

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1969

Fr. Hesburgh discourages rebates

By Mark Walbran

Phil McKenna, Student Body President, reported on his rebate proposal to the Vice President for Business Affairs, Father Jerome Wilson last night at the third meeting of the Student Senate.

In response to his proposal for a rebate for those students whose occupancy in the new dormitories was delayed because of incompleteness, McKenna received a letter from Father Hesburgh.

In the letter Fr. Hesburgh commented that the proposal

made him a "little sad" but added:

"Anyone who wants 'eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth' justice can come and get his portion."

Fr. Hesburgh said that in light of the university's deficit the rebate would strain the university's budget. He mentioned the tradition of generosity among Notre Dame students and alluded to the fire of 1879 which burned down the Main Building. The students helped rebuild the building and molded bricks from mud from St. Joseph's Lake.

Hesburgh wrote that he didn't object to the justice of the rebate proposal but that he was confident in the generosity of the students.

McKenna interpreted Fr. Hesburgh's letter to mean that the rebate would be granted those students individually requesting it. McKenna said he would send out this week copies of Fr. Hesburgh's letter with a word of explanation to those students affected by the delay.

Also on the Senate Agenda: Student Government Treasurer John Coughlin gave the financial report. His report

made him a "little sad" but added:

owes \$23,000 to the university based on a loan from last year. A sheet presenting budget requests for this year was distributed at the meeting. McKenna said that the total requested, \$87,270, will be considerably shaved by the Finance Committee who will present their report at the next meeting.

Ed Hogan was approved by the body as Secretary for the Senate.

Mike Shaughnessy, Coordinator for the National Student Association (NSA), distributed a four page report on the NSA and its congress held in El Paso, Texas last August. Shaughnessy's report urges that Notre Dame continue its membership in the NSA.

It was reported during the meeting that Pat Kerrigan, Senator from Morrissey Hall was recently married. McKenna said

the election of a new senator from Morrissey will be held soon.

The Senate then met in various committee meetings and the committee chairmen adjourned the meetings.



Phil Bosco

SBP Phil McKenna addressing the Senate last night

Connelly assault case discussed

By Paul Gallagher

A meeting between members of Alumni Hall, Fr. James Riehle, and Mr. Arthur Pears, Director of Notre Dame Security, had been set for one o'clock today in hopes of quelling tension arising from a Saturday morning fight in the room of junior Matt Connelly.

The meeting has been called, says Connelly, "to try to work this out among the Notre Dame community." Earlier the junior athlete had filed assault and battery charges against three of the students allegedly involved in the incident. However, he yesterday asked St. Joseph County Prosecutor William Voore to hold off issuing warrants until "we see what happens at the meeting."

Tension has been mounting at Alumni since 12 black students entered Connelly's first floor room at 3 o'clock Sunday morning to question him about remarks made earlier in the day. In the fight that ensued, Connelly suffered a laceration requiring 10 stitches.

Tempers flared again 2 o'clock Monday morning when

the blacks returned to Connelly's room, but could not enter. South Bend Police were called, and the black students fled.

Black students argue that tension in the hall has grown because of Monday morning's report of the Connelly incident in *the Observer*. "The newspaper coverage presented a basically one-sided view", commented Arthur McFarland, Afro American Society President. "I disagree with the entire article. It led white students to a number of assumptions about the situation that are basically incorrect."

"The crucial thing is that the *Observer* should have gotten the whole story", added AAS member DeWitt Clinton. However, Clinton along with other black students interviewed declined to offer the black student's point of view.

"It wouldn't do any good", Clinton explained. People's minds have already been formed.

The story in question was written Sunday night, after the *Observer* received a phone call informing them of the incident.

Matt Connelly was contacted and related his side of the story. Attempts were made to ascertain who the blacks were that were involved in the incident. The Notre Dame Security office which had their names refused to release them.

While the story was being written, two black students who refused to identify themselves, came to the *Observer* office and asked whether a story on the incident was being written. Informed of Connelly's side of the story, they stated that they took exception to some of his claims.

They refused at the time to elaborate on their claims until they had talked with other members of the black community. They said they would return to the office and would make a statement. Pressed for their names and where they could be contacted, they maintained that they wanted to remain anonymous and would return with their information. They did not return.

"We printed the story as it stood because we felt that they had ample opportunity of giving us their version of what went on", said Guy DeSapio, editor of the *Observer*.

"They refused to identify themselves and did not come back on their own to make a statement", he continued. "We had no alternative but to print the story. We noted, of course, in the story, that it was merely Connelly's version and related the fact that we could not obtain their names from security, and so could not get their comments."

As of Tuesday night tension had eased somewhat at Alumni and there were no reports of additional friction.

The emphasis on production has affected our universities because we have "turned our universities into machines that are turning out technicians," said Kirk.

Dr. Kirk listed four aims of liberal education:

- 1) Education of the free man.
- 2) Education of man in all fields as opposed to the specialist.
- 3) Education of governors that teach man to establish a "harmony of character and spirit in his self and a sense of order and justice in his society."
- 4) Education of ethics that teach there is more to life than "getting and spending."

Liberal education depends on the methods of "right reasoning" and "Moral imagination" to carry out its purpose according to Kirk. He also emphasized that we must realize we have a "great heritage and consequently great responsibilities" and that we must see ourselves as persons. Kirk related that one of the best ways to learn the methods of "right reasoning" and "moral

(continued on page 7)

SMC trustees hear students on committees suggestions

by Prudence Wear

Observer Associate Editor

The standing committees of the SMC Board of Trustees in the first of their bi-annual meetings last Thursday and Friday made recommendations to that Board in the areas of education, development, and student policy.

Rosemary Anderson, student

representative to the Educational Policy Committee, said they considered three areas of feasible change: the possibility of building a new library, the expansion of the Rome study program, and experimentation with the present pass-fail system.

Sr. Rita Claire, St. Mary's librarian, presented a proposal

(continued on page 8)



Phil Bosco

Shaughnessy makes a point

Well known essayist promotes liberal arts

By John Ruane

"If the aims of liberal education are not revived, society will perish," said Dr. Russel Kirk, a well known political essayist, before a large audience last night in the library auditorium adding that liberal arts is becoming a "dumping ground."

Kirk commented that liberal education has declined because it is being used as an easy way to get a college degree and as a result, students who enroll in liberal arts do so because it does not require as much work as the technical courses. In this way liberal education becomes a "dumping ground" for lazy students.

Dr. Kirk also said that people are content to just "get along" with their fellow man and cannot see how the great philosophers of the past can teach us to develop order in ourselves and our society. The "triumph of technology" has also contributed to the decline by placing emphasis on material production, according to Kirk.



Phil Bosco

Dr. Kirk speaking on revival of liberal education

ND to host school modernization conference

A national conference on "New Lives for Existing Educational Facilities" will be held in the University of Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education November 6-7.

The objective of the conference is to exchange views on effective utilization of existing educational facilities and on possibilities for modification of facilities to accommodate new educational programs.

"Too many modernization programs are really no more than simple maintenance or rehabilitation — new lighting, new paint colors, acoustical tile — and when we're finished, the classrooms are still the same size, and they still dictate or limit the

educational program possibilities," commented Ben E. Graves, research director of Educational Facilities Laboratories in Chicago. "We have spent our money locking the school right back in its egg crate."

Graves' organization is one of three groups involved in sponsoring the Notre Dame conference. The other two are the University of Notre Dame's department of education and the School Facilities Council.

