

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Wednesday, November 18, 1970

Army prosecution opens Calley murder trial

FT. BENNING Ga. (UPI) The Army opened its My Lai massacre case yesterday against Lt. William L. Calley Jr. painted a grisly picture of old men pleading in vain for their lives and a child trying to crawl away from the slaughter.

The stocky 27 year old defendant flushed with anger at some of the claims made by prosecutor Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel III during his 22 minute opening statement. Other times Calley smiled or scribbled notes on a yellow pad and passed them to his attorney.

The young lieutenant is charged with first degree murder in the deaths of 102 South Vietnamese civilians March 16, 1968 the day his platoon made a sweep through the little hamlet of My Lai. If convicted he could be put to death or sentenced to life imprisonment.

"There was no fire from the victims. He executed unarmed men women and children" Daniel declared gesturing accusingly at Calley.

"I ask you in the name of the United States government and in the interest of justice to convict the accused and find him guilty of all the specifications as charged."

While the army was detailing its charges against Calley at Ft. Benning another chapter in the alleged My Lai massacre-the court martial of S.Sgt. David Mitchell-was unfolding at Ft. Hood Tex. A witness in that proceeding testified that he had been told by another soldier that Calley and two other GIs were responsible for the slaughter in the Vietnamese village.

In still another action Calley's immediate superior Capt. Ernest Medina appeared before a closed door military hearing in Atlanta to give additional information in the case. Medina who also may be brought to trial since he had overall responsibility for the sweep through My Lai refused to comment on what went on at the pretrial hearing. The secret-hearing is similar to a grand jury investigation in civil proceedings.

The court martial board hearing the Calley case is made up of one colonel three majors and two captains. All but one have served in Vietnam.

Daniel took the officers through the alleged operation step by step explaining that Calley's platoon landed on the outskirts of My Lai by helicopter without encountering any enemy fire. He said Calley found the villagers "undefended and unarmed women, children and old men in their hooches."

"These people were taken in a group to the southern side of the village and directed to be guarded by Spec. 4 Paul Meadlo and Pvt. Dennis Conti" Daniel explained.

"They were told to 'take care of these people.' They started to guard the people. They didn't know what Lt. Calley's intent was.

"Lt. Calley returned and asked: 'Why haven't you taken care of these people?'"

"They replied: 'We have.' 'I mean kill 'em-waste em' Calley told them."



The court martial—murder trial of Army Lt. William Calley, shown with one of his defense staff, Richard Kay, was set to get underway before a six member board at Fort Benning yesterday.



Floyd Kezele



Mike Sherrod

Pakistan seeks world help; Half a million feared dead

DACCA East Pakistan (UPI) The Pakistan Red Cross urgently appealed for typhoid and cholera vaccine yesterday in a battle to save 2 million suffering victims of a cyclone tidal wave disaster that may have killed 500,000 people-perhaps more.

Unofficial estimates of the number of dead ran far ahead of the official count and authorities said an accurate tally was impossible as they concentrated on saving survivors.

Official estimates said about 53,000 persons were killed but reports published locally said the final toll in the 2,338 square mile area of devastation may ultimately reach half a million.

The Pakistan Times published in Lahore by the Government Press Trust said officials compiling the death toll feared the figure may reach 1 million after a precise survey of the extent of devastation. The Times said this covery of new areas which were engulfed by the catastrophe last Thursday and Friday.

It was becoming increasingly clear that the disaster would rank among the worst recorded calamities in human history perhaps even surpassing the toll of 900,000 killed in a flood that ravaged China's Honan Province in 1887.

Those who lived through the catastrophe told of clinging to the tails of cattle or hugging

trees as winds of more than 100 mph and waves 20 feet high and more smashed out of the Bay of Bengal and destroyed everything in their path along the coast of East Pakistan.

"The situation is extremely serious" an urgent message from the Pakistan Red Cross to Geneva headquarters said.

"More than 2 million people affected. Survivors urgently need everything. Request blankets, war clothing, 1,000 units of typhoid cholera vaccine."

Officials at the World Health Organization noted that East Pakistan is a traditional breeding ground for cholera, a disease born of inadequately treated water and poor sewage systems.

The United States, Britain and West Germany spearheaded the relief campaign and a Soviet vessel docked at Chittagong with a cargo of emergency supplies including tons of sunflower seeds and vitamins worth \$700,000.

Fired!!!

Professor John Williams and Professor Carl Estabrook, both of the History Department, have been fired. According to Williams, his contract will not be renewed in 1972 and Estabrook's is to be terminated in 1971. Both professors were outspoken critics of U.S. foreign policy.

Sherrnod, Kezele face-off SLC elections tomorrow

With SLC elections in the towers tomorrow, candidates Mike Sherrod and Floyd Kezele are winding up their campaigns.

Sherrod feels the response to his campaign has been good. He says "I feel the student needs to be better represented than in the past. Most of the students on the board give their own opinion. I would like to start an open forum where students can come and tell me their opinions."

He feels that "a certain amount of bog is inherent in any organization. But I think if the students come better prepared some of the unnecessary delays could be eliminated.

Sherrod has also come out for sophomore cars and co-education.

Kezele is "in strong favor" of Sophomore cars. He says that it can be passed this year, at the latest sometime in the second

semester.

He has been doing door-to-door campaigning in the towers. He says "I'm going to try and reach everyone, but because of the time limitations, that's kind of hard."

The response to his campaign efforts, he says, have been "good." "The students have been listening to what I've been saying. I'm leaving it up to them to decide between Mike and me."

Reactions to new constitution varied

Various student leaders commented yesterday on the proposed constitutional referendum set for December 9. Varied opinions were expressed concerning the new constitution that would abolish the Student Senate. All of those commenting were at least somewhat concerned as to whether or not the referendum would draw the 60% of the undergraduate Student Body, needed to make it valid.

Steve Flavin, Off-Campus Senator and Student Government Executive Co-ordinator, supported the move for abolition of the Senate. "I think that the Senate should be abolished for the basic reason that student government should be dynamic rather than static. It should relate to the problems and concerns of the student. The Senate is no longer a relevant or credible body. I feel that the proposed body will be more receptive and more capable in handling the needs and wants of the student." As for the vote turnout, "There has been a great deal of apathy so far this year on campus. But I feel that something that will directly affect the student such as the new constitution will create a sufficient amount of

interest."

Steve Novak, Off-Campus Senator and National Student Association Co-ordinator, had similar comments concerning the Senate. "I am developing an increasing sense of distaste for the body as currently structured." Novak also expressed satisfaction with the new constitution for other reasons, however he is skeptical of its success in the referendum. "With semester tests coming up, most people won't take the time to listen to speakers either for or against the proposal."

T.C. Treanor, Badin Hall Senator, hasn't changed his mind about saving the Senate. Treanor commented, "The project to abolish the Senate is a miserable one, all wrong from the start and wrong now. It argues from the assumption that an appointed Student Cabinet is better able to speak for the students than an elected Senate." As for how an apathetic atmosphere will affect the vote, Treanor says, "It will not be apathy, but active dislike of the new Constitution that will defeat the proposal. Those who would vote against the new constitution will, I suspect, refrain from voting for fear of contri-

buting to the 60% vote turnout needed for its approval."

John Barkett, Morrissey Hall President and Chairman of the HPC, said that he objected to the original Krashna constitution. He proposed certain changes and sent them to the Student Government, but he has yet to hear from them on the status of those changes. If they are accepted, he will support the new charter. Barkett also questions the ability of the Student Government to interest the necessary 60% in voting.

Badin Hall President, Buz Imhoff, explained his views on the Senate question with a rather direct statement. "It's too late for such a drastic change now, considering the new University Calendar. The present administration will be out in April. Their own inaction has blown it."

