funk stunk, Frye worse!

by Jim E. Brogan

Although the rumors were flying that the only reason that David Frye was contracted to play at Notre Dame last Friday was because he was some distant relative of Student Union Business Manager, Joe Frye, nothing could be further from the truth. They are obviously not related, and in truth, Joe could have been better on stage than his namesake, David. Anybody could have.

He was a good impressionist, but a poor comedian. His voice and gestures for the most part were fair, hinting even at brilliance at times, but only if you were close enough to see him. It was lucky for those who bought bleacher seats that the more expensive seats in front of them were largely vacant and they could move closer to the worst concert Notre Dame has seen in recent years.

Frye would have been good at a party, fair in a nightclub, but in a sports arena he could and maybe should have been ignored. In order to compensate for the size of the auditorium and his poor delivery, he shouted when he came to a line that he enjoyed; and in fact many times he was the only one of an estimated 4,500 concert attenders that liked his lines.

His faulty delivery became most obvious as he attempted to impersonate Jack Benny, the old master of the comic pause. He had the Benny walk, the Benny gestures, part of the Benny voice, but

none of the Benny timing. When he should have paused, he rushed; and rather than playing it low key, counting on good material, he loudly forced what material he had on the audience with a booming voice. He wanted to make sure we didn't miss any of his wit, so he shouted it to us when he got a chance.

Perhaps rather than shouting "I am the president, I am the president", he could have been saying "I am a comedian, I am a comedian, please believe me I am a comedian, I think," even though he is not, maybe it would give him the confidence that he needs. And when he lost his notes (who ever heard of any decent comedian on stage having to depend on notes?) he stated "I don't need my notes, I need comedy material." David, you were so right. And while you're out looking for material, try and develop a comic delivery to complement your impressions.

And even though a number of yahoos and philistines in the audience, whose favorite occupation obviously is writing graffiti on john walls, enjoyed and even cheered at the earthy humor. There is certainly no place and no excuse for this type of burlesque humor at the school of Our Lady. Mr. Frye showed an extreme lack of taste, in spite of the fact that he was forced to try a different type of humor, after his earlier flop with clean material.

But the worst was yet to come. Much of the audience had never even heard of

the Grand Funk Railroad, let alone heard any of their material; and most don't wish to hear it again.

Judging from the number of people who left during the GFRR performance (presumably to the infirmary to see if anything could be done about broken eardrums) this would have to be considered the worst concert in the last four years at Notre Dame. Never before have Du Lac students flocked from their expensive, middle range, or bleacher cheap seats to escape an act. Last year Phil Borneo Jr. was terrible, everybody that stayed stayed.

The Grand Funk RR had to be the heaviest thing ND has seen since the last time the dining hall served pancakes for breakfast. If heavy means loud, they were heavy; but if heavy has any connotations of being enjoyable, they were light - very light.

They were good musicians, but the previews that put them in the same league as the Cream were simply lying. About the only way that they resembled the Cream was that they had only 3 members. Beyond that they were only the average rock group.

The lead guitarist tried to be a Jimi

Hendrix, and the Who combined, but like most imitators he fell way short. He was a good guitarist, he was enthusiastic (he even took his shirt off to show his enthusiasm), but he was only a fair imitation, nothing more. Let it suffice to say that the drummer was no Ginger Baker.

Their lyrics said nothing, and their music less, if that's possible. For supposedly heavy music, they had amazingly simple tunes that were repetitive to the point of boredom.

They never even got around to the best cut on their first album, also their biggest single to date, called *Time Machine*. This is not quite so overpowering as the songs they attempted on stage and left many wondering if they could even play such a tune. Can they do anything except drive crowds away?

Their best offering of a bad lot was their opening tune called *Are You Ready*, and two others *In Need* and *Heartbreaker* showed some promise, but their overall effect was somewhere between devastation and boredom.

Only superlatives can describe this concert. The most horrible, the most wretched, or simply the worst.

## Dave Stauffer

### Pigs

With a half-hearted jump Mark avoided one of the numerous puddles which had been left by the morning's steady rain. The afternoon sun was bright, and it glistened off the windows dotting the back of the bookstore. Funny, Mark thought; he had never noticed those windows before. But now he was sure a thousand eyes behind those windows were watching every move he made. He swallowed hard, but resolved to carry through.

