

The Convo Center just wouldn't do. And so our loyal Notre Dame supporters took it upon themselves to let the Fieldhouse know who is Number One in their eyes. She was stubborn at first, perhaps irritated at the temporary flirtation with Notre Dame's new maiden. She warmed up though and welcomed them back with open arms. One has to wonder what they'll do next year without her.

Photo by Doug Madel

# THE OBSERVER

VOL. 4 NO. 15

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1969



Photo by Mike Murphy

Phil McKenna talks to crowd after a "mind blowin" meeting with the Board of Trustees.

## McKenna relates Trustees meeting

STORY ON PAGE 3.

## Students cry for power to people

STORY ON PAGE 3.

## Co - ex is a success, plans expansion

STORY ON PAGE 6.

### Theology majors statement

The undergraduate theology majors of Notre Dame and St. Mary's issued a statement this morning criticizing the university community for its complacency about the Vietnam war. It also urged campus support for the nationwide Oct. 15 moratorium.

"We, the undergraduate Theology Majors of the University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College, believe it impossible to reconcile the message of Jesus Christ with toleration of the war in Vietnam. We deplore the silence and complacency which has too long implied the consent of this Christian University to that war. Specifically, we point up the hesitance of Father Hesburgh to publicly address himself to the issues that this war necessarily raises for the Christian. We point up the lack of initiative of faculty groups in concerning themselves with the critical problems arising from this issue at a Christian university. We point up the failure of the majority of the student body to recognize the diametric opposition of Christianity to this war. We appeal to every individual in this community—student, faculty member, and administrator—to publicly participate in breaking this silence by observing the nation-wide Vietnam Moratorium on October 15, 1969."

- |                     |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| John A. Knorr       | Terrence P. Kelly | Bernard M. Ryan   |
| William J. Mitchell | John Boughton     | Timothy Kendall   |
| Stephen Dixon       | Joe Bagiackus     | Glenn L. Smerillo |
| Carol Lechtefeld    | Chris Bache       | Phil Krill        |
| Sara Batemen        | Gregory P. Adolf  | Harold J. Taegel  |
| Patie King          | James F. DeVoe    | Stephen G. Price  |
| Mary Jo Anderson    | Denis Nolan       | Edward W. Roickle |
| Kathleen Pastore    | David DeCoursey   | James P. Malloy   |
| Virginia Berney     |                   |                   |



300 people gather for a quiet afternoon, while Phil McKenna, Fred Dedrick, and Art McFarland meet with the Trustees.

Photo by Mike Murphy

## Counseling innovates

Workshops, orientation programs, and a new experience-based course are all part of the Notre Dame Counseling Center's new emphasis on preventive medicine for emotional problems.

"We can take two approaches to student problems," Dr. Sheridan P. McCabe, director of the two-year-old center explained. "We can wait for a student to come to us with his worries, or we can try to help him deal with his concerns before they grow into well-developed problems."

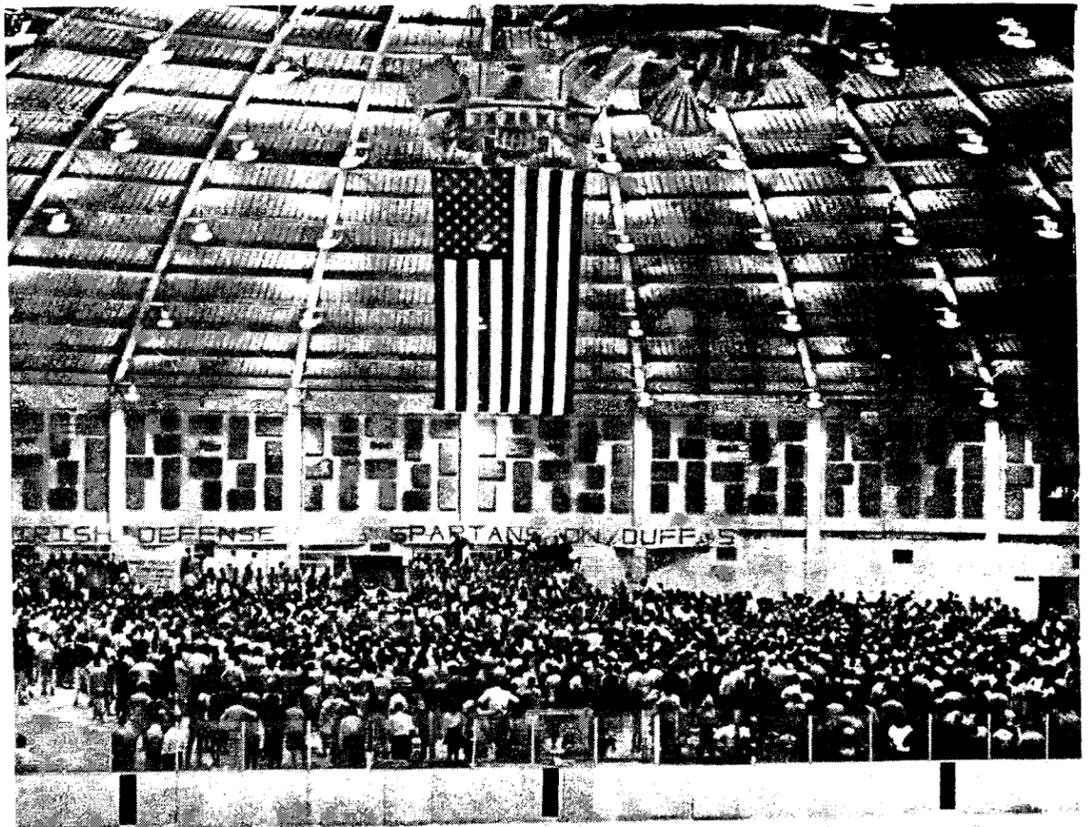
In the past year, the center has experimented with several different plans for implementing the second approach. One mechanism of reaching the student is the workshop, the Rev. Daniel M. Boland, C.S.C., counseling psychologist at the center, explained. The workshop is an effort to break down the stu-

dent's traditional approach to learning that adults have all the answers, he said. In many cases, he added, the student simply has to find his own answers, for only he can work out the problems involved in a breakdown of values.

Although workshops can deal with any subject, two which have been particularly successful looked at racism and student values. The first was sponsored by the Students Against Racism, to help white students identify and correct the sources of prejudice within themselves. The second was an effort to help students evaluate their own value systems - identifying the strong elements and thinking out the weaker sections of their moral codes.

A person-centered approach to freshman orientation is a nother innovation of the Counseling Center sparked by student requests. Called the Student Development Program, the freshman workshops include men from 11 residence halls at Notre Dame, and several women from nearby St. Mary's College. In SDP, upper-classmen in the dormitory volunteer to help the new student make the adjustment to college life. These volunteers are trained by the center to be friends to the freshmen - someone the new student can go

(continued on page 7)



This rally just ain't the way they used to be, so everybody moved to... see top of page 1.

