

THE OBSERVER

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1970

Kunstler to speak here in Sunday afternoon address

by Bill Carter

In the last major event under the present leadership, the Student Union Academic Commission has scheduled a speech by William M. Kunstler for this Sunday afternoon. Kunstler served as defense attorney at the controversial "Chicago seven" trial last month, and is currently defending H. Rap Brown, who is on trial in Maryland. The lecture will begin at 1:30 and will be

held in Stepan Center in expectation of a crowd surpassing the 2200 that turned out to hear Dr. Benjamin Spock.

Kunstler is scheduled to arrive shortly after one, deliver his speech and answer questions following the lecture. The Academic Commission has given press passes to all the local news departments and has already received responses from the Chicago press and most of the South

Bend agencies.

Commission Director Pat McDonough described some of the problems he contends his organization had encountered in securing Kunstler's acceptance to speak. He said the Commission had tentatively contacted Kunstler in an attempt to have him come to Notre Dame to speak on March 8 but that the offer had fallen through when the lawyer was forced to begin his work on Brown's defense earlier than expected.

"When that date fell through we started work right away on finding out when Kunstler would next be available," McDonough said. "But we ran into some immediate complications. We found out Kunstler would be

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Defense Attorney William Kunstler, scheduled to appear here Sunday.

Business survey taken to help Indian business

by Greg Pudhorodsky

Professor Frederick Dow of the Marketing Department and graduate students working with the Sioux Craft Project met yesterday with Chief Red Bird and other members of the Rosebud reservation to formulate plans for an upcoming market survey.

The survey, which will take place over the Easter vacation period, will cover merchants in the South Bend, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco areas. The purpose is, according to Dow, to interest department stores, novelty shops, and psychedelic shops in the products of the Sioux tribe.

The goods are divided into three types: leather work, bead work, and the most expensive products, original wood carvings. An added problem which arises with the bead work, Dow contended, is that it must compete

with mass produced and thus less expensive commercial products.

The current survey will be conducted by members of the project visiting relatives in the aforementioned cities. The hope of Professor Dow is that the survey in the future will encompass up to fifteen cities.

The survey is the most recent step in a project which began when Professor Dow met Chief Red Bird at the University's Indian Conference and became fascinated with the man's goal to gain economic stability for a community which currently has 75% of its inhabitants unemployed.

Projecting ideas which may be undertaken in the future, Professor Dow talked of the possibility of a tourist service, and means

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Sihanouk deposed

BANGKOK, Thailand (UPI)—

Rightwing opponents brusquely deposed Cambodia's neutralist chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday while he was away in Moscow. Sihanouk warned the move could result in war with North Vietnam and vowed to return, even if it meant his arrest.

The official Phnom Penh Radio announced the Cambodian National Assembly had ousted Sihanouk, 47, blaming him for the "political crisis" created by the presence of at least 40,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops on Cambodian soil.

Air travel and communications with the Cambodian capi-

tal had been cut off shortly before the announcement. A correspondent for the Japanese Kyodo news agency reported that tanks and troops were moved in Wednesday morning, apparently before the ouster, to guard important government buildings in Phnom Penh.

The broadcast said Sihanouk was replaced provisionally by Cheng Heng, 50, a millionaire lawyer and national assembly speaker who had been acting as chief of state since the Cambodian leader went abroad.

The key figure behind the takeover was believed to be Gen. Lon Nol, Cambodian premier and armed forces commander, who has led the recent drive to

get Hanoi and the Viet Cong to withdraw their troops from Cambodia.

Lon Nol had previously tried to shift the government to the right in 1967 while Sihanouk was abroad in France. But the prince quickly returned and effected a government shakeup that foiled the general's attempt to seize power.

Wednesday's takeover came only two days after Viet Cong and North Vietnamese negotiators ignored a Cambodian government demand that their troops leave the country and demanded, instead, that Cambodia pay them reparations for damages done to their embassies by anti Communist Cambodian mobs that sacked the premises during three days of riotous demonstrations.

In Washington the White House had no immediate comment on the situation in Cambodia. "We're watching the situation very closely and have no comment on it," White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said.

Observers said the Nixon administration presumably was adopting an extremely cautious attitude because of the possibility that Sihanouk might still return to power and because of the generally delicate nature of Cambodian politics.

News of the ouster reached Sihanouk as he was ending a four day visit to Moscow during which he was reported to have urged the Soviets to use their influence in obtaining the withdrawal of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces from his kingdom.

Before flying to Peking Wednesday, Sihanouk said he had been told by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin that "war will be inevitable between Cambodia and Vietnam, if the extreme rightists continue to attack our allies."

(continued on page 2)

Faculty Senate adds students

by John Abowd

The Faculty Senate in its regular March meeting last night amended its by-laws to allow: "two official representatives each from the Graduate Student Union and Student Government. . .speaking privileges on the floor

of the Senate while in formal session."

The motion carried by a vote of 33-2, only one more vote than the 32 needed for passage. Since this is the first amendment to the by-laws of

the Senate, Tihen said he presumed it would be effective "as of this minute."

Prof. Daniel Pasto of the Executive Committee introduced the report. Professor Joseph Tihen, Chairman of the

Senate said that "student government" included whatever structures might develop from changes now being considered, specifically in the status of the Hall Presidents Council. He said he had consulted Student Body President-elect Dave Krashna regarding the use of the words "Student Government" rather than "Student Senate," as the resolution originally read.

The Senate also soundly rejected a resolution from the subcommittee on campus security presented by Prof. Robert Anthony calling for a parking fee of ten dollars per semester to be levied against faculty members in order to defer the cost of additional campus security. He contended that the present situation seemed unfair because students were required to pay \$25 while the faculty parked free.

Prof. LeClair Eells, from the Department of Finance, spoke against the resolution, arguing that faculty cars were not the victims of night time vandalism and the 4,000 dollars this fee provided would be a "mere drop in the bucket" in the \$200,000 to \$300,000 proposed for the

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The Faculty Senate last night overwhelmingly approved a bill that gave Student Government and the Graduate Student Union speaking privileges on the Senate

Hippies hijack U.S. munitions ship

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The captain of the hijacked SS Columbia Eagle believes that as many as five crewmen might have been involved in the mutiny that diverted the munitions ship to Cambodia, it was disclosed yesterday.

Capt. Donald Swann said in a cablegram that the ship was seized at gunpoint by "two

armed hippies, Clyde McKay and Alvin Glatkowski," but that three other seamen were believed to be "involved to some extent." He identified them as Dan Monin, Bruce Gray and Maurice Sather.

