

Conscientious objection at ND

by Tom Hampson

This is the last of a six part series on conscientious objection by Rich Smith, Dr. John Yoder, Tom Hampson, and Dave Lammers.

The avowed purpose of this series of articles was to demythologize the C.O. position. This is a most important goal. The C.O. is not necessarily a freak or a fanatic. He is a conscientious christian. He holds a legally recognized position. Too often people equate the conscientious objector with civil disobedience; this is completely inaccurate. To be a conscientious objector is just as legitimate a position as the soldier. Although this position has in the past led to more extreme actions for the sake of conscious, the position itself is as much a part of our system of law as the draft.

Perhaps this path of the C.O. is not for every Christian to follow, however

it is the responsibility of every member of the mystical body of Christ to consider this course. The challenge of the peacemakers is not to be lightly ignored. Nor are its consequences; in WWI the penalty for conscientious objection was death, in WWII imprisonment, and at present the C.O. is required to do two years of alternative service. The difference between these penalties is the result of more and more men considering the alternative. It has progressed because the government could not fail to recognize the willingness of sincere Christians to investigate the more difficult implications of the gospel and having done so attempt to live them.

It is an unfortunate fact that at this university to pursue this path of C.O. is extremely difficult. Information and a sympathetic ear are not readily available. To remedy this situation a club is being formed at this university.

The Club will attempt to consider both the personal and legal aspects of the C.O. situation.

The decision to apply for a C.O. for the Notre Dame student has typically been one of isolation. (An exercise in contemplation within the confines of one's room, with little realization that there are others trying to find similar answers.) This awareness I believe could be beneficial to the student who believes his search is singular. The C.O. club hopes to facilitate this discovery. Notre Dame claims itself to be a Christian community, certainly a major portion of this familial concern should be to provide information and support for any important decision. This is especially relevant for C.O., since it is a decision based on Christian teaching.

Rather than questioning the position itself the C.O. club hopes rather to be a place of personal investigation

and comparison through discussion. If you think you may want to follow the way of conscientious objection it certainly makes sense to talk to others both in the same position and even more important to people already committed to this idea. Realizing that eventually the final decision must come from within, it is hoped that through this preliminary dialogue everyone will be able to answer the challenge of seriously living the gospel.

Besides discussing the questions involved in making such a decision the club will attempt to relate the personal experiences of those people who have become conscientious objectors. Both alternative service and the long term effects must be examined. The C.O. position is not a trivial matter; you carry it with you to every job, on every job application in the section on

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1970

Student Union spends 30% of budget, expects profit

by Glen Corso

In a press conference last night, Denny Clark, along with the top management of the Student Union revealed that the Union has only spent 30.6% of their total budget allocation.

The Union, which was budgeted for an outlay of \$22,400 has spent only \$6,841.77. The reason for the Union's financial successes was attributed to several factors, including the profits made by Student Services and Social Commission, and a new accounting system which gave tighter control over internal cash flow.

Jay Fitzsimmons, Union Comptroller, explained the goals which the union management set when they took over on April 1st of last year, and how they were achieved.

He explained that one of the most pressing needs was to "control the flow of cash in the organization." Previously, he claimed, there was "little control over money," in the Student Union. Commissioners could spend money, without telling the management where and how it was being spent, as well as the amount, he said. Under this system, commented Fitzsimmons, the Academic Commission appeared in the black, when the new Union people took over April 1st. Later in the year however, bills were sent for expenses which had been incurred by the Commission, which had not been taken into account.

Now however, it is possible to measure where a commission stands through using a system which Fitzsimmons termed as "Venture accounting combined with municipal accounting."

Under this system each expenditure made by a commission over \$50 is sent to him in the form of an encumbrance. This way if a commissioner makes an agreement to spend a certain amount, the comptroller is informed and the amount entered on his books. Thereby each commission knows how much money

will be available for extra events or activities it would like to stage, or if they have to drop certain activities because of a shortage of money.

A 100 page report which explains the system thoroughly, and how it works has been compiled and will be passed on to the next union management team so that they won't have to "set up a whole new system, because they don't know how this one works," according to Fitzsimmons.

Dick Roderick, head of Financial Planning for the Union, explained that the budget was set forth so as to convey the idea of a "package of services." Accordingly the Union budget was presented as a whole to the Senate.

Now Roderick said, the union

has "quite a bit of extra money." As an example of where the extra money is going, Roderick pointed to the Academic Commission expenditures. "In October we planned the Academic commission to spend some 15,000 now though it will be around 19,000." The Union is also planning to have a \$5,000 contingency fund, in case of losses incurred in the areas of campus press or academic commission or other areas.

"We made money mainly because of the success of the concerts this year," Social Commission head Dave Veechi claimed, "In fact, two of the concerts were very successful and we made a great amount of money off of them."

Veechi also outlined upcoming events for the semester. On



Tito Trevino, Asst. SU director.

Feb. 28, the Social Commission is sponsoring the Dreams in concert. This is the first effort in the smaller concerts idea, where there is a minimum budget. Veechi termed this as risky though saying "I would rather spend \$25,000 on a group rather than \$1,500 since I can be sure of filling the place up with the more expensive group."

The Collegiate Jazz Festival



Denny Clark, SU director

will be held this year, Veechi said. Due to the extra money the festival will be held "even if it incurs a loss."

An agreement has been reached with Sly and the Family Stone for the May 2 Grand Prix concert. The concert has been budgeted to break even, Veechi said, even though he expects it will make a profit. This is due to

(continued on page 2)

Frick supports most Bureau changes

not agree.

Frick delineated the future changes in the organization according to the list drawn up by the SLC. In responding to the recommendation calling for wider opportunity in advancing Notre Dame graduates in educative vocations, Frick said the Placement Bureau would begin a



James Frick, VP for Development

policy of inviting schools from the University, secondary, and elementary levels to recruit prospective teachers on campus, in addition to retaining a folder of each graduating senior interested in a future teaching post.