As he held the door open for a nun in a blue habit, Mark realized that for the first time this year he had approached by way of the sidewalk behind Walsh. He usually went under the breezeway between the bookstore and Gilbert's to look at clothes; but the fact that he didn't do so convinced him that his singularity of purpose had excluded any regular trivialities.

Entering the foyer, he wondered if the nun who had just left ever thought of stealing. Of course she had: he remembered that the waitress at the Huddle had told him about the nuns taking all the sugar and salt on the counters. But that wasn't quite the same Mark told himself. But what's the difference Mark asked himself. A damn nun never had to buy a \$2.95 book for twenty pages of reading.

Walking into the main part of the building, Mark quickly scanned the check-out counters. The middle-aged woman with brown hair and glasses was at the counter where you pick up film; the colored lady who always wore a loose green over-shirt was in the middle, and the young but not particularly attractive girl was at the counter with all the pens. He could feel them staring at him as he turned toward the stairway. Why do they have to stare? Now everyone at the counter would be staring, including John, who would wonder why Mark had passed without talking.

The steps lasted forever. Mark couldn't figure out if he was walking slower or if he had just never noticed that it was such a long walk to the second floor. No matter; the turnstile at the top of the stairs had just attacked him, as it always did, and a laughing sigh at last escaped his tense lips. But the matter at hand quickly restored his stiff, dead-serious attitude. There weren't many people milling

around; Mark realized the big rush at the beginning of the semester was over. Good.

But on second thought it wasn't good at all. Granted, there would be few people to see him; but he would be much more vulnerable, more in the open - more likely to be seen by an employee. He cursed himself for being stupid enough to assume an uncrowded hour would be best. No matter now; he was determined to carry through.

Attempting to act naturally and at the same time gaze constantly from side to side, Mark made his way to bin 24, History, with a brief stop at the drama bin to make a final survey of the entire area. No one was at the history bin; no one was watching.

Everyone was watching. Where had they all come from? Mark couldn't understand, for when he had disappeared between the bins the place was empty. Now a thousand gazes fell upon him. The bearded professor seemed to stare intently at the latest fiction, but Mark knew that he was watching too. Why don't they all mind their own business?

Mark stiffened his right arm and nervously approached the check-out counter. The book was suddenly big bulky and heavy. How could he avoid detection? How could he have thought seconds ago that his winter coat concealed it completely?

As he hurried between the box of posters and the last one, he noticed that both women had stopped punching the register and now stared at him intently. As he descended the steps he felt their stares, the stares of the customers; as he hurried out the front door he felt the stares of the world.

Faceless, colorless, and plain, they attacked him as he stepped outside. Plunging their knives into his body deeper and deeper, faster and faster; the sweat flowed freely from his body. A prolonged, forceful thrust to the throat finally broke his resistance. Lying on the pavement in a pool of blood, exhausted but

relaxed, crushed but ecstatic, Mark realized that stealing a book was hardly the sin he had previously thought it to be. With a smile of accomplishment and satisfaction, he vowed to steal again.

by Dan Zirker

## Bridge

North  
S-J432  
H-KJ  
D-Q102  
C-K1074

West  
S-K1098  
H-32  
D-J975  
C-986

South  
S-A  
H-A108764  
D-AK  
C-QJ32

East  
S-Q765  
H-Q95  
D-8643  
C-A5

North  
1 NT  
2NT  
4 Clubs  
P

West  
Pass  
P  
P  
P

South  
1 Club  
2 Hearts  
3 Clubs  
6 Clubs

East  
Pass  
P  
P  
P

A bidding system that has gained popularity in the past decade is the Big Club, a brainchild of Howard Schenken, one of America's greatest players. The heart of this system is the One Club opening, which is entirely artificial, and denotes a hand of seventeen or more high card points. Any other suit opening in this system denies 17 H.C.P. Responder answers to 1 Club as follows: with less than 9 HCP an artificial 1 Diamond Bid; with over 9 HCP or more he responds naturally. At this point, holding a guaranteed 26 HCP, the partnership is forced to game. The Schenken system is at its best on

slam hands, for after a 1 Club opener and a positive response the partnership has a great deal of bidding space to explore for the best contract.