Flanner Hall President, Joe Cassini, agreed with Imhoff that the year is too far advanced to make a new constitution feasible. He also said that he opposes the abolition of the Senate and that the new constitution would not give nearly as effective a government as exists now.

Features of ND Judicial Code

If scholars are to dwell together in peace, they will have to live under law; yet no law can produce peace. The frustration of all law is to face problems it cannot fully resolve. Law at a university is no exception. Notre Dame's disciplinary rules and procedures may perhaps best be understood by their contrasts with the law of the state.

Unlike the state, the private university is a voluntary society. The most severe punishment available to the voluntary society is expulsion, whereas the state which can neither select nor deport its native-born citizens, must resort to coercive and punitive sanctions. Thus the ultimate motive for compliance with law varies in the two societies. In the state, people comply with law both to maintain order and to avoid punishment; in the university, people comply with law both to maintain the university itself and to remain a member of it. The very scope of law, then, must differ. In the civil society, law touches on private behavior only insofar as it affects the public order. Within the university, rules reach further, not simply prohibiting students from taking advantage of others, but describing, at least negatively, the life style that makes the university what it is.

In a voluntary society, members possess a bond of loyalty and commitment that cannot be taken for granted within the civil society. A student would challenge an offensive student more conscientiously, one hopes, than the average citizen would challenge a criminal. Another expectation in a society where men meet as comrades rather than as strangers is that offenders will be dealt with patiently and personally, more to assist and correct than to punish.

Another distinctive feature of the university community is its composition: largely students, with fewer senior men and women, and no children. The pattern of likely misbehavior will be correspondingly distinctive. A college campus suffers little violent crime, but more reckless mistreatment of property and thoughtless abuse of one's fellows, more cheating and stealing and boorishness. In a university, concern for the social order and for personal growth are functions of education. Students — as the majority component — must assume responsibility for setting rules and seeing that they are observed, as they stand ready for more public responsibilities beyond the campus. Faculty and administrators, whose commitment to the school is more enduring, and who are charged with fostering the character of the campus community and selecting its members, must share responsibility in this task of social learning.

A particular difference between a voluntary society like Notre Dame and the state is the ambition of this university to be a place where men will become humane, become Christian. Notre Dame itself must represent the paradox of faith, which imposes more stringent demands on one's behavior and social constructiveness, yet extends more compassion to those who fail.

The law of the campus, therefore, should not copy the law of the land. The university rules set few limits on student behavior precisely because there are more positive reasons for most students to do that themselves. Yet the rules can and do go beyond what is simply required for public order, and so will offend a selfish individualism which causes men to ignore all but what touches back on themselves.

On the other hand, when offenses are alleged or remedied, grounds of comradeship allow for an informality and flexibility of procedure. Due process in a university is not the same as due process in the civil courts, where more elaborate precautions are required to protect the accused from abuse. The university does not have nor should it hanker after a pretentious judicial process in the civil style.

What both state and university should share is a belief in the inadequacy of law, which can neither motivate considerate behavior nor create community. Comradeship cannot be legislated, nor can disciplinary judgment remedy the causes of offense. Any society must look elsewhere than to law for its sources of life and cohesion. With the Rules that follow, the university describes minimally what behavior cannot be tolerated; by these disciplinary procedures it admits unhappily that some of its members will occasionally do what is intolerable. And for that, something more than laws and courts must be the remedy. So much more is needed if scholars are to dwell together in love.

I. A. Offenses against the good order of the hall community are considered within the hall.

B. A student subject to disciplinary action within the hall may choose to have his case considered by the rector, provided the rector accepts. He may subsequently appeal to the Dean of Students.

C. He will otherwise have his case considered by the Hall Board. This Board, composed of hall residents in disciplinary good standing, is chosen as the hall council decides. A senior university person must be present as advisor for

all deliberations. The student being considered may subsequently appeal to the rector.

II. A. Offenses against the good order of the university community, or offenses by off-campus residents, or violations of University Rules or Regulations, are not considered by Hall Boards. If hall authorities decide or if the Dean of Students sees the need for it, cases of a very serious nature against the good order of a hall may be considered by the Dean of Students or the University Board.

B. In these cases, a student subject to disciplinary action may choose to be considered by the Dean of Students, provided the Dean accepts. He may subsequently appeal to the Appeals Board.

C. He will otherwise have his case considered by the University Board. This Board is composed of twelve students in disciplinary good standing appointed by the Student Body President and the Dean of Students. Three faculty members shall be appointed as chairmen by the chairman of the Faculty Senate and the Dean of Students. The Board itself shall appoint a lawyer and a psychologist as permanent advisors. For each sitting, the Dean of Students shall form a panel, in rotation, of at least five members and one chairman, who may not vote. The student being considered may subsequently appeal to either the Dean of Students or the Appeals Board, as he chooses.

D. The Appeals Board, composed of one student, one faculty member, and one administrator, is appointed by the Student Life Council each spring. A student may appeal from this board to the President, provided the President accepts.

(Continued on page 6)

Juniors dominate campus Judicial Board

The names of this year's members of the twelve man campus judicial board were released Tuesday by Father James Riehle, C.S.C., Dean of Students.

The members of the board are: seniors Bruce Bernier and Alex Ponzio; juniors Bob Hall, Bill Mc Devitt, Dave Loring, Mike Fitzgerald, Tom Cullen, and Kelly Flynn; sophomores Robert Fulton and Brock Burroughs; and freshmen Guy Randles and Greg Smith.

The board this year will have two functions: it is to act as an Appeals Board in cases where the decision of the hall judicial boards are questioned; it also is to try all offenses against University regulations.

Cases tried by the campus board will not be trials per se. The board's aim is to reach a just solution after attaining an overview of the problem, rather than to dole out punishment through a strict enforcement of the rules. The task of the board members, according to Richard Urda, Judicial Coordinator, is to realize the problems of student life, to be sensitive to these problems, and to respond appropriately.

Three non-voting faculty members, a lawyer, and a psychologist are to serve as advisors to the board. Five students, one faculty member, the psychologist, and the lawyer will be present at each hearing. The student members present will be

chosen according to a rotation schedule to be set up by the Dean of Students. Thus, it will be impossible to hand-pick a board for any particular case.

The corrective powers of the judicial board include the dispensation of all the punitive measures in the Student Manual, including expulsion. In addition to direct punishment, the board may refer the offender to counseling or other rehabilitative services.

Urda pointed out that the problems of a college campus differ from those of the cities. Thus, a different type of judicial system is necessary. The campus judicial board, according to Urda, is such a system of "fraternal correction."

Student Assembly discusses future SMC plans

The Student Assembly discussed the role of St. Mary's Student Government at their meeting last night. Several of the members said that they would like to achieve more correlation between the Student Assembly

and the Hall Councils. Regarding the accomplishments of the Assembly so far this year, members of the Assembly felt that though many of the results are yet to be seen, the Assembly has initiated many worthwhile projects.

Student Body President Ann Marie Tracey reported that the Academic Affairs Council discussed the possibility of students earning credit during the month-long semester break. She said that a program might be set up for future years through the Curriculum Committee if in future years the present academic calendar is continued.

Miss Tracey also reported that the students now have a vote on the Teacher Education and Academic Standing Committee.

Miss Tracey said that the Student Union is interested in creating a new atmosphere in the SMC Coffeehouse. She said that some of the suggestions being considered are to set up a supplementary library and having food sales there.

Kathy Murphy, a member of the Assembly, gave a report on the Sex Education program. She said that a brief questionnaire be distributed to members of the ND-SMC community regarding their background in sex education sometime after Thanksgiving.