Photo by Doug Madel

## Law School requires tests

The Law School Admission Test, required of candidates for admission to most American Law Schools, will be given at more than 250 centers throughout the nation on November 8, 1969, February 14, 1970, April 11, 1970, and July 25, 1970. The test, which is administered by the Educational Testing Service, was taken last year by over

58,000 candidates whose scores were sent to over 165 law schools.

The morning session of the Law School Admission Test measures the ability to use language and to think logically. The afternoon session includes measures of writing ability and general background. A *Bulletin of Information* including sam-

ple questions and information, and a registration form should be obtained seven weeks in advance of a testing date from Law School Admission Test, Box 944, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. 08540. Registration forms and fees must reach ETS at least three weeks before the desired test administration date.

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**SATURDAY,  
NOV. 1**

**TOUR THE HALL DISPLAYS IN THE MORNING, THEN AT 1:30pm, WITNESS PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS, IRISH STYLE, AS NOTRE DAME TAKES ON THE MIDSHIPMEN OF THE NAVY. AT 8pm, MAKE IT A REALLY "SPECIAL OCCASION" WITH THE SOUNDS OF SMOKEY ROBINSON & THE MIRACLES IN THE ACC.**

**BIDS TO THE BALL, FOOTBALL TICKETS AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF MOTEL ACCOMODATIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE THROUGH LOTTERY. WE URGE YOU TO MAKE YOUR OWN MOTEL RESERVATIONS, NOW. FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON HOMECOMING '69, FOLLOW THIS WEEK'S OBSERVER.**

# Initial results of Board encounter negligible

by Cliff Wintrode

Despite the fact that the members of the Board of Trustees were "very gracious" and "sincere", "I was not sure they were able to understand and feel, deep down, what I was saying" said Student Body President Phil McKenna about his encounter with the Board of Trustees Friday.

McKenna was in the board meeting over two and one half hours discussing the seven proposals he had submitted to them.

The Board's decisions on the requests will not be made known until sometime early this week when McKenna will receive personal notification from the Board.

The delay in notification results from the fact that the Board wants to be able to present written rationale for its actions to McKenna.

McKenna speculated yesterday, however, about what the Board's decisions would be. He based his speculation on the discussion he had with Board members. He emphasized, however, that his statements were merely speculations.

"My feeling is that we did not get representation on the Board," McKenna said in

reference to his major proposal. "I am almost positive we did not get it in the way we put it."

McKenna's first proposal concerned student representation on the Board and granting them full voting and speaking privileges.

Except for the first fifteen minutes of the meeting, the discussion for over two hours centered around the representation issue.

Little time was spent discussing the other proposals. Four proposals were discussed to such a small degree that he stated that he had little or no idea about what the Board's feelings were on them.

The proposals were 1) publishing of minutes; 2) a statement of the Board's investment policy and a revelation of investments; 3) granting unlimited access to the SBP to the University financial records; and 4) an immediate disclosure as to whether the University held investments in ten major U.S. firms.

One proposal requested the membership of the Student Body Vice-President and Afro-American President on the Educational and Student Affairs Committee.

This proposal was viewed a different light after the Board on Friday decided to reorganize the committee into the Educational Committee and the Student Affairs Committee.

"We probably will have representation on the Student Affairs Committee, but I have no idea of the form it will take," said McKenna.

McKenna said he agreed with the change and felt that it was done because the Board considered the committee as covering too wide a range of concern.

McKenna did not consider the proposed change a loss of influence for student representatives if "they envision the role of the SAC as one that deals with all aspects of student life including the academic aspect."

The only proposal on which McKenna voices almost certainty of its approval requests the Student Affairs Council to meet four times a year.

McKenna said he had been informed by Mr. Philip Faccenda, Special Assistant to the President, that the committee members were quite willing to meet four times a

year.

At these meetings, McKenna pointed out, the students are responsible for bringing forth the matters to be discussed.

Although the rally, which was called by McKenna as a show of unity, was attended by approximately four hundred students, McKenna was "very disappointed" at the turn out.

"A lack of a great deal of support among the students" McKenna cited as the major reason for the poor showing. He also included classes and the fact that it was a football weekend as possible explanations.

Even with this lack of support, McKenna said he was justified in presenting the proposals in the name of the student body.

"All the proposals came from the student senate bill passed last year. I was mandated to present them. I merely expanded on them or subtracted from them in minor ways. I did this because these changes would give us the greatest chance of consideration and passage."

"Any further major action" will be approved by the senate, McKenna added.

The "very disappointing" crowd was large enough, however, to cause some concern among the Board members. McKenna assured them that the students were there not in any way to "intimidate you but merely to provide a non-violent show of unity."

## Students rally at Board meeting

by Dave Lammers

Friday's rally outside the Board of Trustees meeting in the Center for Continuing Education consisted of 400 peaceful people and several speakers. The rally, organized by Student Government, was explained by Student Body President Phil McKenna as "a display to people inside and outside of the university that students are not sleeping, they are aware of what is going on, that they are united."

The crowd, which reached 400 by 3:30 and then diminished to 100 by 4:30, was quiet during the period that Phil McKenna, Fred Dedrick and Art McFarland were in the meeting with the Trustees. Fr. Ernest Bartell, Chairman of the Economics Department and Fr. Edgar Whelan, Director of Student Housing, were also present at the gathering outside of the meeting place. While the crowd awaited McKenna's appearance, John Kraniak, an off-campus junior, spoke to the crowd about the financial holdings of several of the trustees. Kraniak first spoke of Mr. Robert Galvin, the President of the Motorola Corp., and a trustee. According to Kraniak, Galvin was accused by Civil Rights Groups of discriminatory hiring, and had an \$8 million contract with the government to produce war planes.

Mr. Paul Helmet, also a trustee, was accused by Kraniak as being the CIA contact man with the National Student Association.

J. Peter Grace's grandfather was accused by Kraniak of being the "pirate of Peru." Grace, also a trustee, has been sued by the

Federal Government for price-fixing, according to Kraniak.

Tim MacCarry, a senior also addressed the crowd, stating that the "conflict with the trustees is not just a communications problem. We are fighting the structures and system of capitalism."

When McKenna, Dedrick, and Art McFarland emerged from the meeting at 4:20, they were greeted with cries of "Power to the people" from the students. McKenna announced that "he couldn't definitely say" whether the trustees would agree with his proposal for student membership on the board.