In the above deal, the 1 NT response denoted a balanced hand of 9-11 points. When the rebids brought out the club fit, South knew the odds were good for a successful slam in that suit. Since both Hearts and Clubs split 3-2 the play was a simple matter of drawing trump and setting up the hearts with a ruff in dummy. In a team of four match this hand showed the advantage of the Schenken system, as a team playing standard American stopped at 4 Hearts.



John Kissel

Tonight's your last chance to win it all back. Drop by and lose from 7 - 12 p.m.



# Fr. O'Brien causes confusion among laity

"Dear Father John," the letter to one of the University of Notre Dame's most widely known theologians began, "I am very disturbed when I read about you and your activities. You were a dear friend who was a spiritual inspiration to me."

The interesting thing about this letter is that it was not addressed to one of the many "young Turk" priests found today on the campus of Notre Dame and other Catholic universities, but to Father John A. O'Brien, a veteran research theologian who finds himself on the cutting-edge of renewal in the Church.

The correspondence that jams the small, wooden mailbox outside Father O'Brien's modest apartment in the Administration Building comes from many sources—publishers, editors, fellow theologians in this country and abroad, to name a few—but much of it is written by "Middle Americans" who have trusted John A. O'Brien since they first read one of his 25 books or more than 100 pamphlets.

The wonder of John A. O'Brien—and the cause of some of the confusion of a few of his old friends—is that he has managed to keep his footing in a Church whose terrain has changed markedly from the time he wrote "The Faith of Millions," a 1938 classic in apologetics which has sold more than a million copies, to his editorship last year of "Why Priests Leave," the personal stories of 12 priests who left the active ministry.

When someone once challenged something he had written by producing an extract from one of his old books, Father O'Brien calmly replied, "I have changed my mind." Indeed, the job of

arguing with the 1970 John A. O'Brien by using old materials found in the book- and pamphlet-lined office of his secretary would be easy for anyone. While his early works were often designed to explain and defend controversial stances of the Catholic Church, his contemporary writings are often careful critiques of Church positions he no longer considers tenable. To his critics, this is evidence of inconsistency; to his friends, it is evidence of growth.

Father O'Brien holds a Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Illinois, where he spent 22 years in pioneer Newman Center work, including the first permanent accredited courses in religion taught in a Newman Foundation at a state university. He did post-doctoral work at Oxford University, the University of Chicago and the University of Mexico before coming to the University of Notre Dame in 1940. Ordained a priest of the diocese of his native Peoria, Ill., he transferred to the diocese of Fort Wayne—South Bend when he came to Notre Dame.

His widespread reputation as the most effective priest in the convert apostolate grew out of his tireless work in the 1940's when he travelled throughout the nation, training diocesan priests in the art of attracting churchless people to the Church. It is ironic that some dioceses which once welcomed him as a nationally known apologist now look upon him as somewhat "radical."

The tag "radical" is one which Father O'Brien will not accept. Despite all the headlines which have followed him since his liberal pronouncements on birth

control in the early 1960's (he was also one of the first exponents of the rhythm method in the early 1930's), he has never challenged the Church on fundamental doctrine. He feels the issues which lately have engaged his pen—the vernacular liturgy, a larger voice for the laity, greater openness in the Church, celibacy, birth control, and the internationalization of the Roman Curia—are all legitimate subjects for forthright debate among loyal members of the Church. "I still consider my position," he said recently, "to be in the mainstream of orthodox Catholic thought, and I treasure my priesthood as highly today as I did on the day of my ordination some 50 years ago."

Father O'Brien's role has been that of a bridge between the avant garde theologians of the Church and the ordinary Catholics in the Sunday pews. He has not been an innovative theologian exploring new ground in theological journals, nor has he been an expert invited to the Second Vatican Council or Church synods. He has however, in the millions of words he has written in books, pamphlets and articles in mass media, translated the sometimes abstruse ideas of specialists into a language common to the vast number of average Catholics. While theologians have been writing for other theologians, Father O'Brien has been translating for the rest of the People of God in publications such as "Look" and "Reader's Digest," no mean feat in a day when the pace of change is so fast.