Regarding publicity for the activities of the Bureau Frick agreed to the SLC call for further notice of the groups invited to recruit on campus. He said a list of the recruiting organizations would be sent to the *Observer* and the *Scholastic* for publication of the information to the students. Frick also went along with the recommendation calling for an end to any limitation on the range of recruiting organizations to be invited. Frick's letter indicated that a better mix of social groups and grad schools with organizations from government and business would be forthcoming.

A further SLC recommendation asked for more and better information on summer employment for students. Frick promised that the Bureau will investi-

gate summer employment possibilities and send the information to the school publications to pass it along to the students. The Bureau will also actively seek further cooperation with the newly-formed St. Mary's Placement Bureau in compliance with the SLC suggestion to that effect.

In order to clear up any confusion about the exact purposes of the Bureau the SLC had asked for the Bureau to print a rationale for the organization. Frick said a pamphlet explaining the complete organization and purposes of the Placement Bureau will be published by the deadline date. This pamphlet will include a list of organizations already invited to recruit students on campus.

Frick also indicated that the list of organizations will be sent to the SLC and the Student Body President for the purpose of selecting the organizations which will be of most use to the student body.

Students represent silent majority

Small reaction to Biafran campaign

by Steve Lazar

Tom Hamilton, the National Director of the Students for Biafran Relief, thinks that the students at Notre Dame represent the "silent majority."

Referring to his organization's campaign to end the senseless

starvation in Biafra, Hamilton said, "The reaction from campus is disgustingly small. We've received only about 1100 dollars from the entire Notre Dame-St. Mary's community. That comes to about 12 cents per person."

Though disappointed in the local response, Hamilton seems more enthusiastic about the overall student reaction at other colleges.

"We have been getting responses all over the country. Last week we sent packets about the campaign to 1253 colleges. Although everything is still in the formative stages, many of the colleges have given us unknown thousands of dollars worth of free advertising."

Recognition of the SBR has come from many sources, including senators, congressmen, Catholic and Protestant news services, and the National Student Association. But Hamilton feels that "politics" is preventing the legislators from acting to aid the starving Biafrans.

To counteract that trend in which government officials endorse movements to help Biafrans but take no action, Hamilton has written a "mandate" to President Nixon urging that he act according to a campaign speech he made in September,

1968. In that speech, candidate Nixon suggested the U.S. Government should help prevent the destruction of the Biafran people. Hamilton plans to circulate the "mandate," which he called the "official policy statement" of the SBR, to every senator and congressman in the Capitol.

As a further measure, he will try to get an official policy statement from President Nixon's Special Assistant on Nigerian Affairs, Mr. Ferguson. He hopes that the goals of the Students for Biafran Relief will be recognized and assisted with the help of Mr. Ferguson.

Hamilton briefly outlined the three point plan which he feels will aid the cause of Biafra. Under the first point, the United States and the Organization for African States would cooperate to end the food shortage. Secondly, the United Nations would contribute food and medical supplies. And thirdly, the Nigerian Government would be asked to cooperate in resolving the problem; but if they refused,

economic and political pressure would be used to help them change their minds.

Recent statistics have shown that about 41% of the children under four years old in Biafra are now dead. This will mean that the Biafrans will miss almost an entire generation, as the death rate continues without any substantial decrease.

Referring to the local scene again, Hamilton said the SBR has filed papers with the City of South Bend and St. Joseph County which will permit solicitation of funds. He also expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Student Senate and the Sophomore Class Committee to aid the SBR.

Hamilton noted there is a possibility that the student Dining Hall employees will donate at least one meal's wages to the poor of Biafra. Any donation from anyone he said, no matter what amount, would be greatly appreciated. Donations can be mailed to P.O. Box 516, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Margenau to speak on science and experience

Henry Margenau, Danforth Visiting Lecturer and Yale University professor who is a leading authority on the philosophical foundations of physics, will be the featured speaker during the Saint Mary's College Humanistic Studies series on Thursday, February 26. The session, which is open to the public free of charge, will be held at 8:00 p.m. in the Moreau Hall Little Theater.

Dr. Margenau, who will speak on "The Role of Science in Human Experience," has made important contributions to physics in his work on intermolecular forces, spectroscopy, nuclear physics and electronics.

A Higgins Professor of Physics and Natural Philosophy at Yale, Dr. Margenau is well known as an author and lecturer. He served as a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Air Force, the National Bureau of Standards, the Argonne National Laboratory, the Rand Corporation of California, as well as Lockheed and Avco Research Laboratories. He has been a staff member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey, and the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has held a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Fulbright Grant.

During World War II, Dr. Margenau did important work in microwave theory, particularly duplexing systems—the devices

that make possible the use of a common antenna in a radar set for both transmitting and receiving operations.

Dr. Margenau has been visiting lecturer and professor at many universities throughout the United States and in Germany, Japan, and Switzerland and has received at least six honorary doctorate degrees from universities in the U.S. and Canada.

(continued from page 1) the "risky" nature of running concerts since it is difficult to gauge the response to a group.

Grand Prix will also be held this year. Veechi said that it had been put on a break even basis, and that several changes have been made so as to insure against a loss.

The only losses incurred were on two of the five concerts and on the homecoming ball. The ball, according to Veechi, lost money because "we didn't anticipate the 40% drop in attendance that occurred."

John Monnich, head of Student Services, claimed the success of the commission was due to "having two steadily run

organizations, campus press, and student publications and also because they made no major expenditures during this year."

Monnich said that this year the organization worked on a "different philosophy." They used the profits from the money making ventures such as the busses to O'Hare to build up a bank to be used for contingencies. With this money the commission this semester plans to spend more money and take in less revenue. Plans include a centralized ticket booth for travel and activities, which will be set up this semester.

"Last year when this administration took over we decided on a re-evaluation. We wanted to better serve the students and the entire university community," Union head Denny Clark stated.

Clark claimed that the most important task which faced the administration was the "need to create some sort of financial

stability." This was done, he said, with the introduction of a new financial system and a re-structuring of the Union.

Claiming that "the financial system has been the biggest change," Clark asserted that "we have reached a strong financial position as of February 1."

