

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1970

## Thrasher opposes SG handling of racism

by Steve Hoffman and Mark Day

Student Body President candidate Tom Thrasher charged that Student Government had failed in dealing with racial tensions on campus this year "by allowing isolated incidents to drift into prolonged unsolved problems." His statements were made in campaign appearances in Grace and Bren Phillips last night. He also promised to work to transform the Senate into an active, positive force within Student Government.

Thrasher was questioned at length on the problem of racial tensions on campus, and the racial issue in general. According to the candidate, Student Government failed on this issue, in that it has "allowed isolated incidents to drift into prolonged, unsolved disturbances." In order to alleviate this problem, according to Thrasher, Student Government should have been acting as an "impartial mediator" between the opposing factions.

One example that Thrasher specifically mentioned was the concentration of blacks in sections of Alumni and Dillon Halls. He believes it was wrong for Student Government to "armtwist" the Hall governments into doing this, for it succeeded in fragmenting student support.

Thrasher stated that it would be just as wrong now to "armtwist" the Hall governments to abolish them, for it would create more bitterness and disillusionment among the students involved.

Thrasher suggested bringing disadvantaged minorities to Notre Dame instead of sending individuals to different high schools. In this way, they could "experience in a more honest way" the life of a Notre Dame student. Thus, the recruitment

program, according to Thrasher, would be more effective for it would influence not only the actual students involved, but also the people with whom these students are in contact in their daily lives. In order to do this, Thrasher says, the money now intended for minority recruitment, plus additional funds, would be used.

Referring to "Students Against Racism", Thrasher defined the basic idea as a "good



Tom Thrasher

and desirable" one, but said that the approach of the anti-racism committee has angered and disillusioned many people. He contends that the organization could be restructured, with emphasis on a more personal level of approach with the Student Body. Thrasher contended that this would be a slow process, because "you don't legislate anti-racism; you cannot change bias with laws." According to Thrasher this approach should be natural and gradual, and it should be extended to reach persons of all backgrounds, colors, and religious beliefs. In this way, Thrasher stated, all of the students of Notre Dame would come closer to a community atmosphere.

Thrasher observed that he has seen the student Senate at its lowest ebb within the past two years, but emphasized that the

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## Prof. Nutting elaborates on Free City idea

by Steve Lazar

"I think we've really got to face the fact that perhaps the 'great University' is obsolete; it's trying to do so much that perhaps it can't do anything very well - including teaching." Professor Willis D. Nutting, once referred to by one of his colleagues as a "prophet," addressed these words to a full audience last night in the Memorial Library Auditorium.

Professor Nutting, who currently is the object of a student-faculty campaign to make him President of Notre Dame, spoke last night of his theory of education which he called "The Free City."

The Free City, a community of teaching and learning, he said, would be a place where the incentives would not be grades, but "the love of the community of life," a place where teachers would be "older brothers," where students would become the teachers and teachers students.

"I call it a Free City because it's free in the sense that as many opportunities as possible are there. All the ways of coming to know in this community would be offered to the student, and the student himself would be free to choose the ones

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## Peterson - Baruth seek unification in hall autonomy

by Rick Smith

Calling themselves the "candidates of the general students" and disclaiming any ties to political machines or factions, Pete Peterson and Rory Baruth are basing their campaign on the issue of campus unity.

One of the ways in which Peterson hopes to achieve unity would be through a referendum involving numerous issues of import in the fields of academic reform, student life and services, and student government.

The referendum would be followed by a student assembly, similar to that held by student body President Chris Murphy three years ago. The assembly, which would be open to all the students and would probably last several days, would mainly concern itself with those issues which were voted on in the referendum.

After the student assembly, there would be a second and final referendum to decide the various issues.

Peterson said he hoped that through the referendums and the

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Pete Peterson

## Krashna seeks forum as legislative council

by Bill Carter

Student Body Presidential Candidate Dave Krashna proposed last night that the Student Senate be abolished and that it be replaced with a new body called the Student Forum.

The Forum according to Krashna would be "hall based" and would consist of Hall President and Off-Campus representatives who would serve as a new legislature arm to translate the demands of the hall residents



Dave Krashna

into action.

One of the basic premises from which they have launched their candidacy for SBP-SBVP is the feeling that some of the most fundamental structures of student government have to be completely reformed so that the bureaucratic mass of confusion that surrounds student government can be eliminated and replaced with a new system that will function in the best interests of the student in the university.

Krashna pointed out that the Student Senate could no longer work for the students. "The Student Senate has become non-functional because the SLC has really taken over its role," Krashna said. "And we believe government should be in the halls. The Student Forum, as we see it, would coordinate hall activities with overall campus activities. Student government would exist in the halls where it belongs."

## Tracey - Gorman stress more hall council power

by Anne Therese Darin

Speaking to McCandless Hall residents last night SMC-SBP candidate Ann Marie Tracey and SBVP candidate Jean Gorman advocated bringing student government to individual students "so that each student has a voice in what's being done."

To accomplish this objective, Ann Marie and Jean proposed that:

- + Hall councils be given greater power ("so that they can function as a community within a community and that a person has a greater responsibility in it");
- + policy statements in departmental mergers;
- + plans for concentrated areas of study on either campuses such as education, political science, and fine arts; and
- + clarification of residency situations (on or off SMC's campus).

they would primarily emphasize "an effective operating hall council in each

Winings explained that the restructuring of student government was an essential change if the voice of the student body was to become more effective.

"There's just too much red tape involved now," Winings said. "We don't need any more political games with one person having more power than another. We have to do away with this petty stuff. We are out to change the whole atmosphere, to get the halls intimately involved in government so that ideas can really get somewhere."

Krashna and Winings see their Forum as holding meetings once or twice a week in different halls. "Ideally we'd like this to be as informal as possible," Winings added. "We don't want to see things get bogged down in parliamentary procedures all the time; so there could be these informal sessions with no quorum regulations, nobody walking out or anything like that. The forum would be open to the entire University so the students could confront the people that are supposed to be leading them."

Krashna and Winings list of priorities also includes advocating more representation on the SLC for students and removal of the Board of Trustees' absolute veto over the actions of the SLC. As they see it, the atmosphere of the SLC is much too polarized to accomplish the things that are important to the students.

"There are a number of other things we feel we should concentrate on," Winings said. "We are calling for a vast minority recruitment program to break down the racial tension on the campus. We feel co-education is an absolute must and we have definite plans for immediate change in that area. That has to come, we have to have that kind of a change in atmosphere around here."

"We are interested in aca-

(continued on page 2)

## Cusick and Way seek Christian community

by Mary Kay Davey

Carol Cusick and Susie Way, SMC candidates for SBP and SBVP, presented their views on campaign issues in Regina Hall last night.

The basic premise of their platform involves working towards the ideal of the evolution of a true Christian community at SMC. Carol stressed the need for dialogue between students, faculty and administration and hopefully transcending purely rational discussion based on purely rational principles. She feels this often hinders creativity.

Carol stated, "Students shouldn't have to be given freedom to regulate their lives." She thought personal freedom should flow from a "mutual trust" between all members of the college community.

The candidates emphasized the need for hall autonomy. "It is essential for a community atmosphere within the entire college" that the students feel

contented with their immediate environment.