Many of the changes advocated by Father O'Brien have come to pass—the vernacular liturgy, which was debated

with force before Vatican II, is now ensconced in parishes, and the ecumenical movement not only has reached the point where Father O'Brien wanted to see it, but also has perhaps gone beyond it. "I sometimes think we may have ignored the fact that no basic dogmas of the Church have been changed," he said recently after revising "Faith of Millions" for its 27th edition in nine languages. Ecumenism is also another area where John A. O'Brien's grassroots work has borne fruit. Virtually singlehandedly, he has brought the Masons and Knights of Columbus in this country from positions of aloofness and distrust to friendship and goodwill.

Other changes he may not live to see. In the face of holding actions on the part of Church

authorities, Father O'Brien has predicted the acceptance of optional celibacy within five years and, like Msgr. George Casey of Boston, a fellow syndicated columnist, he has called upon the Pope to rescind his encyclical backing the traditional Church position on artificial birth control.

In "Catching Up with the Church," a best-selling volume in which Father O'Brien tried to do for the post-Vatican II Church what he had earlier done for the pre-conciliar one, he wrote, "The emphasis of the Church must be shifted from dialectics and polemics to the positive, constructive and remedial service vital religion is capable of rendering." It is perhaps the best summation of his own philosophy.

## Notes finance problem

(Continued from page 1)

allegations that law enforcement is waging an "all-out war to get the Panthers," saying that he would have to wait for the Chicago Grand Jury to "get to the bottom of the facts" before making a conclusion.

Among other remarks Father Hesburgh said that in event of another Dow confrontation this month only the university would have the right to enforce the injunction barring blocking of the Placement Office and that police would not be allowed on campus unless called. When questioned as to who would make the final decision, Hesburgh said that he would be consulted but declined to say that he would decide directly

and solely. Father Hesburgh lauded the Dept. of Non-Violence as instrumental in relieving tensions here and saving the university from the type of destructive violence that has plagued other campuses. He went on to say that he felt that "every Notre Dame student is opposed to physical violence" and that the problems arose in the application of this principle to what he termed "institutional violence."

Hesburgh concluded by remarking on his own concern for the plight of the American Indian and said that Cotton Bowl receipts which should amount to "a couple hundred thousand dollars" would be directed into minority recruitment involving blacks, Mexican-Americans, and American Indians. He announced progress in the search for a director for the Black Studies Program, another object of Cotton Bowl receipts, and said that ten men have been interviewed, including one black Doctor of Sociology whom Hesburgh said had "received the offer" but who wanted to meet with black students before accepting or rejecting it.

## Mrs. King speaks out on blacks

LONDON (UPI) — Martin Luther King's widow, Coretta, Monday accused President Nixon of slowing the civil rights movement and said Black Panthers awaiting trial were being unjustly treated.

Mrs. King, in London on the first stop of a tour promoting her book, "My Life With Martin Luther King," said the Nixon administration was being overly influenced by the South and was bent on following what it thought most Americans wanted with regard to Negro civil rights.

Mrs. King said Americans were willing to move toward complete integration of the races, but Nixon was not willing to give the positive leadership that is "desperately needed."

As for the Black Panthers, Mrs. King said some members of that militant group had been in jail for six months without trial.

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It will appear in Friday's OBSERVER in our special Valentines Day Edition (in-hearts and flowers, of course)

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P.S. For an extra quarter we will mail Friday's OBSERVER to your hometown honey (or honies)



# Integration -- 'de jure' versus 'de facto'?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Accusing the North of "monumental hypocrisy," Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, (D. Conn.), called Monday for both government and business to work to integrate Northern suburbs.

"If Sen. John Stennis wants to make honest men of us Northern liberals, I think we should help him," Ribicoff told the Senate. He promised to support the Mississippi Democrat's proposal under which schools segregated because of residential patterns would be considered in violation of civil rights laws the same as those segregated by law or local custom.

Ribicoff, onetime secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, (HEW) was the first Northern senator to openly support Stennis' proposal, one of at least nine amendments offered by South-

erners to a four year, \$35 billion school aid authorization bill pending before the Senate.

Stennis and other Southerners have accused HEW of ignoring Northern segregation while clamping down on Southern school segregation.