Tito Trevino, assistant Union director, commented saying that he would "like to thank the people responsible for our financial situation. We received a lot of help from the administration, particularly from Fr. Joyce and Professor Stewart." Trevino also cited various faculty members for their help for the academic commission.

"Those who are most responsible for the success are the people working in the offices up here. We're a very tight knit group, and I'm very happy for that," Trevino said.

"Overall," Trevino stated, "We set as our goal, to make

the students aware of what the Union does for them. We wanted to try to make their lives here just a little bit better. Thanks to the fine personnel we have, I think that we did it this year."

He went on saying that he felt the "credibility gap" between the Union and the students had been "narrowed considerably if not completely reduced."

"The Union wasn't designed to be a profit making organization. Actually it was formed to be a service organization. I think that this year we have done this better than ever before," Trevino claimed.

State of the Union as of the first semester

Administrative	\$2,671
Social	5,412
Academic	11,980
Services	2,388
Net Union expenses	6,841
Union Budget	22,400

Services and Social Commissions allow profit

Laird: draft continues

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird held out little hope Sunday of an administration decision to eliminate the draft and shift to an all volunteer fighting force by mid 1971 as recommended by a special presidential advisory commission.

The Pentagon chief also said he did not foresee any expansion of the U.S. military role in Laos "as far as ground forces are concerned" but he declined to rule out increased use of air power over the southeast Asian nation.

Laird basically endorsed the concept of volunteerism outlined in a report submitted

Saturday to President Nixon by a 15 member panel headed by former Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr. But he said U.S. military strength would have to be at or less than 2.5 million men before the draft could be scrapped, a good deal below the 2.9 million level projected for July 1, 1971.

"Certainly it's a practical objective," Laird said, "and I think we can move in that direction. But I do not want to give a fixed timetable as far as 1971...because I do not believe that our force structure will necessarily be at the 2.5 million figure that is projected in this report."

The Gates commission did not try to calculate how many men would be needed to maintain national defenses. It used the 2.5 million figure because it came close to pre Vietnam levels.

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ND seniors begin analysis of judicial system

Working on the premise that "justice delayed is justice denied," seniors studying industrial engineering at the University of Notre Dame will begin a three-pronged analysis of South Bend's criminal justice system this semester.

According to Dr. James M. Daschbach, Jr., professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, they are seeking ways of shortening the extended delay which occurs nationwide between the date a man is arrested and the date he is sentenced.

Daschbach, who teaches the four-credit engineering work analysis course, requires his students to perform an actual

work measurement analysis of some organization in the community as the laboratory exercise for the course. Students beginning the analysis of the justice system, for instance, will make a thorough study of the police, county court, and prosecutor's office, especially examining the interaction among the three branches. They will graphically display the flow of responsibility from arrest to verdict, study the work habits and patterns of the branches, and make engineering suggestions for more effective procedures.

The project is an attempt to implement suggestions of the

Crime Commission Report issued under Lyndon Johnson, Daschbach explained, which asked that the courts of Washington, D.C. employ "systems analysis" in evaluating the criminal justice system of that city.

The primary advantage of such laboratory problems, Daschbach believes, is that they give the student a chance to apply theoretical precepts to an actual problem. "For many students," he said, "this is the first exposure to the frustrating environment of the business world. They have to limit their ideas by criminal justice analysis. . . reason of economics,

physical layout or personnel capability, and often find the art of selling an idea to be very difficult."

All the students in the work analysis course are mechanical engineering majors, industrial option. The problems they tackle are created by Daschbach, who often spends as much as six months planning and checking before the students begin their study. He contacts the organization involved, arranges such details as whom the students may see, where they are allowed, and how often they are welcome. He then writes a statement of the scope and purpose of the study, and obtains final approval from the superintendents.

In attacking such a problem, students spend the first two weeks getting acquainted with the physical layout, people and procedures. After that, they are expected to conduct interviews, draw a floor plan, perform simulations on the computer, and come up with a few workable suggestions.

Daschbach's students in past semesters have undertaken service projects for the Memorial Hospital, the Sibley Machine and Foundry Co., the South Bend Clinic, and White Farm Industries. Often, their studies have proved so interesting that a graduate student was funded to complete the project when the semester ended.

Notre Dame accepts large ALC grant for research

Notre Dame accepted awards for research and educational programs totaling \$191,984 for the month of January, Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, vice president for research and sponsored programs has announced.

The Atomic Energy Commission contributed \$100,000 in support of research in nuclear spectroscopy in the department of physics. Dr. John W. Mihelich, professor of physics, and Dr. Emerson G. Funk, associate professor of physics, have used spectroscopy methods since 1957 to study the nuclei of excited atoms. They are particularly interested in measuring the energies, describing the wave functions, and learning the spins of specific nuclei.

A sophisticated apprenticeship program in science for top undergraduates received \$36,080 from the National Science Foundation (NSF). Six departments at Notre Dame will sponsor undergraduate research programs this summer, more than at any other university in the country. The programs offer top undergraduates an opportunity to pursue individual research under established scientists.

Awards for research totaled

\$155,904, and included:

- \$19,180 from the National Institutes of Health (NIH); for studies in "Cellular Aspects of the Mechanisms in AB Synthesis," to be administered by Dr. Albert A. Nordin, associate professor of microbiology.

- \$15,113 from the Diocese of St. Petersburg, Fla. for a study of "Catholic Schools and CCD in Hillsborough County, Fla.," by the Rev. William B. Friend of the Office for Educational Research.

- \$5,944 from the Diocese of Atlanta, Ga. for a "Financial Analysis of the Catholic School System of Atlanta," by Dr. Kenneth M. Brown, assistant professor of economics.

- \$5,000 from the Allen County Cancer Society for a predoctoral research fellowship in microbiology.

- \$5,000 from Serra International for a study on the "Sociology of Religion," by Dr. William V. D'Antonio, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology.

- \$2,367 from Texaco, Inc. for fellowship support in chemistry.

- \$2,300 from the Sandia Corp. for doctoral support in the Graduate School.

- \$1,000 from the NIH for a postdoctoral research fellowship in biology.