In the area of academic reform, Carol and Susie hope to expand the pass-fail system to include requirement courses. An all college major providing for "broader individual selection of courses" was also proposed.

An educational program on racism is a specific academic endeavor Carol and Sue feel would be beneficial. The candidates also discussed the possibilities of furthering the movement for experimental colleges which would attempt the establishment of a true Christian academic community.

Concerning the question of co-education, they feel "coeducation in the classrooms and living areas is a natural environment that stimulates awareness and thought." They feel the co-exchange program is evolving towards this type of a more

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dorm with the possibility of hall judicial boards and a greater number of elected offices on hall boards."

In order to achieve a more effective hall government, Ann Marie and Jean, as senators on the student affairs council successfully instigated a proposal conferring student assembly senatorial status for hall presidents.

While in the Senate, they also successfully slightly restructured hall government and introduced legislation to abolish curfew for second-semester freshmen.

Echoing the ideas of Junior Class President, Karen Schulz, campaigning with them for a seat on the student affairs council, Carol stated, "We would like to improve the situation of juniors some of whom have no set policy in their major's requirements."

First SMC senators to propose

(continued on page 2)

# Volunteers remodel school

"Beautiful," was the reply of Sister M. Marita last Saturday afternoon when she was asked what she thought of the work some thirty-five Notre Dame-St. Mary's students, faculty members, and Holy Cross nurses were voluntarily doing to renovate her school.

The job is not an easy one. It includes scrubbing, scraping and repainting of walls and ceilings, cleaning of light fixtures and windows, and floor sanding and varnishing — all of which have been neglected for over ten years.

All of this is taking place on the second floor of the old Saint Stephen's grade school at 1024 Thomas St. in the heart of South Bend's own ghetto. Sister Marita's free non-denominational Primary Day School is a minor miracle to many people. Sister solicited door-to-door for her entirely black enrollment of first and second graders. All of the seventy students in the school have not been able to keep up with the public school instruction in South Bend.

Sister and her three assistants (among whom is Don Hynes, Notre Dame graduate of last year and columnist for the *Observer*) have had great success in teaching these students to read and preparing them to re-enter the public school system after the primary grades are completed at Sister's school. Most all of Sister's pupils excel when they return to the public schools, and many of them can read ten times the average vocabulary for their age.

The most difficult problem facing Sister's school is the lack of money. Sister literally begs food from anywhere so that she is able to give the children some lunch every day. Most all of them come to school without breakfast. The important thing is that they all want to come to school. There is no truancy or vandalism. Sister's students really want to learn.

Because students and teachers nearly everywhere seem to suffer from lack of funds, the students who are volunteering to help Sister are giving their time and

hard work, not their money.

"Now it is our school," was Sister's thanks to those who helped here school this past weekend. If you would like to make the school yours too, you can help us this weekend. Cars will leave the Circle at 7:00 Friday night and again on Saturday at 12:30. Anyone who was there last Friday night will testify to the great time and hard work that everyone had. For more information about the school or the project call 1626 anytime.



A bit of ghetto miracle work at Saint Stephen's

## Nutting calls University 'obsolete'

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that suit him best. It's a city because it's a political thing, not a dictated thing. People work together, think together, argue together and discuss together what will be done," he said.

Of the present American educational system Nutting said: "We're the only people on the

face of the earth that ever thought of such a horrible system." He cited the current dissent surrounding educational institutions as a sign of its decadence. He noted that here at Notre Dame the dissent centered on three areas: the narrow way education is presented, the lack of power students have in determining the course of their won existence, and the alleged moral complacency of the official Notre Dame.

Professor Nutting suggested a number of actions that would be taken to breach the gap between today's form of education and the Free City.

A first, and most important hurdle would be to "establish a natural community; that is, a feeling of oneness." He felt that the most essential way to do this would be to get rid of the student-teacher hostility and develop a "w" feeling rather than a "w-they" struggle. "This," he said, "would require a lot of love."

A second way to build the road to The Free City, Nutting said, would be to abolish the course-grade system. According to Nutting, the present system reveals "a bearing on the real state of a person's mind." He said a person could be rejected for a position because he had received a low grade in a subject,

even though later reading may have made him an expert in that field. The system should be replaced, he thought, by a method where a person would get academic credit for knowledge gathered from any source, whether it be outside reading, or even just listening to lectures. He proposed that in The Free City a student wouldn't suffer trying to complete work for five teachers at the same time. In The Free City, he said, the student would be responsible to only one teacher at a time.

As a last measure, the student in the new community of learning would have a real voice in the actions of that community, he said.

Speaking of Notre Dame, as he did very often in his address, Nutting thought that the University might "experiment boldly" in the field of education. He said that in the recent past Notre Dame has worked very hard to catch up to the "big-time" universities like Harvard and Princeton. This "keep up with the Joneses" approach, he suggested, is no longer practical.

Nutting in closing reflected that, "with our past, with our history, with our tradition, quite possibly the University of Notre Dame might take a new direction... and might possibly be better."

## Krashna-Winings outline platform

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democratic reform, of course, but we also want definite physical improvements on campus. We'd like to see a new student center, a more complete one where people could get together at any time. One logical place to work on is the new Arts Center where the Arts people have already done so much themselves. We want to try to get more money in there to help them out."

"Another idea we're working on is contacting Alumni and law school people to set up some kind of legal aid system exclusively for students and especially for off-campus people. We are also pressing for the establishment of a full time salaried office of Ombudsman with maybe 8 or 10 student aides under

him on a work-study basis in order to provide a means for immediate solutions for student problems without the endless streams of red tape."

Winings added that Community Relations was another area he and Krashna were very much interested in. He stated that they advocated giving some sort of academic credit to those who offer their time in working on community project.

"Atmosphere is a really big thing to us, we want to work to make the atmosphere around here comfortable for everybody to live in," Winings said. "We're totally against the kind of philosophy that produces 15 minute rules and racial tension and things like that. We want to emphasize the people in this university, strip away all the bureaucracy, change the attitudes that are hurting this place. We want to make student government mean something, not just to the people in it, but to all the students as individuals."

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## Tracy states academic reforms

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a joint student union with Notre Dame, they also advocate activa-

tion of committees studying the feasibility of co-education and expansion of the co-exchange program.

Having served two years on student affairs council, Ann Marie feels that she and Carol Cusick, her contender, differ in orientation.

"I want to devote myself to practical problems," she explained, "that can completely disrupt student life. These should be taken care of before international and social issues are debated."

"Regarding academic reform, I believe that we shouldn't lower

minimum academic requirements," she added. "Instead, I would stress greater recruitment by professors and students to better integrate SMC racially, socially, and culturally."

She also advocates greater research into available scholarships and feasibility studies for summer college sessions to prepare incoming freshmen.

With one year's experience as both Holy Cross Hall representative and student affairs representative, Jean suggests expansion of health facilities (full-time doctor on campus) and admittance of SMC undergrads to the Rockne Memorial for swimming.

Questioned on the future of SMC, Tracy responded, "That's exactly the problem, no one knows what is in store for SMC in the next few years, which is responsible for a large measure of student discontent."

"It's as much the student's fault as the administration's," she continued. There should be definite organized research and proposals by students - as well as by the administrators of St. Mary's College - indicating exactly what we want done."