(continued on page 6)

**CHIMES**  
Needs Staff  
Organizational Meeting

Oct. 9, 6:30 p.m.  
SMC Coffeehouse

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# THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

GAETANO DE SAPIO, Editor

DONALD C. HOLLIDAY, Publisher

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

## Viet Nam

It is time to end the war in Vietnam. No American, we believe, can disagree with that fact. If disagreement lies anywhere, it is over the best means of ending it.

Americans have argued for a long time now about what that way is. Total withdrawal, phased withdrawal, negotiated settlement, and military victory, are terms that Americans have thrown at each other since the war began.

That is—if anyone can figure out when it did. It has been a strange war even though it can not legally be called one. America never decided to start it. We never made an overt commitment to continue it. We just never made a national decision to do anything about it.

That indecision has exacted a very costly toll. Close to 40,000 Americans have lost their lives. Dissent over the war has helped tear America apart. Funny thing, but the two groups that probably have something very significant in common. Nobody has ever really told them what Vietnam is all about.

The American "spirit" is perhaps responsible for that one tragic flaw. It was always more or less taken for granted that anytime America fought—it was fighting for right. Few questioned that fact—until Vietnam.

Presidents never seriously worried about the word "defeat" until Vietnam—nor about being unable to address groups at major American colleges and universities—nor about traveling in safety in any part of these United States.

We didn't take the time to think before getting into that war and it is about time that everyone began to admit that honestly. Perhaps if the nation had considered seriously what it was getting into it would have decided to go ahead anyway. But at least a definite decision would have been made. And quite possibly the American people as a whole would have been united in effort and commitment, if nothing else.

It is, however, too late to quibble about the past. To argue our involvement would be futile because whatever the conclusion reached—we are still there, fighting and losing men. There would be no winner of the argument because we are still together in the same boat.

It is time now to start thinking. We should focus our national attention on finding a solution to ending the war—a solution just to all sides—but one that gets us out quickly.

It is easy to label Vietnam "Nixon's war now". But this still doesn't end it. It is easy to state sarcastically—"Nixon said he had a solution to the war now let him end it." But Nixon apparently does not have the answer to ending the war and we think it is about time he admitted that, also.

It is not Nixon's war, nor Johnson's war—but our war. And because that is so, it is our obligation to find a way out of it—a means that all Americans can commit themselves to in unison.

Such a solution will only come out of a national examination of our commitment to the war and our ultimate objectives. Sen. William Fulbright announced this weekend a major inquiry by the Senate into our Vietnam policy.

It is the duty of the Senate, Fulbright contends, "to help the President in finding a way out of the Vietnam morass."

We enthusiastically agree. The Senate should have made some kind of commitment a long time ago—some kind of honest pronouncement that the nation could have looked toward.

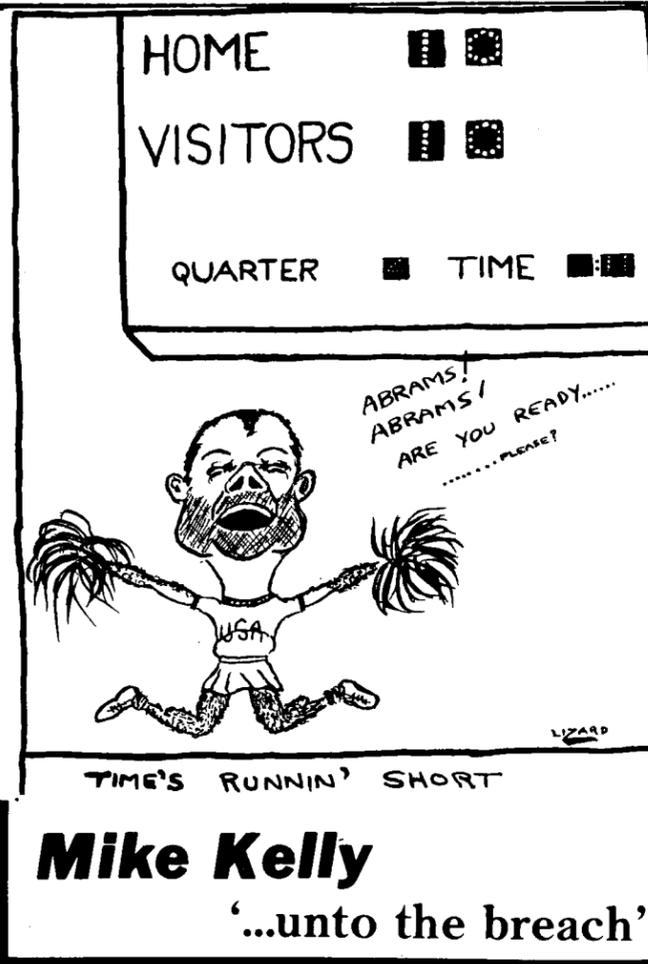
We hope the Senate acts as well as listens. Provides direction as well as challenges current American direction. We hope the President does not fear such an open discussion, but rather aids the Senate in its quest, as well as provide the direction he should.

We feel that finding a solution to Vietnam is too important an issue to place on the shoulders of just a few men. Americans of every persuasion should forward their ideas for ending the war to Congress. We feel the Notre Dame-St. Mary's community should do likewise.

We hope that Notre Dame and St. Mary's cancel all University business on October 15. Not to satisfy leaders of the moratorium, however, who would like the day to be set aside to support their beliefs about how the war should end. The University has no right to make such a moral pronouncement in the name of all the students who go here. We feel, however, that the day should be set aside so that the whole community can discuss the Vietnam issue. So that we all can reflect about our commitment there. So that together we can seek a way out.

The whole nation needs to think—not only for a day—but for many days; until some kind of equitable solution can be found.

—For it is time to get out of Vietnam.



**Mike Kelly**

**'...unto the breach'**

"Hi, fellas, I'm running for the Student Senate and I'd like to talk with you for a few minutes. . ."

Once more, dear friends, unto the breach.

It's pretty easy to be cynical about the Student Senate and the campaign we are now seeing. After all, isn't everybody cynical about the Senate? Tim O'Melia makes an occasional snide crack in his column, the drama people sneer at the Senate and the two or three former senators in their midst feel almost apologetic, the artsy-crafty crowd will murmur "bureaucrat" and the radicals will mutter "bourgeois."

I served in the senate my sophomore year and seriously considered running again this year until I realized that running the Model U.N., the Senior Fellow Committee and keeping the column going would take a few minutes each week and I probably wouldn't be able to give the Senate the time it would demand (and deserve). I realized that this year's Senate has the potential of becoming a strong force in bettering the life of the Notre Dame community.