The disclosure was made here by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), who released the contents of a cablegram from Swann

to I.C. Thayer, president of the Columbia Steamship Co., which leased the vessel to the Military Sea Transportation Service.

In Portland, Ore., Thayer's company listed Monin as being from Phoenix, Ariz., Gray from Merrick, N.Y., and Sather from Motley, Minn. Glatkowski, 20, is from Long Beach, Calif. McKay, 25, is from Escondido, Calif.

The State Department said Wednesday the vessel was being "detained temporarily" while Cambodian authorities investigated to determine how it came to enter their waters.

The Defense Department said Adm. John McCain Jr., commander of all U.S. forces in the Pacific, rejected suggestions from subordinates that the Navy forcibly retrieve the Columbia Eagle from Cambodia, which granted political asylum to McKay and Glatkowski.

Sources described McKay and Glatkowski to UPI as marijuana-smoking hippies who opposed the Vietnam War. The ship was taking munitions to Thailand for use in Vietnam.

Jerry W. Friedheim, a Defense Department spokesman, said Swann radioed that one of the

mutineers indicated there would be more such hijackings.

"McKay and Glatkowski stated from the beginning that if the Cambodian government would not seize the vessel that they would scuttle it, that everyone would have to get off at the earliest opportunity," Swann

said. But later, Swann said, "This was changed to where the master could stay aboard."

Swann said "a Cambodian gunboat made fast alongside while another circled the vessel."

Sweeney asks for return of pictures

The Observer got a call yesterday from Sweeney's Shamrock in South Bend.

During the St. Patrick's Day's festivities some Notre Dame students walked off with some pictures that have little monetary value but a lot of sentimental value for Mrs. Sweeney and the rest of the people down there.

The first picture was presented to Mr. Paul Sweeney a number of year's ago by Notre Dame football star Frank Coughlin. Two other old pictures taken from the backroom of Sweeney's were of some former Notre Dame football players.

Mrs. Sweeney informed The Observer that she hoped that the students who took them would return them. She said that if they were returned there would be no questions asked. They could be returned personally or mailed to Sweeney's, or brought to the Observer office.

Mrs. Sweeney noted that a fine relation existed between Notre Dame students and Sweeney's and expressed the hope that they would understand the sentimental value that the pictures had to her and that they would be returned.

Faculty Senate defeats parking fee proposal

(continued from page 1)

security program budget next year.

A resolution to create a University Architectural planning committee to advise the administration on: building priorities, selection of architects, supervision of construction and furnishing, and cooperation with local government was passed 35-1. The motion recommended that faculty members of professional competence in this area be

appointed to the committee.

The final article of business was the creation of an ad hoc committee to investigate faculty participation in long and short range budgetary planning and report its findings to the Senate proper.

The Faculty Senate will meet again next month.

SBR plans

(continued from page 3)

United States Senators, Congressmen, and Governors. This letter urges the President to cooperate with the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity to alleviate conditions in the enclave Biafra.

SBR also plans to collect money from the students on campus tonight. Hamilton said that hall captains had been assigned and they would canvas their respective areas sometime in the evening.

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MEADOWLARK LEMON

SBR to expand overseas

by Ed Ellis

Tom Hamilton, president of Students for Biafran Relief, announced yesterday that his organization had so far collected \$5,000 of its \$1 million goal, and would shortly expand to an international group with chap-

ters in France and Germany. He also stated that recent information he had received from Nigeria and Geneva indicated that the Nigerian Red Cross had significantly improved the quality of its services, contrary

to recent news reports on the subject.

According to Hamilton, the organization has over \$3500 in its account in South Bend, with a good deal more expected from about 60 other chapters of

Students for Biafran Relief around the country. Next week, Hamilton said, the \$5,000 will be sent to William Dabney of the League of Red Cross Societies in Nigeria. This organization was recommended to SBR by Jean Chenard, director of the Catholic Relief Services in Geneva, Switzerland.

As the result of several contacts made in the past few weeks, Students for Biafran Relief is in the process of becoming an international organization.

Until now only American schools had been included in the campaign. Hamilton reported that literature was being sent to universities in England, France, and Germany.

Through Chenard, whose son is a Notre Dame student who has been "very active" in SBR, Hamilton has learned that "any statements detrimental to the Nigerian Red Cross are now highly falsified." He continued, "Recent reports from Nigeria and Geneva indicate that the Nigerian Red Cross is progressing at its best under the direction of Mr. Zaid Mohammad in Lagos." He could not say, however, what had caused the bad reports in the first place, or how the situation had changed since the bad reports had come out.

In other action taken by SBR this week, Hamilton said that copies of his letter to President Nixon had been sent of all

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Marcuse to speak on China

Jacques Marcuse, veteran foreign correspondent to China, will speak at eight o'clock on March 19 in the auditorium of the law school.

Marcuse, whose talk is sponsored by the Orestes Brownson Society, spent over 15 years in China and has been reporting major developments in that country's history for the past 38 years. He covered the Lytton Committee, which investigated Japanese aggression in Manchuria for the League of Nations, as his first assignment. He served as bureau chief for the Agence France-Presse for a year in pre-war Tokyo, where he did most of his reporting from Shanghai.

After V.E. Day, he returned to Shanghai as Far-Eastern Man-

ager for Agence France-Presse. He left China in 1950 and returned to Peking as a correspondent in 1962. From this assignment he gathered material to write a book describing China under Chairman Mao.

In addition to Marcuse, the society will continue its series of films entitled *The Nature of Communism*. There are five films yet to be shown in room 104 of O'Shaughnessy Hall. The remaining films are:

From Marx to Lenin and Lenin's Concept of the Party—March 23.

The Strategy of Coming to Power, The Future Communist Regime—April 6.

World Politics, Tactical Operations—April 20.

Stalin's Ideological Contribu-

tions, The New Party Program—May 4.

Mao Tse-Tung's Ideological Contributions, The Role of Ideology in Communism—May 18.

The films will be shown at 8 p.m. on their respective nights and will be followed by a discussion period.

Kunstler coming Sunday

(continued from page 1) Chicago this weekend but was only available for Sunday the 22nd.

"Illinois University had contacted Kunstler and gotten him to agree to speak at five o'clock. Then the Illinois Board of Trustees met and voted not to let him speak so we got in touch with him right away. We used the same sources as when we got Renee Davis here to speak in December. It was then we learned that Kunstler was genuinely interested in speaking at Notre Dame."