Coordinated by Jane Sheehy, Louise McGrath, Judy Lammers, and Dianne Derfler, Regina Hall president, both Ann Marie and Jean will speak tonight in LeMans Hall.

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# White mob attacks South Carolina school bus

(UPI) — State authorities disclosed yesterday they have pictures of the white mob that attacked school buses bringing Negro students to formerly all white Lamar High School, and said arrests would be made.

"The South Carolina attorney general's office is in the process of preparing charges," said Wayne Seal, Gov. Robert E. McNair's news secretary.

"The warrants will be based on the evidence which they have on hand — which is ample," Seal said.

State Law Enforcement Division SLED agents took pictures of the mob at the height of the violence, it was learned, and reportedly worked through the night identifying those involved.

Shortly after disclosure of the pictures, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew called reporters to his office in Washington and underscored that those responsible for the violence would be prosecuted.

"Speaking for myself and for the cabinet committee which I chair, I want to make it clear that this administration does not

condone and will not tolerate violence resulting from the lawless desegregation of schools anywhere," the vice president said.

A federal judge, meanwhile, issued a show cause order in connection with the violence, and President Nixon let it be known he is watching "that situation closely."

The order, issued by U.S. District Judge Robert Martin, was directed at seven whites and ordered them to appear in court Monday at Columbia to show cause why they should not be enjoined from interfering with operation of Lamar schools.

About 150 screaming whites, many of them women battered and overturned school buses arrived at Lamar High with Negro students. State troopers finally beat back the attacks with tear gas.

"The ladies got in front of the bus and the driver stopped," said 16 year old Annie Burris, one of the Negro students. "We got down in the aisles and they were throwing bricks and bottles and beating on the bus with chains and stuff. I was scared to

death."

National Guard troops remained on alert Wednesday for any additional trouble in Lamar, but the day passed without incident. The federal government also reportedly was sending in additional U.S. marshals.

About 150 whites gathered at nearby Hartsville during the morning, but dispersed when Fred Stanley, leader of "freedom of choice" group, told them further violence would not solve the integration problem. Jeryl Best, another of the "freedom of choice" leaders, and one of those

ordered to appear in federal court, said Wednesday that although he was in the front line of the group of whites that marched on the school, he was not a leader of the violence.

Best said he was trying to "keep down violence of any type," and that he believed the troopers were correct in using tear gas and nightsticks to restrain the mob.

A.W. Stanley, president of the Darlington County Lamar branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP, criticized the state troopers for not making arrests on the scene. Seal said the troopers had not done so because they were "out-numbered" and because the integration order "is a federal matter."

Stanley urged Negro parents to keep their children out of Lamar schools until "we can get a guarantee from the federal government that they will be protected." Classes were suspended Tuesday, and officials indicated it will be at least next week before any attempt is made to resume studies.

## Cusick and Way stress dialogue

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heterogeneous environment.

The candidates proposed that a Coeducational Student Union be built at SMC. The main goal of such a union would be to "fulfill student interests providing a place for student activities and cultural exchange," stated Susie Way, SBVP candidate.

This proposal provided the hope that the Union would be student financed. The candidates stated this might be accomplished by selling bonds to the ND-SMC and South Bend communities.

Carol Cusick stated she would also work towards the issuance of a statement of student rights from the administration. This would include such things as room privacy and confidential sign-out procedures.

Carol and Susie feel "the individual must have the choice to live on or off campus. An off-campus housing program could also enhance the diversity of the academic community."

The candidates also expressed the hope that physical education facilities such as a new gym, be improved upon. More recreational facilities for the halls were also proposed.

Another practical proposal was that of selling shuttle bus passes at the beginning of the school year to eliminate the inconvenience of constantly digging for the fare.

Carol and Susie are stressing the needs of the individual person as being the focus for the

establishment of a real Christian community.

"We hope to stimulate student interest and participation by opening to each student the channels of community government," stated the SMC candidates.

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## Peterson seeks change

(continued from page 1)

student assembly he could rally complete student backing behind the programs, thus giving him more power in dealing with the administration and the Board of Trustees.

"I expect more authority after arriving at a consensus. This is realistic — more so than the other candidates' proposals."

Another proposal advanced by Peterson is a plan whereby the sophomore year abroad program could be expanded to include sending students to ghettos, Indian reservations, and Appalachia.

Under this expanded program, participating students could get credit in sociology, ecology, Black or Indian studies, and urban or rural problems.

Peterson suggested that the program could be implemented through arrangements with Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), or the Headstart program.

Taking off from the Sophomore Literary Festival concept, Peterson proposed an "Issues Week" during which notable politicians and philosophers would be invited to speak on campus.

Under the Peterson proposal, the week would be followed up with the publishing of a journal comprised of articles on and analyses of the various lectures.

Peterson commented that he did not expect the immediate implementation or either the expanded sophomore year abroad program or of the "Issues Week" idea.

"These are not promises. They are proposals which will have to be discussed and worked out. I would want to talk with my former opponents and other students before going ahead."

On the issue of co-education, Peterson has proposed an "all out effort to recruit women."

In the same vein, Peterson said that "the shuttle bus is indicative of the administration's view of women. There has been created a dichotomy between women students and women. The administration imposes a cost on social interchange while intellectual interchange remains free. This is perverse and immoral, more perverse and immoral than anything that a man and woman could do together. It is pimping the students."

Another Peterson proposal concerns the "Need for a competent security force." In line with this proposal, Peterson calls for the removal of security chief Arthur Pears, terming him "incompetent and not respected by students or the administration."

Concerning the administration of SBP Phil McKenna, Peterson said, "his main fault was in not maintaining contact with the student. He was too over-worked."

To remedy this communication gap, Peterson recommended that the SBP have more time to meet with the student on a personal basis. To bring about this change, Peterson proposed that the president be relieved of many "bureaucratic" duties and that he delegate some responsibilities.

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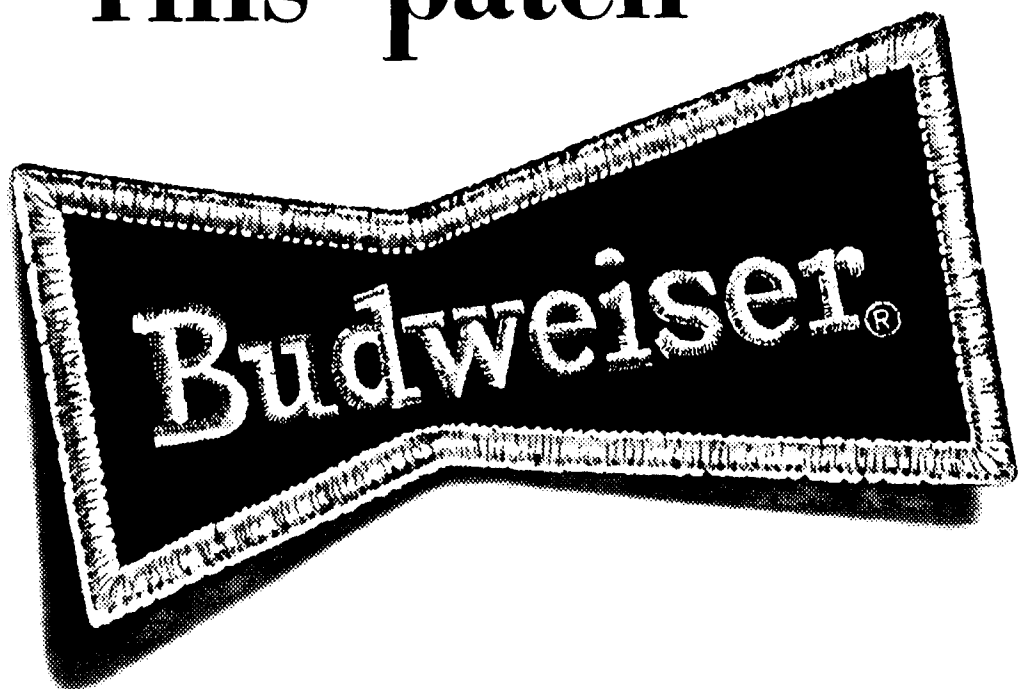
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# THE OBSERVER

