

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1970

## Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein named 1970 Senior Class Fellow

Jack Crawford, President of the Senior Class, and Michael Kelly, Chairman of the Senior Fellow Program, today announced that Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein of New York would be the 1970 Senior Class Fellow. He will be on campus Tuesday, May 5 and Wednesday, May 6.

Lowenstein was chosen by the class in a recent class election. Congressman Lowenstein presently represents the 5th Congressional District of New York (Nassau County). He was Chairman and chief organizer of the Conference of Concerned Democrats in 1967 and one of the key figures in Eugene McCarthy's announcement for the Presidency.

Lowenstein has long been active in politics. In 1952, while a law student at Yale, he served as National Chairman of Students for Stevenson. Lowenstein has also served on the staffs of Senators Frank Graham of North Carolina and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota as well as Campaign manager for Congressman William Ryan's successful race for the house in 1960.

Lowenstein has also been active in the field of education. When he was appointed educational advisor to the American Association for the United Nations, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt said of him, "He is a person of unusual ability and complete integrity. I think he will always fight crusades because injustice fills him with a sense of rebellion."

Lowenstein was Dean of Men at Stanford University in 1961 and has taught Political Science and Constitutional Law at North Carolina State University and City College of New York.

In 1963 Al Lowenstein went to Mississippi to defend civil rights workers involved in voter registration and other projects there. Remaining for the better part of a year, Lowenstein devised and implemented in Mississippi Freedom Vote which

ultimately generated the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Lowenstein serves on the board of directors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at the present time.

In 1968 he served as a focus for opposition to the administration's policies in Viet-Nam and was described by the *New York Post* in the following manner; "No other individual did more than Lowenstein to set in motion the sequence of events climaxed by Mr. Johnson's formal withdrawal." As a Delegate to the 1968 Democratic Convention, Lowenstein was active in the McCarthy-McGovern-Kennedy effort to repudiate the Viet-Nam war and reform the Democratic Party. That year he was elected to Congress.

The Senior Fellow Program stems back to 1849, when Father Sorin first instituted the Washington Day Exercises. The custom of inviting a guest was established in 1954 as the Senior Class Patriotism Award. Past recipients of this award include President John Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, President Richard Nixon, Bob Hope, Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, Senator Everett Dirksen and Sargent Shriver. Last year the Senior Class revised the program from a patriotism award to a fellowship, which invited guests to visit with

### Nutting to speak

## Symposium opens today

Today and continuing until Friday, May 1, the Student Union Academic Commission will hold its first annual symposium on the status of higher education at Notre Dame.

The conference, entitled *The Free City: A Symposium on Higher Education at Notre Dame*, will use Dr. Nutting's *The Free City* as a starting point for the discussion of five topics related to academic reform.

The major event of the

members of the Senior Class.

Senior Fellow Chairman Michael Kelly announced a tentative schedule for the duration of Congressman Lowenstein's visit. Kelly apologized for the lack of a permanent schedule, but **Lowenstein is not yet certain of**

his arrival time due to legislative commitments.

The program will begin with a luncheon with members of the Senior Class on Tuesday afternoon in the South Dining Hall. Lowenstein will then lecture in **classes until 4 pm at which time**



Congressman Allard Lowenstein, Senior Fellow

Seniors may attend an open seminar with the class fellow presently scheduled for Grace Hall.

Lowenstein will then have dinner with a limited number of Seniors in the South Dining Hall and will accept the Senior Class Fellow Award in Washington Hall and deliver a major speech that evening. This speech is open to the public. Afterwards Lowenstein will be the guest of the class at the Senior Bar for an informal party open only to Seniors.

Wednesday, Lowenstein will be lecturing in more predominantly Senior classes and will again be available for several seminars, as well as lunch.

## Prosecution possible for ND students

An informal meeting between Saint Mary's Student Body President Ann Marie Tracey and Notre Dame Student Body President David Krashna, yesterday produced an agreement which would allow St. Mary's students to prosecute Notre Dame students, identified as participants in the panty raid on St. Mary's Sunday night, under the Notre Dame judicial code.

Another outgrowth of the meeting was a move to establish collection centers around Notre Dame for students to return stolen goods. The Notre Dame Student Senate took steps to implement the collection last night, but Miss Tracey urged students to return goods to the Notre Dame Student Government Office or to St. Mary's in the meantime.

Miss Tracey said that "We have received about 3 cartons of 'loot' already. Unfortunately, only one article has been of any value—a bedspread—but the girls all would appreciate more returns of any kind."

She also said, "Two or 3 notes arrived with the clothing that helped restore better attitudes at least a bit."

One note from Lyons, for instance asked for "no hard feelings" and said the students were "sorry that the articles could not be returned in the spirit in which they were taken."

But Miss Tracey also added, "Unfortunately, a lot of the residents are still very scared, and another panty raid would probably cause near hysteria."

She continued, "But besides asking for cooperation from the hall in returning the clothing, there's not much else we can do, except, of course, try to solve some of the underlying causes of the panty raid."

Notre Dame Student Body President David Krashna also said that he was drafting a letter of apology to the St. Mary's students on behalf of the Notre Dame student body.

## Tower parietals approved; await new Life Board O.K.

The Hall Life Board met yesterday and accepted the resolutions of Flanner and Grace Halls concerning parietal hours. The proposals submitted by the Towers lengthened the hours from those already in existence.

The hours are provisional, pending the final approval of the full Hall Life Board to be named by Father Hesburgh at a later date. Rev. Edgar Whelan, Director of Student Residence and a member of the Hall Life Board, saw no reason why the hours wouldn't be approved by the full board and said that as far as he knew, the hours would be effective immediately.

The new hours for Flanner

will extend from noon to 11 p.m. on weekdays and from noon to 2 a.m. on weekends and school holidays. Citing the SLC rationale on the subject, the resolution required that sign-in sheets be permanently posted. The sheets will be posted in each section, their collection being the responsibility of the section representatives.

According to the Flanner proposal the enforcement of parietals will be a three step process. The first level would be on a person-to-person basis, "all rules would be worked out by the hall community." If the problem persists the second step would provide for the resident assistants or rector to act as

counselors. If a solution is still not found, the complaint would be registered with the Hall



Rev. Edgar Whelan

Conference will be the keynote address delivered by Dr. Nutting, which will take place this evening at 8:00 p.m. in the Library Auditorium.

Dr. Nutting, who has taught at Notre Dame for over 33 years, is a Professor in the General Program of Liberal Studies. Recently, his ideas on education have prompted many of his students to nominate him for the Presidency of Notre Dame (in a Chancellor-President revision, which would make Father Hesburgh Chancellor). Dr. Nutting is a Rhodes Scholar and holds degrees in History and Philosophy.

The conference officially opens this afternoon at 4:00 p.m. with a discussion of "What is Liberal Education?" Participating in the discussion will be George N. Shuster, Special Assistant to the President; Dr. Edward Cronin, Professor in the General Program of Liberal Studies; and Dr. Edward Goerner, Professor in Government and Chairman of the Committee for Academic Progress. All three panel members have written papers or books which are concerned with the question of liberal education.