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Freshmen:

As you may already know from reading the articles posted in your halls, Rick Hilton and John Fitzsimmons are promising neither impossibilities, such as weekly orgies, nor decided eventualities, like sophomore car privileges. Instead, they are working more in the direction of establishing a "close contact" system of school government in order to put the power in *your* hands. You won't have to follow the dictates of someone who gains office and then works only for himself. What the Freshman class needs and wants, Hilton and Fitzsimmons will work hard for. Their form of government will be a *participatory democracy*, in which your officers will serve to spearhead the issues that *you*, the freshmen, feel must be acted upon. Whatever concerns you, be it sex, curriculum, facilities, privileges, etc., concerns Hilton and Fitzsimmons, "working with you, for you." Only through this continuing close alliance will our class be represented in the complete, effective manner necessary for success.

Rick HILTON for president
John FITZSIMMONS for vice-president

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Counseling Center cites faculty as key to success

By Greg Rowinski

"The faculty are the key people," according to Mr. Sheridan P. McCabe, director of the Counseling Center, in referring students to the center. Mr. McCabe directed his remarks to the Faculty Senate at last night's meeting at the Center for Continuing Education.

McCabe felt that this role of the faculty has not been used enough in the past. He suggested that the majority of those who visit the center are "self-referred," followed by those dean-referred and the faculty referrals. He stated that the latter two were reversed at most universities. Professor Edward Manier suggested that the cause of this was the faculty's lack of understanding of the work of the center.

Approximately 300-400 students visit the center annually, estimated McCabe. He said that every student needs help in that

he requires an open atmosphere in which to live, though "few classify themselves as guys who need help."

McCabe voiced the opinion that the lack of co-education is less of a problem than an inability of many students to talk to girls without the "forced atmosphere or commitment of a date."

The usual problem which the student brings to the center is the choice of a major. The discussion, commented McCabe, will usually lead into some underlying problem the student is troubled by.

McCabe outlined the work of the center, emphasizing its research, an attempt to meet the problems of tomorrow, like "dehumanization in the large university." The tests which the center offer are chiefly effective, he contended, in giving the student a chance to make a "self-inventory", providing starting ground for his discussion with

one of the counselors.

The free counselling available in Room 313 of the Administration Building is provided by 4 doctors of Counselling Psychology and 7 graduate assistants.

Other activities of the center, according to McCabe, besides testing and individual and group counselling, include the Outreach program, which takes the center to the students, the Sophomore Testing Program, and the "branch offices" in Alumni and Farley Halls. Also, a paraprofessional training program, for such projects as Neighborhood Self Help, is now in the planning stage.

After McCabe's presentation, the Secretary of the Senate, Fr. Edward Banas, presented a summary of the Senate's resolutions since 1968. Discussion opened over certain resolutions which seemed to have "disappeared" at the Administration level. The power of the Senate was debated, with views ranging from a



Sheridan McCabe addresses the Faculty Senate

wish to gain "some power" to a favorable opinion of the ultimate disposition of the resolves.

Professor Manier, is his report as Chairman of the Administration Committee, stated that although Senate-proposed ROTC modifications were in a stage "too early to comment on", certain changes have been made and the commanders appeared willing to present the facts to

Committeemen.

Professor William D'Antonio made the final suggestion that the executive board re-examine the priorities of resolutions that have not been directly acted upon. Professor Manier revised this by suggesting that the resolutions be sent back to their respective committees to determine the priorities and any possible vote changes.

Committee soon to choose Academic Council members

The Nominating Committee selecting the student representatives for the Academic Council will probably be working soon and may complete the selections before Thanksgiving, according to Bill Wilka, Academic Affairs Commissioner.



Bill Wilka

The five undergraduate representatives are undergoing a two-part selection process determined by the Academic Council. Student groups within the colleges of Arts and Letters and Business have completed preliminary interviews. The College of Science and Engineering is expected to finish soon.

Each undergraduate college will recommend three candidates to the student review board which consists of SBP Dave Krashna and a representative from each of the four colleges. Two members of the present Academic Council will sit on the selection committee in a non-voting capacity.

Wilka, an ex-officio member of the Academic Council, discussed the reasons that the council did not have the student representative elected to office. He noted it would be "virtually impossible" to provide the student body with the information about each candidate now being gathered in the personal interviews. Wilka thought that a "political contest was not justified" since the Academic Council requires a "different sort of person" than a campus politician.

Wilka also stressed the "active" role that the Academic Council plays in the community. He noted that the council had made "important" decisions regarding the Strike, the Princeton Plan vote, the new marking system, the pass-fail option and other areas of student concern. He thought that the council was a "prestigious body" and that the selection process should provide "competent, articulate students" to serve.

The Academic Council meets again on December 10. Wilka emphasized the importance of completing the selection by that meeting. He also noted that two graduate representatives have yet to be selected.

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Budget Good

There has been much painful waddling. There has been sad posturing on the part of some members of the administration, on the part of some Senators, and on the part of some greedy organizations. But the budget has finally come out of the committee of the whole. And it is a good budget.

The Senate, cognizant of the fact that money must go back to the halls, was most wise, and most providant, in cutting the Union's budget by two thousand dollars and concurrently raising the HPC's budget by twenty-five hundred dollars. We can only hope that the HPC will use the money, not to stage an elaborate An Tostal, but to help each hall as it attempts to make itself a pleasant place in which to stop and stay.

The senate bailed Student Government out of a lot of trouble when it decided to usurp what was previously the Student Union Academic Commission's privilege to pass judgement over the speaker policy. Whereas previously Academic Commission and the Academic Commission alone decided who would receive student monies to come on campus, now the Senate must approve any speaker costing over three hundred dollars. Thus, the responsibility of providing a balanced speaker's policy will rest with an elected Senate which is itself far more politically balanced than the appointed, inbred Academic Commission.

There have been some illogical decisions — such as granting the Afro-American and Mexican-American society more money than their budget indicated they had use for, but by and large the decisions were good.

The Senate now comes out of the committee of the whole and votes, the budget for a final time, up or down. This publication hopes they vote it up. And this publication hopes that future budgets are as full of canny good sense as the one being proposed now.

Kezele for SLC

The Observer reluctantly and with no particular joy, endorses Floyd Kezele for the recently vacated tower's SLC position.

Mr. Kezele is a limited candidate, and he lacks both dynamism and originality. Nonetheless, he has a fairly acute grasp of the nature of the SLC and of the issues which confront it. In a time when it is important that relationships between student members of the body and administration and faculty representatives be as vital as is humanly possible, Kezele would fill the acute gaps between factions and serve as a moderating influence on racous extremes.

In truth, there are only two real issues confronting the SLC now. One is coeducation, and the path to that end has already been charted. The other is Sophomore cars, and its fate will be determined in the coming weeks.

It is here where Mr. Kezele indicates his most apparent superiority. Whereas his opponent indicated that he would push for coeducation dorms by 1972-3, and blithely asserted that he would see no trouble getting such action through the Board of Trustees, Kezele showed a far firmer grasp of reality by suggesting tht an all-girl dorm on the campus was in the near future if the SLC acted responsibly.

Whereas Mr. Kezele's opponent was vague and indecisive on the question of Sophomore cars, finally agreeing that all students with cars should have to pay a registration fee of \$50-\$100 per year, even though Sophomores can park cars near the campus for that amount now, Mr. Kezele was ready to predict that the bill presently before the SLC would fail, explain why it would fail, and suggest an alternative — the Senate-passed Mateja-Giuffrida bill of last year.