McDonough said the Illinois Board held a second meeting and finally voted to allow Kunstler to speak. That action, McDonough contended, forced the

Academic Commission to set up Kunstler's schedule so that he could speak early in the afternoon and still have time to make plane connections to be in Chicago by five.

"We are very pleased to learn that Kunstler said he wanted to speak at only two Universities in the country and that Notre Dame was one of them," McDonough said. "The other was Harvard. Kunstler believes Notre Dame's free-speakers policy gives him an opportunity to expound his views in close proximity to the Chicago area where many universities had previously denied him the right to talk. In addition he thinks Notre Dame's national student body will give him the chance to

reach the widest possible range of student opinion."

McDonough indicated that there had been some opposition in Administrative circles to Kunstler's speaking but that the Commission had received the complete support of both Fr. Hesburgh and Fr. McCarragher. He also said he had heard some rumors outside groups may at-

(continued on page 7)

Draft to be discussed

A workshop will be held this weekend to inform interested students on the alternatives to military service. The workshop will be sponsored by the newly formed Catholic Peace Fellowship, an outgrowth of the Notre Dame CO club.

The first two lectures will be on Saturday, March 21. The first lecture will be held at 3:00pm, and will explain the various facets of emigration as an alternative to induction. The next lecture will be held at 4:00 to be in draft resistance and will include a discussion of the possibility of being jailed.

Two more speeches will be given on Sunday, March 22. The first of these will be on deferments. The second and last lecture will begin at 4:00 and will cover conscientious objection.

All four lectures will be given in room 2D in La Fortune Student Center. A twenty-five cent fee will be collected from everyone attending each lecture to pay for expenses. Any one interested should call Mike Yarbrough (phone:283-1642) or Mike Kovacevich (232-1842) for information.

Indians to receive help

(continued from page 1) doesn't exist, but we will try our best."

by which outside small businesses could be attracted to the South Dakotan reservation.

While visiting the campus, Chief Red Bird had lunch with fifteen students from Zahm and Morrissey Halls. A discussion in the lounge at Zahm followed where the Sioux chief spoke of his people's troubles and hopes.

Sometime after Easter, Professor Dow and one or two grad students will travel to the reservation to make their report to the tribe. When asked what he thinks those results might be, Dow said that his answer was the same that he had given Chief Red Bird before he left, "We don't want the people of the Rosebud reservation to get their hopes up too high. We may be looking for a market that

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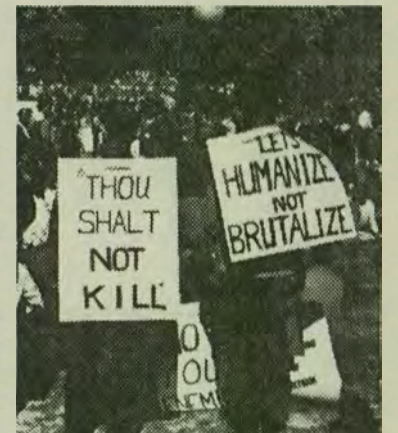
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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Glen Corso

When I read the press release that the Student Union Academic Commission sent me concerning the upcoming Kunstler lecture, I was struck with a pair of thoughts. The first was my strong distaste for the so called "Chicago 7" and the childish antics they displayed in the courtroom. The second thought, no less important than the first, was in the form of a question.

Doesn't the Academic Commission have some sort of policy concerning speakers which says that they will attempt to bring people from both sides of the political fence to Notre Dame?

And even if it doesn't have such a policy shouldn't it? With all due modesty, I think that the conservative philosophy has something to offer Notre Dame. Even if students think differently they still will have the opportunity to hear the other side. As I see it, and I'm sure the commissioners agree, the function of the Academic Commission is to educate students by arranging to have persons representing various points of view speak on campus. I feel that the Academic Commission is lacking the balance necessary to be considered an educative service. The commissioners' political feelings seem to determine the points of view to be represented.

Out of the sum total of all the speakers the commission has sponsored I could only remember three, that could be considered conservative. The first, Russell Kirk, was obviously conservative. Yet I stretched the point a bit in classifying Cmdr. Loyd Bucher as a conservative. I remember a conversation between myself and the current Academic Commissioner in which he told me that they had ascertained ahead of time that the Cmdr. was not going to make a speech on his own political views, since "the students wouldn't be interested in it". It seems the Cmdr. made the horrible mistake of talking about patriotism and loyalty and all kinds of other rot like that in his last speech before some alumni. The commission wanted to make sure that he would talk about the Pueblo incident only. Yet I will concede the fact that Cmdr. Bucher is conservative.

The third person which I felt had a conservative point of view was Dr. Edward Teller. The nature of his talk though did not exactly lend itself to expressing a conservative point of view. Rather it was an explanation of the reasons behind present governmental nuclear policy. However Dr. Teller is conservative.

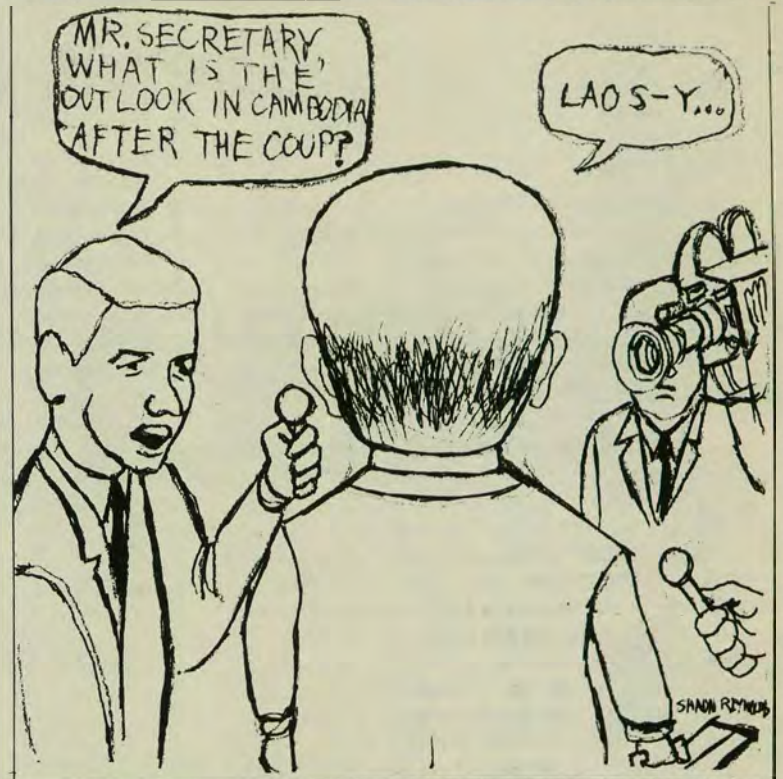
There was one other person that I almost forgot. Brig. Gen. Richard Dunn who was also conservative. The only objection I have is that I would hesitate to match the General's drawing power against such eminent liberals as Charles Goodell, Roger Hillsman, Vance Hartke, and Richard Hatcher. However he is conservative.