Just before Ribicoff's speech, Stennis recited HEW statistics which showed hundreds of all white and all black schools in the North.

HEW has acknowledged that it distinguishes between the South's "de jure" segregation - separate white and Negro school systems - and the North's "de facto" segregation which results from distinct white and Negro neighborhood patterns. Stennis' amendment is designed to eliminate the distinctions.

"We must be honest with ourselves," Ribicoff said. "Our

problem is not only the dual systems of education...the more fundamental problem is the dual society that exists in every metropolitan area - the black society of the central city and the white society of the suburb.

"Massive school segregation does not exist because we have segregated our society and our neighborhoods," he said.

"...The North is guilty of monumental hypocrisy in its treatment of the black man. Northern communities have been as systematic and consistent as Southern communities in denying to the black man and his children the opportunity that exists for white people."

Ribicoff said 80 per cent of new metropolitan area jobs in the past 20 years are located in suburbs. He said discrimination

and the high prices of suburban homes keep Negroes in city ghettos.

"We cannot solve our urban crisis unless we include the suburbs in the solution," Ribicoff said. "...Improving the Ghetto is

not enough...how much more sensible, both in terms of economic growth and simple humanity, it would be to open up our suburbs to the black and the poor so that they live near their places of employment."

## Policy hurts education

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Five Deep South governors said yesterday the federal government's "desegregate now" school policy threatens to devastate their public education systems.

They particularly objected to midterm desegregation deadlines, "busing" of pupils to achieve racial balance and the application of exclusive desegregation standards to 12 Southern states.

The governors, from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, expressed their views in copyrighted interviews with U.S. News & World Report.

"In my judgment, it has been an absolute, utter disaster. It is a disaster for public education," said Gov. John J. McKeithen of Louisiana.

"The future of the Mississippi system of public education at this point is in serious jeopardy," said Gov. John Bell Williams.

"Tumult, fear, confusion... in some areas, the public school system is going to be almost destroyed," said Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia.

"These court orders, the constant shifting about of pupils and teachers to maintain a racial balance, the taking of young children out of their neighborhood school areas - these sorts of things are demoralizing... and there is going to be a serious loss of public support for public education..." said Gov. Albert Brewer of Alabama.

"... This order has come at the worst possible time - in the middle of the school year. It is almost impossible to implement it. The effect on our public education system could be serious," said Gov. Robert E. McNair of South Carolina.

None expressed real hope that relief might be forthcoming from the courts, but none advocated violence to resist.

## More news about happenings in the War in Vietnam

SAIGON (UPI) — South Vietnamese troops led by U.S. Green Berets clashed with North Vietnamese regulars yesterday in the fourth day of a battle 60 miles west of Saigon. Other U.S. troops found a Communist arsenal containing 3,000 rifles and tons of ammunition. Field reports said the four day battle on the marshy Plain of Reeds six miles from the Cambodian border had cost the North Vietnamese 117 men killed. Allied losses were placed at 22 killed and 25 wounded with a brunt of the fighting borne by South Vietnamese forces.

Military sources said a North Vietnamese soldier captured on the Plain said his outfit, the 88th Regiment, was trying to move on the Dinh Tuong capital of My Tho, 34 miles southwest of Sai-

gon. It is a major Mekong Delta river city and the headquarters for the 7th Division of the South Vietnamese army.

At least 12,000 North Vietnamese troops are known to be stationed in the delta along with others across the border in Cambodia the sources said. Some intelligence reports have indicated that Hanoi is planning a major offensive in the delta rice-bowl to test the ability of South Vietnamese troops who have replaced American ground forces in the sprawling area.

The huge store of Communist rifles and ammunition was found by American Green Beret jungle fighters poking through a complex of bunkers 45 miles north-east of Saigon in Long Khanh province along the Cambodian

frontiers.

Reports from the scene said the cache, first discovered last week, included more than 4,000 mortar and rocket rounds, scores of rocket propelled grenades and a variety of other weapons.

## AISEC aids foreign job offers

by Jim Hayes

Want a job with a firm in Asia, Latin America, Europe? The Notre Dame chapter of AISEC, the International Association of Students in Economics and Business, may be able to help you.