In each discussion the three panel members will briefly respond to the topic and then the audience and panel will (hopefully) exchange views on the opinions expressed.

Tomorrow and Friday at 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., again in the Library Auditorium, the panel discussions will continue.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4:00 p.m., the panel will discuss "Christianity, Community and the Intellectual Life." The panel members are Monsignor John Tracy Ellis, a visiting professor in the Department of History; Professor William Storey of the Theology department; and Dr.

Continued on page 3

# SLC chairman explains Trustee response

In response to a WSND editorial on the Trustees, Professor James L. Massey, chairman of the Student Life Council, explained that the Trustees had modified the SLC proposals on hall life in only two instances. In a letter sent to *The Observer* and all members of the SLC, Massey said that he did not think that "these two actions by the Trustees really amount to unacceptable meddling by the Trustees in matters of which they are ignorant."

The WSND editorial which was aired over both AM and FM on April 22 attacked a letter sent by the Executive Committee of the Notre Dame Board of Trustees to the SLC. "Instead of a rational and reasonable explanation of their decisions, we are subjected to a continual expression of patent paternalism and not too thinly veiled threats," the editorial said.

The editorial criticized a fear expressed in the Trustee's letter that "increasing social life will endanger the academic life here." Finally the editorial called upon the SLC to reject the Trustee's action and "to implement its original proposals on hall life."

Professor Massey explained that the first modification by the Trustees was merely a practical one, enlarging the Hall Life Board from five to nine members and making it a permanent administrative board appointed by the President. Massey sees the "appointment by the president (rather than by the SLC as previously) as the legal formality which gives the Hall Life Board equal status with the other administrative boards of the University."

Massey noted that the second modification made by the Trustees, the setting of fixed upper limits on parietal hours, still

provided for a lessening of previous restrictions. He said that in so doing the Trustees "gave their recognition to the need for a female presence on campus not limited to strictly social occasions."

Massey, however, feels that the Trustees acted unwisely in

specifying the hour limitations. He said he fears that "the Trustees' action will be viewed as an open invitation to all halls to request the maximum possible hours rather than those truly appropriate to that hall."

He said that "the nature and quality of hall life is the most

important issue at this University today." He emphasized the need for more unity at Notre Dame and called for "each member of the Notre Dame community to redouble his efforts to make this a real community where 'we may all be one'."

# SMC discusses admissions

by Mary Uptide

Concerned students, faculty and administrators met Monday night in the SMC Clubhouse to discuss the problems of black students on St. Mary's campus. This was the third in a series of meetings sponsored by Dr. Art Hochbery and Dr. Peter Smith.

A major topic of discussion was the admission of greater variety of students. Concern was shown not only for increased acceptance of blacks but also for the increased acceptance of women from other minority groups, nationalities, and also lower income groups. However, in assessing the current interest and attitudes prevalent among the students, faculty and administration of St. Mary's, several persons felt it may be to a greater advantage to admit fewer members of minority groups. One black faculty member, who has been working closely with the black students, testified to the acute frustration of so many blacks as they strive for identity and a meaningful role in the St. Mary's community. Is it fair then to accept a greater number of students into a community which appears in its present attitude, unable or unwilling to accept its share of responsibility for the well-being of these minority students? Several of the black students present

voiced their frustration and one of these students said that, in view of the present status quo at St. Mary's, she could not encourage other blacks to seek admission to this college.

Reasons for frustration developed from dissatisfaction in all areas of the campus life.

Dissatisfaction with the social situation at Saint Mary's, arose from the fact that the social life of the college is geared to the white, middle class woman. All students recognized that this situation can not be remedied until there are some positive changes in attitudes among white students.

Discussion was also raised on the handling of funds by the College. One faculty member stated there was an urgent need for a re-assessment of the priorities governing the use of funds. An additional recommendation was for the establishment of committees that would see to the raising of funds for particular causes. This recommendation was based on the hope that by having concerned individuals working for a cause to which they were committed, more money could be raised and it could be more likely to be directed to a worthwhile cause.

All of those present at the

meeting seemed to agree that the real issue facing St. Mary's College is whether it really does want to become in reality the type of community it is nominally and superficially. Do the students, faculty, and administration really desire a cross cultural awareness? If the community does desire this type of awareness there is a radical need for change, beginning on the individual, inter-personal level.

## Hall Life Board

### Approve parietals

Judicial Board.

The times for Grace Hall will differ from those of Flanner in that weekend hours will begin at 9 a.m. instead of noon. Like Flanner, Grace has shifted the duty of sign-in sheets to the sections.

Differentiating the two resolutions was the matter of enforcement. The Grace proposal emphasized that the main responsibility should be born by the hall staff. The resolution did not discount the right of a resident to participate in the enforcement of the rule but emphasized that the student may wish to forego the action for valid reasons. Primary among these reasons was unnecessary tensions among fellow residents and unnecessary strains on school work.

The resolution went on to state that the hall staff, in part resident assistants, were in a better position to enforce the rules and for that reason the responsibility would be delegated to them. The resident assistants are under contract to enforce provisions of the Hall Governments.

There was no discussion during the meeting concerning the action of Lyons, and subsequent similar moves by Sorin and Farley, which rejected the statement on parietal hours submitted by the Board of Trustees. Lyons has since drawn up a proposal which calls for twenty-four hour parietals.

When questioned on these matters, HLB member, Ron Mastriana, stated that action on these decisions was out of the jurisdiction of the Hall Life Board. He argued that the purpose of the Board was to "look at the position of the halls and not to initiate disciplinary action."

Mastriana went on to state that if action was to be taken it would be the responsibility of the Administration, particularly the office of Father Riehle.

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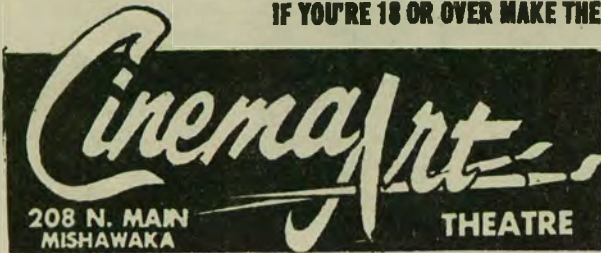
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## Class elections to be held

This year's class elections will be held next Wednesday, May 6. The date was set Tuesday morning by the election committee governing the elections.

This election committee is composed of the three class presidents, (Barry Doyle, Jr.; Joe Stankus, Soph.; Denny Wilson, Fresh.) whose classes are involved. The election is being handled entirely by the classes themselves, as a result of a bill passed by the student Senate earlier this year. This bill made class government autonomous of Student Government.

Candidates seeking class offices should obtain petitions and campaign rules on Friday, May 1. This material will be available from 8-5 in the Student

Government Office. Those seeking the presidency will have to obtain at least 50 valid signatures, while the other candidates must secure only 25.