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## Editorial

### Make your vote count

Students from both campuses will be voting soon for the individuals that they wish to see lead their student government next year. It is our hope that all students will consider the alternatives seriously and select individuals who they feel can meet the problems that need to be faced with progressive solutions, and hard work, and dedication.

More than ever the times call for student leaders who are informed and concerned about changes that need to be made in academics as well as in other areas of student life. For the last five years student leaders at Notre Dame and St. Mary's have been pushing ardently for changes in the social environment and the living conditions on both campuses. Although these items are important we feel that it is time for student government to play a greater role in bringing about the needed changes in the quality of education on both campuses.

The suggestions made for change offered to the Academic Affairs Council at Notre Dame under the present administration are meager to say the least. They deal merely with issues that are on the periphery. Calls were made for changes in the scheduling of classes and a radical change was made in the calendar year. Minor changes to say the least. Other proposals for change are merely broad platitudes which offer little in the way to the student. There is a call for further exploration of the possibility of expanding independent research and work study, and a partial revamping of the grading system to let students take one course pass fail out of his major.

Such suggestions do little to attack the basic problems here. Definite programs should be worked on to provide immediate opportunities for independent work study. Pass - fail should be expanded much further to allow for more flexibility in the classroom and to encourage students to broaden their backgrounds outside of their fields without being pressured by the "grade mania."

What students on both campuses should look for are candidates who present sound proposals for enhancing the education experience on both campuses. A primary focus we feel should be on changes that can be made in the classroom environment. This does not mean, of course, that the total environment should be neglected.

The Student Body Presidents who are elected would be individuals who are willing to work with their counterpart at the other school. As we make greater strides toward cooperation and co-education the Student Governments of both schools should begin to cooperate more on all issues. Working together they should push the administrations at both schools toward greater academic reform, greater expansion of the co-ex programs, and more cooperation and coordination between faculty and administrative efforts at both schools.

Programs should be embarked upon which will encourage more informal contact between Notre Dame and St. Mary's students. At the same time efforts must be made to insure that changes made are in the best interests of St. Mary's as well as Notre Dame.

At the same time, this year's leaders should be individuals who will work toward developing more responsibility on the part of individual students in the halls. They must present programs that will draw students into the decision making process. At the same time they must work to heal the divisions that have arisen between blacks and whites, the student and the university, and students and university officials.

Shallow calls for community on both campuses will be of no avail if student leaders do not attempt to start first to bring students closer to their own student governments. Hall governments and personal contact should be emphasized. At the same time the student leadership must be willing to get to know the administrations of both schools on a personal level in hopes of avoiding the senseless antagonism that develops between students and administrations when issues go undealt with because of lack of communication.

We ask students to vote intelligently - to make their vote count. Elect individuals who will represent you and your opinions.



I'd like to thank my supporters!!

## Letters to the Editor

### Draft protest

Notre Dame:

The following is a letter which I have recently mailed to my local draft board in Texas. I urge all who feel a personal distaste for the war in Vietnam, and all wars, to pursue a similar course of action. Within the next two weeks, the Notre Dame Moratorium Committee will circulate a "We Won't go" petition in conjunction with a national movement to end the war, and later in April will hold a fast in protest of United States involvement in Southeast Asia. You will be faced, in a matter of months or years, with the decision of living or dying. I urge you to think about it. If you are interested in helping to circulate the petition, or if you just want to end this damn war, contact:

Tom Schoaf	1347
Bill Wilka	1989
Bill Walkup	3276

Texas Local Board No. 216  
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Gentleman:

At this point in my academic career, and in the formation of my life principles, I feel the ever increasing need to inform you that I can no longer condone the channeling of American youth in order to carry on war. As a pacifist and as one who believes in individualism and the brotherhood of all humanity, I must totally reject the principles of conscription and militarism which our country is following.

It must be difficult for men in your position to understand why someone like myself would choose a position that many consider foolish and idealistic. I would like to take this opportunity to try to give you an idea of the thinking which has led me to such a position.

The aspects of human life which make existence meaningful and fulfilling are psycholog-

ical, social, and stem from men's relationships with each other. Mere existence is empty and barren, but real joy can be derived in the development of loving human relationships. Hence, I believe that material things have no intrinsic worth, and bring no satisfaction except in a

social context. Thus, I have come to believe that a man's first commitment must be to human values and not material things. Armies, wars, and violence are the means of achieving material, not spiritual or human ends, and must be rejected. The weapons that one must use in the defense of freedom, or with which to build a better world, are the weapons that are commensurate with the ends that they are used to achieve. These are the weapons of truth, of love, of charity, of equality, and understanding. For this reason violence can never be successful in bringing about peace.

The men who live their lives according to principle believe that they can most fully lend their support to the development of peace and freedom by setting a living example of those qualities for their fellows. I know of no better way of achieving peace than to live peaceably with my fellow man. I know of no way of developing a better social climate than to treat all men with love and understanding. I know, in short, of no way to create a better world than to live better myself.

Therefore, I must once again voice my opinion that all war is wrong and must be avoided. In a short two weeks, I will sign a public statement expressing my refusal to accept the principles of conscription and militarism. At that time I will forward you a copy for inclusion in my file. Furthermore, along with this letter I am sending copies to Senator John Tower of Texas, President Nixon, and my parents.

Thank you for your time.

Most sincerely,  
John W. Walkup  
41-216-50-681

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# CAF to present Tommy Flanders Sunday

by Pat Clinton

Every now and then, when you follow the reviewer's trade, you run across someone who knocks you out so hard there's not really much to say. Tommy Flanders is one of those people. He's coming Sunday.

What constantly gets me is that no one has heard of Flanders, or at least damn few are admitting it. He's been around for as long as Kooper or Katz or those people and is as good, but while we get deluged with new and unwanted Kooper records all the time, there's been one Flanders in five years.

Flanders started recording with the old Blues Project four or five, maybe six years ago, I forget exactly when. I was on the folk/progressive folk thing at the time and was dozing through a late night radio FM thing when bam there's this outrageous blues on. Spoonful. Cafe Au go go. And I had never heard anything like it, hell there wasn't anything like it at the time.