There have been, and could be, better candidates than Floyd Kezele. However, there are none in this election. Therefore the *Observer* suggests that tower residents cast their votes in this SLC election for Floyd Kezele.

Armando Alonzo A Response

The recent Observer editorial, Deal for the Students, has apparently raised the ire of the Mexican - American society. In an effort to give the cards a closer look the Observer here publishes this response, written by Armando Alonzo, chairman of the Mexican - American Society (MECHA).

The editorial, Deal for the Students, which was carried by *The Observer* on November 13, 1970, has presented an inaccurate and unobjective report of MECHA, the Chicano (Mexican American) student organization.

What are the facts concerning the increase of MECHA's budget?

On October 15, 1970, MECHA appeared before the Finance Committee of Student Government with its program and budget. At this time, the Finance Committee believed that the estimated costs of postage and printing had been conservatively estimated in view of the fact that the outlined program merited additional support. MECHA concurred with the Finance Committee, and, consequently, MECHA agreed to ask for an increase in the budget from \$1325 to \$1500. In no way can the editorialist claim that MECHA had "totally underestimated" its costs.

Futhermore, the editorial's conclusion that "we suggest that organizations incapable of doing minimal work such as estimating their costs and developing their budgets would be hardly able to" run good programs is illogical, as far as MECHA is concerned, for his premise that we are not able to draw up sound budgets is inaccurate. Moreover, the inferences which may be gotten from this editorial quote are ugly and malicious. MECHA condemns the implication that MECHA might not be able to run a good program. We wonder how an editorialist can present such implications when he has not interviewed the members of MECHA or even read MECHA's proposal.

The editorialist also claims that MECHA did not seek support for an increase in the budget because MECHA members were not present at the voting session, a session which MECHA was not asked to appear at by the Student Government. On the other hand, MECHA did officially appear before the Senate to make its presentation long before the voting session. Yet the writer did not mention this.

MECHA makes its position clear so that the student body may be knowledgeable of the facts for MECHA wants support for its program.

Therefore, MECHA calls upon the editorialist to publicly make his position lucid and accurate on MECHA and its activities.

★★★

Ann-Therese Darin A Start

Although "I want a girl just like the girl that goes to coed schools" has been adapted lately as the Notre Dame Students' motto, it is questionable whether immediate coeducation of the two schools is the most prudent action at this time.

To announce coeducation this late in the year seems unlikely since both of the school's admissions offices are almost finished accepting applicants for next year's freshmen classes. Another factor impeding coeducation in September 1971 is the time element. For both schools' Board of Trustees, administrations, faculty, student and alumni (ae) representatives to agree to a plan may take quite some time. These snags, however, should not lead to another year of the present status quo. Perhaps, the solution for the time-being may be one-year experimental co-exchange residence plan. Some of the St. Mary's students would live at Notre Dame, while some of the Notre Dame students would live at St. Mary's. Two halls which would seem by their physical plants to be ideal for such an arrangement are the two wings of Regina at St. Mary's (300 students) and Keenan-Stanford at Notre Dame.

To begin the program with a limited number may be most advisable. The co-exchange plan began this way when most of the problems were ironed out with the small group, the program was opened for everyone. This plan would move us one step closer to coeducation, while not causing too many problems for next year.

Another alternate plan may be the Holy Cross Hall experiment. In this plan presently being discussed at both campuses. Holy Cross (N.D.) would serve as a dormitory and classroom building for a limited number of Notre Dame and St. Mary's students.

At first, the promoters of the plan wanted to have selected majors have all their classes there. Then it was decided that maybe only taking a few classes would be a better arrangement.

It seems unlikely that Notre Dame or St. Mary's will be able to adapt to the much-needed co-education program by next fall. After the Mayhew-Parks report is presented to the administration, it must subsequently be acted upon by the Board of Trustees of both schools. However, developing an experimental coeducation plan would make things a lot easier when the two schools decide to go co-ed.

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Dave Lammers

The bowels of America.. Life in a factory

Every once in a while I think back to the summer that I worked for General Motors, and I recall the men that worked there and still work there, and I imagine the millions of men and women in Japan, Russia, the United States, China, France, England, and the other mass production societies of the modern world.

For the person who has not worked on an assembly line, it is difficult to be concerned about the quality of a worker's life when he is not physically suffering. War, hunger, and poverty are more dramatic issues that rouse the student's hackles. The unfounded belief that technology will someday make the unskilled worker obsolete is accepted, and it seems to us that the union protects the interests of the workers.

While the U.A.W. strives for earlier retirement, longer vacations, and higher pay, it is important to consider what Walter Reuther said before his death, "The prospect of tightening up bolts every two minutes for eight hours for thirty years doesn't lift the human spirit." A more blunt and honest statement, I believe, is that mass production work destroys the human spirit. The technique of Henry Ford was that work becomes more efficient when the necessity for human thought or creativity is removed, and of course he was right. The steady drip, drip, drip of monotony upon the vitality of the

working man is theoretically compensated for in the auto industry by high wages, job security, and the prospect of an early retirement. More pay does not lessen the harmful effects of continual and daily boredom, though it may induce the worker to stay at the job longer and with fewer complaints.

Yet the higher wages have not really

staved off discontent, as absenteeism averages 5% among GM employees (10% on Mondays and Fridays), the quit rate at Ford is 25.2% a year, and alcohol and drug use in factories increases every year. Another trick is sabotage. The men on the line I worked on would drop screws down into the chain of the line, chuckling as the bald-headed foreman would race up, shouting, "God damn it, who's got me down!" In Detroit, men put stones, tools, and parts inside of a bumper, causing a permanently non-fixable rattle.

But for every man that quits or dies or retires or is fired, there are twenty applicants eager to gain the financial security that the large factory offers. And so many people say, "Factory work is all that these men know how to do," which is to say that any mass-production society grows by subhuman work, and must make sure that men will become less than men for a price, which by the way raises some questions about the real goals of American education.

Other people ask, "How are you going to get cars and refrigerators for 200 million people without the assembly lines?" This line subtly points out that in the industrial societies, almost unconsciously, we value cars and stereos above the spirit of that nation. And the whole problem of planned obsolescence and the constant changing of styles, with the societal pressure to have the newest thing on the market, is one cause of the mass production mania. (Though I remember my father explaining to me why planned obsolescence in the auto industry was necessary for a healthy economy.) (And don't forget, folks, that with all this PROGRESS even the African tribesman will soon be able to drive to the automobile factory in his mass-produced car.)

Many of the young men on the line are saddled by a young and expensive family,

or dream of saving enough money to go back to school, or want money for a down payment on a home. But many of the men on the line are truly the prisoners of a consumptive society, their minds constantly set on a new souped up car (General Motors giveth, and General Motors taketh away) or the stereo that Hugh Hefner promises will make the big difference in your sex life.

Among men on the assembly line workers, there are men that have been on the job long enough to be spiritually drained, men that consider themselves prisoners of financial circumstances, and men driven to their own depersonalization by the insatiable hope that "life will be wonderful when I can buy my GTO" (but it is the anticipation of the GTO that counts, the Christmas eve fantasizing about *what it will be like when...*)

To live for the present would be absurd for the mass production line worker; he must live for the next break period, lunch, the final bell, the next Sunday (and the Sunday existential vacuum) or for the two week vacation in Canada, or for retirement.

The erosion of the human ability to create objects of beauty, value, and genuine utility does not only deaden the men that are deprived of meaningful and necessary work. The quietly growing cancer of deadening overconsumption and meaningless work is everywhere: in the falceid popular mass culture of Harold Robbins "literature," and in the educational system that must socialize children to believe in the myth of "Progress through Technology."