Admittedly, the Senate has been anything but a powerhouse in past years, but this year's Senate will be different from others in several ways. First, the quality of the stay senators is higher than I have ever seen during my four years here. Covering a range from rational radical to openminded conservative, John Zimmerman, Ed Davey, Rich Hunter and Tom Thrasher were chosen by last year's Senate to stay over into this year's and organize it. Insofar as the personalities and attitudes of the stay senators set the tone for the first few months, the commitment and cohesion of this year's stay senate will enable the whole Senate to begin to move in earnest more quickly. Secondly, the Senate has been put on a more business-like basis, mainly through the work on the Senate rules by Rich Hunter. By establishing a strongly structured committee system, the Senate will waste less time quibbling over minor points and will reduce the situations, common in the past, in which the Senate would go out on a limb on an issue without proper research with the result that they would look foolish and lose what credibility they had (for example, there was a great outburst of indignation on the part of several leftist senators a while back when they heard that the campus cops had actual, for-real guns. A motion demanding a disarmament conference was nearly passed before it was discovered that the only arms were in the hands of two moonlighting South Bend policemen who were required by state law to wear their guns when off-duty). Thirdly, a growing recognition on the part of Student Government of what the proper place of the Senate should be. The four stay senators, as well as Phil & Fred, see the great usefulness of the Senate will be the researching of new ideas and the presentation of those ideas.

Hopefully we have seen the last of the Senate being used as a place to debate Vietnam and national politics and that we will see this year's Senate seriously tackle the problems of student rights and responsibilities, racism at Notre Dame and the search to make Notre Dame a finer place to live.

## Letter

Editor,

For an article that could point out the black and white issues of a kaleidoscopic time; that would impassively and objectively present flaming questions with cool detachment; that would raise serious moral issues without ever sounding self-righteous; that would respect the right of all people to

set in accordance with what they feel is right without being ashamed for it; that would present facts free of propaganda and in context; Tim MacCarry's article on Gandhi and India Week must stand as a prime example of cool, reasoned thinking.

Joseph T. Druecker  
429 Fisher Hall

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# The saga of rock 'n' roll

(Second of a five-part series tracing the history of rock 'n' roll)

by Michael Kendall

Hypothesis: Rock is thirty-one years old. That's right three, one - 31. Now, adults won't admit it and the kids won't believe it but that's where it's at.

Rock 'n' roll has roots that sink deep into the black soil that bred jazz. The style is basically the gospel shout of the Negro spirituals; the same influence that produced the dissonant sounds of jazz.

By the 1940's rhythm and blues were played throughout the black south. Artists like Big Bill Broonsey and Leadbelly were writing and playing the foundations of today's rock 'n' roll. The jazz they played was essentially the same as any rock you'll find today.

But this rock did add some new facets to popular music. Traditionally all pop tunes were written in a 32-bar structure. These musicians dispensed with this and replaced it with repeating eight bar measures.

Harmonically, rock 'n' roll also relies on repetition. Triads are lined up in repeating triplets behind a steady four-beat rhythm.

## Black Music For Blacks

Jazz history in America was generally one of white musicians taking black music and smoothing it out for white audiences. Before the war it was white bands that America swung to.

The material was originated by black musicians, popularized by white bands for white dance crowds and the Negroes remained behind, blowing in the ghettos.

Unwittingly whites were laying the groundwork for the end of jazz as dance music. With the close of World War II, a new generation of disillusioned urban Negro musicians introduced a new style to jazz "that whites can't copy."

Be-bop was the name given to the new music. It relied on the jarring harmonies of flatted fifths and polytonal chords. These were displayed amidst nervous and aggressive rhythms.

It was here that jazz unwittingly knocked itself off the dance floor. With its increasingly complicated rhythms, jazz became nearly impossible to dance to.

Both jazz and rock benefitted from this. Jazz, freed from the constriction of the dance floor, was allowed to evolve to new levels. Conversely, rock rushed in to fill the gap on the dance floor.

One of the men pushing the rock onto the dance floor was Alan Freed, a Cleveland DJ. In 1954 radio station WINS brought Freed to New York for the sole purpose of pushing rock 'n' roll. And push he did.

## Haley's Hello

The first white man to make a hit rock 'n' roll record was Bill Haley with *Crazy Man Crazy*. Released in 1951, the record sold over a million copies, mostly in re-issues from 1954 to 1956.

Then in 1953, Haley came up with his first big money-maker, *Rock Around The Clock*. By the summer of 1954 the rock 'n' roll recording boom had begun.

During the summer, a previously unknown Negro cut *Sh-Boom* for an unknown label on the West Coast. In a matter of weeks *Sh-Boom* was the number one hit in Los Angeles.

Then Mercury covered *Sh-Boom* with an unknown white group, the Crewcuts. In one month they had a national hit record. For the next year and a half, rock and roll had to be white-washed before a given song could become a hit.

Recording supervisors of large record companies were afraid to use the black groups and instead would steal their songs and use white singers.

The McGuire Sisters copied *Sincerely* from the Moonglows; Dorothy Collins took Clyde McPhatter's *Seven Days*; Perry Como took *Kokomo* from Gene and Eunice; Teresa Brewer took *A Tear Fell* from Ivory Joe Hunter; and finally Bill Haley took Joe Turner's *Shake, Rattle and Roll* and sold two million copies.

Pat Boone, who has written a book of moral and religious advice for teen-agers, took *Ain't That A Shame?* from Fats Domino, *I'll Be Home* from the Flamingos, and *I Almost Lost My Mind* from Ivory Joe Hunter.

Suddenly things began to happen and white imitators of black groups started to fail. Georgia Gibbs failed to take *Great Balls of Fire* from Jerry Lee Lewis; Teresa Brewer couldn't make it with Sam Cooke's *You Send Me*, and needless to say no one dared to try and take *Blueberry Hill* from Fats Domino.

## Presley Arrives

But rock 'n' roll still lacked one thing to give it the national excitement it needed. No single lasting star had risen yet. But courtesy of a Memphis to Nashville truck route, one was about to appear.

Trying to pick up a few extra dollars, Presley began appearing in some Nashville recording dates. He cut two singles (then they were 78's) but nothing happened.

The third time around he was a winner.

In 1955 a song by a Nashville recording artist began appearing on radio stations throughout the country. Within a week everything was breaking loose. Requests were pouring in to radio stations, record stores were besieged by customers asking for the song and *Heartbreak Hotel* was Presley's start to fame.

A white southern boy, Presley lauds Joe Turner and Big Bill Crudup as the greatest influence on him. Both were blues singers of a jazz vein. Most important of all, he was a white singer who had made it without "covering" anyone.

In 1956, Presley got the boost needed to make him a lasting musical influence. The Ed Sullivan Show contracted him for an appearance.

For six months now the nation had heard about this musical wonder. Since *Heartbreak Hotel* Presley had released three more hits. The adult world was calling him a "corrupting influence" on the young and the young couldn't wait to see this singing sensation.

Finally the night came. More people were tuned in to watch that night than any previous TV show in history. Presley sang two songs at two times, one near the beginning of the show and one near the end.