Awards in support of educational programs totaled \$36,080, and included:

- \$12,200 from the NSF for an undergraduate research participation program in aerospace and mechanical engineering, to be administered by Dr. Kwang-Tzu Yang, chairman of the department.

- \$6,600 from the NSF for a program in biology administered by Dr. Ralph E. Thorsen, professor of biology.

- \$4,660 from the NSF for a program in geology, administered by Dr. William M. Fairley, associate professor of geology.

- \$4,550 from the NSF for a program in metallurgical engineering and materials science, administered by Dr. Ettore A. Peretti, professor of metallurgical engineering and materials science.

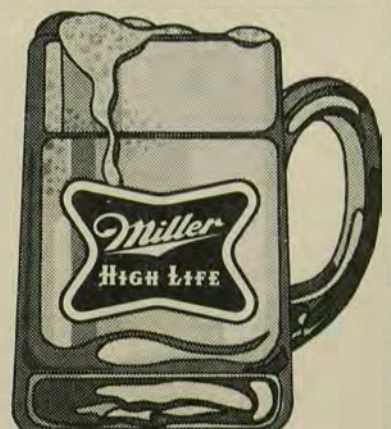
- \$4,500 from the NSF for a program in physics, administered by Dr. John W. Mihelich, professor of physics.

- \$3,570 from the NSF for a program in civil engineering, administered by Dr. Kenneth R. Lauer, professor of civil engineering.

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Editorial

Stop false fire alarms

The Notre Dame fire department spent its usual weekend answering false alarms — usual, at least, for the past two or three years.

Friday night the department, which consists of the Brothers who live above the fire station and some volunteer graduate students were called to a false alarm in Walsh Hall. After spending time checking out the call they returned to the station. As soon as they returned they were called out again — this time to the area near the Grotto. Apparently some prankster saw the truck returning to the station and decided it would be cool to turn in a false alarm.

Saturday night was the same story. About midnight an alarm was turned in for the 11th floor of Grace where a party was going on. The crew arrived in time to barge in on the affair, probably much to the delight of whoever it was that was looking for a laugh. One of the fire volunteers remained on the truck while the others went up to the eleventh floor. He had to stay there, he said, because in the past they have had problems with people stealing equipment while the volunteers would leave the truck unattended to investigate an alarm. While he stood there he had to put up with the taunts and jokes of the hall residents.

Such actions are ridiculous to say the least. At the most they are dangerous. Someday they might prove less than funny if the staff is out chasing a false alarm while a real fire is taking place or if they discover that some drunken student has picked up a piece of equipment from the truck that is needed. Not insignificant is the fact that the men in the campus fire department are volunteers. They are giving up their free time to help protect the campus and certainly shouldn't be required to put up with all the pranks that take place.

We feel that members of the halls should begin to take a more active role in assuring that such ridiculous actions are not allowed to continue. The number of false alarms has picked up in the past few years. Three or four years ago there used to be a false alarm or two when there was some kind of "big weekend" according to officials. Now it is an acknowledged fact that the company is out almost every weekend — often more than once.

Usually a person can not turn in a false alarm without someone spotting him. It is often done as a joke and the person no doubt likes to talk about it. It would seem that the responsible segment of the student body could see that these people are not allowed to get away with their ridiculous actions. They should be stopped before they turn in alarms or should be turned into the hall judicial boards. If a student takes a piece of fire equipment he certainly can not keep it in his room without being noticed. It is time that responsible students do a little something. Perhaps if students were forced to evacuate a building every time an alarm were turned in people would be a little more concerned about the issue.

Such a suggestion is ridiculous but there is something to be concerned about. Fire protection is no children's toy. The juvenile delinquents who are using it to get their kicks ought to stop or be stopped.

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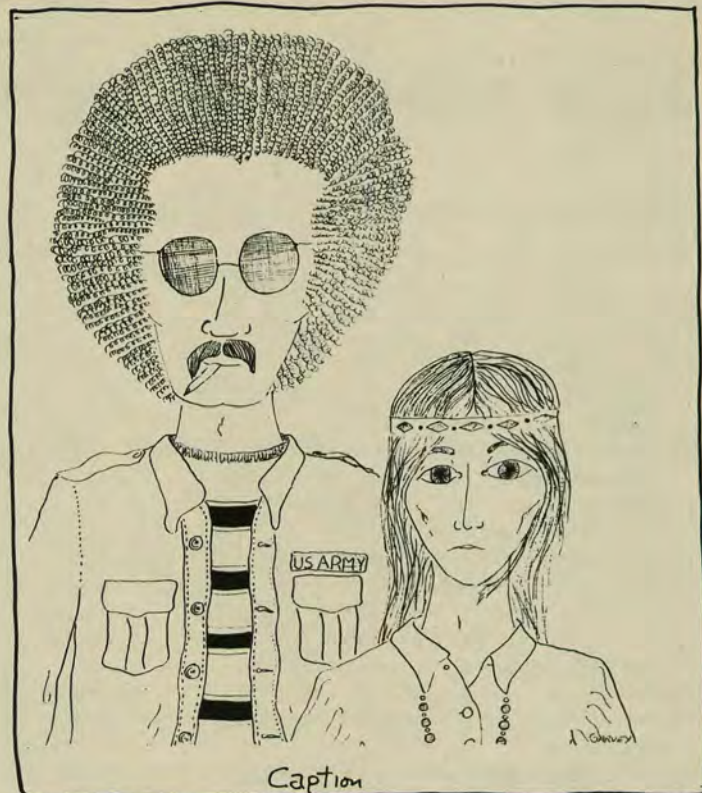
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Caption

Now there's a cigarette for the two of you.

Dave Lammers

Genocide

An essay by Bertrand Russell, entitled "On American Violence," published posthumously in the March issue of *Ramparts* magazine, describes the general character of the war in Vietnam as "genocidal." Russell says,

"(The war) has been fought from the air with napalm and fragmentation bombs, helicopter gunships and pellet bombs, the spraying of poisons on thousands of acres and the use of enormous high explosive weapons. Civilian areas have been declared 'free fire zones' and the policy has been one of mechanized slaughter. On the ground, search and destroy missions have used gas in lethal quantities, the killing of prisoners, and systematic interrogation under electrical and other tortures."