Obsolescence is one of the problems the conference will analyze. "When educational change kept a steady but slow pace," said Dr. Richard H. Metz, Notre Dame assistant professor of education, "school

plant obsolescence was manageable. But now obsolescence not only affects schools only a decade or two old, but is often partially introduced even as buildings are completed." As examples he cited the absence even in recent buildings of adequate audio-visual facilities and flexible-size classrooms.

Conference speakers, in addition to Graves and Metz, include Dr. Eugene Campanale of Notre Dame's department of

education; James Doherty, editor of *School Management*; James Downs, board chairman of Real Estate Research Corp., Chicago; Dr. Paul Miller, Cincinnati superintendent of schools; Dr. Carl Condoli, professor of education at Ohio State University; Patrick Horsburgh, visiting professor of architecture at Notre Dame; Dr. Harold Gores, president of the Educational Facilities Laboratories; Allan Levy, Philadelphia architect; Dr. Ed Pino, superintendent of Cher-

ry Creek schools, Colo.; the Rev. Darneau Stewart, president of the Great Cities Research Council; Dr. Herbert Wheeler, professor of architecture, Penn State University, and Dr. Ben Handler, professor of architecture and planning, University of Michigan.

Participation is open to public and private school superintendents, their administrative staffs, boards of education, architects, industrialists, and university educators.

OBSERVER Staff Meeting

For all personnel

Friday at 4:30. This includes layout, proofreading, news, sports, night editors, copy staff and everyone else excluding members of the business staff.

If you cannot attend, contact Guy DeSapio before Friday

Indiana TA suspended for misconduct

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (UPI)—An Indiana University teaching assistant, Joel Allen, was suspended without pay in last week's Vietnam War Moratorium observance, it was announced yesterday.

Chancellor Dr. Byrum Carter told a faculty council Allen's

dismissal was effective last Friday for professional misconduct. Allen was a leader of the moratorium observance, Carter said, and participated in efforts to raise bond for James Rutherford, 27, who was charged in the harassment of Dr. Clark Kerr during a lecture.

Carter said civil action is being considered against a non-student and that three students face possible disciplinary action under the university code of conduct. Rutherford is specifically charged with assault and battery for allegedly throwing a pie at Kerr.

Carter said he is disturbed there is no appeal procedure for such cases. It urged the council to change the situation. The council recommended that either the faculty board of review or the faculty teaching assistance implementation committee entertain an appeal if Allen, or any other teaching assistant in a similar position, wish to enter it.

Allen's status as a student was not affected.

Rogers, Agnew vent feelings

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The State Department yesterday strongly indicated that Secretary of State William P. Rogers' remark on the Vietnam war protests more nearly represented President Nixon's thinking than

did the attack by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. But the White House said this was not necessarily so. Both men, said Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, were speaking their own personal feelings on the protests.

Rogers, speaking in New York a day after Agnew's comments in New Orleans, said that the administration "listened with respect to war critics."

SMC assembly meets

By Janine Fast

The St. Mary's Student Assembly dealt with three items in their meeting last night. The first being the guest problem which became more apparent during the USC football weekend.

The present guest policy is that each dorm can house up to two-thirds the number of dorm occupants as guests.

For example, Le Mans with five hundred residents can have three hundred guests on any given weekend providing each guest is registered twenty-four hours in advance. It was brought out these stipulations have been violated this year resulting in overcrowding.

The problem of illegal guests could be combated by spot or extensive bed checks both nights of the weekend as suggested by Beth Driscoll, Student Body Vice-President. Another suggestion especially for Le Mans Hall would be to station a girl at the entrance to the dormitory proper who would check guest I.D.'s as they come in. It was finally decided to send the guest problems of each hall to the hall councils for action.

Secondly, a proposition to eliminate the class requirement for Student Body President and Vice-president came to the floor but was tabled on a technicality.

An agenda had not been distributed prior to the meeting and so the issue could not be discussed.

The Assembly also considered establishing a policy of 2 a.m. dorm closing hours for the night before a day without regularly scheduled classes. This was passed unanimously.

Beth Driscoll also suggested the Assembly set up a committee to investigate the working conditions of the maids of St. Mary's because there is an apparent problem of a staff shortage due to low wages. The Assembly agreed to get an investigation underway.

John Bruha wins in Walsh Senate election rematch

Junior John Bruha Thursday night won the rematch of Walsh Hall Student Senate election that was held after the Student Senate invalidated the first one.

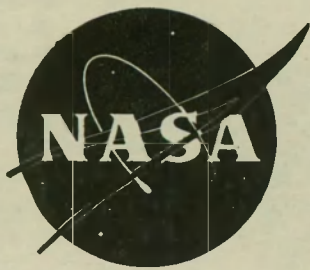
Bruha, in winning, finished fourteen votes in front of freshman Fred Lochbihler and thirty votes ahead of junior Jeff King. In the previous election Bruha had finished third in a three-man field as King and Lochbihler tied for first.

The first election was invalidated after the Student Government learned that through their own error in tabulation Walsh had been assigned two Senators when its population merited only one.

The official tabulation gave Bruha sixty-two votes, Lochbihler forty-eight, and King thirty-two.

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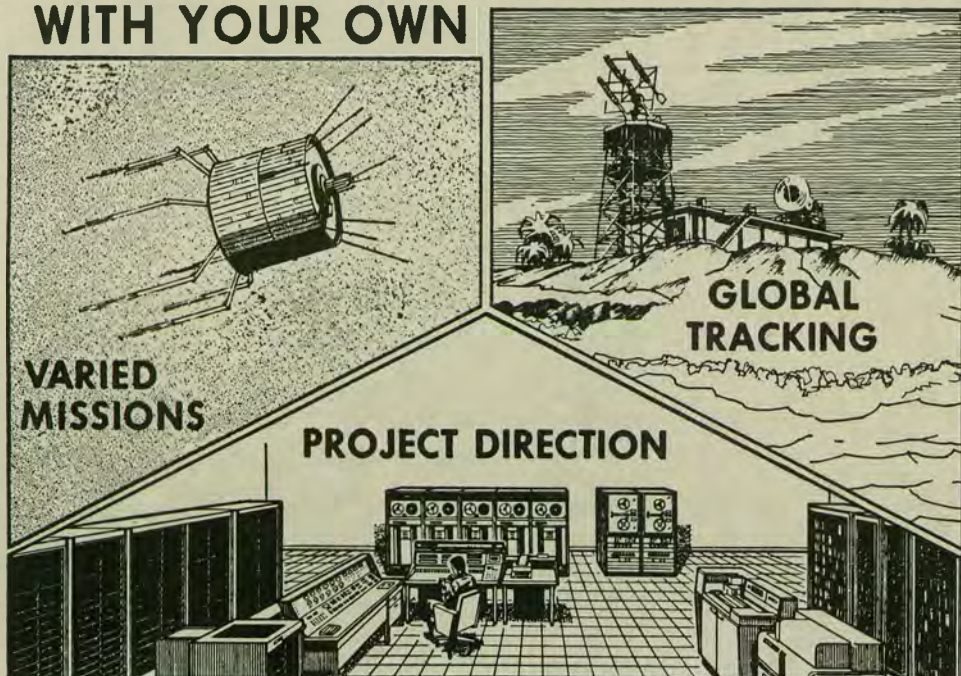
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Tom Murphy Beat the Beatles

Rather than plunging headlong into another great political problem of today, this week we'll take a new look at an "old" group — the Beatles.