AISEC is an international organization which operates out of headquarters in Rotterdam. It has local chapters in 47 countries on six continents. The organization, through its local chapters, recruits job openings for an international exchange of job trainees. The trainees are employed by a firm which pays the student a tax-free stipend of \$70-110 a week to cover nominal living costs while he is overseas. The corporation which employs an AISEC exchange student also pays a small fee to the organization for placement and administration costs.

The Notre Dame chapter of AISEC is one of the most active chapters in this world-wide organization. With a membership of approximately 93 students, it is the largest local chapter in the world. The association is active not only in the placement of foreign students, but also has important fund raising and public relation functions as well.

In 1969, Aisec placed over 5,000 students in exchange programs in business, included in this number were 9 Notre Dame students. This year, 31 applicants have filed applications to go overseas from the local AISEC chapter. Joe Loughrey, Local club president, emphasized that the organization is run

on a reciprocal basis. "This mean," he pointed out, "that for every student the local chapter wishes to place overseas, we must find a local business willing to take on an exchange trainee from overseas."

The Notre Dame chapter is one of the most active groups in the organization. Recently, Paul Roberts, an N.D. student, was appointed Asian co-ordinator for AISEC-US. In his role, he will coordinate the exchanges between Asia and the United States. Roberts explained the role he plays, "the job has three functions: Public Relations, coordination, and being a good will ambassador, and a representative at the Asian President's meeting."

The officers of the club include: Joe Loughrey-President, Jim Wisner-Secretary, Terry Hennen-Director, Paul Roberts-Asian Coordinator, and John Donaghue-Publicity Director. Jim Wisner emphasized several

things about the club: "It's run more like a business than a club, the organization provides students with contacts in business, it is highly organized, set up more like an corporation than an informal club."

The organization was first started on campus in 1963. After a couple years of activity it sort of died out, only to be revived last year. It experienced phenomenal growth over the last year and has increased its membership from 15 to 92 members.

Besides gaining on-the-job experience overseas, the AISEC organization provides other advantages to its members. It gives members a chance to meet people involved in business, giving them a chance to discuss problems and develop friendships with them. Another important job is in the area of public relations. A third, is involved with the reception of foreign students.

## Exhibit Callot works, discussion & sale

A public reception and sale of works of Jacques Callot, father of French printmaking, will be held in the Saint Mary's College Moreau Gallery of Art on Friday, February 13, 1970. This

## SUAC presents Paul Goodman

The Student Union Academic Commission will present Paul Goodman, noted poet, essayist, and reviewer on Sunday, September 15, at 8:00 PM in the Library Auditorium. A native of New York city, the self-proclaimed anarchist will speak on "Contemporary Mis-Education".

A graduate of CCNY, Goodman received his doctorate from the University of Chicago where he was a member of the faculty before the appearance of his first works in 1942, *Stop Light*, a group of five dance poems, and *The Grand Piano*, a novel. He is editor of *Liberation*, a frequent contributor to *Resistance* and the author of *Growing Up Absurd*.

Called a "non-realist" and a "man of startling individuality" by various reviewers of his work, Goodman often, in his essays discusses parent-children relationships, the institution of marriage, and the modern ideas of city and regional planning.

event, scheduled for 7:30 p.m. (EST), will conclude an exhibit of Callot works which has been displayed in the Gallery since January 18.

In conjunction with the reception, there will be a discussion of the etcher's technique, print collecting, and the works of Callot which will be conducted by Richard-Raymond Alaska, director of the Moreau Gallery of Art. Also participating in the discussion will be Lemuel M. Joyner, specialist in graphics and assistant professor of art of Saint Mary's College; Dean A. Porter, curator of the University of Notre Dame Art Gallery; Roman J. Radecki, director of South Bend's Radecki Art Galleries; and John Wilson, director of Lakeside Studios in Lakeside, Michigan, and a lender to the exhibition.

There is no admission charge to any of the functions and the public is welcome to attend and participate.

## VALENTINE'S DAY

### CARDS AND GIFTS

## AT THE NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE

## Attention Observer Staff

Some Dome pictures did not turn out. The following groups will have their pictures retaken this afternoon at Stepan Center.

3:30 All night editors and associate editors

4:00 Wednesday and Thursday night staffs, sports staff and reporters

Editors wear coats and ties.