You ought to know by now, you're big people, that this stuff about the Beatles starting the progressive movement in Rock is fairly dubious truth-wise (as they say in the suburbs). Early progressive sprang almost intact out of the folk scene; there were good musicians hacking around and they needed more of an



Tommy Flanders

artistic challenge than the hoots gave them. McGuinn, Dylan, the Mamas and Papas (not an artistic culmination, but a good thing commercially for the art as a whole), the Spoonful (some of Sebastian's best playing is still on folk sides, and he's back doing it).

The Blues Project was a key group in the history of recent rock, both for development of rock and audience education—their post-Flanders album *Projections* along with *Forever Changes* by Love and *Highway 61* and *Revolver* are probably the Four Albums.

Anyhow, back to Flanders. The best way to picture what he sounds like if you haven't heard him is to think of Eric Anderson (not too hard though) and Tim Hardin (a little harder but still not too hard and raise the key a few notes) and what Al Kooper would sound like if he were any good. As a matter of fact Kooper has been trying to sing like Flanders for years, but he just can't hack the breaks. Flanders can push his voice into the most amazing falsettos there are. It doesn't come out like Frankie Vallée either; he keeps shifting in and out of it with unbelievable precision and at places and in ways you just wouldn't have thought of (check the chorus of *Purple and Blue* on his album).

He's got an album out called *Moonstone*. Buy it. Unfortunately you'll probably have to order it special. No one carries it. I know. I've been looking for it in stores all year. It's the same thing as Van Morrison's *Astral Weeks*—a very good album that the critics like (*Sing Out* said

Flanders sounded very Boston. They don't quite know what it means, they say, but that's what he sounds like. They're right, you know) but it won't sell because no one will buy it to find out what it's like.

Well, I will tell you so you will know and can buy it securely. It is Boston, country-y, slightly rocky (but not a whole lot) neat calm music sung by the best Boston country rock singer in the business (with the possible exception of Tom Rush who is the other one in the business).

Flanders' guitar is beautiful. Even the Mozart freaks admit it. He has stripped away everything superficial from his playing so you end up hearing about five strums in your head for everyone he plays on the record.

On the record he's accompanied by the absolute best of the old line folk/rock side men Dick Rosmini (he has a relatively new record of his own that I haven't heard) and Bruce Langhorne (he plays the twiddle-ummm part of "Urge for Going" if you know that).

It's a good record. He's a good performer. He's going to be here Sunday. It only costs one crummy buck, and not even that if you have a CAF card. So go, dammit.

## Fifth Dimension -- a long way since the Versatiles

It was the middle 60's, the jet age, the time of vibrations, a special era of meaningful, exciting and extremely creative music. It was the hour of the young who dictated the popular musical taste of the world. Into this atmosphere came a bright, powerful vibrant group and they added a new dimension to the 60's with a distinctive taste of the 70's. It was *The Fifth Dimension*.

That was the period when groups came and went and musical moods changed

quickly. But the first sound of the 5th Dimension, and the immediate recognition and acceptance that followed, gave proof that they were of lasting quality.

Their list of achievements soon became unprecedented, astonishing and unbelievable. The 5th Dimension became the group that breaks records and is distinctively honored.

The 5th Dimension's thunder exploded with the recording of Jim Webb's composition, "Up, Up and Away." It was not

only a smash single and album but a dramatic description of the group's acceleration. It catapulted them into international stardom and its end result was: sales of close to a million records and four coveted Grammy Awards at the 10th annual presentations of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences for: *Record of the Year, Best Performance by a Vocal Group, Best Contemporary Single, and Best Contemporary Group Performance*.

It was a precedent setting, historic evening.

Their next recordings, "Magic Garden," and "Stoned Soul Picnic," moved them higher in the ascendancy and then came "Aquarius"/"Let the Sun Shine In." Again it was a single and an album, and it isn't long before the single sells over two million copies and the album sales exceed one million dollars. The Grammy Awards for this year are yet to be announced.

The 5th Dimension were discovered by their manager, Marc Gordon, when the group was called "The Versatiles." Gordon was so impressed with their presence, versatility, and unique approach to pop

music he immediately signed them for person management and introduced them to the founder of Soul City Records, Johnny Rivers. It was Johnny who suggested they change their name and it was one of the group, Ron Townson, who recommended the name, "The 5th Dimension," which was agreed upon unanimously.

The first release on Soul City was "Go Where You Wanna Go," which became their big hit, played by both popular and R&B disc jockeys, attesting to the musical versatility of the group and winning for them mass public acclaim.

The greatness that is The 5th Dimension is not only what is in the groove, but their professional, fresh, magnificent style, the distinctive showmanship they display in their theatre, supper club, concert and television appearances.

The audiences are the young and old in age, but young in spirit and attitude. The 5th Dimension is introduced and there is an immediate cheering, whistling response. The group comes on stage brilliant in poise, dressed in specially tailored mod outfits which became a trend-setting idea for new groups of today.

## Go Fish

by Dan Shaw

Southwest	Northwest	Southeast	Northeast
S-J,5	S-Q	S	S-K,9,5
H-2	H-8,7	H-A,9,3	H-10,4
D-Q,6	D-7	D-5,4	D-10
C-K,9	C-8,4	C-J,3	C-A

cards (in order received):

NE: K,10,5,10,4,9,A

SW: Q,2,6,6,J,9,K

SE: 3,9,J,4,A,3,5

NW: 7,2,Q,8,7,4,8

Today's lesson will primarily deal with the correction of some common misconceptions concerning opening ventures and careless forays into the pond. For those Go Fish buffs who will be inclined to sneer and jeer at the explanation of such basic bricks of the game structure, I can only say that such fundamentals can never become too familiar. I myself can recall many a crucial contest being lost because of a thoughtless first query or a left hand 30 degree draw rather than a right hand 40.

For the casual Gofisher the obvious play for NE is to inquire as to whether SE has any ten's. The magnitude of error in this seemingly innocent gamble cannot be emphasized enough. According to the Caruthers Potippi system of successive distribution, another ten would not be due to appear until at least three additional cards had been dealt. Were someone playing the now-obsolete eight card version of Go Fish there would be a 261-1 chance of another ten being dealt, but even then, the recipient could only be NW.

To a student of the Potippi system, the logical alternative is to forple SW by courting his kings. Such a move has not only the offensive potential of pilfering one of the two additional kings which should be dealt by the 28th card (odds favoring success 20-3), but the extrinsic function of protecting NE's pair of ten's. Although this move by NE is successful

according to the random hands shown, there is a distinct possibility that NE would guess wrong.

Insofar as one's initial speculation may be wrong, one must evaluate his upcoming excursion to the pond. Such evaluation is impossible, in fact ludicrous if one is playing in the company of the occasional player. The random placement of the pond is generally so erratic as to completely eliminate the use of intelligence in choosing a pond prospect.

There are two basic modes of card displacement in the more sophisticated version of Go Fish: the left and right hand Sinkiewicz Swirl. This system, the brainchild of the late Snidely Sinkiewicz, consists of the distribution of the remaining cards in a tight figure eight, begun at the apex of the top loop. In the left hand Sinkiewicz Swirl, the process is accomplished with the use of an initial clockwise movement, while just the reverse is true of the RHSS.

Now it becomes clear, even to the most inexperienced player, that NE's draw should lie somewhere between 25 and 30 degrees to the right of the apex of the eight in the LHSS condition (one must keep in mind that the apex of the eight will be directly opposite the dealer, in this case SE).