The petitions must be returned by 6 p.m., Sunday to room 313 Holy Cross. Candidates may contact friends to build an organization immediately, but open campaigning may not start until Sunday at 6 p.m. Campaigning ends at midnight on Tuesday night.

The election will be handled on a hall basis. Voting will take place in the individual halls from 11:30 - 1:00 and from 5:00 - 6:30, during the meal periods. Each class will be responsible for manning one-third of the ballot boxes.

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# Senate criticizes panty raid

By a unanimous vote last night's session of the Student Senate adopted a resolution condemning the recent "panty raid" as immature, out-dated malicious, male chauvinistic, and completely out of control.

The resolution, proposed by Carroll Senator Mike McKale, called for 1) collection of stolen articles in a central location, 2) establishment of an ND-SMC committee to investigate damage and give an estimate to the Senate at its next meeting, 3) "The members of the community who partook in the destruction come forward and make some payment for their actions." and 4) The ND community assume responsibility for restitution.

The resolution's mandate said: "The only logical solution for the problem or for each individual that lives in the community; St. Mary's students, Notre Dame Students, Rectors, Prefects, etc.; take a long hard look at the traditions and institutions that guide their daily lives. In this way and in this way

only can we begin to solve the problem of "community life."

An amendment that would have placed the responsibility for raising funds in the halls was defeated on the grounds that full financial information should be available first.

The second major action of the Senate was the unanimous adoption of a resolution supporting the original Student Life Council bill on parietals and hall life.

The bill, which was a report from the Student Affairs Committee, declared that "We, therefore back the original statement of the SLC and urge the Board of Trustees to reconsider its actions concerning parietals and hall life."

In addition the student members of the Student Affairs Sub-committee of the Board of Trustees, Dave Krashna, Mark Winings, Tom Thrasher and Art McFarland, were empowered to work in the special session to encourage the board to change its statement.

The initial report of the committee called for the rejection

of the board's statement instead of merely repeating support for the SLC bill. An amendment by Thrasher changed the tactic to one of support for the original bill on the grounds that the Senate has "no power to reject."

The Senate also sent to committee two bills, one calling for an end to Student Union sponsored "Queen Contests" and another concerning the fifteen minute rule.

## Students polled about the draft

Forty-three per cent of the education students interviewed in a study conducted at Notre Dame called "the possibility of a draft deferment" an important reason for considering teaching as a career. The poll was taken before President Richard Nixon issued his executive order ending all new occupational deferments.

In addition to general information questions, the poll asked students to assess their basic motives for entering the teaching profession. Over 200 students responded to the questionnaire, distributed by the Office of Teacher Preparation in November of 1969. Tom Downs and Miss Judy McNally, teaching assistants in the Office, conducted the study under the supervision of Dr. Eugene Campanale, associate director.

Although the possibility of a draft deferment appeared a major factor in motivating students to study education, 91 per cent of the respondents said they would probably remain in the Teacher Preparation Program even if the war ended or the draft were abolished.

Other important motives included "an opportunity to be helpful to others" (checked by 72 per cent) and "an opportunity to use my special abilities, talents and aptitudes" (58 per cent).

When asked which of the suggested motivations was most important, 30 per cent of the respondents replied "allowing me to work with people rather than things," while only 13 per cent checked "the possibility of a draft deferment."



Senator Mike McKale

## Nutting to keynote education symposium

Continued from page 1 *done* to come and discuss common problems of academic reform." Frederick Crosson, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

In the evening Dean Joseph Hogan of Engineering, Professor John Lyon of the General Program; and Microbiologist Julian Pheasants of Lobund Laboratory will address themselves to the topic of "Knowledge, Power and Wisdom."

Friday's afternoon session will be on "The Teacher: Scholar, Midwife, Salesman, Gadfly or Fellow Student." Discussion will begin with comments from Mr. Robert Meagher, instructor in Theology; Dr. Stephen Rogers, of the General Program; and Sister Franzita Kane, of the St. Mary's English Department.

The Symposium will conclude at 8:00 p.m. Friday with a discussion of "Competition in the University." Panelists will include Dr. Art Hochberg of the St. Mary's Psychology Department, Dr. John Yoder of the Theology Department and the Program for the Study of Non-Violence, and Professor John Houck of the Business School's Management Department.

Mike Fallon, a junior English major and the principal organizer of the Conference, has stressed that "the Symposium can only be successful if students and faculty take the time

to come and discuss common problems of academic reform."

Mike added, "By considering Dr. Nutting, the man and his ideas, we may all better come to understand what education should be. We hope you will join us at the Symposium."

## Will sponsor play series

The Speech and Drama Department is again sponsoring a student-directed and student-produced series of one act plays this semester. These student one-acts, which constitute the final exam of the Advanced Directing course, are frequently the source of the most exciting theatre seen on campus.

This semester there will be six plays done. The student directors will be Christine Riley, Christine Hall, Jean-Paul Mustone, William O'Reilly, Warren Bowles and Michael Kelly. The Advanced Directing course is taught by Professor Reginald Bain.

Tryouts for these plays will be held in Washington Hall on the Notre Dame campus between 2:30 and 5 on Thursday, April 30. All are invited to come and tryout either for acting or for technical work.

## Joann Yandow named SMC Valedictorian

Miss Joann M. Yandow has been named Valedictorian for the Class of 1970 at Saint Mary's College and Miss Carol Ekhaml '71 has been named recipient of the St. Catherine Medal, it was announced by Sister M. Jeanne Finske, C.S.C., academic dean.

Miss Yandow, a sociology major, was selected Valedictorian on the basis of her cumulative academic average and will deliver the Valedictory address during the June 6 Commencement ceremonies. Joann is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Yandow of Burlington, Vermont, and a transfer student from the University of Vermont. She has been active in the Neighborhood Study Help Program, a volunteer tutoring program for students in the South Bend area schools. Miss Yandow, a nominee for Kappa Gamma Pi, the national Catholic college women's honor society, hopes to continue her education in graduate school in the fields of guidance of counseling.

The St. Catherine Medal is awarded annually by Saint Mary's Kappa Gamma Pi Alumnae to a junior who maintains a high scholastic average and whose service and leadership are recognized by her classmates. Miss Ekhaml, a psychology major, is the daughter of Mr.



Joann Yandow

James E. Ekhaml of Wilmington, Delaware. She has been active on the Academic Commission of the Student Government at Saint Mary's.



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An Independent Student Newspaper

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FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

rich smith

## economy of death, 4

The present budget under which this country is run is a disaster for America. It has sucked into the service of fear and death the energies and resources desperately needed for hope and life. It stands as an all-too-clear indication of the madness afflicting our militaristic society. It stands as an all-too-clear indication of where our society stands in the area of national priorities.

In America today, with few exceptions, military needs rank above civilian needs, private interests rank above public interests and the claims of the affluent take precedence over those of the poor.

And the sickness is made even more appalling when one realizes that there is really no shock value left in saying that we are a militaristic nation which will practice the most outrageous barbarities in the name of peace and freedom, or that we are a people who, when the chips are down, are uninterested in the elimination of poverty, or a citizenry whose only response to the decay of the cities is a decision to move to the suburbs.