Despite the fact he was almost inaudible over the screaming teens in the audience, Presley was now a full-blown national phenomenon.

Critics called him noise, the pulpit called his undulating hips immoral but the teens called him theirs and Elvis was here to stay.

From then until 1958 Elvis was number one all over the nation. In 1958 he went into service and all the critics predicted he would be on the down swing from then on.

News programs ran specials of Presley being inducted and his hair being shaved. Teens all across the nation heard tributes

to Elvis from radio stations as he entered the service. But people underestimated his durability.

While in service in Germany, RCA kept a constant stream of Presley songs coming out. They had been cut before he left for overseas. Even in uniform he remained number one with the teens.

But as Presley grew older a new generation of teens appeared and what they saw was not the old Presley. By 1963 Presley had shortened the hair, raised the sideburns and cooled his red-hot act.

Still Presley is a big money earner. His movies today gross over \$6 million a film. Since leaving the service in 1960, Presley has made 26 motion pictures. His gross income per year is estimated at \$2 million.

As his generation moved out of the high schools and colleges, Presley has geared most of his work at the generation that bred rock. And apparently it still works.

What would surprise most teens of today is that Presley is shy and has never been in with the fast set of Hollywood. He's spent a lot of his money on his parents and put the rest in savings.

That's Elvis Presley.

## In Person

It's hard for today's teens to imagine what it was that made the teens of 1959 squeal when Presley walked on stage. In any event it's impossible to describe the magnetism he generated when in public.

Few entertainers have had that knack. Frank Sinatra had it and so did the Beatles. Presley had it more than any of them.

Perhaps the best way to give a teen of today an idea of what it was is a picture of the old Presley on stage and a listing of a few of his records. Oldsters and young people might be surprised at this.

To begin with, Presley is the highest paid singer in the U.S. He gets more money per film than any other actor in the country.

His record *Don't Be Cruel* has sold more copies than any other rock 'n' roll single in history. Also, he holds the record for the largest sales of a rock 'n' roll album.

For icing on the cake, he holds the record for the most single hits, the largest volume of record sales and the most golden records of any rock 'n' roll singer. That includes all present performers.

## Ted Mack and the Chambers Brothers

by Jim E. Brogan

Once upon a time Notre Dame had professional concerts. And then along came the new Student Union. It makes one wonder what they are running, a coffee house or a concert season.

Last Saturday night in the Convo Center, the Chambers Brothers appeared with two campus coffee house favorites, the Thymes and the Morningglory Brigade. The only trouble is that the Convo Center is not a coffee house and never will be.

The Thymes are good in a coffee house setting. The Morningglories excellent, but they didn't and couldn't come across to a large audience, the majority of whom had never seen or heard of them before. A late comer was heard to say "What is this Ted Mack's Amateur Hour?" That was the heart of the problem, the crowd came to hear the Chambers Brothers and had to wait through two acts that they could have heard for 50 cents.

The Thymes appeared first. They were less than remarkable. Their sound was folksy, but

just not big enough to fill the entire Convo Center. The audience, as a whole, managed only a polite response, while a small number of people were hostile.

Then after the intermission, the Chambers Brothers, appeared. They were everything that the crowd expected and more. They overpowered the audience with their driving beat and their wild vocalizations. They got it together on stage in front of a live audience like they never could in a studio recording. They screamed their way through every song like there would never be another. They put out to their fullest extent. They were bundles of energy, they were amazing.

But into every performance a little rain must fall. In this performance it was in the form of no crowd control. During their minor hit, *Can't Turn You Loose*, the crowd exploded out of their seats and rushed the stage. Those who could not rush the stage contented themselves with dancing in the aisles. For those who made it to the stage, the show was great. For those unfortunate enough not to make it their only alternative was to

cleared the stage with the help of the Chambers Brothers, while some Convo and Union people tried unsuccessfully to get the people to stop standing on the chairs.

They had waited too long and had no hope of controlling the thrbbing masses.

Not only was the sight of the Chambers Brothers blocked, but also their vocal sound. Too

many people were crowded in front of the speakers, so that the vocal sound of their only big hit song, *Time Has Come Today*, was all but drowned out. The only ones who could hear anything but the driving guitars, were those lucky 150 who were right up against the stage.

Overall, the concert was unfair to its audience in three ways. First, local campus folk

talent was teamed up with professional wild rock performers. Second, a great deal of the audience was cheated out of hearing the full sound of the Chambers Brothers by a small number of greedy fans. Third, the Brothers played only 68 minutes rather than the promised 90 minutes. In the final analysis, however, the concert was entertaining.



The Chambers Brothers bring down the house, fire marshall intervenes. Photo by Jay Anderson

# Co-ex program will expand

by Bill Carter

With its first semester of extensive activity already in progress, the co-ex program is currently being studied for further expansion within the next two semesters. Fr. Charles Sheedy, head of the committee working on the project, described some of the ideas that were agreed upon when the present program was formulated last year.

"We've taken care of most of the objectives set up for this semester," said Sheedy, "We originally set out to extend the program to sophomores, which was done, and then open it up to 250 freshmen. We thought it important that the program for new students be initiated on an entirely voluntary basis since we didn't know what the reaction to the idea would be."

Fr. Sheedy indicated that the incoming freshmen were all offered the opportunity to sign up for the program before they arrived on campus. The response was so great that an overage resulted, causing the committee to limit the selection of students to participate in the program. There are over 600 involved in the co-ex program right now, including the Notre Dame upperclassmen who are taking education courses at St. Mary's.

Fr. Sheedy said the practical side of the program occupied much of the early planning for the project. One of the first problems the committee settled

was the expansion of the bus schedule to enlarge transportation facilities. In addition, the structuring of new class times and breaks between the daily courses had to be worked out.

In looking toward next year, Fr. Sheedy emphasized that the program is moving on a step by step basis with no firm projection for the future possible at the present time. Most of the planning for next year is still in the discussion stage. Preliminary plans for next fall were outlined at the meeting last year, however, and some of these call for an immediate step-up in the program.

One of the more definite ideas involves a system of joint registration for those participating in the program next year. This would include a joint catalog of the courses open to the exchange students from both schools. Fr. Sheedy said that no real listing of any further courses to be included in the program could be made yet, because most of those plans will have to be worked out at the first meeting of the committee this year on Oct. 15. But he also indicated that from a personal viewpoint he hoped as many

courses as possible could soon be incorporated into the program.

One of the early problems to be settled this year concerning the planned joint registration according to Sheedy, is the conversion of the data processing capabilities in order to handle the new load of scheduling.

The question of the 10 cent fare for nightly shuttle bus ride may also be discussed, although Fr. Sheedy conceded that the committee involvement with the financial aspects of the bus system has been rather limited. About the only information he had on that subject was that he knew the busses were expensive.