WANTED: DEAD OR ALIVE
PAUL McCARTNEY

During the past few weeks (especially since the release of *Abbey Road*) there has been a race to discover clues, hidden in past albums, that point to Paul McCartney's death. According to some, Paul died in an auto accident in November of 1966 ("He blew his mind out in a car" on "Wednesday morning at five o'clock..."). Since that time, a substitute Paul has been used. The clues begin in *Sgt. Pepper* but don't reach full proportion until *Magical Mystery Tour*. In this later album, phrases such as "I buried Paul," a chant "Paul is dead," and a newscast, that never became a reality, announcing McCartney's death, can plainly be heard when you know how and where to find them. "Walrus," supposedly, is a Greek word meaning "corpse" and, when John sings "Glass Onion" in *The Beatles*, the clues appear to be a give-away:

I told you about the walrus and me — man
You know that we're as close as can be — man
Well here's another clue for you all
The walrus was Paul.

Right now, there are two schools of thought: 1) Paul is dead, somehow the Beatles covered it up (possibly afraid of a decline in popularity) and they began to give out hints of his death because they could not restrain their grief; and, 2) as always, the Beatles are having some fun and created as wild a joke on the world as they could imagine.

The first theory has many practical problems in it — most obvious, how did the death remain a secret? If true, however, (and many contend the Beatles's records evidence this fact), it could be an accurate explanation of both the change in the Beatles's music since 1966, and John Lennon (who was closest to Paul). Certainly John was extremely depressed immediately after Paul's death. "Day in the Life" exactly expresses John's feelings — he contemplates Paul's death, goes into a dream, suddenly Paul is alive again (singing, "Woke up, fell out of bed..."), but John fades out of the dream and becomes depressed once more. However, because he has done such a marvelous job of keeping Paul alive through a Paul "look-alike" and some recordings, John is now rejoicing. On the cover of *Abbey Road*, he pictures himself as God — he resurrected a dead man, or, if you prefer, he re-incarnated Paul through records.

Despite all this, it is still quite possible the Beatles are all alive and laughing at us as we buy up old albums and play them backwards so we can hear all the clues. It is not improbable that we have joined the *Magical Mystery Tour* which, as Paul sings to us, is "dying to take you away."

Regardless of which theory you accept, the most fascinating (and frightening) thought is that the Beatles are able to control life and death (if only on their records) and are able to completely bewitch their audience. Whether Paul is dead or alive, the Beatles will emerge from this more popular than ever (Paul included). That could be what they are attempting to tell us — "Our popularity will grow after we're dead even as Christ's did." It's something to think about.

WELCOME TO THE MAGICAL MYSTERY TOUR.

(Note: many national papers have published articles telling how and where to find the clues the Beatles have created in their albums — the *Michigan Daily* and the *Detroit Free Press* are two that I know about if you want to write to them to receive reprints)

Mansfield and Aiken forecast cease fire

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said yesterday he thought a cease fire had already been essentially achieved in Vietnam.

Mansfield issued his uncharacteristically strong appraisal as a wave of optimism engulfed senior members of the Senate in advance of President Nixon's Nov. 3 address to the nation.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee quietly postponed a planned series of public hearings that had been expected to produce sharp criticism of the President's Vietnam policies.

The committee's ranking Republican, Sen. George D. Aiken, R. Vt., predicted that all U.S. ground troops would be out of Vietnam in one year, implying he had been told so by the White House.

In his regular morning meeting with reporters, Mansfield went out of his way to praise Nixon's policy of "protective reaction," which recently replaced the "maximum pressure" tactics employed by U.S. troops.

He said it represented a basic change in policy and when asked

if it was a de facto cease fire, said, "I think that is what protective reaction means." When asked if he felt there was now a cease fire, Mansfield nodded his head "yes".

Aiken said in a statement "unless the unexpected happens, I expect that practically all of our ground troops will be withdrawn by a year from now."

Aiken made a similar prediction several weeks ago in an interview with United Press International. This time, however, the Senate's senior Republican issued a carefully prepared press release emphasizing he had "been kept well informed on the progress of the President's withdrawal policy."

The Foreign Relations Committee hearings had been set to begin Oct. 27. Chairman J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., said the committee decided "as a matter of courtesy" to defer them until the President addresses the nation Nov. 3. The hearings were called to discuss various antiwar measures introduced by critics of the war, including a bill to require total withdrawal by Dec. 1, 1970.

Plan next Moratorium

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Antiwar groups yesterday disclosed plans for a massive, three day mid November protest against the Vietnam War and vowed the only thing that could stop it would be total and immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.

In back to back news conferences to emphasize their unity, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, which sponsored the Oct. 15 nationwide action, and the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam supported each other's demonstrations.

The Moratorium Committee has set Nov. 13 and 14 for its two day demonstrations on the local level, with emphasis on getting congressmen return to their home districts to participate on those two days. The New Mobes plan a "march against death" in Washington beginning Nov. 13 and lasting around the clock until Nov. 15 when they plan a big rally south of the White House.

Rumor had it that the two groups would not support each other, but leaders of the groups said those reports came only from Boston and New Haven, Conn., where there was local friction.

Sam Brown, coordinator of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, said, "the immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam is the only thing President Nixon can announce Nov. 3 in his nationwide televised address that would cancel the demonstrations."

The two groups said they held a four hour meeting into the morning hours Tuesday to make sure they were "marching in the same direction."

Gala Italian night set

Italian Night has been scheduled for Wednesday, October 29 in the dining halls. A lengthy menu - highlighted by pizza, spaghetti and meatballs, ravioli, and Italian sausage - has been drawn up for the affair.

Edmund Price, Director of University Food Services, announced the dinner last week and said that students will be allowed all they care to eat.

"We're looking forward to a pleasant evening; and we hope the students will appreciate all the work and effort the employees have contributed to make this festive occasion possible," Mr. Price said.

MENU

tomato juice cocktail
individual pizza
spaghetti and meatballs
ravioli
Italian sausage
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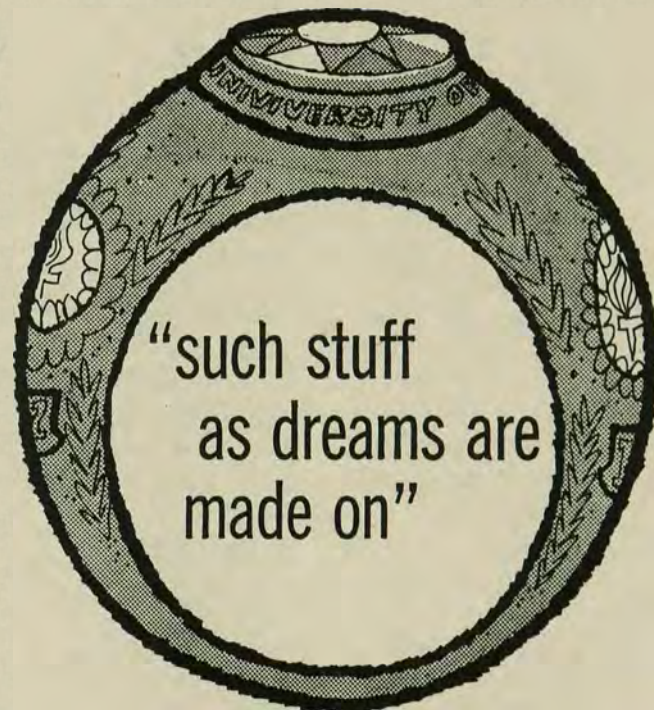


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FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Black studies

Thomas Musial's report that the Committee for Black Students is finalizing definite plans for a black studies program should dispel the belief that the university is sitting on its hands when it comes to black studies.

Musial, secretary of the committee that was set up last year, outlined a number of definite proposals that the board was to vote on at a meeting last night. Especially significant is the fact that the committee's work will keep the black studies program from getting lost in a larger ethnic studies program.

The broad outline for course, the creation of an Archive for Black Arts and Sciences which would provide for films, video tape documents, artifacts, extensive telecommunications hookups, and library materials will be meaningless without the selection of a black director for the entire effort.