In my three previous columns, I have attempted to show the false premises upon which the military budget is based: 1) the belief that the U.S. must always be at the frontier of technology in every field that could possibly have military significance — the Soviets seem to understand that a more "advanced" (and expensive) system does not necessarily enable a military power to do anything that it could not have done with an old system. 2) The U.S. is pledged to defend 42 countries from attack, external and internal, even if it means fighting three wars at once, and a further world-wide commitment to oppose any and all revolutionary movements — this assumption justifies unlimited military spending and involves us in conflicts such as the Indochina War, where the good guys are not necessarily on our side. 3) The belief that the nation can increase its security by stockpiling more and more nuclear weapons — the situation assumes absurd proportions when we can kill a Russian 10 times and continue to rush to the apocalyptic abyss with each new megaton.

My more immediate and pragmatic objection to these premises lies in the fact that they were formulated in the 1950's, and therefore based on the world situation as we interpreted it at that time. They have not been questioned till now.

I have deliberately avoided any mention of moral objections to our insane policies, since in America, it is not how the job gets done, but just that the *job* does get done.

It is beyond my comprehension how America will be able to survive this decade without a major reordering of national priorities. The increasing polarization, alienation, mental disease and suicide rates and other disturbing statistics will not be alleviated by more of the very policies which I believe were a major cause of them.

President Nixon has given this necessity recognition in his State of the Union address and in his plan to reduce military spending by \$5 billion. But his actions do not back up his rhetoric. The \$5 billion came from the General Purposes Fund while the Research and Development funds were increased—which means even higher spending later.

Space does not permit a detailed account of exactly how I feel the priorities should stand. But priority must be given to our life giving aims, not the life-destroying ones.

To raise the incomes of the poor to levels of minimum adequacy will require approximately \$15 billion annually. It will take at least \$25 billion a year for at least a decade to make the American city viable. To clean up the environment will cost another \$30 billion a year.

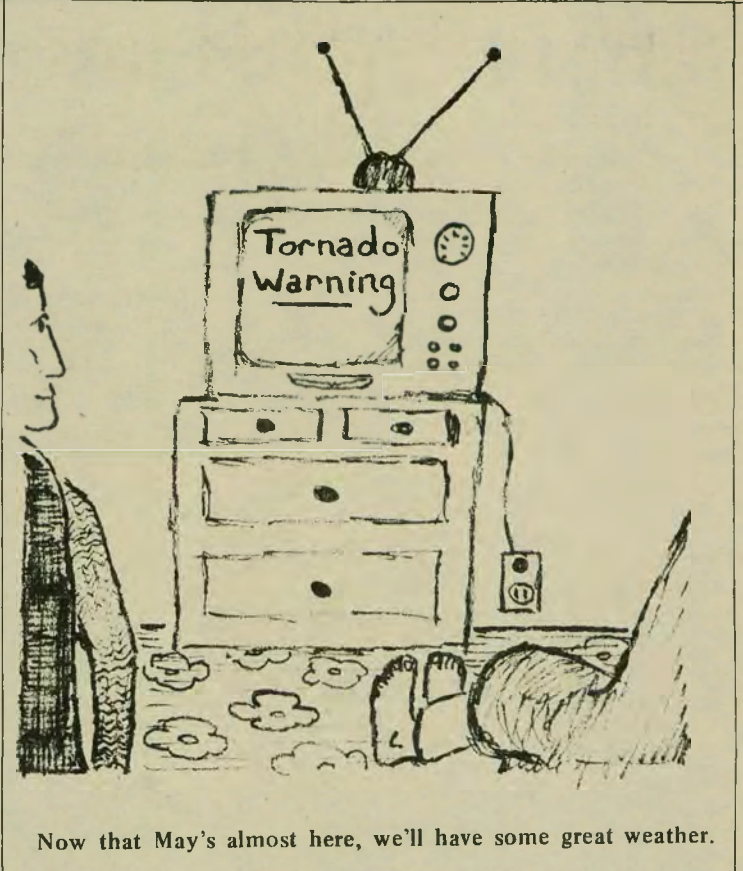
These objectives are the absolute minimal requirements for America. They are easy to accomplish—at least in a technical sense. Cutting the war budget by the necessary amount will be little problem once the task is entrusted to men who are not prisoners of the military-industrial superiority complex. Fortune magazine says that within one year we can cut \$17.6 billion and Professor Melman of Columbia claims that a \$50 billion cut can be made while maintaining an armed force of 2.3 million men, an obliterated power aimed at 156 Soviet cities and air, naval, armada of staggering dimensions.

I do not advocate unilateral disarmament or a return to the armaments of the Civil War. There is no way to fix a rational limit to defense spending other than by application of judgement and moral insight. Security does not lie solely in more guns and missiles. More energy and resources must be devoted to restoring decency to our society and creating a civilized America. Now.

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Glen Corso

## New foreign policy

Campus Opinion

With the recent events in Southeast Asia rapidly nearing some sort of climax it appears quite apparent that America is standing at the threshold of some rather momentous foreign policy decisions. The Pentagon has, as in the past claimed that a friendly non-communist government is in danger of falling rather soon unless some sort of aid is forthcoming. In the past this aid would have consisted of massive U.S. arms shipments, followed by "advisers". Since the application of these remedies sometimes failed to rectify the situation pleas would be issued for direct intervention. In some cases the intervention worked, in others it was a spectacular failure.

What American foreign policy planners have failed to realize, and the Soviet Union has not, is that the roots of such "interventionist" policy date back to the days of Teddy Roosevelt. Without discussing the relative merits of the policy that followed, what must be pointed out is that at the time it was done we lacked the sophisticated methods and means that we now possess. In other words, we simply didn't have any choice for ways and means to pursue our policy. Now we do.

The Soviet Union seems, to some extent, to have shaken off these historical shackles and consequently has forged new methods in the conduct of foreign policy. It appears that they have cast out the idea of direct intervention, rather they attempt to shape events by actively supporting various foreign governments, or rebels, whom they impel to do the actual fighting and dying.

On the surface, this policy seems ideal. Aside from the morality issue in Vietnam, most people are against the war because they really don't want to get shot. However if you can get someone else to do it for you, why not?

The basic value which must underlie the new policy is one that is perhaps as old as mankind — honesty. Too often the lack of this essential commodity in particular policies have doomed the efforts from the very start. We have let military influence and corporate desires obscure the true facts about many of the governments we have supported.

If a government is truly repressive and is staying in power solely because we are supporting it, then we should withdraw that support. Many times countries turn vehemently anti-American, due to the fact that we become associated with the dictatorial government of that particular country. We have to realize that we are hurting ourselves more than we can ever realize by supporting such people as Ky and Thieu and the Greek Colonels.

If it is at all possible we should lend our support to the forces in countries that are truly seeking democracy. If none are to be found, then we should let the tide of events run their course. We must take a more long range view of such developments. Even if an anti-American totalitarian regime is running a country now, there is no guarantee that it will be five years from now. We can especially insure this if we stand ready and able to aid any rebels who are seeking democracy for their country.