The more concrete plans for the future of the program should become clarified after the committee meeting on October fifteenth, Sheedy indicated.

The committee members include Fr. Sheedy, Fr. John E. Walsh, Professor Frederick J. Crossen, dean of the College of Arts and Letters, Professor Robert McIntosh, and Professor Stanley S. Sessler, of Notre Dame, as well as Sister Jeanne, Sister Alma, Sister Basil Anthony, Sister Elizabeth Noel, Mr. John Dessler and Mr. Schlesinger, of St. Mary's.

## Test days announced

Educational Testing Service announced yesterday that

undergraduates and others preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examinations on any of six different test dates during the current academic year.

The first testing date for GRE is October 25, 1969. Scores for this administration will be reported to graduate schools before December 1.

The other five test dates are December 13, 1969; January 17, February 28, April 25 and July 11, 1970. Equivalent late fee and registration deadlines apply to these dates.

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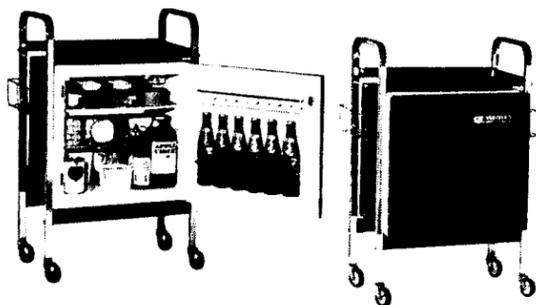
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## The shady glen

by Mike Kendall and Mac Smith

Walk in any direction on the Notre Dame campus and you can find ducks, fields and if you venture far enough, a highway. Out of this physical barrier between South Bend and Notre Dame emerged the need for the Community Relations Board headed by senior Peter Kelly.

Under this government major's direction the board has wrestled with the problem of South Bend-Notre Dame relations since administrations changed hands last spring.

After much foot-work and research, the Kelly commission, via the *Observer* (Sept. 29, p. 1), announced a four-point olive branch.

Among the proposals to improve sagging relations Kelly brandished such New York PR tactics as dispatching speakers into the South Bend high schools combined with a more traditional approach of an inter-community board (hopefully more harmonious than tripartite boards).

The apparent supposition is such smooth efforts will result in a qualitative change in South Bend's attitude toward the Notre Dame man. Having been properly introduced to the real student, South Bend mothers will cease to view him as the deflowerer of their daughters and motel managers will again embrace undergraduate weekend outings.

Although such an approach may yield temporary success, in the long run it is doomed to failure.

In fact the elitism of Notre Dame's students is as much a part of the problem as South Bend's disenchantment with us. And the real cause of this mutual alienation is the physical isolation of this university.

The disgust an average Notre Dame student displays toward South Bend mirrors the separation of the campus from the city. Both are imbedded in an antiquated notion that the university is a shady glen of retreat from which the scholar may carefully survey the problems of man and his society, graduate and step forth announcing to the world "Here I am!"

The university's begrudging acceptance of cars (and then only for juniors and seniors) and an apparently relentless drive to make Notre Dame totally residential are indicative of administration confusion about our relation to South Bend. South Bend's fight to annex Notre Dame unearthed dissatisfaction among the university powers. Most interesting of all was the concern voiced by the students. Their questions were more in the nature of whose civil jurisdiction they would be under. (Is it better to 'get nailed' for public intoxication by Arthur Pears or the South Bend police? And what about marijuana?)

In short, the physical division of the communities is reflected by a similar dichotomy in the student's minds.

In a patronizing fashion, our student government seeks to persuade South Bend that we are invaluable when in fact, the students have yet to be convinced of South Bend's value. But these are two sides of the same tarnished coin.

The Community Relations Committee should certainly promote understanding between Notre Dame and South Bend. However, the committee must not confuse community relations with selling Lava to coal miners.

Meanwhile, this student government should direct its attention to ending the physical separation of the two communities.

Annexation is but one small step in the right direction. The dismantling of these community barriers demands the rejection of a residential university, the sale of adjoining university land to commercial interests and a change in South Bend zoning ordinances around the campus. Otherwise it will always be, "We're here and they're there."

## Blacks knock Trustees

(continued from page 3)

Bill Turner, a black graduate student, said that it was a "slap in my face" that the blacks were forced to struggle for a black studies program. Turner said that he was "tired of this Notre Dame bullshit."

When McKenna, Dedrick, and Art McFarland emerged from the meeting at 4:20, they were greeted with cries of "Power to the people" from the black students. McKenna announced that "he couldn't definitely say" whether the Trustees would agree with his proposal for student membership on the Board.

The Trustees did agree that the Educational and Student Affairs Committee would meet with the students four times a year.

McKenna claimed that many "positive" arguments were given for his proposals, while the Trustees presented mostly "negative" arguments.

McKenna was asked by the trustees if he represented the students. McKenna said that

"major changes come through displays of unity and, usually, the embarrassment of the university."

Fred Dedrick, Student Body Vice-President, pointed out that the students are the only segment of the community that pays to be here. Dedrick said, "Four people out of forty is not a hell of a lot to ask."

Art McFarland, President of the Afro-American society, said that the meeting was "the most nauseating experience of my four years at Notre Dame," and said that he thought the Trustees were a bunch of "bigots."

Before the group dispersed, a telegram from the National Headquarters of the National Student Association arrived, saying that "the exposure" of the Trustees "represents a tremendous service to your constituents." McKenna reiterated the rationale behind his proposals, saying, "One doesn't need a lot of financial expertise to be able to determine financial priorities."



Dr. Karamjit Rai, professor of biology at Notre Dame, breeds his killer mosquitoes that sterilize their species.

## ND lab helps in Brazil

"Traitor mosquitoes," who unknowingly seek out their companions and then destroy them, are one of the latest weapons in the war against disease in tropical areas.

Dr. Karamjit Rai, professor of biology at Notre Dame, has been training Brazilian biologists in using this weapon. He recently returned from that South American country where he acted as a consultant to the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Brazilian government in setting up an insect control laboratory.

Many of the techniques which Brazil can now employ to reduce its fierce mosquito population were developed or tested at Notre Dame's Mosquito Genetics Laboratory which pioneered research in the field of insect genetics and was recently designated by the World Health Organization as an international reference center for Aedes mosquitoes. Brazil is particularly concerned about the Aedes mosquito population, since this tropical species carries the dread diseases of malaria, yellow fever, and filaria.

Filaria, called elephantiasis in the later stages, does not kill its victims, but disfigures and weakens them, causing severe and painful swelling of the limbs. In some areas of Brazil, Rai said, 10 per cent of the population is infected with filaria.