The problem with finding a director lies in the fact that almost every major college and university in the country is looking for one. Qualified directors are scarce and money is an all important factor in attracting one.

Father Hesburgh at his meeting with students three weeks ago, emphasized that getting the program off the ground was his top priority. We believe he is sincere in that effort.

We hope however, that the administration is not moving unilaterally on the issue. The Committee for Black Students has six black members who have a say in what suggestions will be made on the content of the program. However, Dr. Thomas Stewart, special assistant to Father Hesburgh is working independently on the problem of finding a director. We feel that he should remember the need to get student opinion on the type of director that should be obtained.

Student participation in the decision will occur only if students realize the need to approach Dr. Stewart and other members of the administration with their opinions. The people responsible for making decisions should not have to guess which students have ideas on the issue and need to be approached. Students with definite ideas on the black studies program have to come forward and present them.

Alumni problem

Tensions have arisen in Alumni Hall over Sunday night's scuffle in the room of Matt Connelly.

The Observer story on the incident was Connelly's version of what happened. It was that way because no one knew the names of the people of the other party to the incident.

Since the article was printed we have got several reports from blacks that all the factors in the incident were not reported. The blacks felt however, that it was too late now to report the side of the incident. We feel that is not the case since the community deserves to hear both sides of the case.

The Observer does not intend to preside as judge and jury over any situation. We feel also that no student or group of students on campus have that prerogative either. Some members of Alumni Hall, both black and white, have expressed the feeling that they are not going to let Connelly and the other members of the incident work out the situation among themselves through the proper judicial channels.

We feel that Connelly and the others involved have the right to work out a just settlement of their differences. They are meeting with Father Riehle this afternoon to discuss the situation. We feel that the other members of Alumni Hall can only hinder justice from being done by trying to involve themselves in the situation in any way.

Ed Roickle

Vietnam Moratorium

I think there is a very real danger that the Vietnam Moratorium is being, or has been, co-opted by the very system it is addressing itself to.

In New York City, for instance, Mayor Lindsay announced his support for the Moratorium, and ordered that flags be flown at half-staff and that bells be tolled at noon. Is this the same Mayor Lindsay who high-handedly engineered the municipal election ballot change this past September? (The mayor's machine had the Socialist Workers and the Socialist Labor Parties thrown off the ballot; it is being contested in the courts.) Is this the same man who allowed police to close schools in New York City last year, against the wishes of both parents and students? The same one who used pressure tactics to force an end to the Sanitation Workers strike? You bet he is, and he knows exactly what he is doing. He's taking a calculated political risk that antiwar sentiment, particularly among minority groups and the poor, as well as among white liberals, will elect him mayor.

Here at Notre Dame, Senator Goodell took much the same stand as Lindsay took. He maintained that the United States made a mistake in getting into Vietnam, and that now we should get out. He explained that his Senate Bill set a limit of Dec. 1, 1970, so that the Thieu government would have a chance to stabilize itself. Here is the danger we must guard against: the obfuscation of the real issues implicit in Vietnam.

Vietnam was not a mistake. Our financing of the French occupying forces, the establishment of the Diem puppet government, and the subsequent escalation of the Vietnam conflict were the direct results of a calculated risk the United States took to protect her worldwide imperialist interests. It was necessary for the United States to make an example somewhere to frighten other nations into submitting to her foreign policy. What the United States did not count on was the stiff popular resistance it encountered in Vietnam.

Now the death toll rises, and the cost in men and money becomes unbearable to a large segment of the U.S. population. No longer do many people buy such myths as the international communist conspiracy and the domino theory. The South Vietnamese government has been shown up for what it is—a puppet government without popular support which owes its continued existence to the force of American arms. Now we are spoon fed a new myth—the myth of the mistake—in order to take our attention off the real issues of the oppression, racism, and imperialism which make up U.S. foreign and domestic policies.

When the Vietnamese conflict is over, what then? If the present U.S. policies continue there will be another. Right now we are supporting unpopular, oppressive governments in Brazil, Angola, and Iran to name but a few. One of these could easily become the next country in which the U.S. will try and defend its foreign policy.

Lindsay, Goodell and the others know this. They all have a big stake in the present system of government, and they're doing their best to make sure it continues. So it serves Goodell very well to talk about mistakes, while ignoring the disease which infests the whole system of which he is a part. Likewise it serves Lindsay well to support the Moratorium. It may be his last chance for reelection by an electorate which attacks him from all points of the political spectrum.

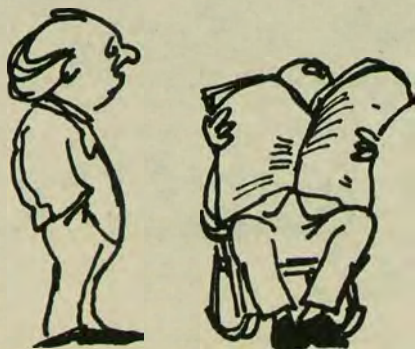
Beware of those who harp on Vietnam as a mistake. Look to the disease and not just to the symptoms. Unless we address ourselves to the basic problems of imperialism, racism, and oppression which underlie the Vietnam conflict and our whole society, then there will be many Vietnams, both foreign and domestic.

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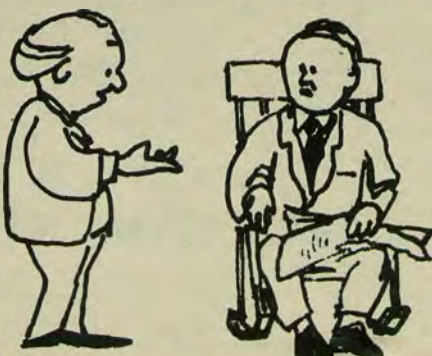
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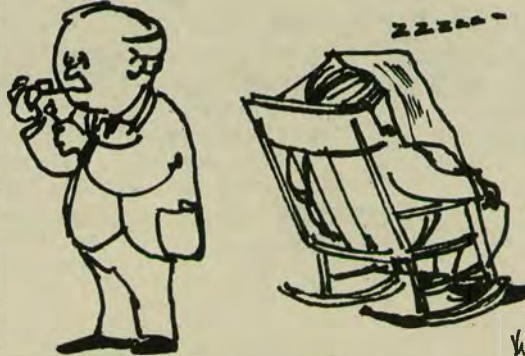
You know we've got so many men there and so much money in it that...



for the economic good of the country we can't afford to pull out... it might mean certain disaster at home...



and God knows we wouldn't want that... besides think what it would mean to all those men over there...



Reprinted from the March 1, 1969 issue of the OBSERVER.

Who is the walrus?

by Bob Mastro

"Couldn't sleep at all last night." Between the shadows crawling across the black light posters on my wall and the headlight ballet on my transom and mirror, I remained awake, contemplating the days headlines.

After careful evaluation of the issues, I decided that, winning out over Vietnam, inflation, the draft, and the following day's French test, I would ponder profusely the question — "Is Paul McCartney dead?"

Then my phone rang—"Man, hold up the third picture in Magical Mystery Tour to a black light. There's a phone number on it."

Another voice promptly intruded; "Mary Fran's got a London Teen Magazine and guess who won that look alike cocontest? You'll never believe this."

"Let me guess. William Shears."

"Yeah. How'd you know?"

"I'm the eggman, dork."

"Yeah, well what about the walrus — in black and everything? What about the black carnation? What about the hand over his head, and the grave wreath guitar? What about the O.P.D. on his sleeve and the black English horn symbolism, and the bare feet? What about... Don't you have anything to say about that?"

"What about it?"