We must stand ready to directly intervene if one of our very close allies is invaded, however in all other cases we should limit our help to arms, and persuasion of surrounding countries to help their neighbor. If they cannot stand with only limited aid, then the possibilities are excellent that they do not command the widespread support of the population that a government must have in order to survive, and our stepping in would only prolong the agony.

This policy though, seems to lead countries into moral barbarities, (e.g. the Russians are egging the Egyptians on), which a great many people in the US abhor. The question then boils down to exactly how can the US pursue a foreign policy which safeguards its interests, does away with direct involvement, and is not supremely immoral.

A movie review by Tom Ehrbar

# Woodstock: Where do we go from here?

So it's 8:00 Thursday night and I'm at the *State-Lake* theatre in downtown Chicago and there's a slender crowd of black ties conversing intelligently right there under the marquee, and a swarming crowd of pretty hairs making some din on the pavement out front.

I shuffle up, suave and duded up with wow-Edwardian and five inch op-art tie and mauve trousers and wide buckle slats. I'm checking out the scene, dodging the drift of every cat's gaze, and pushing my way through the round-and-around-and-around swivel doors and the uniformed, French-cuffed arm of a 50ish usher tells me to stop.

So I stop and the dude asks me who I think I am. I throw a line of shabby credentials at him, but my name he has down on a list, so he smiles a polite and stupid grin and on I go.

I grab a popcorn-and-coke and settle down in a red velvet seat, tenth row from the back, ritual smack in the center of the screen. Ritual.

The seats around me fill up: the critics claim the back aisles; the freaks sit anywhere. There are no ordinary people here since this is an advance Midwest screening. The freaks won some contest on WLS, look like they're on speed, and maintain an incredible level of decibels (noise). The critics bite their lips, are making insights. Piped in Muzak, "Chewy Chewy", "Quick Joey Small" etc. adds to the mood.

I page through a movie program with man-woman-love foldout and a spiffy aphorism "no one who was there will ever by the same." Now it's dark inside and one second before *Woodstock* begins I'm wondering if I left the car lights on.

The credits appear, then disappear, and the whole audience here in the *State-Lake* just keeps buzzing away. "What kind of movie is this", the question bangs against my cerebellum.

What kind of movie is this *Woodstock*? It has good length, three hours and ten minutes or so (cut from a mere 120 hrs.) so be sure to stuff plenty of pennies in the meter.

Go on baby.

Well, *Woodstock*, the historical *Woodstock*, was like to happenings—it was a hard-rock music festival (oh so tough); and it was something quite beyond, spiritual and magic, an unrestrained, joyous celebration among all freaks-for-peace-and-revolution. These are the same dolts who storm the pentagon every month or two, only this time it was all for song and dance and love. Acid too.

Anyway: two happenings.

The trouble with *Woodstock*, the film, is that it tries, moans and groans, to make two happenings—one happening. And it snags onto a nifty gimmick to almost pull it off, split screen.

And more split screens.

And more split screens. (You need four eyes to hack it so bring a friend.) It was strain on the brain back in my dead-center seat. I'm trying to listen to a farmer blast the revolution over here on the right, while a bunch of nude freaks are splashing around in a frolic of bath over here on the left. One at a time, please. I do like, however, the double sequence where an interview on "getting together" is matched with a couple undressing in the flowers and well . . . ah . . .

getting together. Still, there was not enough relief. I was forever wishing the split screen would split the scene.

A documentary is what we call a film like *Woodstock* and a documentary is certainly what it was. Guys walk around with microphones interviewing freaks and non-freaks from town:

"How is it man?"

"Beautiful, ha, trip, ha, man, ha ha ha ha."

Or, "What do you think of all this sir?"

"These kids are all right in my book!"

None of it makes much sense but it all



That's what Woodstock was all about: group sessions, naked people, and, of course, Arlo, but . . .



allegedly there is a lot of meaning in the real Woodstock, a lot of cosmological significance. It doesn't come off in the movie. So . . .



where do we go from here?

communicates, man.

Anyway, these interviews, along with the live recording of the festival, well that's the soundtrack. There's no thick-throated narrator and thank Nog.

But there is music, lots and lots of it, and it's all good stuff. The aural plus the visual plus the tactile, McLuhan will love it. So will any hard-rock fan anywhere.

Richie Havens is up there, all his awful energy, pounding his palms together, sweating and orange, slashing a guitar, writhing and stomping across the stage. The audience in the *State-Lake* right with

him too, baby, clapping and cheering and feeling.

Then there's Joan Baez, sweet, angelic, singing or is she praying? God what a voice!

Arlo Guthrie is his usual bemused self.

And so it goes, suave me finally getting with it, the tempo flying up as high as the freaks are, taking the freaks even higher.

Joe Cocker

Country Joe and the Fish

Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young

Jimi Hendrix

Santana  
John Sebastian (follow the bouncing ball . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 what is Vietnam for)  
Sly and the Family Stone  
Ten Years After  
The Who

Higher and higher until pure exhaustion drops us down. Not many experiences—but a screaming-dancing-throbbing-tripping-shout. Singing with anguish and ecstasy, singing as though a man could break his soul on a single note, and die up there on stage. Baby.

And here, here the split screen no longer bothers. There is an amazing sense of chaos and mad-energy with Santana up there, and on the far left a close-up of two purple hands slapping a drum, and in the middle a blue-tinted shot of the drummer's heaving profile, and on the far right the hands of the drummer are golden, and the music is banging through the *State-Lake* . . . One hanging seen in many perspectives in one moment. I felt surrounded and confused and filled.

Go on baby. This was the music, the festival of Woodstock. It could have been filmed and made into a movie.

But there was something else going on at Woodstock too, something that transcended the music and the festival. *Woodstock* tries to tell us what.

The slow pans of the gigantic crowd, the interviews with freaks on speed, with freak slinking out of a portable toilet (one of the funniest bits in the movie), the montage of babies toddling around, the freaks nude and honest and sharing and worrying and sleeping together and eating their meals together and lovin their music together and putting their money together. Communion. Caring. Loving.

Or how about the straights who live up there, like the whole year around. Some like the mob, "business has never been better." Some don't like the mob "Every damn one of em's on pot. The whole country's going to pot. Don't smile at me punk." The punk smiles anyway. As do most of the freaks. On several occasions the camera, straining for that cinematic verite naturalism, is thwarted by a tongue stuck out at it, or a playful Frankenstein expression, or some of the worst dead-panning I have ever seen in my life.

Anyway this is all a part of *Woodstock* as well, the spontaneity, the anti-heroic stuff. And the film almost makes a statement for me, almost but it fails. The spirit, the humor, the freshness is there but what does it mean, to what will it lead? Is it genuine or fleeting? I like the freaks, but where do I go from here?

*Woodstock* is fair, it is objective, it attempts to recapture an event, and it succeeds. But it does not succeed in defining that event or even suggesting a way to define it.