One must look beyond the general mass media to determine the true extent of American genocide. David Dellinger reported after his trip to North Viet Nam in 1967 that no village over 600 persons had survived the American bombing raids, despite President Johnson's promise that only military targets were being attacked. The latest *Guardian* reports many other incidents similar to My Lai that have gone unreported.

This gruesome review is necessary because Americans have accepted the genocidal character of the war as "necessary." We realize that the purpose of destroying the Vietnamese is not to hold territory, but to inflict more pain, suffering, death, and destruction on the Vietnamese than they are able to bear. The tactics that Russell described make little distinction between soldiers and civilians. We kill Vietnamese because they are Vietnamese, much as Hitler killed Jews because they were Jewish.

Jean Paul Sartre, in his essay, *On Genocide*, says that "genocide represents itself as the only possible reaction of the American government to the rising of a whole people against its oppressors."

Honeywell Corporation, which has been recruiting here at the school of Our Lady, at this "Christian university" this past week, is the main producer of anti-personnel bombs. In the *Honeywell Report*, (available in the Administration Building) there is this description:

"The main fragmentation bomb is the cluster bomb unit (CBU), which consists of a "mother bomb" filled with 640 small baseball-size secondary bombs called 'Guavas.' These 'guavas' are released from the mother bomb 1/2 mile above ground and dispersed over an area 10 football fields in length. They may be set to explode in the air, on impact, or after laying on the ground for some time. When they do explode, each one sends about 250 steel pellets flying in all directions with great force. The pellets do no harm to concrete, brick buildings or weapons but they tear flesh, spiraling forward and ripping insides. Their erratic course makes removal extremely difficult."

In January of 1968 the Air Force spent \$11,191,730 for 31,288,059 bomblets.

"I've seen reports of enemy soldiers actually being nailed to trees by these things," one officer commented. (December 14, 1967, AP)

I think we have a right to know from the Administration of this "Christian" university what war research is going on here. I think we have a right to know why Father Hesburgh allows the producer of anti-personnel bombs and other genocidal weapons to recruit here. It is not enough for the head of this university to say that he sees the nation "falling apart," or that he would end the war if he could.

The lamb of innocence is daily being defiled; we do our part. 300,000 Vietnamese lie dead; we did our part, and now we prepare fresh graves.

We, (students, faculty, administrators) must stand up, or continue to be the "white-washed sepulchres" of hypocrisy and complicity. Our silent witness to genocide will not go uncondemned.

Seniors to vote on six Fellow nominees

OPEN LETTER TO THE SENIOR CLASS OF 1970.

Below you will find brief biographies of the six nominees of the 1970 Senior Fellow Committee. Each of these six men has already agreed to come to Notre Dame for from two to four days.

We ask that, in voting, you bear in mind that the Senior Fellow Award is neither a patriotism award nor a popularity contest. Rather it is an attempt to foster the spirit of free exchange and education so vital to a university by means of exposure to a person who has made an impact on his time.

Senator Ribicoff, Congressman Lowenstein, Colonel Borman, former Justice Goldberg, Professor Schlesinger and Mr. Bernstein each have much to offer the Notre Dame Senior in terms of personal contact.

We hope that in choosing between them you will consider which you feel has the most to offer you as an individual.

Michael Kelly, Chairman
1970 Senior Fellow Program

LEONARD BERNSTEIN

Leonard Bernstein is noted equally for his accomplishments in serious music and his pedagogic flair.

This American composer and conductor was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1918. He studied music and became an accomplished pianist at Harvard University.

In 1943, Bernstein was appointed Assistant Conductor of the New York Philharmonic. His technical self-assurance under difficult circumstances and his interpretive excellence made an immediate impression, and marked the beginning of a brilliant career. He subsequently conducted the New York City Center Orchestra from 1945 to 1947.

He became permanent conductor of the New York Philharmonic in 1958. He has toured extensively with this orchestra both in the United States and other continents.

When Bernstein was named conductor of the New York Philharmonic, he regretfully had to resign his teaching post at Brandeis University. His popularity increased through his Young People's Concerts and his appearances on television not only as conductor and pianist but also as a commentator and entertainer.

Bernstein has composed a variety of works. He has written Jewish liturgical themes, ballets, jazz rhythms, and scores for musicals. Among the latter, he wrote the score for *West Side Story* and for the film *On the Waterfront*.

CO at Notre Dame

(continued from page 1)

military service the C.O. must face the decision he has made. These considerations cannot be ignored either.

The second area of emphasis in the club will deal with the legal aspects of conscientious objection. Among the people serving as advisors to the club will be at least two qualified lawyers who will be able to answer most questions quickly and have the knowledge of resource material to discover the finer details. This is very necessary. The complexities and inconsistencies of the present draft law are confusing even to experienced consulars; it is not a safe position for the inexperienced. The realization of a legitimate C.O. position will be of little benefit unless the individual knows the legal requirements of obtaining this recognition. Finally the experience of the club legal advisors is not strictly limited to C.O. aspects of the law. So anyone with questions on the draft is welcome to attend.

This is only a broad outline of what the club might be. The real decision

Bernstein retired as conductor in 1969 in order to concentrate on composing and lecturing.

FRANK BORMAN

The first human circumnavigation of the moon was performed by a three man team of Americans under the command of Colonel Frank Borman of the United States Air Force. The flight of the Apollo 8 was followed by the world on its 590,000 mile, 147-hour journey.

Yet the flight of the Apollo 8 was not the first time Frank Borman had flown in outer space. As a member of the two-man Gemini 7 flight, Borman orbited over the earth for fourteen days, setting the record duration for manned space flight.

After his trip around the moon, Frank Borman moved into the executive staff of the National Space Administration. Today, Borman directs the astronaut program as well as the development of the manned space station.

In recent months it has become apparent that Borman is increasing in influence with the Nixon administration and is widely considered to be the voice of the administration in aerospace development.