"Oh, you're not good, gabye." Geez, I thought she'd never hang up.

So, I in my u-tow and my roomie in his nightcap had just settled down to a five hour nap, when what to my wondering eyes should appear, but the rector. It seems he had played "I wanna hold your hand," backwards on Father Burtchal's fountain pen and had deciphered some secret code. I attempted to explain to him that his efforts had been futilely directed toward relics too early to be of any great significance, whereupon he revealed that he knew as much, but that had been the only record of the Beatles that he could scrounge up, and he just couldn't sit back under such circumstances and do nothing.

No more than a few minutes after he left I found myself singing all sorts of

ridiculous lyrics unconsciously pasted together out of context from the collection of Beatle discs I'd memorized over the years.

"The Magical Mystery Tour is dying to take you away, take you today, he blew his mind out in a car. He didn't notice that the lights had changed. They'd seen his face before. And nobody seems to know him or the sound he appears to make. I get by with a little help from my friends... Billy Shears... And here's another clue for you all, the walrus is Paul. If I ain't dead already, girl you know the reason why. The worm, he picks my bone. I feel so suicidal, just like Dylan's Mr. Jones. Why don't we do it in the road? She was in a car crash and she lost her hair..." ... "By the time I get to Phoenix..."

Obviously my mind had wandered out of its time. But Glen Campbell? Well, geez, it was like 4 a.m.

Nothing lost, nothing gained however, for two seconds later, the phone rang again.

Long distance from Grace Tower... .. "Bob, dig this..."

I called Blue Jay in Strawberry Fields London, and I've got a ticket to ride, so I'm leaving on a jet plane and once I get there I have to drive out to Abbey Road and yell goo-goo-ga-joo in Italian three times, and after that some meter maid's supposed to pick me up in a taxi by the shore of the Thames and take me to Pepperland. (Now if I were him I'd probably take the last train from Clarksville or something soulful, like a Led Zepplin or the Grand Funk Railroad) And, hey, guess who else's dead — Aretha Franklin."

"How'd you find that out?"

"You really want to know?"

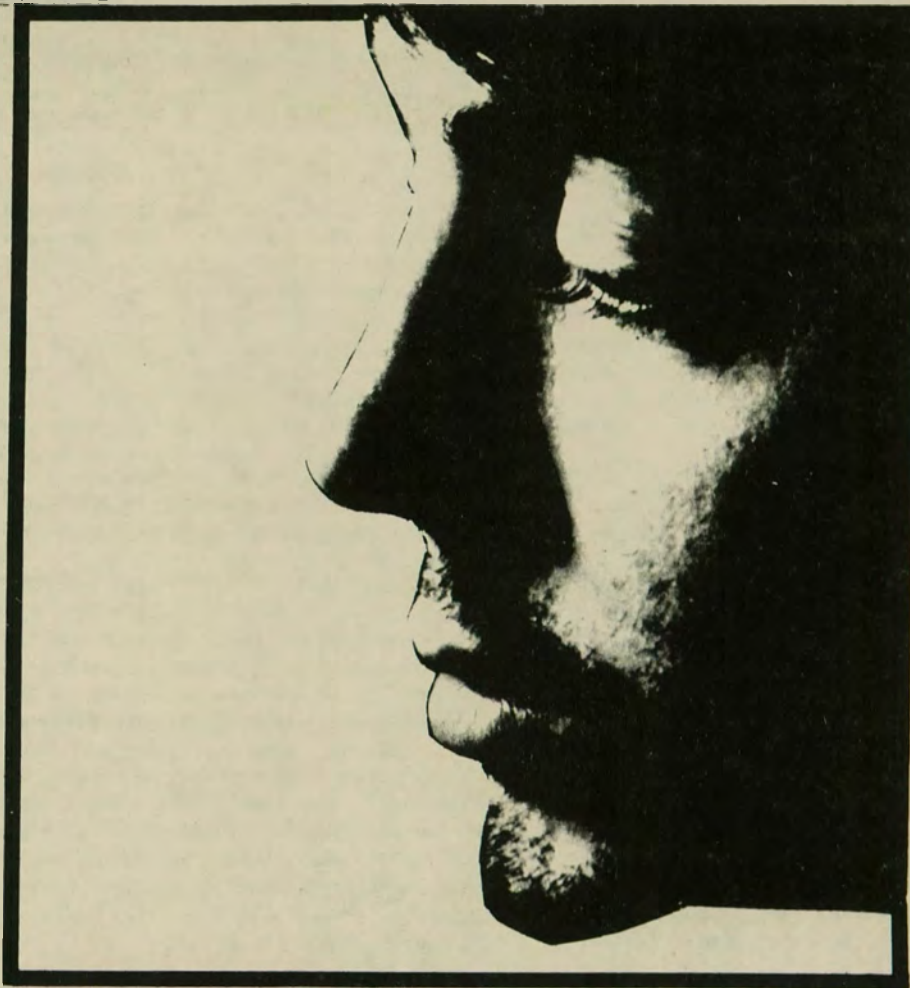
"Yeah, really."

"Well, I heard it through the grapevine."

"Save me. By the way, with whom have I been speaking?"

"Chuck — Chuck Nau. Isn't this Bob Miller?"

"No, I think you have the wrong



If you drop a Sergeant Pepper album it sounds like a car crash.

number."

"Oh, sorry."

"That's okay, good hearing from you; see ya, bye." (Silly Savage!)

Meanwhile, back at the turntable, easy 1A in Howard Hall was ice-skating backwards over Revolution 9, and getting all sorts of hidden clues. By this time the maid had showed up, unable to remain at home any longer at 5 am she got up and, silently closing the bedroom door, she left home and headed straight for the Howard Annex.

"How can you people listen to the music of a dead man?" she spouted, tucking my head under the pillow in a mechanical attempt to make my bed.

"Why not?" I replied spritely. "After all my dear maid, we still listen to Otis Redding albums, don't we?"

"Oh yes," she explained Polishly, "but that's different. I mean, after all, that's soul music."

What does one say? With that, I tucked my head back under the pillow and prayed extempore for the resolution of this momentous universal problem. And since, like dear Fr. Rector had noted, I couldn't just lie there blankly, unthinking, in the shadows of the golden dome from which all power emanates, I dismissed the myth looming over teendom, and trudged on to lesser things, falling asleep wondering if we'd ever get out of that damn Vietnam catastrophe and how the next moratorium days would turn out.

"I'm not scared of dying and I don't really care. If it's peace you find in dying, then let the dying time be near."

The plight of the T.A.'s

This is the fourth article in a series describing the numerous difficulties which face the Teaching Assistants here at Notre Dame. The English department will serve as a model.

by Julianne Empric

Those who choose to combine studying and teaching in the Department of English at the University of Notre Dame do not go unpunished. They immediately become members of an anomalous group, referred to as "teaching assistants," whose duties require reconciling personal interests in full-time doctoral study with the professional demands of a virtually full-time teaching load. They are a breed which, like the vanishing parochial school nun, must content itself with the psychological remuneration of being given the opportunity to teach, and the fervent hope for a more tangible reward in the hereafter. Unlike their soul-sisters, however, the Teaching Assistants cannot sufficiently capture that spirit of unconcern for things temporal which the life of the religious community offers when it assumes the costs of food, clothing, lodging and medical expenses.