Naturally, in the RHSS condition the draw will be between 25 and 30 degrees right of apex. In either instance the probability of success is a phenomenal one in seven.

If one masters these techniques, it is only a matter of time until he accomplishes the rare and prestigious Grand Splash.



The Fifth Dimension

# Letters to the Editor

## Broad based effort

Editor:

There is, of course, an immediate problem in a woman addressing herself to men on the subject of herself and her oppressions. The national women's liberation front addresses itself to women because the ends of liberation are, first, a transformation of consciousness and second a release from oppressive institutions (those which disregard the individual). These ends will be realized through women first and then perhaps in a supportive way by men.

Mr. Lammers' comment that "we don't know what's in it for us; if we did, we'd be all for it!" This has nothing to do with the question. We are not interested in male support. It is supplementary rather than essential to our cause. We have no desire for a reversed myth situation (as described by Mr. Lammers in a

dating context). We are interested in a broad based effort to restructure or annihilate the present institutions. The movement for the liberation of women depends on a political ideology and vision (socialism as seen by Marx).

Women are 51% of the population in this country. Their potential power as a political force is staggering. That force will not always be malleable for the ends of a male society. Those institutions that oppress women are the same institutions which define the activity of our society at large, a homicidal and suicidal motion.

The attitude that pervades Mr. Lammers' column is a patronizing one. Such an attitude is predicated on a position of power, a presumption which will not always be the case.

Kathy Cecil

## Murray chided

Editor:

Jim Murray's article "Shades of Al Brown" (*Observer* of March 3) captured quite accurately the fans' feelings about I. Laguna and the spectacular history of Panama Al, but the representation of the Republic of Panama was in very poor taste.

If it was included as a joke, it was a bad one, and you're not supposed to write those down. If it was with serious intent, the only thing exhibited was a complete lack of culture. Maybe the last time Mr. Murray read or visited Panama (if ever) it was probably with Count DeLesseps in 1893, when the Suez engineer tried unsuccessfully to build a canal across our Isthmus.

Mr. Murray, the next time you want to make a fool of yourself, don't bother to research your knowledge. Should you make a trip to Panama, you will be pleasantly surprised to discover less mosquitoes than in your backyard. So please, watch out for them next time you use your sandbox. Will you?

Sincerely yours,  
George Richa  
251 Dillon

P.S. Imael Laguna is the new world champion, again.

## Panamanians object

Editor:

In regard to Jim Murray's sports column "Shades of Al Brown" printed in the *Observer* on March 3, we find it our duty and responsibility as Panamanians to call to your attention the fact that it was very disrespectful of the *Observer's* staff towards the Panamanian students at Notre Dame, to print such a deceiving article full of deliberate, misrepresented, utterly absurd and untruthful statements about our country, the Republic of Panama.

We feel that you as a college student should have exercised better judgement in printing the article.

We consider this an insult not only to us as Panamanians, but also to the Republic of Panama.

Respectfully,  
Nelson Keiswetter  
Aquilino Boyd  
Ricardo Perez

Editor's note—

The responsibility for the printing of the above-mentioned column lies with me, the Sports Editor. It is unfortunate that Mr. Murray had to include his caustic comments along with his favorable ones on Panamanian fighters. Mr. Murray's opinions about Panama are his own and should not be taken as representative of the views of *Observer* staff. I am sorry that Mr.

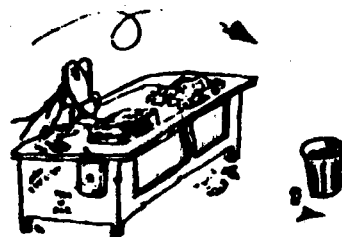
Murray's article has caused bad feeling among the Panamanian students here at Notre Dame and I offer my apologies for printing it.

Mike Pavlin  
Sports Editor

## De gustibus

Editor:

I would like to respond to Mr. Overlan's views on the absurdity of the interest shown by students to athletics, here at Notre Dame. It is quite apparent that he has no interest in sports. So,



their campus of 26,000 students, they made 306 responses last year with only 11 false alarms (malicious)—there have been 14 malicious false alarms at Notre Dame since Jan. 1, 1970!

I feel that fire protection should be the concern of every student, especially in light of the fact that many of our older residence halls are constructed of non-fire resistive materials, and that fire in any of these hall could result in multiple fatalities. The fire at a Cornell University dormitory a few years back, and a more recent fire at a college in Ohio, claiming 32 and 11 lives respectively, are good examples for students to express their concern and cooperation. This should start at the "section" level of hall government. Each section should check to make sure they have their fire hoses, and extinguishers in good order. This is the student's first line of defense against fire.

Pulling a false alarm is a misdemeanor in the state of Indiana. However, the consequences may be more serious than merely being "caught". Every time a fire box is pulled, as well as Notre Dame apparatus responding, the city of South Bend also furnishes a response to the alarm. With the traffic as it is, think of how possible it is for this equipment to become involved in an accident and maybe kill innocent occupants in another automobile as well as firemen on the truck.

Of course, the false alarm problem is more or less nationwide. In South Bend, the false alarm rate for fire boxes is in excess of 90%. How does our high false alarm rate affect our fire protection? Well until three years ago, an alarm transmitted by fire box brought the campus fire dept., as well as two pumpers and one aerial ladder truck from town. In 1967, it became necessary to cut this back to only one pumper truck since the number of false alarms were on the rise. This year, the situation is worse. Under the present plan, only the campus fire dept. goes on the fire call. If, on arrival, an actual fire exists, then a mutual aid from South Bend may be requested. It's quite evident that such an unnecessary delay for the arrival of additional help could be avoided if the false alarm situation were halted.

My own personal appraisal of the situation, having volunteered service to the Chicago Fire Dept. on the south side, and the New York City Fire Dept. in Spanish-Harlem is that there is little excuse for a "ghetto problem" such as this to exist at a university—especially ours. As a member of this community, I am concerned about its welfare. I therefore invite and urge anyone interested to visit our fire station any Saturday afternoon between 1 and 4 o'clock. Our student-members would be happy to show you around and answer any questions. If a hose cabinet or fire extinguisher needs attention, dial 6595 (Mon.-Fri., 8-4), and we will be glad to remedy the problem. Believe it or not there are many people working to make Notre Dame a safe place to live at. We volunteer our time gladly; all we humbly request is your cooperation.

Thank you,  
Al Kirchner  
Rescue Company No. 4  
Notre Dame Fire Dept.

## Congratulations

From the Brothers of Chi Sigma Alpha fraternity of U. of Dayton for your NCAA bid to the Dayton Regionals. We are organizing a dance for students from competing schools on March 7, 9:00 PM to 1:00 AM, Flyers' Hanger on the main campus. Live band and beer.

Admission \$1.50

## OBSERVER BUFFS

### - We Need Your Help

THE OBSERVER is in the process of completing its files and finds that it is missing some back issues. We would like to compile complete sets of *Observers* so we can have a permanent record of our history here in the office. We need the following. Can you help?

#### Volume I 1966-67

NO. 5  
NO. 6  
NO. 10  
NO. 12 (if we printed that far) through the end of the Year.