Paul Erlich, the Stanford biologist, mentions that the next forty million Americans will pollute the earth as much as two billion Indonesians, at our relative rates of consumption. (Technological man's spirit and soil die a common

death.) And in the race for power, the bogey of the GNP must constantly rise or the stock market crumbles, so that the population—even with a stable birth rate—must build, buy, consume, and pollute at a higher rate *per person*. Which means 1) more created desires through advertising so we buy more of what we do not need; 2) more machines and factories to build the things we do not need 3) an even less individualistic, more mass produced, citizen-consumer; and 4) more and more irreparable pollution to the land and waters and sky.

I am sorry. I have raged at length. This is not objective, value-less journalism. Some will say that I have romanticized the concept of work, that I have ignored the good effects of mass production, that I have painted an overly bleak picture of the American factory worker. And after all, I, like everyone else in the society, benefit and am affected by the very prosperity that I have condemned so self-righteously.

To conclude: the social diseases of the world, such as poverty, war, the suppression of liberties, all receive the condemnation of students and humanitarians everywhere, while the basic problem of the need of human spirit for meaningful work goes largely unnoticed. We go, in T.S. Elliot's word's "round and round the prickly pear"—hollow men. The evil of society goes unnoticed, cloaked in virtue.

If we are, as individuals and as a "new" generation, to confront the malady of the technocratic age, if we are to be truly free in mind, in body, and in spirit, then we should quickly recognize that the ever growing material pie contains fruits pleasurable but poisonous.

The food for the modern sickness is bought at a terrible human price.

Clare Wey

Impressions of West Virginia

My first impressions of West Virginia were provided by the hills in and around Charleston, as my plane broke through the clouds and descended in the direction of the Charleston airport. As these beautiful hills seemed to rise to meet the plane, the idea of spending seven weeks in the "mountain state" finally became a reality.

From our meeting place at the airport, we made our way down to Welch, a two hour drive south of Charleston, where we were to make our "home" for seven weeks. We immediately met "Mom" and "Pop" Baley, the Episcopal minister through whom we would work. Their dedication to and knowledge of the people in the area at once impressed and excited us, for their words held the promise of a wonderful summer. We wasted no time in making the 40 minute trip out to Avondale, the hollow where we would spend more of our time. Pop Baley was having a service there that night and was most anxious to have us get acquainted with as many people as we could.

Avondale is a small worked-out logging camp of about 60 families, located in the heart of the coal region of Appalachia. A dirt road winds its way up the "holler" to a strip mine at its head. The houses are situated along either side of this road, some down in the valley along the Dry Fork of the Tug River, and others scattered up the mountainside. The warmth with which we were greeted that first night eased my apprehensions and I knew Avondale, West Virginia, was going to be a place like no other.

By the middle of the first week we were settled in Welch and taking stock of our new neighborhood. The two girls lived with Reverend Lawton Posey, the Presbyterian minister of Welch, and his family, whose hospitality was wonderful.

The two boys were given an apartment above the Giant Dollar Store. These living accommodations worked out ideally.

By the second week we had purchased a '62 Falcon station wagon from a generous man in Keystone, a town ten miles from Welch, and the home of Dave Pais, one of the project members. This luxury mobile served us well, for it was our mode of transportation to Avondale every day.

We spent our first two weeks in Avondale getting acquainted with as many families as we could. As strangers to the area, I think we all felt rather apprehensive about how to approach this situation, for we had little or no idea of the impression we would convey or the reception we would receive. However, our questions were seen answered, and friendly and open reception were given made us feel like we were being welcomed home. This friendliness and hospitality were two of the many impressions the people of this mountain area left me with. Without their guidance and willingness to assist us, this project would never have gotten off the ground.

Once we had made our presence known by daily trips up the "holler", we organized a square dance in the church basement with the help of the Whitaker and Muncy families. Flat footin', Square dancing, and plenty of real toe-tappin' fiddling music made for the most enjoyable evening I had had in a long time. A large crowd gathered that night, and we knew this wouldn't be the last time we would enjoy a Saturday night get-together. Five more such evenings followed during the summer. The idea that these people really know how to have fun struck me immediately, for it was quite obvious how the company of their neighbors, and the "down-home" music were what meant so much to them. An appreciation of the simple pleasures in life

absorbed us all.

As the days passed by, I began to notice how time began to mean so little. After years of an environment where one lived by the clock, the adjustment to the slower pace of the mountains was difficult at first. However, after the realization that these people really do enjoy life, despite their lack of education, indoor plumbing, and other ingredients of the "affluent society": I knew they possessed something far more valuable.

Our days were spent in clearing the land adjacent to the church for a playground area, conducting art classes twice a week, joining the Avondale Baseball team, visiting, and generally enjoying the mountain scenery and life. The last two weeks we erected the playground, after obtaining equipment from an abandoned school. The McDowell County Board of Education donated a slide, see-saws, and swing set. With the generous help and

co-operation of the guys in Avondale we managed to dig up these places and transplant them there.

I could go into great depth and detail about the people we met and the lives they lead. I will only say how much we appreciated their openness, generosity and just being who they are. It is sometimes hard for me to visualize them now - what they are doing, whether they ever talk about us "young-un", and what our seven weeks might have meant to them. Our country is changing rapidly, yet change comes slowly to the mountains. Evaluating both sides of the coin, it seems progress has taken the ability to see the simple, matter-of-fact joys and sorrows of life, from us. The individual members of this project took much with them when they left West Virginia. How much we might have left there we will never know, for the opportunity of personal exchange of this sort cannot be measured.



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(By the author of Rally Round the Flag, Boys... Dobie Gillis... etc.)

Money: The Story of Higher Education

Not long ago it was no big problem for a college to raise money. The president simply went out and put the mooch on some fat alumnus. But that won't work today. Most alumni, shaky about what's happening on American campuses, are sewing up their pockets. And even those few who can still be snowed are driving hard bargains. Not long ago, for instance, Walter "Boola" McMeekin, Yale '07, got a new gymnasium named after him and all he gave was three dollars and forty cents.

Well sir, what's a college to do? If they try to raise tuition just once more, the remaining buildings will surely be levelled. By the parents, I mean. Nor can colleges cut operating costs any further because they long ago eliminated all the frills like, for example, heating the dormitories. So where will they find the money they so desperately need?

Well sir, if yours happens to be a college where beer is sold in the student union, you've got it licked. All you have to do is put in a plentiful supply of Miller High Life and stand back. You'll see business boom beyond your most hopeful dreams because every undergrad in the country is positively bananas about Miller High Life! And why wouldn't he be? Is any other beer so tasty? So zesty? So trusty? So gutsy? So feisty? So feasty? So yeasty? So maltsy? So hopsy?

No, dear friends, Miller stands alone, light-years above the others. And the others will never equal it, for they will never learn Miller's marvelous brewing formula, a jealously guarded secret for more than 115 years. In fact, the formula today is known to only one man on earth—Miller's chief brewmaster—who will never, never talk because he is not only a deaf-mute, he is also a Transylvanian who, as you know, can turn into a bat if he is ever captured.



But I digress. Supposing you don't sell beer in the union, where then can you raise the money? Well sir, here's what they did at the Idaho State College of Belles Lettres and Spot Welding.

What they did was add a six-dollar cover charge to each meal in the student cafeteria. Naturally they had to justify the charge, so they started doing floor shows during meals. Believe me, folks, if you're ever in the neighborhood, be sure to drop in. It's worth every penny.

The show opens with Professor Norman Glebe, the ever-popular head of the sociology and weather-stripping department, doing several chucklesome stunts and imitations. First he sings *Trees* as it might be done by José Feliciano, Georges Pompidou, and Woody Woodpecker. Next he sings *School Days* as it might be done by the Lennon Sisters, the Mayo Brothers and Mark Rudd. For his last number he does that old reliable, can't-miss, sure-fire crowd pleaser: he wrestles a naked bison.