The situation of the Teaching Assistant is clear to him alone. Although he is called "assistant," there exists no teacher whom he aids for a specific number of hours per week. He is entirely responsible for six actual hours of teaching per week: the instruction, guidance and grading of from forty to sixty undergraduates—indiscriminately grouped, and thus requiring even more hours of individual attention. And after these six actual hours of presentation each week, there is the unspecified hours spent preparing for classes, marking papers, meeting and communicating with students during office hours, and developing and adapting creative challenges to supplement and season the material in the syllabus. In

other words, the teaching profession with all its demands and decisions belongs as much to the Teaching Assistants as it belongs to any full faculty member. Yet there is still the misnomer Teaching Assistant; still, for all practical purposes, he is unaccepted as a faculty member; still, he is denied the recognition, remuneration, and the privileges due faculty members, although he performs duties commensurate with faculty status.

Neither can the Teaching Assistant be fully-accepted as one of the graduate community. His desire, like the desire of the full-time, non-teaching graduate student, is to broaden his scope in literature and to explore the subtleties of his own field of study. Like other graduate students, he must meet departmental requirements. Yet the Teaching Assistant has a personal commitment to another (albeit related) profession: every hour given to teaching and its related functions is an hour taken from the pursuit of his own interests in literature, or from his free time.

The predicament of the Teaching Assistant is that he must decide between being a good teacher and being a good student. If he refuses to make the easy choice, if he expends the enormous time and energy to perform both jobs well—at least as well as the situation allows—if he must condense his teaching/studying workload so that it somehow requires no more hours in a day than he has available, then there should be no question of value of his time, and no impediment should be tolerated that bars him from a just remuneration for that time spent in service to the university.

Feature hate mail

"Bundles of energy"

Editor:

I have been meaning for some time to comment on Mr. Brogan's review of the Chambers Brothers concert. It seemed to reflect a basic misunderstanding of contemporary rock—ironically enough, sharing the feature page with a "serious" essay on that musical form.

So the Brothers were "bundles of energy,...amazing."? What do you think they were here for, a blackface minstrel show? Were you there to leer at them or to react to what they presented? A rock gig, particularly in the case of this group, is not a polite social occasion but audience-participation theater, made especially compelling as art because of the constant dramatic potential of real-life revelry. The Chambers Brothers, like any acid-rock band, aren't playing their guitars half so much as they are playing the nerves and brains of a live audience.

They may have been "bundles of energy," Mr. Brogan—but no more so than you and the rest of the audience. (I have Berkeley, Hume, and Kant to back me up on that point.) While hundreds of normally sedate (even uptight) students thronged on

the floor to jump and dance, you apparently elected to remain a repressed bundle of nerves. Perhaps this is the answer to your complaints of inability to hear the vocals, which were piped through a P.A. system in the ceiling, when the crowd blocked the view of the stage from your seat. The reason you heard only guitars was that, for nearly all of "Time Has Come," the boys weren't singing, only playing and dancing and beaming—figuratively jumping off stage into a celebration that they weren't too proud to join. They had achieved their object and were taking part in their creation.

To follow the completion of that outburst, the climax and denouement of such rampant catharsis, with 22 minutes of performance by emotionally exhausted musicians would be the most tedious sort of anti-climax. I can't believe you sat through that evening with your eye on the clock! What could you possibly have wanted to be moved—an Aztec human sacrifice?

Hopefully, one day we'll get off our thrones and learn to get along, and you'll find out, Mr. Brogan, you's a nigger just like everybody else.

Till then, peace & love,
Tom Henahan

Letters

Civil disobedience

Editor,

In response to the events and discussions of the recent Moratorium, I would like to clarify my position on Civil Disobedience.

The United States is founded and stands on its Constitution. If we are to be citizens, we are to support and uphold that document.

The constitution states that the people have the right to elect representatives who shall make the laws which govern the land and to set up punishments for those who do not wish to obey these laws. It establishes an executive branch of government to enforce these laws and a judicial branch to judge, first, if the defendant is guilty of breaking the law, and second, if that law is in conjunction with

the principles upon which this country is founded, as established in the constitution.

A man must follow his conscience, a right preserved under the law. He can choose to obey the law he feels is just and disobey the law he feels is unjust, in spite of the fact that the majority of the people's representatives feel it is justified. He must, however, feel strongly enough in his convictions to bear the consequences of his actions.

Accordingly, a man has the right to destroy his draft card or refuse induction if he is willing to serve his sentence as established by the legislature and upheld by the court. But no man has the right to in any way infringe upon the rights of others in voicing his dissent, such as destroying draft files or causing harm or inconvenience to any other person.

Dissent is possible under the

law. The constitution established not only the right to free speech, free press, and free religion, but also the right to petition. If a law which is established no longer has the backing of the majority of the people, they have the right to petition the government to change the law to recall their elected officials, and to elect representatives who will carry out the will of the people. If one can prove that the majority of the people do not agree with the law, through petition or elections, then the law must be changed. Demonstrations, rioting and violence, on the other hand, do not prove anything; they merely voice the opinions of the dissenters. They are fine in bringing ideas out, but they have no consequence on the law. Therefore, isn't it wiser and more effective to dissent within the law?

One further note, it is my opinion that we, the people, have the right to require of all citizens who benefit under our system of government to serve in the armed forces unless they conscientiously object to killing under any circumstances, the same as we have the right to tax the citizenry. In addition, we have the right to exempt some people from serving us for any reason, for any period of time.

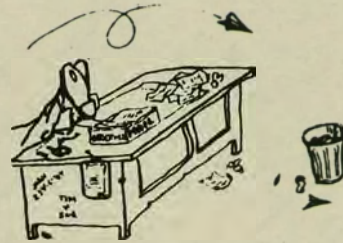
Perhaps I'm a naive conservative, but I shall remain in support of our system of government, and work within it to correct its wrongs, until someone presents a better idea.

Patty Lipscomb

Political activism

Editor:

It seems that after October 15, Notre Dame could no longer be called apathetic, if it was that before. That political activism has arrived is obvious to all; from there opinions diverge.



However, all such beliefs aside, who has the authority to associate Christ with any particular political opinion? By that I mean the implication through destruction of draft cards in Mass that Christ supports the purely political nonviolence movement. Purely political because the teaching authority of the Church has not issued a proclamation, like the one on birth control, stating that individual compliance with U.S. draft laws today is immoral. The subject is a matter of free conscience and Christians differ widely on it. To imply that Christ, and thus the Church, supports criminal resistance against the U.S. draft system is thus a type of clericalism by which the Church ceases to be catholic or even Christian.

A Mass for peace is commendable, appealing to man's highest goals. A Mass of resistance, however, destroys Catholic unity of faith.

Yours truly,
Bob Jensen
502 Flanner

West Point

Editor

This weekend a cadet from West Point came out to Notre Dame. We are old friends, even though the road he has taken is nowhere near the one I am thinking is right. He maintains an open mind, however, and even describes the academy as a place that "is more like an Army playing school than a school playing army."

We spoke of the Moratorium activities back at the Point.

Apparently they centered around outside students from New England colleges who had come down to New York in an attempt to turn on the trapped cadets to what is happening.

He mentioned one incident where a young lass from Vassar

was questioning a West Pointer. She expressed herself quite well and was succeeding in overwhelming this fellow with all sorts of present day troubles in America caused by the Viet Nam debacle. As my friend was telling me this I secretly relished the thought of this far-out intelligent chic confronting some guy who I imagined could not see beyond the stripes of his uniform.

My friend then told me how she started to get caustic, goading this fellow to answer her points which had now developed into accusations. The cadet, silent up to this point replied mildly: "I respect your right to dissent, and I am willing to give my life to preserve that right."

Vincent M. Spolen
207 Dillon

Moratorium dialogue?

Editor,

In lieu of the praise which will undoubtedly be lavished on the success of the Moratorium, I'm afraid I must dissent. I mean, it was great if you like parades and picnics, but the dialogue and discussion, which was the essence of the Moratorium, seemed nowhere to be found.