NO. 50 (March)  
NO. 54 "  
NO. 59 "  
NO. 67 (April)  
NO. 68 (April)  
NO. 78 (MAY)  
NO. 79 (May)

#### Volume II 1967-68

NO. 1-21 (all of Sept. and Oct.)  
NO. 26 (NOV.)  
NO. 29 (DEC.)  
NO. 30 (DEC.)  
NO. 31-35 (JAN.)  
NO. 39 (FEB.)  
NO. 43 "  
NO. 44 "  
NO. 45 "  
NO. 46 "

#### Volume III 1968-69

NO. 29 (OCT.)  
NO. 62 (Dec.)  
NO. 83 (Feb)  
NO. 75 (FEB. 19)  
NO. 106 (March)  
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# Sniegowski reports some progress

by Floyd Kezele

"Transforming the Forum from an idea to a fact has been rather difficult. But there is now some progress to report," explained Professor Donald C. Sniegowski while discussing the recent activities of the University Forum.

Thus, Prof. Sniegowski announced that after a discussion with various ex officio members of the Forum, the following Agenda Committee has been appointed: Dr. Phillip J. Facenda - Trustees and Administration; Mr. Jerry Kearns - Alumni; Mr. Joseph Kelly - Graduate Students; Michael Kelly - Undergraduate Students; and Sister Suzanne Kelly - Faculty.

It was also revealed that the first University Forum would be held on Tuesday, March 17 and that Sister Suzanne Kelly and Joseph Kelly would act as coordinators for that meeting.

Although Prof. Sniegowski agreed that the "March 17 meeting would rush things" he explained that this date and Satur-

## Thrasher speaks on race relations at Grace, B-P

(continued from page 1)

organization could be transformed into a vibrant, positive body.

Opposing the notion of total abolition of the Senate, Thrasher remarked: "Student Government must work for a change in attitudes, rather than tinker with the structures themselves."

To gain what he called a "basic attitudinal change" within the Senate, Thrasher called for a reassessment of the body's function.

"The Senate could act as a very valuable research body for the SLC, wherein the Senate would forward informative, detailed resolutions to the SLC, thereby eradicating much time-consuming indcision" he commented.

"By playing an integral role in the committee structure of the SLC, and by allowing individual Senators to speak before the SLC, the senate can truly become an extension of student opinion."

Thrasher noted the importance that the Senate plays in determining the Student Government budget. He pointed this out as another reason why the senate should continue to exist.

"It is imperative that the Senate fulfill its budgetary obligation by riding herd on budgeted groups, and issue a report at the end of each year assessing the value and progress of each group," he stated.

"The Senate must be willing to devote itself to a degree of difficult, thankless, unheralded research toward creating a more well-defined, coherent Student Government structure."

In referring to the past problems of Student Government, Thrasher said that it had been heavy in rhetoric with the students but not at all strong in dealing with the administration.

day, April 25 were the only dates when both Father Hesburgh and Mr. Edmund A. Stephen of the Trustees would be able to be in attendance.

He added that because of the immediacy of the March 17 meeting, it would have to be rather limited in scope. However, he said that he envisions a "full-blown, open-ended, public affair," at the April 25 meeting.

In a related manner, Sniegowski revealed that the Agenda Committee has already held one meeting and is planning another one for March 9. The purpose of these meetings has been to formulate topics of discussion which can be presented to the Forum and ultimately to the university community.

Among topics suggested by

the Agenda Committee are the following: the University and social responsibility; Notre Dame and its responsibilities to the minorities; admissions policies; coeducation; campus ministry; and creative education.

In the discussion of these topics, Prof. Sniegowski remarked, "these are quite general and inclusive, and some of these topics are presently being taken up in other organizations in the University."

Thus, he has asked for "any comments on these topics and/or suggestions for other topics." However, he stressed that all such comments must reach either your respective representatives on the Agenda Committee or Prof. Sniegowski, c/o the Notre Dame English De-

partment by Monday, March 9.

In his wrap-up of the accomplishments of the Forum thus far, Prof. Sniegowski remarked that although the Forum is to be informal, it will take some time to establish itself as a general workable feature of the University.

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**Ed Roickle****Defining 'Lawful' Recruitment**

I quote from a story in the Feb. 9, 1970 *Observer* concerning the University Forum:

"Fr. Hesburgh immediately disagreed. He said that the (Black) Panthers were an organization which is not breaking any law and would be allowed to recruit on campus if they so desired. As an example of an organization who would NOT be allowed to recruit, the president offered the Mafia since they do BREAK THE LAW." (emphasis supplied)

On the basis of his statements at the Forum, I think it is safe to assume that Father Hesburgh has in mind minimum criteria which organizations must meet in order to recruit at Notre Dame—specifically, that they do not violate the law. This concern for the law seems to go along quite nicely with the University's willingness to employ the injunction in order to preserve its narrow conception of "community". If it is true that organizations which break the law are not allowed to recruit at Notre Dame, then we deserve an explanation as to why known violators of the law do recruit here. Here are a few excerpts from "Misplacement at Notre Dame". (Check the booklet for documentation.)

**1) DuPont**

"In the course of its reorganization during the 1920s, DuPont acquired a 23% share in General Motors stock ownership. In 1962, after a thirteen year effort by the Justice Department's anti-trust division, this convenient and profitable corporate marriage was broken up. Christiana Securities Company, the family investment firm that owned 13,417,120 shares of DuPont stock, was forced to sell 535,000 shares of GM stock it owned

directly, as well as any additional shares that it controlled. Other General Motors stockholders are now suing DuPont for damages incurred (through forced GM purchases of DuPont paints, upholstery materials, and other automotive supplies) during the period of DuPont control." (p30)

**2) National Steel**

"A Federal grand jury in 1964 indicted National, along with eight other steel companies including the Great Lakes division of National, for fixing prices of carbon steel during 1955-1961. The result of the conspiracy was higher prices for such consumer products as washing machines, automobiles, and refrigerators. When the case came to trial in July, 1965 the eight corporations pleaded no contest and were fined \$50,000 each. (p22)

**3) Uniroyal (formerly U.S. Rubber**

"On December 9, 1965, U.S. Rubber along with Goodyear and four other tire and rubber companies, plus three individuals, incurred a \$204,500 fine on similar charges. The defendants pleaded no contest to indictments charging conspiracy to fix prices for hydraulic hoses. The U.S. Rubber and Goodyear fines amounted to \$50,000 each.

The Justice Department filed suit against U.S. Rubber in 1964 for violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, claiming that the firm had conspired with retailers since 1958 to fix the price of their 'Keds' tennis shoes and that it had agreed to withhold supplies of the shoes from dealers who undersold the fixed price. On May 5, 1969, a Federal court in New York found Uniroyal guilty as charged. (p36)

Space does not permit a further elaboration, but there are many other such violations of existing laws by companies which recruit at Notre Dame. These examples merely scratch the surface. Personally, I do not believe that these companies should recruit here, legally clean or not. I also do not believe that the present system of law serves the people. Most individuals who have ever tried to sue a large company will tell you who the law serves: it serves the system. However it is interesting to note that these corporations do not even observe the minimal regulations set forth by the very legal system which permits, no, guarantees, their continued existence. These are the same laws of which Father Hesburgh spoke at the Forum meeting. The question is why are these law-breaking corporations still recruiting here?