Still though if one leans back and considers the various speakers that have been sponsored by SUAC you can't help but feel that there was a lopsided number of liberal and radical speakers brought here, in proportion to conservative.

A quick run down of the list of speakers brings forth such names as David Steinberg, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Hans Morgenthau, Rennie Davis, David Dellinger, Paul Goodman are scarcely the guiding lights of conservatism.

I realize that there may be problems in getting some major conservative speakers to come to campus. Yet for two years now I have heard three different Academic Commissioners tell me that they were going to have such men as Barry Goldwater, Bill Buckley, and James Burnham and John Tower to speak here on campus. Yet somehow they have never materialized. Instead we have been treated with the bombastic rhetoric of Rennie Davis and Benjamin Spock.

Maybe I'm wrong, but I for one would like the Academic Commission to come out and admit the truth. I would like them to admit that they don't really follow a balanced speaker policy, but rather they follow the political leanings of the individual commissioners.



Jim Rocap

Institutional racism gone?

This is another in a series of columns by the Students Against Racism.

The United States has recently prided itself in being a progressive and humanitarian nation in race relations. Certainly, legalized slavery no longer exists, but are we safe in assuming that black people are progressing economically and politically? More importantly, can we rationalize our institutional racism by saying and believing that "the conditions of black people in this country are improving?"

It is not difficult to find empirical data to support an affirmative answer. Edward Brooke is now a senator, there are Thurgood Marshalls and Jackie Robinsons and others who have broken the chains of discrimination to make it in new fields. Individual break-through, however, does not reflect the objective conditions of the masses of black people in America. With extreme ease, we whites point to these few individuals and proclaim that the truth of the American Dream still obtains. But there are two problems with this kind of "Horatio Alger" thinking. First, it tends to regard failure as an individual phenomenon, and success as the result of an open, classless society. The second is that the institutional structures of the socio-economic system are such that blacks cannot succeed and thus the self-fulfilling prophecy of the inability of blacks to succeed is satisfied.

With this background, we would like to touch on a few areas to examine the progress among blacks in America. First, the income gap between white and non-white populations in America has been growing. As reported in the *Chicago Sun Times*, the third report of a series ordered by President Johnson shows that "the dollar gap between white median family income and the income of Negroes and other races has widened since 1947, with Negro income increasing from \$3,076 to \$5,339 and white from \$4,020 to \$8,936 in 1968." That is, the gap has increased from 944 to 3,577 dollars!

Unemployment statistics yield similar evidence of deterioration for non-whites. In 1967, the Department of Labor reports, the non-white unemployment rate has remained at a level double that of whites throughout the post World War II era (i.e. 7-9%), well above the recognized "recession" level of 6%. More importantly, it should be noted that national statistics rarely reveal the local unemployment and underemployment conditions for blacks, especially in urban slums and rural areas. The US Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders called the concentration of male black employment in low income jobs as "the single most important source of poverty among Negroes."

Probably the most shocking gap is that in the health area. First, the environmental conditions in Black neighborhoods are strikingly below that of whites. Garbage collection and other sanitary services are grossly inadequate, even the storage of food is poor due to an inability to buy the proper equipment. Black mothers die during delivery at a rate of four times that of whites (almost double the rate difference in 1940). Usually a significant indication of the quality of health is the infant mortality has significantly increased. In 1940, black children died at a rate of 2.1 times that of whites. In 1969, black children died at a rate of almost 3 times that of whites!

What has been discussed here is a brief and shallow overview of institutional racism's effects. None of us had to life a finger to kill the child who died yesterday from a lack of medical attention. How the institutions work to carry out this murder is very complex, but they run very smoothly, primarily due to the silent "yes" they receive from us. Statistics such as these can have a dehumanizing effect toward those being categorized. Americans, especially white, have become inured to numbers simply because our society has used statistics for so long. For this reason I debated a length on which way to approach this article. For most of us, the blatant dualism and gross inequality between races in our society is an accepted fact. However, the rationalization that "things are getting better" has recently disposed us to disregard this knowledge. Therefore, I have tried to show in a cursory way that things are *not* getting better, in fact, the conditions have deteriorated relative to whites since 1940. Myriads of books crammed with statistics have been printed that elaborate on this.

Only one fact, however, seems to be needed: a black child about to be born has less than half the chance of seeing his first birthday than a white child does. This is blatant institutional racism—very few people feel a need to react to such tragedies because our conscious-free systems have accomplished for them what the KKK could do only on a limited scale through lynchings and burnings.

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Women's liberation: a radical restructuring

by Kathy Cecil

The ends of liberation are two. The first involves a change in consciousness, in the basic ways in which a human being experiences herself. The second end is comprised of the release that results when the individual is finally cognizant of the conditioning that has been exerted upon her. The recognition of this conditioning and its sources in social institutions is part of the change in consciousness. The two ends are closely intertwined and interdependent.

Woman experiences herself as a free and autonomous being. She finds, however, when confronting the world that she is compelled to assume a role other than that. Here is the first split. In the eyes of men she is viewed as an object. Her existence is based in immanence. For woman, in the world, any personal transcendence must be realized in another ego, i.e. in the man. When circumstances combine to deny her transcendence through a man, she is forced to invent a transcendent meaning for her existence.

A girl is raised to view marriage as her end, and so her education is in a sense more limited than the boy's. He will grow to support a family by his work. Her lack of education increases her dependency on others and reinforces her desire for a husband to care for her. Marriage is

presented as an opportunity to evade those difficulties and responsibilities which the man takes upon himself when he goes out into the world each day. The woman comes to see her position in marriage as ideal. She cares for the house and children in return for a meaning for her existence. She is cared for, and through her husband and children she attains more influence and control in society than she would be able to attain on her own. The paradox here is, that while the woman seeks to define herself through her husband, he seeks self realization through her.

The man is able to view woman as an object through which he can realize his own ego. The woman also sees herself as an object through which the man can realize his ego. She sets herself up as object rather than subject in her own mind. A split. This is, of course, a severe limitation for her. She can accomplish nothing alone. She too needs an object to which she can respond and so determine her essence. The relation of the sexes then evolves in a struggle. The object which man seeks, constantly defies his categories by suggestion of a personal subjectivity which has nothing to do with him. Woman then is all that man desires (self realization) and she is simultaneously an intimation of what he cannot attain (a perfect object to the struggle for

his own transcendence.)