Sincerely,
Bill McGregor
207 St. Ed's

P.S. I know of no one who favors automobile accidents, yet approximately two million took place last year.

Tie one for ND

Editor:

I would like to comment on a statement attributed to USC Coach John McKay in October 19's *South Bend Tribune*. Coach McKay supposedly stated that "If I had been Ara, I'd have gone for two".

Let me first remind Coach McKay that he had the same opportunity one year ago with the score 21-20 against him. In both games there was a lot of time left when the score was made. Coach McKay apparently either has a short memory or figures that, for him, the tie is better than a long gamble. As it was, Irish strategy almost resulted in a 17-14 victory. I suppose this would have better pleased Coach McKay.

Let me also state that, for almost three years now, Notre Dame and Ara Parseghian have been criticized for one of their finest efforts. It seems that the rest of the world will never let us forget the last minute of that game. I thought at least John McKay was one who wouldn't open his big mouth.

Sincerely,
Jim Lehner
411 Fisher

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Graduate Student Union run by Ph. D. candidates

After several attempts over the past three years, graduate students of the University of Notre Dame have organized themselves into a "Graduate Student Union."

At a meeting in early September, a majority of the approximately 1300 graduate students in residence, accepted a provisional constitution to "gain representation for the graduate students in the total structure of the university community, promote excellence in graduate education at Notre Dame, seek and secure the highest possible quality in the lives of graduate students, and to act on behalf of

graduate students."

The governing body of this organization, the Graduate Student Council, is composed of representatives from each department of the graduate school, one person for each twenty students, chosen by the students of the department. Officers of the Union are elected at large from the student body by the members of the Council.

The first meeting of the Council was held on 10 October, with 16 departments, representing over 1,000 students, in attendance. Officers for the coming year were elected at this meeting. Each candidate

had the opportunity to present his views and proposals.

Chosen president was Mr. James King, PhD candidate in the department of Sociology, a 30 year old veteran of the U.S. Air Force, and for the last few years a prefect in Pangborn Hall dormitory.

Vice-president is Dennis Moran, 26 years old, a graduate of Youngstown State University, and a former teaching assistant at Notre Dame. Mr. Moran is presently doing research on his PhD dissertation in the department of English under a Schmidt fellowship.

Marshall Moffat, the Treasurer, was graduated with Honours from McGill University,

and is presently pursuing studies for the PhD under a Reilly Fellowship in the department of Chemistry, while continuing his interest in economics.

The constitution made no provision for secretaries, but they are being appointed as needed. Currently acting as recording secretary is James Sweetland, PhD candidate in the department of History.

Thus far omens for the success of the organization are good. The elected officers have met with all major administrative officials of the University, including the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President. Although there has

been some strong agitation on the part of Teaching Assistants regarding their low rates of pay, these meetings were both cordial and fruitful, according to Mr. King, with all concerned offering every aid for the success of the organization.

A full meeting of the Graduate Student Council is scheduled for this Friday, 14 October, at 12:00 in the library auditorium, to take up the questions of the status of departments not yet represented, possible admission of students in the Law School and the Business School to the Union, the organization of committees, and the adoption of necessary by-laws.

Brandt elected leader

BONN, (UPI) — Willy Brandt was elected chancellor yesterday to become West Germany's first Social Democratic head of government.

The Christian Democrats who had governed the republic since it was founded in 1949 became the parliamentary opposition for the first time.

Brandt will head the country's first Socialist government since Hermann Mueller was forced out of office in 1930, making possible the rise of the Nazis.

Brandt was elected on the first ballot by 251 votes to 235 in the Bundestag, or lower house of parliament. He needed 249 for election.

Brandt's Social Democrats hold 224 seats and his Free Democratic allies 30 seats in the Bundestag, total of 254. There were five abstentions and four invalid ballots.

When Parliamentary President Kai uwe von Hassel asked him if he accepted the vote, Brandt bounded from his first row seat and said, "Yes, Mr. President, I accept the election."

Former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger was among the first to congratulate Brandt, who had served Kiesinger as foreign minister for three years.

Brandt later told a television interviewer, "I am proud to be allowed to exercise this high office. But I also know the responsibility it bears." He then asked his friends and others to "help us achieve during the next four years that which must be achieved for the federal republic."

Kiesinger said his Christian Democratic party would conduct a "fair opposition." He said differences in Brandt's coalition would force the new chancellor to set aside some social policies.

Liberal Arts values upheld by Kirk

(continued from page 1)

agination" is in the "communications of the dead" which is a study of the great philosophers and their insights to the true nature of man. We should learn how to govern

ourselves and develop order in our society from this study.

Kirk concluded that if society allows its universities to continue educating technicians and students who only know the facts of liberal education and not the reasoning behind the facts, it will become highly

technical and ruled by "cold logic;" when this happens "interesting philosophy and so forth" will be eliminated. Dr. Kirk said society is "slipping into a dirth of imagination" and "unless the aims of liberal education are revived, we shall perish."

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Look homeward, soldier, from Vietnam

The following was submitted to us by Maura Carroll, a sophomore at St. Mary's College. Joseph Carroll, the author of the article and her brother is currently serving in Vietnam. The article originally appeared in the Rockland County Journal-News of Nyack, New York. Carroll wrote it from a hospital in Vietnam while he was recovering from wounds received in action at an advanced firebase along the Cambodian border some 40 miles northwest of Saigon. He has received the Army Commendation Medal and the Purple Heart for distinguished service. — ed.

There is a war being waged, and it is a war of annihilation. And for the first time in the history of this nation, it is a war intended to annihilate the American soldiers fighting it. Somewhere in the course of the war a new philosophy emerged, and this philosophy has broadened in its scope, deepened in its implications until now, in this eighth year of battle, we must realize the philosophy as patent national policy. It has three basic tenets:

The soldier is an enemy.

The war is an atrocity.

The military is an ignominy.

The military establishment has come under fire not only from minority dissidents, as has been the trend in wars past, but by the rank and file of the nation. It is harangued in the press and in the media, in the homes of its citizens and in the very chambers of its Senate. Its recruiters are attacked on campuses, its records, along with the flag of this nation, are burned in the streets; all by citizen-vigilantes who manifest no shame in the open act.

The power of rational thought has been lost in the shuffle, discarded in the emotional upswipe of black and red banners. The ends are not considered, the means have become ends in themselves. The iconoclasts have accepted a doctrine that demands no thought to consequences; a mass hysteria has developed to obviate the necessity of logical thought. Review the expedients and consider the possible end.

1. **ABOLISH ROTC:** Lower the quality of the military leader. Make the Army grovel for officers.

2. **HATE THE MILITARY MAN:**

Remove the dignity and the respect from the service of one's country. Leave the man an enemy to his own people.

3. **SKELETONIZE** appropriations: Inform the generals that the nation is no longer concerned with what they consider absolutely essential to the support of the man in the field. Inform them that they'll have to cut corners, regardless of the consequences.

4. **DISCREDIT** The Generals: Allow the Senators to criticize the Generals on their own ground, to dictate to the Generals how to run the war.

5. **UNDERMINE** the spirit of the Soldier: Let him know that the nation for which he is fighting considers him dirt, considers his leaders inept, considers his cause futile.

The situation that has arisen is so absolutely ludicrous that a rational man would question the very foundations of a nation that could permit it. We accepted the situation for so long that we have taken it in stride, and no longer consider its deathly irreversible implications. The situation, basically stated, is this: We are waging a war to lose.