A tough act to follow, right? But wait. After him comes Professor Nirvana Sigafos, the ever-popular head of the Finnish and other guttural languages department, whose specialty is swallowing. She starts commonplacely enough by swallowing a sword, and at this point the audience always yawns and says, "Ho-hum. Another sword swallower." But she soon disabuses them of that notion, you may be sure! Next she swallows two Ph.D. theses and a Buick. But wait. She finishes by ingesting the entire buildings and grounds department! Well sir, all I can say is if Ed Sullivan ever catches this act, there'll be a bright new star in the Broadway firmament!

After Professor Sigafos's act the audience is naturally half-dead from applauding, so the finale is a welcome quiet act. Three spores come out and float for twenty minutes. Then, spent but happy, the student body retire to their pallets and sleep the clock around.

And so to those of you who despair of solving the fiscal problems of our colleges, I say fie! Just remember one thing: America did not become the world's foremost producer of wing nuts and nylon pie-filling by running away from a fight!

* * *

If wing nuts and nylon pie-filling don't grab you, how about trying Miller High Life, the Champagne of Beers and the sponsor of this column? Miller is available in cans, bottles, kegs... and delicious every way.

Disciplinary procedures outlined

(Continued from page 2)

E. The Dean of Students may appeal the decision of the University Board to the Appeals Board only on one or more of the following grounds; misinterpretation of a rule or regulation by the judicial body, actual prejudice on the part of the judicial body, or a decision by a hearing body totally unsupported by the facts presented and certified as such by at least one member of the hearing body.

F. The Board of Traffic Appeals shall consist of two students appointed by the Student Senate and one member of the faculty appointed by the Faculty Senate. All members shall have alternates. This body shall consider student appeals of alleged violations of the Traffic Rules. All decisions of this Board are final.

G. The Joint Traffic Appeals Board shall consist of two Notre Dame and two St. Mary's students. The Notre Dame students will be selected by the student government judicial coordinator and the Dean of Students.

The Joint Traffic Appeals Board shall have the power to consider

those cases involving St. Mary's students who have allegedly violated Notre Dame Traffic ordinances and those cases involving Notre Dame students who have allegedly violated St. Mary's traffic ordinances.

For an appeal to be upheld, three members of the court must vote to sustain it. All decisions of the board are final.

III. A. The Dean of Students, as disciplinary officer of the University, is responsible for the observance of these procedures.

B. He shall be sent records and reports of all disciplinary actions, except for cases within halls where the rector has the discretion to retain the records. All disciplinary records are confidential, unless the student under consideration chooses otherwise.

C. Disciplinary cases considered within the hall may eventuate in expulsion from the hall or even from campus residence. Disciplinary cases considered on higher levels may eventuate in expulsion from the University.

D. In emergencies where the Dean of Students judges there to be imminent danger of serious harm to persons or to property, or serious obstruction of University life, he may summarily suspend and even expel students. These measures shall be provisional, until the Appeals Board has considered a case without presumption of guilt and rendered a decision.

E. All decisions by Boards shall be by majority vote.

Each student shall be made aware of his rights, and all possible efforts will be made to safeguard these rights which shall include the following:

1. A clear statement of all types of actions or behavior that shall be considered a violation of University rules, regulations or good order in the residence halls.

2. A published statement of the

rights of students and complete information on all procedures.

3. The right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

4. Notification of particular charges in sufficient time for preparation of defense against said charges. The time will be determined by the Chairman of the Trial Board.

5. Assistance in obtaining the testimony of witnesses necessary to the defense and relative to the evidence pertaining to the trial.

6. Trial before an impartial body where any member may be challenged and replaced for good and defensible reasons.

7. Consultation with the Chairman of the Trial Board or the appointed faculty legal advisor regarding trial procedures and admissibility of evidence.

8. Free choice of undergraduate student counsel.

9. Trial by the Dean of Students if the student so desires.

10. The right to plead either innocent or guilty and to testify in one's own behalf.

11. The right to call witnesses and present evidence in one's own behalf.

12. Access to the names of one's accusers and/or witnesses and the right to confront them openly at the trial, except in extraordinary circumstances as provided in the Judicial Code.

13. The right to appeal a verdict to a higher body in the event of new evidence or prejudicial error having been demonstrated.

14. To be informed of the rationale for any imposed punishment along with a written opinion explaining the trial board decision.

15. The right to a closed hearing if the defendant so requests.

16. The right to secrecy in all matters related to the judicial process unless waived in writing or actions by the accused.

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Court favors Panther reporter

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A federal court of appeals yesterday ruled that New York Times reporter Earl Caldwell cannot be forced to testify before a grand jury investigating the Black Panthers.

The court dismissed a contempt citation issued against Caldwell by a lower court for his refusal to go before a federal grand jury probing the Panthers.

However the court carefully restricted its ruling to the case of Caldwell, a 23 year old black newsman who said that even an

appearance before a secret session would cut off his confidential sources among the Panthers.

"It is not every news source that is as sensitive as the Black Panther Party" about coverage of its affairs, the court said.

"The secrecy that surrounds grand jury testimony necessarily introduces uncertainty in the minds of those who fear a betrayal of their confidences," the ruling continued.

The court noted that Caldwell had already said he could give no testimony about the Panthers that was not confidential except what he had already written in his news reports.

"Since the cost to the public of excusing his attendance is so slight, it may be said that there is here no public interest of real substance," the ruling said.

"In light of these considerations we hold that where it has been shown that the public's First Amendment right to be informed would be jeopardized by requiring a journalist to submit to secret grand jury interrogation, the government must respond by demonstrating a compelling need for the witness' presence" is he is to be forced to appear.

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Theismann—a man who makes it go

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Editor

"I think that it denotes the all around best college football player in the nation. It's the highest honor that a collegiate player can receive. Why, even consideration for this award is a great honor. Still, you have to look at the whole matter objectively. Any success that an individual attains is really credit for the whole team. I don't feel any added pressure on me because of the award. All I'm worried about is playing a good game and helping the team win."

Joe Theismann, a young man who may very well own every record possible for a quarterback to gain at Notre Dame says this about the trophy that sounds so great with the mention of his name, the Heisman Trophy.

It wouldn't be fair or true to say that the Heisman means nothing to Joe, but it would be truthful to say that at the moment it is a secondary matter. Winning is the big thing for Mr. Theismann.

Although Notre Dame Sports Information Director Roger O. Valdiserri could tell from the

start that Theismann had something on the ball, it took others a little longer to see this. When Joe entered Valdiserri's office for the first time his name was pronounced Theeze-man and he was unattached (as far as girls go). After he left the Office his name was Thighs-man and he had this attractive blonde (Shari Browne) as a, well shall we say, friend. (That friend will become Mrs. Joe Thighs-man on Dec. 5.) The pronunciation also played a later role in Joe's life. It's easy to remember a catchy little phrase like "Theismann for Heisman."

Last season Theismann was referred to as "a good college quarterback" by most writers and coaches. Very few people gave him a chance of ever attaining the status of All-American, not to mention a Heisman candidate. Joe had other ideas. Everyone has remarked about the difference between Joe Theismann 1969 and the '70 model.

Says the wiry senior from South River, New Jersey, "Confidence in myself and confidence in Tom Gatewood is probably the single-most important factor that has led to this change. I

think the team has more confidence in me too. Being a senior, I also feel like more of a leader. This whole team has made me better."