The ambivalence of the film, toward a) the music of the festival and b) the mood of the festival, restrict *Woodstock* from making a profound or novel insight along either theme.

The lights of the *Lake-State* pop on and make my pupils grow large. I leave my velvet seat, sweaty, drained, look admiringly at all the freaks, sweaty, drained, pushing through the critics intelligently conversing, and out I go into the Chicago night time. *Woodstock* has its flaws, but I forget the flaws and remember the freaks who were there at Woodstock, and who loved one another and knew happiness. If only for three days. I think to myself baby "No one who was there will ever be the same."

God, I wish I had REDMAN's sex appeal!  
-the Magnificent Valentino

## Letters to Editor

## In Gratitude

Editor:

Dr. Arthur Hochberg deserves to be congratulated on his brilliant intuition and luxuriant imagination. Although his stay at Saint Mary's has been comparatively brief—barely seven months—he has already managed to diagnose the ills of the college (*Observer*, April 16). On the surface, "things seem to be okay," Hochberg states, but in fact "they are actually stymied." What is the cause of the plight? Of course, it is Hochberg's colleagues: "There are a lot of old-line faculty holding little castle of power." There is "legitimized apathy," he tells us, "reinforced by the older faculty."

We should have known all along—it is the Sister Franzitas, Dr. Noels, Dr. Dineens, Sister Miriam Patricks, Dr. Hickeys, and, perhaps, Dr. Schlesingers, who block the road to progress. This discovery may strike some people as the product of a feverish imagination or a not too subtle effort to turn students against the senior faculty; others may find this collective psychoanalysis impressive.

In any case, since the present administration is apparently unable to cope with a situation as urgent as this, it would seem to be high time that faculty and students mount a campaign, 'Hochberg for President.'

Sincerely,  
Bruno Schlesinger  
Chairman, Humanistic Studies

## Riot

Dear Notre Dame,

The panty raid was not a riot but a riot. I can't understand how some people can call

Sunday night's activity fun or a college prank. I can't understand how others excuse it under the phrase "boys will be boys" or "the ratio is abnormal."

I have the feeling that if a group of blacks did the damage at SMC the administrations and students of both schools would be up in arms. I'm sure that if a group from the Women's Liberation Front did thousands of dollars worth of damage plus looting of equipment at the Athletic and Convocation Center more than a few of the Sunday night thieves would be calling for blood.

A group of your cream of the crop, All-American Sweethearts, Catholic, clean cut citizens came into my room (which is my home while I am at school), ransacked it, and stole at least one hundred dollars worth of my personal possessions. I do not know the financial situation of most boys at Notre Dame, I only know that one hundred dollars is a lot of money to me.

I'm not as mad about the monetary loss as I am about the atmosphere and attitude that I've seen at your sterling university for the past three years. I've seen more obnoxious drunks, heard more gross language, and seen more immaturity than I've cared to see. I realize the ratio is "in my favor" as far as numbers of boys to girls are concerned but that is no excuse for anyone to steal or behave like a rat in a maze. I wish I had a picture of the boys who stole my property in action so I could send it to their parents or their home town honeys so they could see what fine upstanding *men(?)* they are.

Maureen Phillips

## Plunder Returned

Editor: AN OPEN LETTER TO

## THE WOMEN OF SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

Enclosed you will find three small items of clothing (and approximate location of origin on campus) which were spirited away in the Great Panty Raid of 1970.

When I embarked upon my first panty raid two days ago, I was motivated by a great deal of curiosity about just what a panty raid is. I had absolutely no intention of wreaking mayhem upon anyone or anything.

The fact that some Notre Dame "men" acted irresponsibly by destroying property, stealing on a mass scale, physically assaulting members of the weaker sex, etc., disgusts me, as I am sure it does you. The great majority of us were bent only on a traditional enjoyable Springtime diversion.

That such an incident did occur, however, is inexcusable,

and indicative of deeper problems of this community, which have been identified and which do exist. But I won't belabor the social atmosphere or use it as an excuse for Sunday night—simply because it is no excuse.

So I hope that by returning my three hard-won prizes of plunder, insignificant as they are, will maybe serve to restore some of your confidence in that nebulous institution: The Notre Dame Man.

Sincerely,

One of the Many

## Problem Overlooked

Editor:

There has been much said both in your paper and around the campus about the incidents of last Sunday night. I think that the true problem is being overlooked when one speaks in terms of this isolated occurrence, however. Let's not kid ourselves—the

panty raid is but one example of the massive human depravity which personifies Notre Dame, the Notre Dame "man", and, to a large extent, our entire society. I suggest that it is unjust for anyone to judge the participants in the raid as immature, dirty or insane. For they are only manifestations of the atmosphere we live in—an atmosphere which fosters not only sexual perversion, but racism, violence, and dehumanization as well.

To be sure, this situation is not in any way unique to Notre Dame. But to call ourselves "Christian", as we are so fond of doing, is totally ridiculous in this light. It would really be ironic if it takes a panty raid to cause us to re-evaluate our way of doing things around here, but perhaps that is what we need.

Dave Johnson  
162 Zahm Hall

## Creativity, culture needed at Notre Dame

*This is Part III in a three part series devoted to an examination of the role of the Arts at Notre Dame and its implication for students, faculty and administrators.*

"The turbulence of our time will be but the birth pains of a new culture, if the conflict is creative."

—inside cover Notre Dame Bulletin of Information, 1970/1971

One would be hard-pressed to find a corporation that was for pollution. Yet we live beneath a pall of filth and industrial mismanagement. In the same vein, it would be difficult to find an administrator, alumnus or trustee who was *against* instilling a creative atmosphere at Notre Dame. Support for the University Arts Council philosophy is no as simple as that. Implementation of this philosophy requires a restructuring of our economic and academic priorities. I have presented the immediate needs for this restructuring in the first two articles. This last will deal with the needs in light of the Notre Dame of the future.

Recently, Notre Dame has channelled much of its resources into areas of diminishing student interest. One good example of this is the emasculated Government Department. Administrators and Trustees must grasp the fact that more and more students are moving into the humanities. Next year's fine arts requirement is a step in the right

direction but those who control the "purse strings" of this university should realize that, at present, the ND-SMC atmosphere is anything but conducive to creativity and thus the humanities are kept in the classroom.

Another fact to be considered is co-education. It is doubtful that the majority of ND women will enter the Schools of Science, Engineering or Architecture. If the administration is seriously concerned about admitting women, accommodations must be made now for their educational needs. Enlargement of facilities designed to meet the needs of the creative students are not a luxury, they are a necessity.

Father Hesburgh has stated in public that Notre Dame will have to make itself "socially accessible" if it is to open its doors to women. The remedy is not a bigger Huddle or more open space, but a center designed to blend academics with experience, a focal point for creative endeavor.

I have prefaced this article with a quote taken from the Notre Dame catalogue which emphasizes creativity as the determinant factor in the success of our generation. Pig chases and panty raids aside, this statement is not accurately reflected in Notre Dame's present atmosphere.