We have no intention of winning this war, we have no intention of moving forward or backward. The present policy is simply to sit tight in a combat area and hope that the casualty rate of 300 Americans a week will not fluctuate appreciably up or down. This situation can be no more apparent than in the recent testimony of the General who replied in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee. "We haven't escalated the war. We've had less battalion-size actions this year than last year. It's them, they're the guys trying to win the war."

A **GENERAL** on the defensive. Nothing does the heart more good. And how, indeed, could he stand under the bombastic accusation that he is actually trying to win the war? This nation has reached the point where it no longer attempts to disguise the enmity it holds for its own military forces. A general, accused of trying to win, and consequently end a war, is forced to cry out in his defense that it is not true, that he wouldn't think of such a betrayal of the nation.

An army is hobbled, its soldiers are

disgraced, its appropriations are cut, its officer corps is undermined. Is the enemy capable of inflicting more damage from without than are the American people from within? This nation has left an army in the field, and has given them express instructions to sit and die; its greatest shame being the desire to win the war.

WHAT OF THE FIGHTING man in Vietnam? What of the man in the rice paddies who realizes that he is the sacrificial lamb of a nation that suddenly "changed its mind"? What of the man who realizes that his purpose is simply to wait until the politicians can find an excuse for withdrawing him, while his numbers drop off in the hundreds each week? And for what purpose? Is there a greater horror than dying without a purpose? This nation has no intention of supporting them. Then why do they continue to do battle? Either they are disbelieving that their people could actually betray them in this manner or are too dedicated to the ideals which the nation has since abandoned to be concerned with the betrayal of that nation. What has no one informed them that the political situation has taken a turn, and that death is now in vain?

And to be completely consistent in the absurdity, the nation sits at the conference table and attempts to win an "honorable" peace, while the enemy knows full well that they are hobbled and are no longer a serious threat. What bargaining tool can be effective when an enemy knows that you are totally resigned to defeat and withdrawal?

ON THE CONDUCT of the war itself, Senator Teddy Kennedy has accused the military of mismanaging the war. Hamburger Hill, for example, was not "handled well." And Senator Kennedy is, of course, an authority on military matters. Who could cast shame upon a man who has the guts and courage to speak out against war-mongering generals? Vote? What have votes to do with truth and justice and good old righteous indignation of ogre generals!

And, of course, it's always good sport to attack a man you have officially bound and gagged. General William Westmoreland, queried as to the validity of Senator Kennedy's statements replied in typically aggressive fashion: "I do not think it proper for me to comment on the

opinions of a Senator." And when asked if it were at all proper to comment on the tactical situation in the first place, replied: "I do not think it proper for me to comment on what is proper for a Senator to comment on."

We have lived with the irrationality so long that we have accepted it, let it go unchallenged, and it has reached a point where our minds now refuse to question, refuse to sift through the facts and reach a logical conclusion. What better witness to this than the proclaimed end of the agitators? That end, of course, is the total abolition of the Military.

BUT THIS, TOO, can be accepted with the same non-thinking ambience. For who would be foolish enough, in this day of idealism and love, to suggest that we actually need an Army to protect the nation? Who would be unpatriotic enough to suggest that force is a legitimate instrument of national policy? Who would be naive enough, in this frenzy of peace and charity and good-will, to suggest that we cannot trust our brothers and Russians and the Chinese?

When did we first start to obviate the practical in lieu of the idealistic? When did we first begin to believe that a nation can survive without an Army? When did we first begin to believe that the Communists are brother-lovers? When did this once mighty nation succumb to the belief that a defense can be managed without strength, that a nation can be preserved without might, that ideals which we consider precious can survive in a world where they are attacked on all fronts, and we are left with only our slogans and love beads to protect us?

And then there is the voiceless man in the field. The one who cannot defend himself, for, like General Westmoreland, he is too bound by honor and duty to speak against the will of the people. The military tradition is one of compliance with national demands, not arguments. The soldier is an ⁱⁿnted cause, a burden, and a drain. He is the man in the field who reads of his own malevolence and ignominy in the papers of his country. He is the man who sits in the rice paddies of the murky Delta and wonders why the B52 strikes have been cut when they are sorely needed. He wonders why his country has forsaken him.

Board committee makes recommendations

(continued from page 1)

that within the year plans be looked into for building a new library. The building would offer more study and typing areas, expanded audio-visual facilities, and office space.

If passed, the proposal goes to the Library Committee which will make the investigation.

The committee was informed by Sr. M. Alma, special assistant

to the President in charge of foreign studies, that SMC is purchasing a seminary in Rome from the Holy Cross Order.

The move is part of an expansive program which hopes to make study there possible for 70 sophomores (and juniors, if their schedules permit) as of September, 1970. Students in the program will pay the \$3200 they pay now.

The college hopes to make a profit if it can manage to have the building donated. The student fees could then be applied elsewhere.

Rome classes next year will be conducted in English and there will probably be no language requirement for admission. However, beginning September 1972 at least one year of Italian will be necessary.

If St. Mary's students do not fill the quota, the program will be opened to students from other colleges and universities.

The committee discussed the pass-fail system and made a statement to the effect that it encourages the investigation of, and further experimentation with, the system.

According to Pam Carey, the other student representative to the committee, the statement was "a reinforcement of what is being done by the Academic Standards Committee" which stated the intention last spring.

The SMC Development Committee made a recommendation to the Board that over the next three years five million dollars be raised to finance faculty salary increases and various academic programs.

A large amount of the acquired sum would be allocated to physical building-extension of the library, expansion of the science facilities, and development in other vital areas which could be proven inadequate to student, faculty and administrative needs.

The committee recommended that the remainder of the funds be used for scholarships and student aid.

Julie Dwyer, student representative, said the plan would be to "hit the alumni,

hunt down grants, and approach people who can afford to contribute significantly."

The main recommendation made by the Student Policy Committee was that the advisory programs on campus be allowed to continue as they stand. It was felt that both the program headed by Miss Martucci and the system of orientation utilized this fall provide the best service for the student.

However, Miss Martucci and the committee maintained that a need existed for more people qualifies in her field to handle the numbers of students asking for help with problems.

The SMC Spiritual Life Coordinator, Fr. Richard Downs spoke on the different programs—such as the advances and the Stapleton Masses—existing at St. Mary's. He continued with a discussion of the role of the priests on campus and their relation to theology as presented to the students in their classes.

Student representative Karen Schultze said of the committee, "I think that the committee is acting in an informative capacity. I hope that in subsequent meetings that status will change."

Eadh of these committees meet twice a year, the next meetings to be held in spring.

Defense department critics leak United States military secrets

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Senate critics of the recently passed \$20 billion weapons procurement bill exposed defense secrets wholesale during their debate, Sen. Strom Thurmond, R. S.C., said yesterday.

Thurmond, while acknowledging the bill's opponents had a right to details about the proposed weapons, said they could have studied classified records instead of airing details on the Senate floor.

Thurmond, in a Senate speech, said that during the six weeks of debate, defense critics

went to "unprecedented length" to challenge the weapons item by item and spread secret information on the public record.

"During this debate the thought often occurred to me that our enemies would have been required to pay millions to espionage agents for the information revealed in a copy of the Congressional Record," Thurmond said.

Referring to the bill carrying the Nixon Administration's proposed Safeguard antiballistic missile system and a wide variety of other weapons, and now pending in the House,

Thurmond said Senate debaters "precisely pinpointed locations of planned missile sites and expected interception points with enemy missiles, and discussed all points of strength and weakness of the proposed system.

"Furthermore, we revealed to a large degree exactly what we know and what we do not know about the military strength and plans of the Russians and the Chinese.

"Can you imagine the copies of the Congressional Record which have been shipped to Russia, China, Cuba, and other unfriendly countries during the last month."