Borman graduated from West Point 8th in a class of 670 and received a M.A. in aeronautical engineering from the California Institute of Technology.

ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

Al Lowenstein, the 40-year-old Congressman from New York's Fifth Congressional District (Nassau County), has dedicated his life to the reform of the American political system and throughout his life he has made use of the student population to achieve this reform.

Lowenstein organized the Conference of Concerned Democrats that first put pressure on President Lyndon Johnson to step down from office. He was instrumental in persuading Eugene McCarthy to declare for the Presidency in 1968 and was an influential member of McCarthy's campaign organization for the duration of McCarthy's campaign.

Yet Lowenstein's activities have been long and varied in nature. An articulate opponent to South Africa's policy of apartheid, he has also been active in American Civil Rights movements. In 1964 it was Al Lowenstein that brought thousands of students into Mississippi for the first large voter registration drive and Al Lowenstein was an integral factor in the founding of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and is on the Board of Directors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

As a delegate to the 1968 Democratic

will not be made by me but by the people who attend the meeting next Wednesday night at 9:00 p.m. In general the club is meant to be an information service to the Notre Dame community.

In closing the club will be a forum for the consideration of the alternative to military service. Patriotism is not synonymous with combat (although the men who have risked and given their lives certainly have been valiant) it is a dedication to the highest ideals to which this nation espouses. Among these is the autonomy of conscience. Our aim perhaps was best stated by the late president John F. Kennedy,

We must face the truth that the people have not been horrified by war to a sufficient extent to force them to any extent rather than have another war. War will exist until the day when the conscientious objector enjoys the same reputation and prestige the warrior does today.

Convention, he organized the Coalition for an Open Convention. He is a former President of the National Students Association which is widely considered one of the more beneficial national student organizations.

Lowenstein is widely considered "the most liberal man in Congress."

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG

Few men in this past decade can match the scope of public involvement attained by Arthur J. Goldberg. He was the son of impoverished Jewish-Russian immigrants living in the slums of Chicago. As a fitting climax to a Horatio Alger-youth, he graduated number one in his class at the Northwestern University Law School.

That was 1930. By 1948 he was one of the most important men in the world of labor law. In that year he became general counsel for the C.I.O. and the United Steel Workers. Goldberg helped plan the important A.F.L.-C.I.O. merger in 1955. In his work for the unions he was known as a shrewd and tenacious negotiator.

It was on Capitol Hill as a union representative that he met John Kennedy. They became good friends and soon Goldberg was one of Kennedy's most trusted advisors. This close association led to his appointment in 1961 as Secretary of Labor.

He was the most visibly active Secretary who ever held the job. He believed in opening friendly channels of communication between business and labor and attempted to make government an active third party in collective bargaining. Although an outspoken Democrat, his record made him the favorite labor spokesman not only of President Kennedy but of as right-wing a Republican as Senator Barry Goldwater.

Goldberg's public service took a new turn in 1962 when he was appointed to the Supreme Court. As a Supreme Court Justice, he was always one of the leading liberals. He favored the fullest use of the Court's powers in behalf of civil rights and civil liberties.

When Adlai Stevenson died suddenly in 1965, Goldberg was called on to replace him as Ambassador to the United Nations. Here he was instrumental in bringing about a cease-fire in the Indian-Pakistan conflict in 1965 and in the Mid-East, Six-Day War in 1967. "Mr. Goldberg's talents as a negotiator transformed vague consensus to precise language and forged decisions which might otherwise have been left up in the air." *The Nation*, 5/13/68) He retired in 1968 to enter private life.

His own words serve as the best reflection on his career, "Throughout my life I have been deeply committed to the

rule of law. The law gives form and substance to the spirit of liberty and to mankind's sacred stir for justice."

ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF

Mr. Ribicoff has had a successful and varied career in politics. He has served as Governor of Connecticut for 6 years, Secretary of HEW for 2, and thus far 7 years as Senator from Conn. In 1968 his reputation was enhanced at the Democratic Convention by two different speeches. The first was the nominating speech for George McGovern for President, the other was an attack on Mayor Daley for the Gestapo tactics of the police.

Considered somewhat of a crusader, Mr. Ribicoff has been an active war critic as well as social critic. He has concerned himself with the urban crisis, with poverty, education, housing, medical aid and national health goals, auto safety standards, and pollution. His concern for the poor dates back to his own childhood experience in a slum-type environment where he grew up.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER

Arthur Meier Schlesinger, Jr., born in Columbus, Ohio, October 15, 1917, is a noted historian and Pulitzer Prize winning writer. Receiving a B.A. from Harvard in 1938, Mr. Schlesinger joined that school's faculty in 1947 and served in that capacity until 1961.

He was an active member of the Adlai Stevenson Campaign Staff in 1952, and served as special assistant to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson from 1961 to 1964.

In 1966 he joined the faculty of the City University of New York as the Schweitzer Professor of Humanities, and is currently serving in that capacity.

As accomplished writer, Mr. Schlesinger was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for history in 1946 for his book, *The Age of Jackson*. In 1966 he again was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for biography for *A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House*.

Among his other works are: *Orestes A. Brownson: A Pilgrim's Progress* (1939); *The Vital Center* (1949); *Politics of Freedom* (1950); and *The General and the President* (1951).

He also wrote a three volume work on *The Age of Roosevelt*, published in 1957, 1959, and 1960.

Mr. Schlesinger was awarded the Gold Medal for History in 1967 by the National Institute of Arts and Letters.



Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Senior Fellow candidate.

Letters to the Editor

Numbness before Death

Editor:

It had many of the trappings of a Greek drama: the crowd of spectators grouped as in an amphitheater, the masked ritual players, and a choragos made up of the righteously-incensed members of SLFC (Save the Lamb for Christianity). But as the crowd filed away, after all the action was over, anyone who bothered to read seriously the statement passed out by those masked players must have shared its bitterness. What followed would only re-enforce that feeling: out of the chorus stepped a figure robed in black, hands raised. "All right, you can all go back to bed now." And he laughed as he spoke his lines. The choragos echoed, responded with more laughter. And so the ritual became a joke, the action demeaned by the insensitive jocularity of those of us who simply refuse to feel...anything.