The "new culture" that Notre Dame speaks of and presumably prides itself in working for, will not be born on the 50 yard-line. For, as T.S. Eliot has reminded us, culture is born out of leisure. Unfortunately too much of the American culture is formed sitting in front of television sets and sleeping in bed. Now, contrary to public opinion, the function of the university is not that of a training school for careers nor is a diploma an admission slip to a \$20,000 a year job. The university has a responsibility to graduate people

instructed in the ways of American life and capable of contributing constructively to the American life style even if this means restructuring our values system. The former is a result of academic training, the latter is a result of experiment and experience.

Much of the college graduate's leisure time is filled by doing those things which occupied his leisure time in "the college years". Thus, it is imperative that the University work to provide a healthy and creative environment in which students can grow into "cultural beings".

If Notre Dame is serious about "creativity" and if it really is optimistic about the "new culture" then our present list of economic priorities must be drastically revamped. "Culture" and "creativity" cannot be sold. They would not suddenly appear if an arts center was built or if more consideration was given it on our list of priorities. But creativity has survived in niches and codres at Notre Dame. It is to ever be the rule and not the exception, though, economic concessions must be made.

In light of proposed co-education and increased student interest in the arts, the time is upon us to make those concessions.

"Environment" and "atmosphere" are elusive concepts. Many people seem to think that they don't exist. Little does the doubting alumnus, back to alma mater for the Southern Cal game, realize that he is standing in the midst of the Notre Dame culture. We cannot buy a new system of values. "Instant culture" is a contradiction.

We can, however, use our resources, both physical and mental to nurture creativity. Considering the true role of the University, the environment that the University Arts Council sets as its goal is not a luxury, but a life source.

## American Studies Program

Professor Ronald Leber will meet with students interested in the proposed American Studies Major Program

Thurs. April 30

7:30 PM

Rm. 104 O'Shaughnessy

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May 8 8:30

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Co-Sponsored by ND Student Union Social Commission

# To release Kopechne inquest documents

BOSTON (UPI) — Superior Court officers made final preparations yesterday for the release of 87 copies of the secret documents from the inquest into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne in Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's car.

The release, scheduled for 3 p.m. EDT today, was threatened, however, with another delay from the attorney for the court stenographers who transcribed the inquest and claim the right to distribute copies of the transcript to the news media for a fee.

Attorney Jerome P. Facher told UPI yesterday he was "considering further legal steps" to halt the release. The most likely course of action open to

Facher was a request to the U.S. Supreme Court for a restraining order. He already has a damage suit pending in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here, but that court refused to hold up release of the inquest papers.

The documents—the 12 page report of the inquest judge and the 764 page transcript of testimony from the four-day secret investigation—will be given to members of the media who have paid \$75 for the set of two documents. There are 87 sets spoken for, according to court officers. Distribution will be in alphabetical order in a seventh floor Suffolk County Superior Court room.

The entire procedure has been awaited for 109 days since the

inquest closed Jan. 8.

"On July 18, 1969 at approximately 11:15 p.m. in Chappaquiddick, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., I was driving my car on Main Street on my way to get the ferry back to Edgartown."

With that statement to police nine months ago, Kennedy set off one of the most explosive stories in many years. The death of the 38-year old freckled-faced

blonde from Plymouth, Pa., also marked the most damaging blow to the fortunes of the surviving Kennedy son.

Kennedy, then at 37 a leading Democratic contender for the 1972 presidential nomination, took himself out of the race—some said forever.

Kennedy spent almost two hours agonizing over his accident report in the small police head-

quarters at Edgartown which was caught up in the middle of its usually colorful summer resort trade.

"I descended a hill and came upon a narrow bridge," he wrote. "The car went off the side of the bridge. There was one passenger with me, one Miss Mary Jo Kopechne, a former secretary of my brother, Sen. Robert Kennedy. The car turned over and sank into the water and landed with the roof resting on the bottom."

Kennedy struggled out of the black sedan. Miss Kopechne was found the next morning floating in the back seat by a scuba diver. Her death was ruled due to drowning by the medical examiner on the scene, but no autopsy was performed.

Kennedy pleaded guilty one week after the accident, to a charge of leaving the scene of an accident—he failed to report it to police for at least nine hours—and was given a two-month suspended sentence in Edgartown District Court.

## Free pepsi, hot dogs served

Free Pepsi-cola and hot dogs will be served next Friday afternoon, Free City Day, announced Karen Grabowski.

The Pepsi-cola and hot dogs have been donated to the "Free City for a day" group.

Persons interested in helping should call Tom Saggau at 6819 or Jean Easterly at 5281.

## To sponsor Law Careers Night

The Pre-Law Society of Notre Dame will sponsor a special program on Wednesday evening, April 29, at eight o'clock in the Engineering Auditorium. The program is an annual event

entitled Law Careers Night.

This year, the program will focus on the topic, "Law Practice and Social Concern." Messrs. Thomas Singer, George M. Beamer Jr., Greg McMichaels III and Paul Kusback, who are South Bend attorneys closely connected with the social aspect of law, will speak and answer questions at the program.

Kusback should be of special interest because he is a defense lawyer in the Notre Dame injunction. Legal aid, civil liberties and draft resistance will also be among the topics to be discussed.

The program is considered "appropriate" by the Pre-law Society. The judicial system of the country is directly confronted by issues arising in our society. The society feels that students considering law school, but hesitating at the thought of giving up their "social and humanitarian commitments" should derive extra benefits from the program. All interested in law and current events are invited by the society to attend.

## Stanley Sessler exhibit featured

The paintings, frescos, pastels and drawings of Stanley S. Sessler, professor of art and former head of the University of Notre Dame art department, are presently being featured in a two-week exhibition which began Sunday in the University of Notre Dame Art Gallery.

The exhibition, titled "Stanley S. Sessler in Retrospect," will feature 80 pieces of the artist's major works, including the famous portrait of his wife "Jeri and the Siamese." Other works include his portrait of "Dr. Thomas Fern," (present chairman of the art department), "Today's Warrior," a conte crayon drawing, and "Charlot in Fresco."

Sessler has been an active exhibitor in art shows across the country and abroad since 1928, when he first joined the Notre Dame staff. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Art in London in 1951, and in 1954 became a Fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters in Lindau-Bodensee, Germany. A number of his paintings are now in public and private collections in 35 states, and many more are prize winners.



Saturday's Hero by Stanley Sessler

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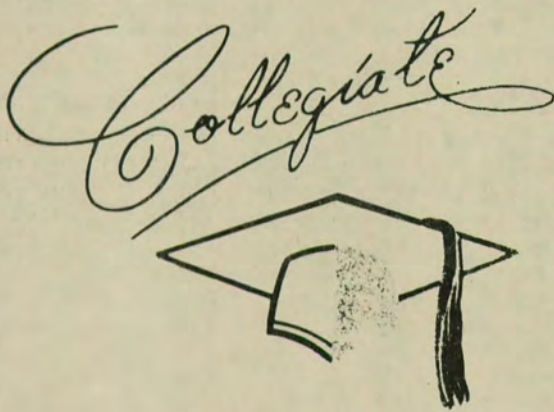
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# ND Lacrosse-varsity or bust

by Steve O'Connor  
Observer Sportswriter

*Editor's note: The lacrosse club is striving for varsity status. Steve O'Connor takes a look at this club and he hopes to inform the student body of the situation for the ND stickmen.*

The Notre Dame Lacrosse Club, led by student captain Tim McHugh and student club president Jack Pierce, has a dual determination. One is to prove themselves capable of attaining varsity status and the other to demonstrate that they want this status.