While he wants her as an object he is always aware that because of the role he imposes on her, she is immersed in the immediate. She is a hint of death. Man is threatened. When her body takes on a consciousness of its own, that consciousness denies his possession. The struggle is then, one between two conscious beings neither of whom can be free as long as the other is conscious. (For that other consciousness denies the objectivity a subject must impose on the other to define itself and assert its own subjectivity) It is the woman who is forced by the concerted efforts of society to sacrifice her subjectivity in lieu of the man's.

Once the woman's position is established she is forced to glorify her ignominy. She becomes an idol and claims pride in that status. She applies magical terms to herself, considers herself a fascinating and mysterious entity. The woman must maintain this illusion because it is the basis of her appeal. She finds herself involved in an unbalanced situation. The basic inequality lies in the fact that the husband finds self realization in his work. He at least has that opportunity, that choice.

For the woman that liberty has strictly negative connotations. The world threatens her. In the home she is safe and adored. She cannot concretely realize goals for she is not in the world. The emphasis of her life is on security. Eventually her existence becomes a series of machinations to maintain that security and to keep her appeal. Clothes may become a value measure, both to keep her appeal for the men who justify her existence and to give herself some semblance of personal pride. Her clothes are her means, as Simone de Beauvoir points out, of shaping her outer and inner worlds.

The media tells her that she is something to be acquired. As a desirable object she is valuable for selling other products. Her definition in purely sexual terms becomes more blatant here. The man's ego, his role as possessor and aggressor, is called to the fore. To be a man is to possess the type of woman the media establishes as desirable. And to possess her it is necessary to own a certain car or to use a certain after shave lotion which the media is pushing. This same strain for profits determines the ads aimed at the housewife. Technology has made the role of housewife one where the woman is no longer constantly occupied. Concerns must be invented to occupy her. She must have no time to consider her position. She must be convinced that if she is to be a good mother she must buy certain brands of toilet paper and breakfast cereal. And if she is to be a good wife she must look like that woman the media establishes.

The woman is plagued by situations where she must define herself in negative terms. Often she makes no attempt to define through action. And so she is always aware of some irritating and nebulous potential within herself. She has little connection with the world because

it is of no use to her. Her life is at home. If she is not married it is in men or in some temporary concern or obligation that she is forced to find justification. Thus the woman's experience of herself and what she is as defined by society create a conflict. The woman seeks various means of reconciling the two.

Religion imposes transcendent values on a life otherwise devoid of them. Since a woman is unable to express herself through action in the world she is forced to create her own transcendent values. The love of a god (as the love of a man) is the woman's attempt to transcend her present position. She strives for something to raise herself out of time and to unite her with something universal and absolute. She has been convinced to see man as superior to herself and so seeks to raise herself, through love, to union with the man. She finds this to be the most complete solitude. She must accept her dependence. They are not equals and love may well be impossible.

Economic independence is a necessity. The woman will then need no mediator between herself and the world. Woman is still striving to be an autonomous human being. Before she can enter a relationship with some semblance of equality that basic transformation of consciousness is necessary. Creativity is impossible if there is no personal and particular motivating force from which it can spring.

Until a basic change can be effected in a woman's consciousness of herself, there will be no point in addressing ourselves merely to those institutions which oppress her. The restructuring of those institutions both emanates from and inspires her transformation of consciousness. The liberation of women is the most basic of the liberation movements. Until it has achieved some measure of success there can be no hope for reforming other aspects of society. It is on this struggle that other struggles must be based. Those problems which are responsible for the oppression of women are all in some way related to structures which exist as a part of our society. It is these structures which must be dealt with and not the isolated results.

Women will gain nothing in a struggle merely with sexual constraints which have been forced upon them. These are the superficial results of more complex problems. Only an effort stemming from a solid political ideology can be effective. Women are not interested in functioning in a male society. The struggle for the liberation of women is one side of a struggle which involves men and women working on an equal basis for survival. For all the neuroses engendered in women by their conditioning there are corresponding neuroses in the men whom they inhabit the world. We are interested in a vast and radical restructuring of society, beginning with the family structure. Only in this radical rearranging and reordering can men and women hope to encounter one another in a healthy and complementary way. And it is in these basic structural changes that all other liberation efforts will find their fruition.

CJF tonight

by Steve Novak

It's CJF time again, a bit of news which will warm the hearts of music lovers and cause the rest of you to either read this out of curiosity (what's a CJF, anyway?) or turn the page.

For those of you who are still with me, I'll mention again that the Collegiate Jazz Festival begins tonight. It is something of a tradition that Thursday night be devoted to discussion, not performance. Out of last year's Thursday symposium grew Michiana Friends of Jazz (for details read Professor Bizot's article in what looks like an excellent CJF program). From this year's, hopefully, will come a greater understanding of what jazz is—and what it isn't.

A generation of American youth are growing up with the mistaken impression that the blues were discovered—or invented—by the Rolling Stones and John Mayall. There is a growing danger that they will live their lives under another misconception—that Blood, Sweat and Tears and Herb Alpert play jazz (after all, wasn't Alpert elected to the jazz hall of fame by the people who vote in the Playboy poll?). Tonight's symposium "Jazz and Rock" will attempt to deal with this strange delusion. The panel will be headed by Dan Morganstern, who is also, not surprisingly, the head of the panel of judges (the membership of the two panels being the same). Morganstern has been judging here since he was named editor of *Down Beat* in the summer of 1967.

Joining him on the panel will be three musicians and one teacher-critic-composer. The latter is Leon Breiden, who keeps busy doing all those things and directing bands at North Texas State University. The three musicians are all reed men, a surprise of sorts, since it has been over five years since the panel lacked at least one trumpet player. Joe Farrell plays with the Elvin Jones Trio—although he didn't appear when MFJ brought the trio to town—and Richard Abrams has played with Gene Ammons, Lambert-hendricks-and Ross, Maynard Ferguson, Roland Kirk, Woody Herman, Art Fammer, and Max Roach in a career spanning two decades, and now entering a

third. His most recent work has been with the Land-Hutcherson Quintet, which appeared in South Bend last month, sponsored again by MFJ. The fifth judge is Ernie Wilkins, who is back for a second taste of Notre Dame. Wilkins, who was a

judge last year, has spent the last nine months working on a new album. He has played with and written for Count Basie, Dizzy Gillespie, Milt Jackson, Cannonball Adderly and Buddy Rich (among others), and can be expected to do a fine job on his own.