There is bitterness, yes. It comes from hearing derisive

laughter at the sight of babies murdered at My Lai, from hearing the same righteous crusaders for life justify the use of weapons (in Vietnam) that by rights should horrify any human being, from hearing Fr. Riehle say the protest was accomplished "with real good humor," from the realization that most of these same people have refused to even read the material offered by the CPA on "Complicity Week."

But ultimately there is only compassion and sadness. Because the demeaning words and actions of those of us who laughed at yesterday's demonstration are only one more symptom of our total and fatal insensitivity. Our biggest resource may well be our ability to rationalize away anything ugly, to self-justify our laughter. This numbness came terribly clear yesterday; and with it, a realization of just how far the revolution will have to go before anything is achieved.

Who are finally more hypocritical—those who stand in

front of placement bureau doorways, or those who are righteously incensed about the burning of the lamb yet condone the genocidal destruction of all of Vietnam? And who, finally, are more degenerate—those who threaten to bring the horror of war before our faces or those of us whose infinite insensitivity would even then let us ignore it? One can only reflect on the numbness that precedes death.

With Peace,
Steven Brion
209 Flanner

SMC SBP

Editor:

In regards to recent articles and letters appearing in the *Observer*, we would like to clear up a few important facts pertaining to the Student Assembly and its lately-debated issue of removing class requirements for the office of the SBP. A case in point is the letter of Sue Keres and Ann Reed (*Observer*, Feb. 20). Their conception of our bill overlooks the obvious contribu-

tions that underclassmen could make to an effective administration of Student Government.

St. Mary's, in its present restructuring of student government, is intentionally shifting emphasis from the class level to that of the halls. We are attempting to ease St. Mary's out of its class consciousness and restrictiveness into a sense of individual awareness. Certain upperclassmen seem to have missed this point of our bill entirely.

Opening the office of SBP to present sophomores and juniors could only make for better elections at SMC. While, as Susan Turnbull stated, we will probably never find the "perfect" president, allowing sophomores to run also would provide more candidates from which to choose. We must not lose faith here in the individual voter; a poor candidate will be recognized no matter what class she is from.

The momentum of enthusiasm building in the freshmen and sophomores does seem to droop as juniors. What better way to capture and channel this enthusiasm in our student government, so long the target of criticism for lack of vitality?

Jeanne Sweeney (*Observer*, Feb. 19) pointed out that class distinction makes no difference in regards to the qualities of a good leader. Miss Sweeney's vantage point as a two year reporter on St. Mary's Student Government contributes to her perspective on the matter.

Perhaps all this is anti-climactic and unnecessary. We have been defeated twice on this issue. But what we witnessed in our Assembly last week was far too valuable to be readily dismissed: students really activated over an issue. The possibility of an all-school referendum remains open to us, but whatever the outcome, we hope that this issue will not be forgotten by those committed to its true intent.

Yours in St. Mary's,
Jane Sheehy
Louise McGrath
Regina Hall Senators

Students for Biafran Relief

EDITOR:

STUDENTS FOR BIAFRAN RELIEF is an organization headquartered at the University of Notre Dame, established for the sake of saving the millions of starving people from death in the former rebel state of Biafra.

As you are aware, an estimated two million Ibo tribesmen have died as a result of the Nigerian civil war. Students in America are now seeking to do their part in constructive activism to alleviate conditions which cause the atrociously large number of Nigerians to starve. It is estimated that almost 5,000 of these former Biafrans are dying each day because of the lack of distributed food.

STUDENTS FOR BIAFRAN RELIEF seeks to enlist aid from students, laymen, political leaders and corporations nation-wide to express their views to the world on the situation. It is our opinion that the United States government, through its state department, could make a greater effort to cause a change in the abhorrent conditions of hunger in the former enclave.

That is why we are appealing to you; to ask your endorsement of any effort to end the problem and for support in entreating the

President of the United States to follow his own stand on the subject:

"The terrible tragedy of the people of Biafra has now assumed catastrophic dimensions.... this is not the time to stand on ceremony or to 'go through channels' or to observe the diplomatic niceties. The destruction of an entire people is an immoral objective, even in the most moral of wars. It can never be justified; it can never be condoned." R.M. NIXON, SEPT. 10, 1968

STUDENTS FOR BIAFRAN RELIEF is operating as a non-profit organization staffed completely by volunteer help. We are now operating with the advisory assistance of many faculty members, university administrators, and United States Senators.

It is our intention to make available the funds raised to the *NIGERIAN RED CROSS*, through the *ICRC*. We hope that the political conditions will change soon so that the only organization bringing relief to the Biafrans will NOT be the incompetent *NIGERIAN RED CROSS*. For the present, however, they are getting *SOME* food through to the starving; some does not get through.

Sincerely,
STUDENTS FOR BIAFRAN RELIEF

Superman comics

EDITOR:

To avoid any misunderstanding concerning the recent "lamb-burning" demonstration, I wish to make it absolutely clear that I participated in no way in the planning or execution of said demonstration. In fact I was as much in the dark about the final outcome of the demonstration as was that venerable bard, Mr. T.C. Treanor.

I am only too happy to accept Mr. Treanor's kind invitation to engage in debate on the issues he mentioned near the end of his column. I leave it up to him to contact me so that we can discuss such particulars as time, place, and number of people involved.

As for the rest of the column, I don't feel qualified to answer him. You see, I no longer read Superman comic books, The Hardy Boys, nor the speeches of Spiro Agnew, upon all of which Mr. Treanor seems to depend so heavily for his philosophical and political analyses.

Peace,
Ed Roickle
1002 Campeau St.