The sentiment of team members as a whole was that despite the independence of the "club" designation, their special problems with this unique sport and their ambition to expand made it imperative to push for the athletic department's sanction as a varsity sport.

Since its inception as a club sport seven years ago under Jack Tate (who is still helping out and is forming an ND lacrosse alumni association), the lacrosse club has been able to survive a turnover that has threatened its extinction.

Pierce felt that the outline of this and other pressing problems would best establish the case for the club's varsity consideration. Pierce pointed out that the turnover of graduating players is closely allied with a basic need for a coach.

The skills of lacrosse combine those of most of the other sports (hockey "checking", basketball "picks", passing, etc.) and add one more fundamental, that of stickhandling and cradling the ball on the end of a "crosse."

The job of teaching these

skills fell to the experienced members of the team, who of course were upperclassmen and graduating seniors. In any one year a heavy graduation of the "coaches" and an influx of completely inexperienced lacrosse hopefuls would combine to seriously hamper the development of the club. This danger is still present if lacrosse remains as a club.

An equally important aspect is the administrative requirements: schedule-making, discipline and recruiting. These have always fallen on the shoulders of the students (president and captain). Jack pointed out that these responsibilities require a secure, stabilizing influence that only a coach can bring to a sport.

It should be pointed out that the club members have worked to fill this administrative void by instituting a very unofficial recruiting procedure. They send letters to incoming freshmen from lacrosse areas (New England, Maryland and New York) explaining the club to prospective players. Joe Mulligan of admissions was particularly helpful for providing names for club recruitment.

A new twist was added by this year's club, as visits were paid to high school coaches in the three areas during the Christmas break. Another innovation of the club following up recruiting is a clinic that the team conducts in the off-season from October 1 to November 1 for freshmen that "don't know the game." The president explained that these new procedures were to be illustrations of the determination of the club to expand, but he pointed out that their success

will depend on the stabilizing influence of a coach who will be present from year to year.

The other major problem area is finances. This difficulty is so commonplace in all organizations that it would hardly seem informative mentioning it here, but lacrosse financing is particularly difficult among the clubs. The equipment for this sport makes it more difficult to maintain than most of the other clubs and some varsity sports.

Each man requires a helmet

that costs about \$25, wears large gloves, shoulder pads, cleats and goes through an average of two \$15 sticks (crosses) a year. Accompanying these personal equipment costs are the requirements for travel, meals, and general expenses that all the clubs face and that the lacrosse club is facing right now through the help of alumni clubs and some "ad libing" (hitch-hiking, etc.).

Mentioning the problems that the club faces is important in

establishing a need for varsity status and the accompanying benefits derived, but the lacrosse club feels that justification for their elevation will be shown by their ability to compete on the varsity level. This year the club has held their own against the varsities and have easily defeated the club teams. The team has purposely scheduled only club teams for next season to prove their clear-cut superiority to these groups in the Mid-West.



The ND Lacrosse Club — varsity in '71?

## No new bowls next year

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (UPI) — The policy making body of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, still is in no mood to add new college football bowl games.

The 18 man NCAA Council

Monday turned down bids from six cities wanting to stage post season games. They were the Cactus Bowl in Phoenix, Ariz., the West Coast Bowl in Tampa, Fla., the Blues Bowl in Memphis, the Carnation Bowl in San Diego, the Copper Bowl in Tucson and the Charity Bowl in Lake Charles, La.

It was the third year in a row the council has turned thumbs down on new bowls.

But the council did approve 11 already established bowl games for next year, along with five all star games.

They include the traditional New Year's Sugar, Cotton, Rose and Orange bowls. Also getting an okay were the Pasadena Bowl

on Dec. 12, the Liberty Bowl on Dec. 12, the Sun, Dec. 19, Gator, Dec. 26, Tangerine, Dec. 26, Peach, Dec. 30 and Bluebonnet, Dec. 31.

The Shrine East-West All star game was approved for Jan. 2, the Blue-Gray game on Dec. 28, the North-South Dec. 25, the Alamo Bowl Dec. 26 and the Penn Dutch Bowl Nov. 28.

The executive committee, which governs financial affairs and new tournaments, also approved for the first time a system of district qualifying for NCAA wrestling tournaments. A spokesman explained there were over 500 entries this year and this is an attempt to cut down the number of entries.

## MAJOR LEAGUES

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	12	4	.750	...
*St. Louis	9	5	.643	2
Pittsburgh	11	7	.611	2
*Philadelphia	9	8	.529	3½
*New York	8	8	.500	4
*Montreal	3	11	.214	8
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	15	6	.714	...
*San Fran.	9	10	.474	5
*Los Angeles	8	9	.471	5
*Atlanta	7	11	.389	6½
Houston	7	13	.350	7½
*San Diego	6	12	.333	7½

\*night game not included

Pittsburgh 6 Chicago 1  
Cincinnati 4 Houston 2  
St. Louis 1 Atlanta 0 7th inn.  
Philadelphia at Los Angeles, night  
Montreal at San Diego (2) night  
New York at San Francisco, night

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
*Baltimore	11	5	.688	...
*Detroit	10	5	.667	½
Boston	9	8	.529	2½
*Washington	8	8	.500	3
Cleveland	7	9	.437	4
*New York	7	11	.389	5
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
*California	12	5	.706	...
Minnesota	10	6	.625	1½
Oakland	8	10	.444	4½
*Kansas City	6	10	.375	5½
*Chicago	6	10	.375	5½
*Milwaukee	5	12	.294	7

\*night game not included

Cleveland 3 Minnesota 1  
Boston 2 Oakland 1  
Detroit 8 Kansas City 0, 5th inn.  
Baltimore 4 Chicago 2, 7th inn.  
California at New York, night  
Milwaukee at Washington, night

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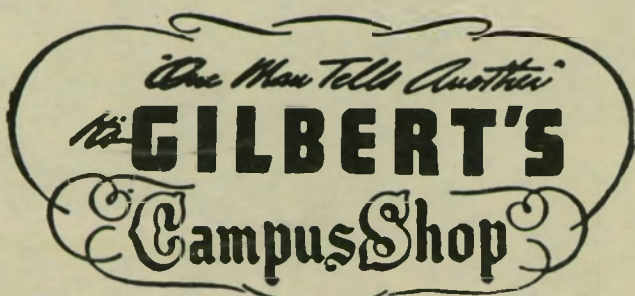
The Famous

# Jantzen

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