So what will these people be talking about tonight? Well, you can be pretty sure that questions will arise about colleges and jazz musicians. Certainly jazzmen are justifiably bitter about Herb Alpert and Blood, Sweat and Tears getting more offers than they can take, while they themselves aren't getting any.

I hate to belabor the point, because BS&T are good at what they do, but what they do isn't jazz, and certainly isn't as creative as the things that Herbie Hancock or Gary McFarland are doing, with far less attention from the music-conscious college audience. Mel Lewis, who leads a band in New York along with Thad Jones (Elvin's brother) summed up the argument rather well. "I don't see why we couldn't go on tour. Blood, Sweat and Tears sells out on campuses, and don't tell me we aren't more exciting than *that*." If you want to debate the validity of that statement, don't call me, go to the symposium tonight at 8 p.m. in the auditorium of the CCE.

JEMEZ, N.M. (UPI) — The U.S. Forest Service has said its rangers have started "hippie patrols" to cut down on nude bathing in New Mexico national forests.

Fred R. Swetnam, district ranger for the Santa Fe National Forest, said the idea behind the patrols was to avoid confrontations with hippies violating forest regulations by bathing nude in streams.

"We're not challenging the hippies' activities except when they infringe on the rights of the majority," Swetnam said.

"Then we're immediately forced to defend the establishment."

He said rangers on the routine patrols had been told not to be surprised at finding hippies "naked or engaged in mystic activities" that sometimes offended tourists camping in the forests.

Swetnam said when violations of forest service regulations were reported, rangers tried to make contact with the communities' "power structure" and get hippie leaders to "control their own bunch."

He said the rangers were trying to adopt a policy of "live and let live" between the hippie communities and tourists using the recreational facilities of the forests.

Hesburgh's Studebaker victim of attack

An anonymous phone call was received early Tuesday morning by the night staff of the Observer. The caller identified himself as a member of the Notre Dame Liberation Front. He revealed the sinister crime the Front had used in a vicious attack on Father Hesburgh's 1966 Studebaker.

The car while parked in front of the administration building was savagely attacked by the members, with damage being limited to three odd tires, which were suffering from lack of air.

The Observer staff, being constantly aware of newsworthy material, moved

industriously in pursuit of the vehicle's owner. The anonymous caller didn't give hint of whose car was attacked, so being the just crew they are, the staff immediately called the ever alert nite security guards. The campus crime fighters were unable to give any assistance in tracing the auto's ownership, this being due to the mere fact that it did not possess a window sticker.

Upon learning this the staff suggested he guard contact the South Bend police department. He did not want to call the South Bend police because they are "funny about things such as these."

The car's identity was traced to Fr. Hesburgh, who was immediately notified of such a leftist assault.

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Letters to the Editor

The following is clarifying a statement attributed to Tom Lang which was in an article written by Mark Day in Monday's paper. The article was a report of a meeting on military obligation which was a part of the Junior Parent's Weekend activities.

cism of ROTC stemmed from a misconception of the idea of a university. I likened this position to that which would get rid of the College of Business Administration because it allegedly teaches one "to do, and not to think or know." Never at any time did I state or even imply that these charges were true, especially with respect to ROTC. In fact, I recall implying that they were unwarranted.

ble sophisms fashionably put forth as meaningful comments on important political and social problems. Of special interest is his statement in the March 15 *Observer* concerning the selling of a local building for the relief of Biafran war victims. His rationale is this: "So long as we give charity instead of ourselves we are saving the victims of the world with our right hands and murdering them with our left."

Sincerely,
 Thomas Lang
 250 Dillon

Leaving aside the question of the misty-eyed liberal masochism that this type of manifesto implies, one might ask Mr. Dubois: a) in just what way is the giving of money obtained by hocking a church building not charity, and how does this money substantially differ from money raised by other means; b) is giving money ever truly giving "ourselves", assuming that one would wish not to cling to the traditional American ethic "pay as you pray"; c) since when does the rather serious indictment of murder, even if used in hyperbole, follow from the premise that charity is suffering from a deficiency of "giving of ourselves"; d) how do you save someone and murder them at the same time?

Editor:
 I find the recent statements in *The Observer* by Mr. Peter Dubois to be a particularly salient example of the irresponsi-

These criticisms are in no way intended to apologize for the terrific obtuseness of most of us in regards to less fortunate people than ourselves. It seems to me, however, that gratuitous statements and moral posturing of this kind do little to further advance the spiritual and mental enlightenment of the hardened or the neglectful. It is only rhetoric. One suspects that this is the kind of language referred to by Robert Brustein in the last issue of the "New Republic" as the language of "cocktail party revolutionaries," that is, passionate language spoken "against a background of institutional safety." Notre Dame is a very safe institution.

Sincerely,
 Thomas M. Booker
 Zahm Hall

Zinn to speak

Howard Zinn, author of *Disobedience and Democracy*, will speak in the Engineering Auditorium Thursday at 8:00. The topic of Zinn's speech is "The Necessity of Disobedience".

Zinn's book *Disobedience and Democracy*, is an answer to Abe Fortas' treatise entitled *Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience*, which, in Zinn's opinion, contains nine basic fallacies.

Zinn was a leader in the civil rights movement and is presently engaged in the draft resistance movement.

Presently, Zinn is a professor of government at Boston University. The speech is sponsored by The Program for the Study and Practise of the Non-violent Resolution of Human Conflict.

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Large crowd expected for Kunstler address

(continued from page 3) *done*

tend the speech but expected no trouble.

"We haven't made any special security precautions at all," McDonough said. "We really don't think there will be a need for it. We feel the students will have enough integrity not to disrupt the lecture or cause any violence. There will be no restrictions on the audience."

The Academic Commission has received no official word as yet from Kunstler as to the topic of his speech but it is believed that he will address himself to the question of justice in the contemporary American courtroom. Kunstler's background includes work in the civil rights and free speech movements, representing such groups as the CORE Freedom Riders, The Catholic Draft Protestors in Milwaukee and Baltimore, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and the Black Panthers.

Kunstler also argued the famous case that declared *de facto* segregation unconstitutional in Washington DC schools. He lists

among his more notable past clients Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., US Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Stokely Carmichael, Jerry Rubin, and Jack Ruby.

Sam Thong fighting continues

(UPI)-Reliable military sources said fighting yesterday was reported still going on in the outskirts of Sam Thong, the U.S. refugee and logistic base about 75 miles north of Vientiane.