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# Thinclads, swimmers second best

The Notre Dame track squad lost out to a strong Ohio State team Saturday 77-57 as Miami of Ohio finished with 39 in the triangular meet at Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio State took command in the sprints and hurdles, as Jim Harris took both the 60 Yd. Run and the 300 Yd. Run and Jim Barber led a 1-2-3 State sweep of the 70 Yd. High Hurdles and a 1-2 finish in the 70 "Lows". Other top performers for the winning Ohio State squad were Dave Pryseski in the 1000 Yd. Run, Ray Hupp in the High Jump and Doug Scorrar in the 2 Mile; these capping a strong, balanced team effort.

Irish captain Mike McCann provided a bright spot in the Mile with a thinking performance as he hung back and used

a strong finishing kick to win in 4:15.2. Rick Wolhutter was another steady performer as he ran away with the 600 in 1:09:9 and anchored the N.D. victory in the mile relay. Other winners for Notre Dame were Elio Polselli in the shotput, Joe Quaderer in the 80 Yd. Run and Mike McMannon in the Long Jump.

Miami copped the Triple Jump, the Pole Vault, and the 440 Yd. Run, and took seconds in the Shot, the 300 Yd. Run and the High Jump. Miami also introduced to the Irish one of the nation's top performers in the Triple Jump, Milan Tiff, who won his specialty at 51'5½" beating Mike McMannon of Notre Dame who placed second in 49'½". Milan Tiff will be at Notre Dame in three weeks and McMannon will have another

crack at him.

The difference in this meet was OSU's depth and balance through all the events and a disappointing showing by the "better than they showed" N.D. hurdle squad. This coupled with the perennially weak pole vault and high jump events accounted for the Irish loss. The track team travels to East Lansing, Mich. this Saturday to participate in the Michigan State Relays.

Notre Dame's swimmers split Friday's triangular meet at Kent State, losing to Kent 79-34 and defeating Marshall 64-35.

Gene Krathaus set a Notre Dame record in the 50-yard freestyle with a time of 22.2 seconds, in addition to timing 50 flat in the 100 free for a first.

John Sherk also starred, taking firsts in the 1000 free (10:44.9) and the 500 free (5:13).

Second places in the triangular were secured by: Brian Short, 200 free; Frank Fahey, 200 butterfly; Nicholas Schiralli, 200 backstroke; the 400 freestyle team of Vince Spohn, Howard

Paul, Carig Ferrell, and John Sherk; and the 400 medley team of Thomas Gustafson, Michael McDonough, Frank Fahey, and Vince Spohn.

The team travels to Northwestern Thursday and hosts St. Bonaventure Saturday afternoon at Rockne Memorial.



JIM MURRAY

## No Halo for Wimpy

Luther Clement Lassiter, who gave up work at a very early age, shakes hands with you with his left hand. That's because he plays pool with his right hand and doesn't want to expose it to any more contagion than necessary.

He plays the game about as well as any body ever has, which is remarkable considering Luther has never had a well day in his life. "I've been sick all my life," he says. This includes the 4½ years he was seasick. It was during World War II and Luther was on a subchaser in the Coast Guard. He could have put in for a transfer. There is no doubt a spark-plug wiper on a Coast Guard cutter had a low priority in the U-boats' master plan, but Luther dismissed the thought. After all, he was sick on LAND, too. At sea, he at least knew what it was.

Luther is as gloomy as a Moscow winter. It took the combined armies of Hitler, Mussolini, and the Mikado to drive him to working. He's fatalistic. He is sure that the worst thing that can happen to you probably will. He is the Schopenhauer of pool.

He was operated on for ulcers, but his friends feel there is no surgical procedure for his main illness—hypochondria. He looks without enthusiasm on his nickname, "Wimpy" ("A lot of foolishness," he snorts. "I ate 13 hot dogs at a ball game once") and insists it is not based on a fondness for hamburgers ("People lie—I don't know what for," he grumbles).

He is not church-going but says he gives anybody who professes atheism a wide berth in case there's a thunderstorm.

He feels that pool is "the most honest game there is," that it got its undeserved reputation in its infancy ("Some of the biggest thieves in the world are on a golf course," he complained).