This team that Joe speaks about is now involved in a bitter struggle between four other great ball clubs and each thing that their team ranks No. 1. Joe stresses the importance of the polls. "Since Notre Dame isn't in a conference the only thing that we can really do to prove our team's value is to finish as high as possible in the National rankings. The polls aren't all that important right now but at the end of the season I'd like to see us up there."

Mentioned before was the fact that Theismann will hold numerous records at ND before finishing his career. These records are impressive to many people but how much weight does Theismann give them? "None, absolutely none. My biggest concern is throwing no interceptions. That's part of a perfect performance. As you can see I have been far from perfect this season. Maybe you could say that they (records) are important as a goal. I don't really care much about these records. I'm just lucky to play with such a great group of fellows. They give me some static about all the publicity sometimes, but they're just kidding. Take Dan Novakov. One day he wore one of those bring green Theismann for Heisman buttons. It broke everybody up."

Joe is probably the one man on the team who comes into the most contact with head coach Ara Parseghian. After four years Joe's view of the head mentor has never changed. "No, my opinion of coach has never changed. If anything, my views have been enhanced. He is a square man. He lays things on the line. He doesn't treat us just as football players but as men.



Joe Theismann, heading for the Heisman?

Terry Shields

The Irish Eye

Rug Cuttin' Time

I remember when my high school coach would face a critical decision and how he would always refer to the situation as "rug cuttin' time." Well, it's that time of year when the top teams in the country must prove themselves to the pollsters, the fans and most important to their own coaches. It is indeed "rug cuttin' time."

For Notre Dame's Fighting Irish the next two weeks will be crucial and there are innumerable things that will be decided. First and foremost is the National Championship. However, there may be an exception made this year with both wire service polls waiting until after the post-season games to pick their champ.

Not only the National Championship will be decided but also some individual honors. Notable among these honors to ND fans is the Heisman Trophy. It's no secret that Joe Theismann is a very worthy candidate for this award. At present Joe ranks second in the nation in total offense with a per game average of 267.0 yards. The little publicized Pat Sullivan of Auburn has first place under control with an average performance worth 280.2 yards. Jim Plunkett, the other chief candidate for the Heisman (assuming Archie Manning's injury will keep him out), is in third place nationally with 262.0 yards per game. The Heisman votes must be in on Saturday, Nov. 21. The winner will be made known on Dec. 3.

Other stats that are impressive in Joe's favor are his nation leading yards per pass attempt average of 9.9 and his second leading 60% completion percentage. Theismann is 17th overall in forward passing on an average of 14.7 completions per game.

Theismann's battery mate Tom Gateweed has dropped to second in the receiving department. A guy named Mike Mikolayunas of Davidson is the leader with an average of 8.8 grabs per contest. Gatewood has hauled in the Theismann bombs at a 7.9 clip. "The Swinging Gate" has caught 63 passes so far this season, breaking Jack Snow's single season record of 60. He still needs 140 yards to overtake the Ram star for yardage in one season. Not only this, but also Tom, who is only a junior, needs but 284 yards to bust Jim Seymour's yardage mark for a career. That mark is 2,113 yards.

All of these records mean little to the men who are setting them unless the Irish can finish this season with an unblemished record. LSU will be a challenge as Georgia Tech proved that Southern football can present a barrier for the Irish.

Their defensive statistics are impressive to say the least. In total defense the Bayou Tigers rank tenth. In rushing defense they rank first, giving up a meager 46.0 yards per game. In scoring defense the Tigers are 5th giving up 7.8 points per game.

This presents the classic confrontation of the great defense versus the great offense. The Irish offensive eleven still are first with a 540.1 clip.

The Tigers have not permitted a touchdown by rushing in their last eleven games. In their last 20 games the Tigers have won 18, including nine of ten last season and seven of eight this year.

The Irish will go into this game without the services of co-captain guard Larry DiNardo. This is a poor time to lose your most valuable blocker but the ND depth should provide an adequate replacement, probably Jim Humbert or Denny DePremio.

DiNardo, an All-American in 1969, was one of 12 outstanding college seniors honored with National Football Foundation graduate fellowships. DiNardo will be honored at the Foundation's 13 annual Football Hall of Fame awards dinner Dec. 8 in New York. They will share the spotlight along with eight Hall of Fame inductees that include Notre Dame's Frank Leahy and Don Miller.

Coach Pagna is the same way. I owe the most to these two men. Coach Parseghian is really more than a coach. He is a psychologist of sorts. He makes you want to win. He is probably the most learned and knowledgeable coach in the country."

Since the 6' 177 lb. signal caller stressed how important the team was to him the inevitable question arose. How good is Notre Dame? Without a second's hesitation Theismann, with a very serious and sincere look (very unlike his usual joking manner), stated, "We're Number One. We're getting better with each game. I really

don't think this team has put it all together yet. When we peak with both offense and defense in one game, look out!"

Theismann will have more than an adequate opportunity to guide this team to peak. With LSU and Southern Cal coming in successive weeks the Irish better put it together." The LSU game is Theismann's last chance to impress the Heisman voters. The votes must be in by Saturday and the Heisman winner will be known on Dec. 3rd. The next few weeks will tell a lot more about Joe Theismann and the team that he makes go.

Texas tops coaches' poll

These are the coaches that comprise the 35 men board which votes each week on the Nation's Top Ten football teams. There are five coaches from seven sections of the country.

EAST: Bob Blackman, Dartmouth; Tom Cahill, Army; Rick Forzano, Navy; Ben Schwartzwalder, Syracuse; Joe Yukica, Boston College.

MIDLANDS: Bob Devaney, Nebraska; Dan Devine, Missouri; Chuck Fairbanks, Oklahoma; Chuck "Pepper" Rodgers, Kansas; Rod Rust, North Texas State.

SOUTH: Paul "Bear" Bryant,

NEW YORK (UPI) — The United Press International top ranked college football teams with first place votes in parentheses. Ninth week.

Team	Points
1. Texas (20) 8-0	318
2. Notre Dame (6) 8-0	290
3. Nebraska (6) 9-0-1	270
4. Ohio St. (1) 8-0	257
5. Michigan (2) 9-0	243
6. Arkansas 8-1	132
7. Louisiana St. 7-1	120
8. Air Force 9-1	91
9. Tennessee 7-1	84
10. Arizona St. 8-0	45
11. Stanford 8-2	19
12. Mississippi 7-1	17
13. Auburn 7-2	10
14. Tie Dartmouth 8-0	8
Tie San Diego St. 9-0	8
16. Tie Alabama 6-4	5
Tie Sou. Cal. 5-3-1	5
18. Toledo 10-0	2

Alabama; Paul Dietzel, South Carolina; Vince Dooley, Georgia; Charles Tate, Miami, Fla.; Johnny Vaught, Mississippi.

MIDWEST: Alex Agase, Northwestern; Duffy Daugherty, Michigan State; Woody Hayes, Ohio State; Murrar Warmath, Minnesota; Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame.

PACIFIC COAST: John McKay, Southern Cal; Jim Owens, Washington; Tommy

Prothro, UCLA; John Ralston, Stanford; Jim Sweeney, Washington State.

ROCKIES: Eddie Crowder, Colorado; Lloyd Eaton, Wyoming; Tom Hudspeth, Brigham Young; Ben Margin, Air Force; Chuck Mills, Utah State.

SOUTHWEST: Frank Broyles, Arkansas; Hayden Fry, SMU; Frank Kush, Arizona State; Darrell Royal Texas; Bill Yeoman, Houston.

Frazier, Foster battle

DETROIT (UPI) — If Joe Frazier successfully defends his heavyweight title on Wednesday night against Bob Foster the champion wants to fight Cassius Clay next.