In defense of his position Father Hesburgh could claim that there is a difference between the Mafia and these corporations. But is there really? Both exist to make money, the Mafia just operates a little farther outside the law. If one prefers to think of the law as guaranteeing justice to everyone, then neither operates inside that kind of law. As to their brutal methods of operating, I see no difference between the killing and maiming of innocent people by the Mafia and the slaughter of innocent people by Honeywell bombs, Dow herbicides, or Remington (a subsidiary of DuPont) rifles. Simply because the corporations are somewhat removed from the actual scene of slaughter does not relieve them of the responsibility. Consider the fact that German munitions manufacturers were sent to prison for "crimes under international law" as set forth in the Treaty of London. Finally, there is no real dis-

tinction in my mind between killing for God and country and murdering for the mob. Al Capone went to Mass every Sunday.

One could also argue that these corporations, unlike the Mafia, do more good than harm, despite the fact that neither always operates within the "law". If I was to make a subjective judgement (how can one objectively weigh murders?), I would venture that all the company propaganda about how much good they do for humanity is far outweighed by the mute testimony of thousands of dead Vietnamese, Americans, Laotians, Latin Americans, and others. Aside from the wars, just reflect a moment on the number of people who die every year in auto accidents caused by defective cars, or by cars with an overabundance of horsepower put in them to enhance their value, and to make more money for the manufacturer.

But to return to the original point, I again ask Father Hesburgh: how is it that these "law breaking" organizations are allowed to recruit at Notre Dame?

There will be no answer, or if there is one it will be sheer rhetoric accompanied by no action. Why? Because the University being what it is—a corporation with an image and a bank account to preserve, cannot afford to rock the boat. It is perfectly permissible to speak of upholding the "law" in abstract terms, but when push comes to shove the University will protect itself first, and worry about other things, including people, later. As a matter of fact so will any corporation, or even the U.S. Judicial System. For some enlightening comments on this kind of situation I recommend a reading of the Declaration of Independence. We sure have come a long way.

**St. Angelo vies for Democratic chairmanship**

(UPI) — Gordon St. Angelo, Indiana Democratic chairman, announced yesterday he would challenge Lawrence F. O'Brien for the national party chairmanship. He claimed a

"silent majority" of support on the national committee.

but early arrivals among committee members gathering for the vote on Thursday strongly

indicated O'Brien would narrowly win back the chairmanship he held during the 1968 campaign.

St. Angelo said he had traveled 19,000 miles and visited party leaders in 37 states, at his own expense. He decided, he said, that the national committee "wants a choice."

"There's no question that the party is in disarray, but it can be put back together," he said. He said he believed he had the "technical know how" to reunite it.

St. Angelo made clear that he objected to the maneuvering which led to O'Brien agreeing to be drafted at the request of the National Committee's Executive Committee, after O'Brien had

turned a similar request from former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, titular head of the party.

"There is a silent majority" within the national committee, St. Angelo said, that does not want to rubberstamp the choice of a chairman. He said the national committee last really elected the chairman in 1956 when it chose Paul M. Butler, no longer deceased, another Indiana resident.

Although St. Angelo declined to discuss a vote break down, one national committeeman said the Indiana chairman had counted close to 30 votes for him in the 108 member national committee and listed another

bloc as uncommitted

Former Gov. Hulett C. Smith of West Virginia was present and said he was not a candidate. Others who were invited but sent word that they would not appear were O'Brien, Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee and Joseph F. Drangle, chairman of the Erie County, N.Y., Democratic Council.

**Johnson hospitalized**

Lyndon B. Johnson, hospitalized with a painful heart ailment, suffered what could be the start of a common cold.

His symptoms included a runny nose, stuffy head and an aching chest. The former president still suffered the pains near his heart that sent him to Brooke General Hospital three days ago.

But Johnson's chief heart specialist said he had "every reason to be encouraged" about the condition of the 36th U.S. President. Johnson suffered a severe heart attack 15 years ago.

"He is taking his confinement very well. He is in very good spirits," said Tom Johnson, the former President's executive assistant.

"He could have the beginnings of a common cold," North said.

The cardiologist said the former President would be kept in the hospital "at least several days." Johnson's wife, Lady Bird, stayed at his side.

An electrocardiogram taken in Johnson's seventh floor suite Wednesday was unchanged from the day before. North said it still showed "irregularities."

The doctor diagnosed Johnson's ailment as angina pectoris, pains in the chest caused by a reduced flow of blood to the heart. The condition is a result of a type of hardening of the arteries, North said.

Johnson suffered chest pains Feb. 20 while attending a board meeting at Mayo Clinic in Minnesota. He reported the condition to his doctors, who took extensive tests at the LBJ Ranch near Johnson City, Texas. They hospitalized the former President Monday as a "preventative measure."

**FDA decries bad effects of pill**

The Food and Drug Administration FDA said yesterday it will soon require drug manufacturers to place a government written warning of possible health hazards in every package of birth control pills.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., hailed the "courageous" and "historic" decision as vindication of his Senate small business subcommittee's controversial hearings on the pill.

He said the 8.5 million women who take the pill will be able to learn of the risks from the required pamphlet. He said two thirds of the nation's doctors fail to mention these hazards when prescribing oral contraceptives.

Dr. Charles C. Edwards, FDA commissioner, told a hearing before Nelson's subcommittee that the leaflet will be required, perhaps within two months.

The 700 word draft statement

he proposed says women with serious liver disease, cancer of the breast, other cancers and vaginal bleeding should not take the pill and women with kidney disease, asthma, high blood pressure, epilepsy, fibroids of the uterus, migraine headaches or mental depression should take it under "special supervision."

It says reactions from the pill may include blood clots, mental depression, swelling, skin rash, jaundice, increased blood pressure, increased sugar content in the blood, headaches, nervousness, dizziness, fatigue, back aches, changes in appetite and sex drive, pain when urinating, growth of more body hair, loss of hair, nervousness and irritability.

"Scientists know the hormones in the pill have caused cancer in animals, but they have no proof that the pill causes cancer in humans," the leaflet

adds.

Edwards said he decided to require the leaflet because "I have come to the conclusion that the information being supplied to the patient...is insufficient."

Edwards added that the FDA's position on oral contraceptives is that they "are an effective and safe method for birth control, but as with other potent drugs, have both contraindications side effects and complications."

He did disclose that 15 deaths from blood clotting associated with the pill were reported to the FDA between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1969.

**B-ball playoff: Alumni ahead**

Interhall Basketball Championship — First Game  
Alumni 64, Stanford 55

Alumni rolled over Stanford after a sluggish first half to take a 1-0 lead in the best two out of three Interhall Basketball championship. Craig Stark and Chuck "Technical" Nightingale ignited the Alumni attack. Stark was the game's leading rebounder and leading scorer with 22 points. Nightingale had 16 points on some great second half drives. Dale Mitchell chipped in 11 points and quarterbacked the Alumni offense; Bob Singleton also played another fine game for the winners. Bill Etter and Denis Garvey were standouts for Stanford. The Alumni players feel that they can't be stopped because as they say, "It's the Year of the Dog." Well, we'll see. The next game is Thursday at 7:30 on the main court of the ACC.