"The mosquito can go where you, or even your chemicals, can't go," Rai said in explaining the technique of using mosquitoes to control other mosquitoes. "He can search out his kind under leaves, in the deepest jungle, or in the cans of water left in backyards. After all, he is searching for the member of his opposite sex," Rai said.

The insect control center's job will be to release "traitor" mosquitoes and make sure they do a lot of damage when they mate.

Currently, work is underway at Notre Dame to develop several other methods of mosquito control Rai explained. One of these, which may provide longer-lasting control of insect populations, would involve

releasing a large number of mutant mosquitoes, which produce offspring who are 80 per cent sterile. While 20 per cent will be able to reproduce, they in turn will pass on the trait of sterility to 80 per cent of their progeny.

For even longer-range control, researchers at Notre Dame are developing mutants which carry lethal genes on each of their three chromosomes. These genes will spread through the entire mosquito population, guaranteeing that a large percentage of offspring will die each generation. Though the method may never eliminate the mosquito completely, Rai admitted, it could be quite effective in keeping its numbers low for many generations.

One of the most common and widely tested methods of control is to release large numbers of male mosquitoes which have been sterilized with a small dose of radiation. Since a

female mosquito only mates once, each male is capable of rendering several females infertile, thereby preventing several hundred eggs from hatching.

If enough sterile males are released, the population can be literally obliterated in a reasonably short period, Rai said. The technique has almost eliminated the screw-worm fly in the United States, and done much to control a pesky fruit-fly in Central America.

However, for any of these plans to work, he said, the researchers must know quite a bit about the particular mosquito common in the area.

"You must know how many there are, where they live, and what their physiology is like," Rai explained. These factors are important in determining how many "traitor mosquitoes" to release, where to release them, and what dosage of radiation will render them sterile without weakening them, he said.

## Preventive medicine is emphasized

(continued from page 2)

to for advice, help, or just a patient, listening ear.

In another effort to help students develop their own resources rather than parroting the answers of their elders, the center is sponsoring a three-credit seminar on "Effectiveness in Human Relations." Again, the class was inspired by requests from students this time members of the Notre Dame Student Union. The seminar has 22 students, all involved in student government — 11 Notre Dame men and 11 St. Mary's girls.

The class is an effort to relate the student's experience outside the classroom to formal, theoretic

## Three are attacked

A Notre Dame student, Stanley Slavinsky, and two Barat girls, Susan Segrew, and Irene Burquist were attacked by seven "highly intoxicated town blacks," early Sunday morning in front of LaFortune Student Center.

The blacks accosted the three and knocked one girl down and

tical learning within the class.

"We want to teach the students how to diagnose a troublesome situation, identify the relevant information, and plan constructive action," McCabe explained.

In addition, the class will cover such diverse aspects of human relations as conflict resolution, leadership style, the decision-making process, group dynamics, and communication.

"After all," McCabe added, "in ten years the job skills of today will be obsolete. We should really be training people who can be effective in an atmosphere of change, who can learn new skills as they come along, and who can adjust easily to continually new situations."

stole her purse. They hit the other girl, and also knocked Slavinsky to the ground.

Slavinsky gave chase, but was unable to apprehend the attackers. Several students hearing the screams ran over to assist the girls. Fortunately none of the victims required medical attention.

## 3070 give up desserts

The "Dessert Project" run by Glenn Smerillo and Sandy Hellrung, has obtained the signatures of 2400 ND and 670 Saint Mary's students. Those signing have agreed to relinquish their desserts for the remainder of the year. The money saved by the dining halls will be used to provide breakfasts for the children in South Bend who would otherwise go without it.

Smerillo expressed the rationale for the project, saying, "We feel that the University has a commitment of the community around it. If kids go to school hungry they can never concentrate on their work. They fall behind, get discouraged and drop out. This starts the whole poverty cycle."

Smerillo went on to say that he felt that the project was a "positive constructive concern by the students of the university towards the South Bend community." He felt that this could bring about a pattern with other schools reaching out and aiding the communities that surround them.

The final approval for the project has not yet been obtained, but Smerillo feels confident that such approval is forthcoming.

With the money obtained, the two co-chairmen of the project will purchase food at wholesale prices and distribute it to various hand-picked relief agencies around the South Bend area.

The relief agencies that have been picked are: Several individual Action Centers,

Christianity Service Center, Catholic Social Services, Sister Marie's Day school, Clay Center and LaSalle Center. Most of these have kitchen facilities where they will be able to prepare the food. Efforts will also be made to distribute the food directly to the mothers in an effort to relieve some of the burden on the facilities of the agencies.

Smerillo also stressed that each agency had been thoroughly investigated as to its efficiency in the handling of their various funds. Several agencies, including the federal government's Headstart, were not considered, "they have so much money, and they waste a lot of it."

Smerillo also clarified what was meant by the term "unavoidable wastage" that was used in the handout distributed at the dining halls.

"All we meant was the various unavoidable expenses, such as the cost of gas, and transportation for picking up and distributing the food," he explained.

Each student who signed up will have his meal card stamped indicating that he is not to be served a dessert. Smerillo estimated that upwards of 600 breakfasts would be served daily, using the money obtained from the dessert fast.

There will be further sign-ups in the dining halls later on in the week for those interested in signing up.

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# Can Joe throw? Ask the Spartans

by Mike Pavlin  
Observer Sports Editor

"We went in throwing."  
That's how Ara Parseghian explained his offensive game plan. "We had to establish our passing attack first and we felt then we could run successfully." Using

this philosophy, Notre Dame buried Michigan State 42-28 Saturday in a game as full of surprises as a Dining Hall meat pie.

First of all, Duffy Dougherty didn't open with his much pub-

licized Veer-T offense. Instead, he replaced the fleet Eric Allen with Gordon Bowdell, a wide receiver. The resultant "half-Veer" met with only partial success. When the Spartans reached the vicinity of the Irish twenty,

however, they reverted to the full Veer which worked well. The Spartans pushed across two first quarter scores using the full Veer and tied the score at 14-14.

The coaching battle continued when Joe Theismann came out and threw five passes in a row. It was the beginning of an incredible day for the Irish quarterback who ended up with 345 yards in total offense. Parseghian revealed that he had had several talks with Joe after the Purdue game. "It was very important not to have him lose his confidence. He had a great week in practice."

Helping Theismann work his passing magic were receivers Ed Ziegler, Bill Barz, and especially Tom Gatewood. "It was a very important day for him (Gatewood), because the experience will give him confidence," said Ara. The sophomore split end gathered in ten passes for 155 yards and a TD. Barz and Ziegler each caught scoring passes and several of the trio's grabs were of the circus variety.

The Irish sprung some new passing formations on the Spartans: a wingback set with one man left in the backfield, and a tight formation with halfback Denny Allan rather than Gatewood split. Theismann's scrambling contributed greatly to the effectiveness of the offense. His total of 51 yards rushing almost equaled his 54 yards he had accumulated during this season's first two contests.