He snorts also at the notion of pool hall violence. "Pool is not physical in any way. If you can lift 20 ounces, you can play it."

He dozes off between turns at the table, sometimes to the considerable annoyance of his opponents (which may be what he intends all along), but Wimpy says sleep is good for you at any time.

He looks like a traveling parson, which must have staid him in good stead (and given the clergy a bad name) in the days when he would hop off a train or drop over th Norfolk to chalk a cue and get himself a little hamburger money. He travels light—just a tux and a pool cue. He never married, never worked for a salary (except when there was a war on) since the days when he used to see his father ruining his health as foreman of a rolling mill near his home in Elizabeth City, N.C.

A halo is not part of Luther's wardrobe either. He admits to hustling in his day ("Everybody hustles," he observes). He's been in love a few times, but mainly with money but he has seen real tragedy. That would be the time the guy with the faulty stroke and \$116,000 showed up in Norfolk and all Wimpy could get of it was \$9,100 before he got called home to take care of his parents. By the time he got back, someone else had got the \$106,900. Wimpy has been looking for the guy ever since.

He carries his own "Do Not Disturb" sign with him (in case the hotel runs out), shuts off the phone, feels about publicity the way a bank robber would feel about having his picture in the post office, and thinks that life in general is an 8-ball.

"I'm glad to be here, and I'll be glad to leave," he says. At 51, he figures the Lord may run the table on him at any moment, particularly since he feels so lousy.

He sat in the Elks Club downtown the other day where he's playing in the \$19,500 world's pocket billiards championship and surveyed the scene with visible dissatisfaction. For one thing, the billiard cloths will be too new (they will get wet and then dry and lift off the table and the balls will fly high); the pockets are too big (a good player, like a good golfer, likes the course tough so some rinkydink won't get lucky and win); the guy racking for the break will likely have greasy hands ("Greasy balls don't stroke true"); but, worst of all, the guys won't be playing for their own money ("It tenses a man up if he has to reach in his own pocket if he loses—this way I couldn't care if they put up \$72 billion. If it don't come out of your own pocket, it's like writing home for money. I'd like to play these guys for THEIR money").

Luther looked around the room as though it were a scarlet fever ward. "Do you know," he asked gloomily, "this is the only game in the world you could lose without ever getting off a shot?"

## Ed Kranepool attacks Yaz

NEW YORK (UPI) — Ed Kranepool stands his ground—with an explanation.

He's been catching it from a number of sides since he called Carl Yastrzemski a "yo yo" because of the Boston super star's objection to the Player's Association's support of Curt Flood's law suit but he still feels he's right.

"Personally, I don't have a thing against Carl Yastrzemski," the Mets' first baseman says. "I didn't rip him as a ballplayer because I know he's a good one and I said only what I felt I had to. I didn't say anything detrimental about him personally."

That's not quite so because when you call a fellow baseball player a "yo yo" you're not exactly lavishing him with

praise, so what Kranepool really means is that he intended no actual malice when he said what he did about the classy Red Sox left fielder.

The incident took place in Albany, N.Y., where Kranepool and Tug McGraw were guests at a sports dinner a couple of weeks ago. Questions from the audience were invited whereupon one man got up and asked Kranepool, as a player representative, what his reaction was to Yaz' statement he would quit the Players' Association if it didn't poll the entire membership on the Curt Flood suit.

"I said I felt Carl's statement was uncalled for," Kranepool says. "I talked about the reserve clause and said the players were seeking ways to benefit all 600

members, not just the superstars. We don't want the reserve clause thrown out; we want it modified.

"Instead of being critical of the association, I said Yastrzemski ought to spend time at our meetings and make some contribution. The same thing happened to us last year during the player strike. He was with the owners, not us. Any time the owners wanted to get a crack at the ballplayers it seems Yastrzemski was doing the speaking for them. I said it seems he's Joe Cronin's yo yo. He's doing all Cronin's talking."

Kranepool's statement, naturally, didn't do a whole lot for his popularity with Yastrzemski.



Photographer Joe Raymond captured Saturday's highest emotional moment. Austin Carr lays in a field goal at the buzzer of the first overtime period, grabbing a tie and the chance to win in double overtime.