At the same time, the sources said Laotian officials are still trying to sort out confused reports which indicated Sam Thong fell during the night to North Vietnamese forces.

Sam Thong is only six miles from Long Cheng, the main Daotian military headquarters for the Meo tribesmen army commanded by Gen. Vang Pao. The sources said Long Cheng appeared to be the major objective of the Communist forces which have pushed down from the Plain of Jars.

Official sources said radio contact with Sam Thong was lost about noon Wednesday but there were reports of at least

largest audience of the year to attend the speech. The price will be \$1.00 for adults and \$.50 for students.

two battles between government and Communist forces immediately east of the U.S. hospital there. The hospital was evacuated earlier and the last four American officials were flown out Tuesday.

"We don't know exactly where things stand at this point," one official source said. He said the hospital at Sam Thong was not burned as reported earlier but that a warehouse

nearby was on fire Wednesday morning.

One report said government wounded had been taken to hospitals at Long Cheng and elsewhere but gave no figures. The sources said the North Vietnamese and Communist Pathet Lao had at least seven battalions-an estimated 4,200 troops-in the area and that Sam Thong was hit by about 2,000.

MAD-FUNNY-SAD LETTERS?

Have you received a "classic" letter from home (parental anxiety, wisdom, advice about sex, politics, lifestyle, etc.)? We'd like it for a social-psych project. Anonymity guaranteed! Send to Letters, 1125 McIntyre, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



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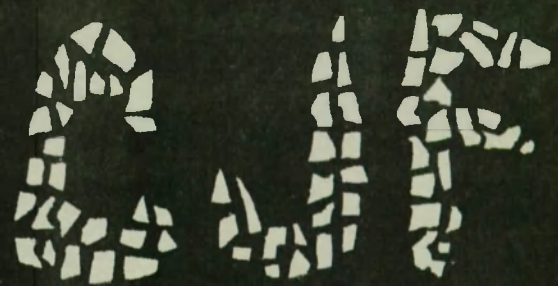
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Bengal Bouts head towards finals

by Jack Schaefer

Observer Sports Writer

Bengal Bouts: Semi-final Round.

The semi-final rounds of the 1970 Bengal Bouts were fought last night in ACC. The winners of last night's fights will meet Friday night to determine the championships in all nine divisions.

125 lbs. Jack Griffin defeated Larry Semerad- unanimous decision

Ed Ferrer defeated Jerry Bradley- unanimous decision

135 lbs. Terry Kurth defeated Ralph Bianco- unanimous decision

Tom Gould defeated Phil Dollard - Split decision

145 lbs. Paul Partyka defeated Jim Smith- unanimous decision

Tom Suddes defeated Tom Sykes- unanimous decision

150 lbs. Mike McNicholas defeated Chris Miller- unanimous decision

Kevin Kerrigan defeated Aaron Baker- unanimous decision

155 lbs. Gary Canori defeated Mark Rukavina- unanimous decision

Dave Pemberton defeated Jim Hansen- unanimous decision

160 lbs. Bill McGrath defeated Tom Loughren- unanimous decision

Roland Chamblee defeated Ed Carney- unanimous decision

165 lbs. Chris Servant defeated Dan Johndrow- unanimous decision

Jed Ervin defeated Mark McGowan- unanimous decision

175 lbs. Matt Connelly defeated Kevin Howard- split decision

Bob Minnix defeated Chuck Nightingale- unanimous decision

Heavyweight Dennis Allan defeated Tom Davis- TKO 1:00 of 2nd round

Bill Etter defeated Chris Bale- unanimous decision

Jack Griffin and Ed Ferrer were both exceptionally strong in their 125 lbs. bouts. Griffin is the type of fighter who just keeps coming while Ferrer relies mainly on his speed and deception. Terry Kurth's victory in the 135 lbs. class was pretty clear cut, but Tom Gould just barely got by a tough Phil Dollard. Paul Partyka, pound for pound probably the best boxer in the bouts, downed the scrappy Jim Smith in one of the 145 lbs. fights. In the other, Tom Suddes defeated southpaw Tom Sykes. In one of the closer fights Mike McNicholas overcame Chris Miller, a fighter who just wouldn't quit. McNicholas will face Kevin Kerrigan, who beat Aaron Baker, for the 150 lbs. championship. Dave Pemberton fought an extremely close bout with Jim Hansen and just barely pulled out the fight. Pemberton will face Gary Canori for the 155 lbs. title.

Bill McGrath, another real good fighter, kept moving on Tom Loughren in winning their 160 lbs. fight. Roland Chamblee and Ed Carney were both bleeding when the fight was over, but Chamblee was bleeding less and he gets to meet McGrath in the final. Cool Chris Servant beat a stubborn Dan Johndrow in one of the 165 lbs. matches. And in the other, which was a wild affair, Jed Ervin outpointed Mark McGowan.

The night's closest fight was between Matt Connelly, a highly regarded fighter, and Kevin Howard. Connelly won a well-deserved split decision but Howard was very strong in the end. Neither of the 175 pounders gave an inch. The other 175 lbs. semi-final pitted two foot-

ball players against one another. Bob Minnex, who possesses great quickness and a strange over the head style, defeated tough Chuck Nightingale.

Heavyweight Denny Allan (starting halfback on the football team) knocked down Tom

Davis twice in route to his technical knockout win in the second round of their fight. Allan will face fellow backfield star Bill Etter in the heavyweight final. Etter defeated bearded Chris Bale by the slimmest of margins to gain entry into the championship fight.

waits for verdict

LAKELAND, Fla. (UPI) — Denny McLain gets the sad news pretty soon now.

Probably inside the next 10 days. Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, has been conferring with the Justice Department regularly since suspending McLain a month ago. Kuhn has a strong sense of fairness and responsibility. He doesn't want to keep either McLain or the baseball public on the hook too long. He wants to get all the facts and by now he has most of them.

McLain may draw a year's suspension, possibly even two, and no matter what the penalty is, he'll certainly be on probation afterward. If Kuhn has uncovered any evidence at all of McLain having bet on baseball games then Dennis is a goner. He'll be set down for life.

Meanwhile, McLain keeps waiting for Kuhn's decision at his home here. He'll be 26 on March 29, Easter Sunday, and rather hopefully he says: "That's the day of the Resurrection, isn't it?"

McLain never has ventured any kind of guess on how long he'll be out. If he's suspended for any length of time though he'll most likely accept some of the offers he has had to play the organ in various cities around the country.