Theismann's passing began to

click in the second quarter after a plunge by Don Highsmith knotted the score with 2:17 left in the half. From his own 27, Joe directed the Irish on a six-play scoring march. He passed to Barz for 16, Gatewood for 13, and Ziegler for 29 yards (TD) on the last three plays to make it 21-14.

During the third quarter, ND put the game out of reach as Theismann hit 7-9 passes for 119 yards and the Irish racked up 81 yards on the ground. A 23-yard pass to Gatewood made it 35-21 as time ran out in the period.

Michigan State was forced to come from behind the entire game, which hurt Duffy's ball-control style. MSU quarterback Bill Triplett couldn't pass with any consistency, although he did complete some long gainers. The Spartans got one touchdown almost free of charge when a quick kick by Jim deArrieta was grabbed right off his foot by Ron Curl on the ND five.

To say the least, the victory was an important one for Ara Parseghian. "It was very meaningful for us, first because a loss would have been the second defeat in a row, second because it is a traditional rivalry, and third because we have no conference championship to point for which makes the rankings important."

Allan's 29 carries (for 102 yards) tied a school record and the total of 70 points scored were the highest in the ND-MSU series.



Joe Theismann had his day against MSU. His passing performance (20-33, 294 yards) was the finest ever recorded in the series.

## The stats - a definite improvement

	MSU	NOTRE DAME				
Total First Downs	15	33	Don Highsmith	8	33	1
Number Attempts Rushing	43	61	Kermit Smith	16	74	0
Net Yards Gained Rushing	125	225	Tommy Love	4	10	1
Number Passes Attempted	25	33	<b>PASSING</b>	<b>ATT</b>	<b>COMP</b>	<b>INT</b>
Number Passes Completed	9	20	Bill Triplett	25	9	2
Number Passes Intercepted	2	2	<b>RECEIVING</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>TD</b>
Net Yards Gained Passing	178	294	Frank Foreman	2	32	0
Number Plays Rushing & Passing	68	94	Bruce Kulesza	2	27	0
Total Offense Yardage	303	519	Gordon Bowdell	5	119	1
Number Interceptions	2	2	<b>PUNTING</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
Net Yards Intercept. Return	0	32	Gary Boyce	7	243	34.7
Number Times Punted	7	3	<b>PUNT RETURNS</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
Number Punts Had Blocked	0	1	Ron Curl	1	5	5
Punting Average, Yards	34.7	21.6	<b>KICKOFF RETURNS</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
Number Punts Returned	1	3	Eric Allen	7	112	16.0
Net Yards Punts Returned	5	15	<b>INTERCEPTION RETURNS</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
Number Kickoffs Returned	7	4	Harold Phillips	1	0	0
Net Yards Kickoffs Returned	104	51	Tom Kutschinski	1	0	0
Number Times Penalized	5	3				
Total Yards Penalized	75	45	<b>NOTRE DAME</b>			
Number Times Fumbled	1	3	<b>RUSHING</b>	<b>ATT</b>	<b>NET YDS</b>	<b>TD</b>
Number Own Fumbles Lost	0	2	Ed Ziegler	11	56	0
			Bill Barz	10	14	2
			Joe Theismann	10	51	1
			Denny Allan	29	102	0
			Andy Huff	1	2	0
			<b>PASSING</b>	<b>ATT</b>	<b>COMP</b>	<b>INT</b>
			Joe Theismann	33	20	2
			<b>RECEIVING</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>TD</b>
			Dewey Poskon	1	11	0
			Tom Gatewood	10	155	1
			Bill Barz	6	57	1
			Ed Ziegler	2	51	1
			Denny Allan	1	20	0
			<b>PUNTING</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
			Jim deArrieta	2	64	32
			<b>PUNT RETURNS</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
			Ed Guylas	2	11	5.5
			Denny Allan	1	4	4
			<b>KICKOFF RETURNS</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
			Denny Allan	3	46	15.3
			Bill Etter	1	5	5
			<b>INTERCEPTION RETURNS</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YDS</b>	<b>AVG</b>
			Clarence Ellis	1	28	28
			Larry Schumacher	1	4	4

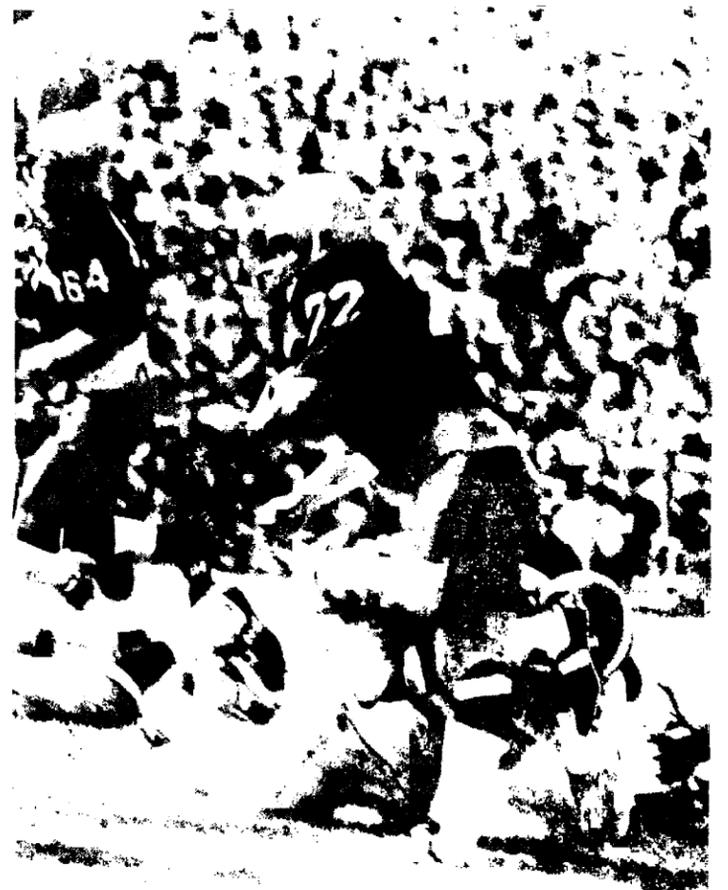
  

	MSU	NOTRE DAME
MICHIGAN STATE	0	14
NOTRE DAME	7	14

Attendance: 59,075

	MICHIGAN STATE	NOTRE DAME
<b>RUSHING</b>	<b>ATT</b>	<b>NET YDS</b>
Bill Triplett	12	-2
Eric Allen	3	10



Halfback Denny Allan tied Creighton Miller's single game mark for rushing attempts (against Northwestern in 1943) with 29 on Saturday.