That might not come as any great surprise but Yank Durham, Frazier's manager, finally made it official Monday. Frazier had just finished the longest, hardest training grind of his career — nearly 175 rounds of sparring over the past six weeks — and Durham sat answering questions in the middle of a crowd of fans and reporters.

"What about Clay?" asked a letter carrier standing at the edge of the crowd.

"Look" Durham replied "we're here to fight Foster so let's talk about him."

While most of the reporters grudgingly were willing to let the subject of Clay slip away the mailman was persistent. Durham finally shrugged and asked "Okay who do you want me to fight next?"

"Clay" the letter carrier said. "If that's what you want" Durham answered "you got him."

The manager even disclosed his demands for the bout — "split the money down the middle and give us an 18 foot ring." Clay prefers to fight in 20 foot rings because he likes the room to move.

Although the 26 year old Frazier is a 5-1 favorite to remove the obstacle from his path the Philadelphian never trained harder for any fight.

Vietnamese sieze Viet Cong supply depots

SAIGON (UPI) — South Vietnamese troops pushing into northeastern Cambodia in a new operation have captured 254 tons of Communist artillery

shells stored in underground bunkers the largest such ammunition seizure of the Indochina war, military spokesman said yesterday.

Officers directing the 6000 man sweep named "operation Nguyen Hue" after a Vietnamese national hero said they had found the huge store of 85 millimeter shells in underground installations 200 miles northeast of the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

The operation launched Monday is the first push into northeastern Cambodia since American troops spearheaded a drive into the area last May spokesmen in Saigon said.

Cambodian soldiers had abandoned the densely jungled thinly

populated northeastern provinces to the Communists in order to concentrate on protecting key provinces around Phnom Penh.

Elsewhere in Cambodia, Communist troops attacked Cambodian on Route 7 about 40 miles northeast of Phnom Penh before dawn Tuesday killing nine persons and wounding 44,

according to field reports.

The report said the heaviest fighting occurred at a position held by two government battalions at Odar, with an estimated 500 Communists attempting to overrun the camp in a five hour attack.

In Saigon, the U.S. command said that two more American

units totalling 1295 men would be withdrawn from Vietnam before Christmas under President Nixon's Phase Five redeployment program.

Command spokesmen said the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry of the 4th Infantry Division and the 25th Aviation Battalion of the 25th Infantry had "stood down" to pack for home.

South Bend site for demonstration

South Bend has been selected as a target city for the first mass demonstration during the Nixon administration to dramatize what the organizers call the government's responsibility for high unemployment. The action will be held on Saturday, December 12, 1970.

Giant U.S. B52 bombers Tuesday hit the Ho Chi Minh Trail extensions into Cambodia for the second consecutive day, U.S. spokesmen said. The huge jets have flown over 1300 missions against the trail in Laos and its extensions into Cambodia and South Vietnam since October 8 in a massive effort to cut North Vietnamese supply lines.

South Bend was chosen because its high concentration of manufacturing firms makes it particularly vulnerable to anti-inflationary strategy, thus causing a high percentage of unemployment. The organizers feel the Nixon administration is responsible.

FRESHMEN: THE SORGE, GORRELL 8 POINT PLATFORM

If elected to the offices of President and Vice-president, SORGE and GORRELL assert that their administration will be vocally loud and physically active. They speak of "real change" and they have a definite platform to implement it. This is something the other candidates have neglected to put forth, definite course of action! This is the SORGE, GORRELL 8-POINT PLATFORM.

1. It is the duty of the class officers to advise their class as to where pressure is to be put to effect change. The SORGE, GORRELL administration will make a point directing class pressure...

2. The Freshman class must be kept abreast of what is being done in their administration on campus. This will be accomplished through point 3.

3. A Freshman class Newsletter will be published biweekly in order to advise the students on what is being done and what the students can do.

4. Coeducation is a must if our university is to offer its students a realistic "life" during their years here. This will be the main social priority of the SORGE, GORRELL administration.

5. Sophomore car rights — there has been no just reason to deny the Sophomores the use of cars.

6. Sophomore Off-Campus Rights — This is also justified, plus it will help alleviate crowding, (hopefully it will also make room on campus for female students.).

7. Student Security Force — Used in Rutgers University, it has proved itself an effective crime fighter which is more satisfactory to the students than a large police force on campus.

8. Work with the Admissions office to see that the incoming Freshman class gets better information and a better choice in selecting their courses than we did.

Vote today for SORGE, GORRELL, we can all make it with a little help from our friends!

Student Senate accused of racism in decisions

According to Afro American Society chairman Ernie Jackson, the decisions of the student senate so far concerning financial allocations to his organization are the reflections of a racist body. He questioned the alloca-

tion of \$3000.00 to the hall presidents and the rejection of numerous facets of the Afro American and Mexican American budgets. Jackson felt that this reflected the racist priorities of what was supposed to be a

representative body. He cited the fact that the senate had a moral responsibility and a duty to represent the interests of minority students as members of the student body.

Jackson also blasted the coverage the Observer gave to the issue. He felt that often statements were taken out of context and blown out of proportion in order to "make a headline", and that this was "sensationalism". Jackson stated that an editorial such as the one criticising the allocation of the senate to the Mexican-American Society and supporting the three thousand dollar proposal of the hall president's council was blatantly racist.

continue attending numerous meetings to explain philosophies and idealologies to a body that has stated its intention to rationally consider budgets.

In reference to the discussion of the budget, Jackson felt that the Senate was being "too picky" and getting hung up with trivialities. He mentioned a statement by one of the senators that the representatives were going to be rational in consideration of the budget. "In that light, there is no need of dealing with trivialities and requiring unnecessary explanation," according to Jackson.

Jackson stated in conclusion that "the student body, through its elected representatives has shown blacks and chicanos that minority students can no longer put good faith in it, and that its priorities are no longer or never were, concerned with minority groups." He also felt this indicated that minority groups were dealing with a racist student body full of insensitivity and unconcern for their benefits.

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Everybody Welcome

European journalist scheduled for liberal arts talk tonight

The Law Auditorium on the campus of the University of Notre Dame will be the scene of a talk by European journalist, novelist, and political commentator, Erik von Kuehnelt-Leddihn. Invited by the members of the Orestes Brownson Society, a group "dedicated to the rational and peaceful discussion of topics pertinent to the modern student," Professor Kuehnelt-Leddihn illustrates the modern ideal of the Renaissance Man. Well-versed in over a dozen languages, he has taught at American universities and abroad in nearly every subject commonly associated with the Liberal Arts. He is an expert in European intellectual history,

Church-State relations in the modern world, and the unique development of the bond between Europe and the United States.

His recent research has concentrated in the areas of Russian Literature and certain specific problems in the political realm.

He has published articles in a score of American scholarly journals, and his works have been translated into several languages.

He is a frequent contributor to *National Review*, the American Conservative journal edited by William F. Buckley, Jr.

His talk will begin at 8:15 p.m., and is open to the public without charge.



FLARES GALORE

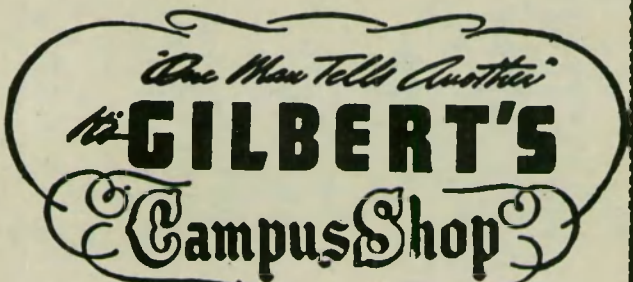
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