McLain looks back now and can understand a lot of things

better. He knows some of the mistakes he made and keeps trying to find out the reasons for them. McLain is no dummy. He has a good IQ.

A few weeks ago a group of people in Detroit began taking up a collection for McLain. When he found out about it, he called them, told them how much he appreciated what they had done and asked them to please turn the money over to charity. McLain directed part of the money be channeled to the Catholic Social Services of Oakland County in Michigan, the organization from which he and his wife, Sharyn, adopted their two boys; another portion he

given to the March of Dimes and a third of the funds turned over to a program in Detroit set up to fight drug addiction.

McLain is strapped for funds now and could've used the money. Some people wondered why he turned it over to charity and he answers that question this way:

"Whatever difficulty I'm in now resulted from my using bad judgment. I did it myself and figure I have to get out of it myself. My wife and I were very moved by the people who took up that collection for me so we sat down and thought of what we could best do with the money. We decided finally. That's why I gave it back."

UCLA takes favorite role into tourney semi-finals tonight

COLLEGE PARK, Md. (UPI) — "We're in good shape physically, mentally and emotionally. We're a realistic, honest team. But my players feel that every team left can win it."

Coach John Wooden appraised the chances of his defending champion UCLA team in these words yesterday as the four finalists for the NCAA basketball championship gathered for the pressure-pit collegiate title playoff at the University of Maryland.

The Bruins come to the finals bidding for an unprecedented fourth straight NCAA title with the semifinal Thursday against a strong New Mexico State aggregation their first test.

The winner of that battle goes into Saturday's finals against the victor of the Jacksonville-St. Bonaventure contest. The Dol-

phins are favored against the Bonnies because of the loss of All-America Bob Lanier through a knee injury.

Coach Joe Williams said at a round-robin telephone news conference that his Jacksonville Dolphins weren't taking their semifinal foe, St. Bonaventure, lightly even though the Bonnies lack the services of Lanier.

St. Bonaventure Coach Larry Weise suggested the only way his team could cope with the height of the Dolphins was "bring more stepladders."

New Mexico State Coach Lou Henson praised defending champion UCLA as almost as strong as last year when the Bruins won their third straight NCAA crown.

"I'm not sure we're superior to them in any category or any phase of the game," Henson said of his opponent.

Meminger on Moravich

NEW YORK (UPI) — Pete Moravich had a unique problem Tuesday night — thinking.

"I was thinking out there," said Moravich, "and it hurt me. I'm no good when I think on the court. I have to play like an animal — instinctively — to be effective."

Maravich did prove effective enough to boost his Louisiana State team into the 33rd National Invitation Tournament semifinals Thursday night. Despite a fever and a severe intestinal disorder, Maravich, the leading scorer in college basketball history, hit for 37 points to lift the Tigers over stubborn Oklahoma 97-94.

LSU will meet Marquette, an easy 83-63 winner over Utah Tuesday night, in one of Thursday night's semifinals. Army and St. John's will play in the other game. Finals and consolation games are scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

Maravich, who hit on only 14 of 33 shots and was nearly 10 points below his season average of 46.7 per game, was blunt in his self appraisal. "I stunk, I stunk again," said the mop-haired guard. "I wasn't doing too much right out there tonight. I was pleased we won but I thought surer than hell we were going to lose. In fact, we've won two ball games I swore we

were going to lose."

Pete's father, Press, the LSU coach, agreed with his son's appraisal and had more to add.

"Our defense is so bad, in fact, we have no defense at all. We choked. We should have won by 35 points the way we dominated play. They make me sick."

The LSU coach said he expected "plenty of trouble" from a Marquette team that played almost flawlessly in ousting Utah.

"I got my kids back on the ground," said Marquette coach Al McGuire. "They were so busy congratulating themselves and telling themselves how good they were, they almost got knocked off the court by Massachusetts in the first round. We got back to our game tonight and things worked out well."

Dean Meminger, Marquette's 6-foot junior guard, scored 28 points and was menacing on defense as the Warriors contained Utah's high-scoring Mike Newlin and broke the game wide open early in the second half.

"That's the best defense and the best team we've played against all year," said Utah Coach Jack Gardner. "They chase you out of everything you want to do. I don't see anyone in this tournament beating Marquette."

Meminger, who will be assigned to stop Maravich in

Thursday night's semifinals, said he was "looking forward to the assignment."

"I heard a lot about him and I've read a lot about him," said Meminger. "I'd like to see how I'll do against him."

Ruggers optimistic after first win

"This appears to be the strongest squad since the '66-'67 club." These were the words with which Notre Dame Rugby Club President Mike Paterni described this spring's delegation of "ruggers." Anyone who was around du Lac at that time would know that this is no small compliment. The ruggers of that year and the one preceding it have become a myth to many of the upperclassmen.

The Irish will once again compete in the rugged Midwest Rugby Union (comprised of many Big Ten schools and a few independents). The ruggers have already begun their seven game regular season schedule by drubbing Indianapolis Rugby Club 22-0 in the "A" match and 16-0 by the "B's". After the regular season the Irish will attempt to take top honors for the conference when they take part in the Midwest Tourney on May 5. After that, the ND representatives will head east to compete in the Virginia Tourney.

There are a wealth of veterans returning for the spring season and according to Paterni the team should have a lot of depth. The fifteen men comprising the "A" squad (or first team) are: Hooker, Paterni; Props, Gary Gleason and Mike Morrison; Second Row, Chuck Petrowski and Tom Hughes; Hind Brace, Charlie Schmidt; Loose Forwards (very "loose" according to the president), Charlie Blum and Dave Fleming; Scrum Half, Tom Gould or Mark Rubinelli (regular Skip Gilmartin is injured); Fly Half, Bob Monaghan; Inside Center, Sal Bommareito; Outside Center, Tom Herlihy; Wings, Bill Berry and Ken Kerr; and Full back Jim Hagenbarth.

Fifteen others make up a tough "B" group. They include

John Dostal, Tom Curnes, "Mean Gene" Tidgewell, Tony Kennell, Don McDermott, Jim Butler, Bill Choquette, Pete Hartney, Rich Campagna, Jim Merlitti, Tim Stranding, Jim Urban, Chuck Leggeiro and Bob Fries.

This spring's squad has improved "400%" over last fall's. The team morale is great and on most afternoons there are about 40 men out on the Stepan Center fields for practice. As Paterni stated, "We have a lot of good boys back and an undefeated season isn't out of the question." If the ruggers can pull this off, perhaps some of the myths about the old squads might switch over to the present-day Irish.