Malign Lincoln

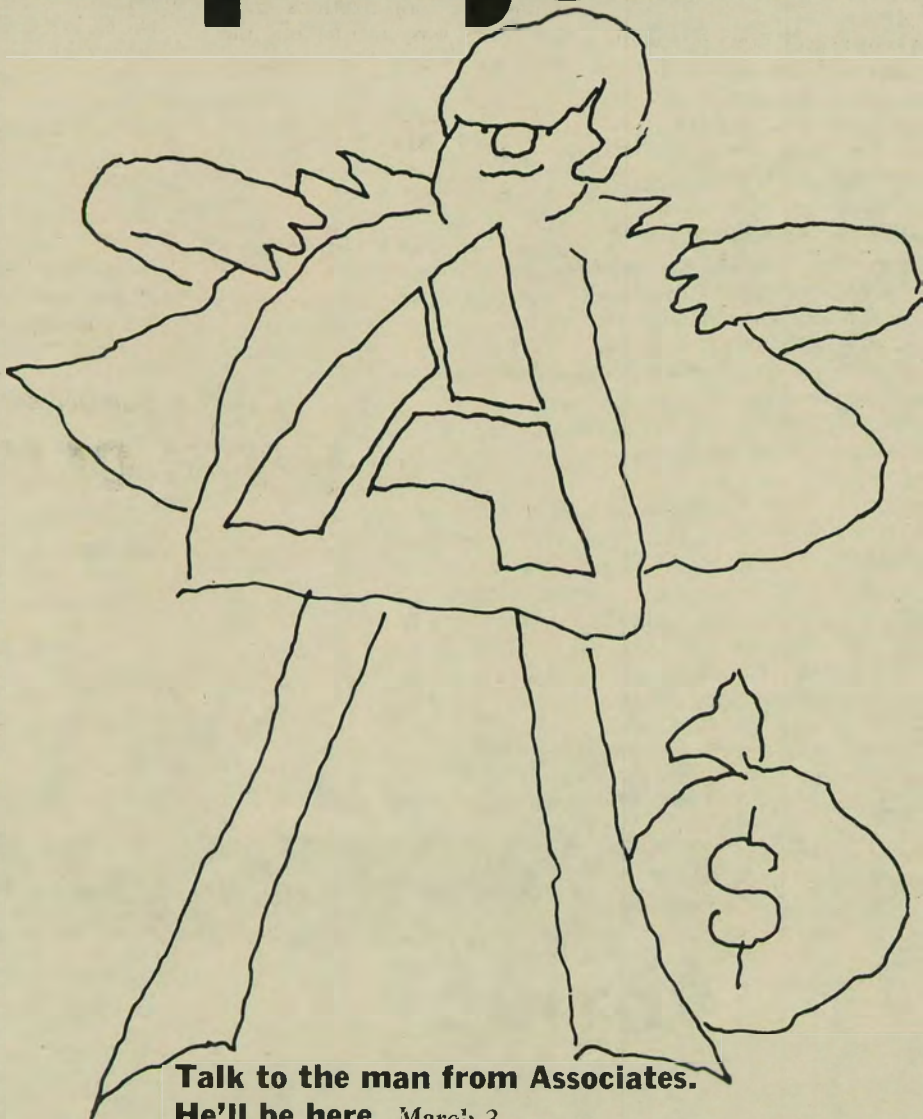
Editor:

Referring to Mr. Larry Overlan's letter in the *Observer* of Feb. 16.

I was astonished that he would make such an attempt to malign the name of such a great President as Abraham Lincoln with such blantly unqualified statements. He stated that Lincoln was a definite racist, but fails to give any substantive evidence of the fact. How can anyone allow such a powerful statement as this to be made without being given the proof to back it up? Let's not take this lying down, people! I am asking you to come out and support your statement, Mr. Overlan!

George Dewe
Notre Dame, Ind.

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Airlines stop mail delivery

Israel calls for airline safeguards

WURENLINGEN, Switzerland (UPI)

All baggage except mailbags was examined before being loaded onto the Tel Aviv bound Swissair Coronado jet that crashed near here Saturday after an explosion in flight, killing all 47 persons aboard, the airlines said yesterday.

Government investigators said the plane apparently was sabotaged and nervous European airlines reacted swiftly, many of them announcing they no longer would carry mail or freight destined for Israel. An Arab guerrilla group at first said it engineered the blowing up of the plane, then later denied it was responsible for the disaster.

Five Americans and 13 Israelis were among the 38 passengers killed in the crash. The nine crew members were all Swiss.

The Swiss government pledged to exert every effort in

pinpointing the cause of the crash and the cabinet ministers decided to hold an extraordinary cabinet meeting in Bern on Monday. In Jerusalem, Israeli Premier Golda Meir met with the cabinet for three hours to discuss the crash. Afterward, it was announced that Mrs. Meir would make a special address to the Knesset parliament Monday on the disaster.

Political sources said the Israeli government would almost certainly call for international action to safeguard civilian aircraft flying to Israel.

The crash of the Swissair four engine Coronado jet occurred just two hours after a bomb exploded in the mail compartment of an Austrian Airlines jetliner en route from Frankfurt to Vienna, ripping a two foot hole in the belly of the plane and forcing it to return to Frankfurt where it landed safely. The plane carried mail bound for Israel.

Swiss air executives and Swiss federal investigators both refused to speculate whether an explosion in a sack of mail preceded the crash at Wurenlingen, but they did attach significance to the fact that everything except mail had been either X rayed or examined before loading.

Investigators scouring the crash scene yesterday discovered pieces of the Coronado's "black box" flight recorder. However, they said they initially discovered only tapes of previous flights and not the piece recording Saturday's brief fatal trip.

Theo Kaesling, head of the federal investigation commission sent to the crash site north of Zurich, said that the pilot had reported an explosion at the back of the plane to the Zurich airport control tower Saturday shortly after takeoff from Zurich.

A Swissair spokesman said some of the mailbags were

stowed in the rear cargo hold.

Swissair executives and federal officials conferred yesterday about imposing even stricter controls on all Middle East flights from Switzerland, especially those to Israel. Swissair flew to Tel Aviv as normal Sunday but announced it no longer would carry freight or mail to that city.

The airline declined to comment on what new security measures would be enforced.

"We don't want to give anyone any help," explained a

Swissair spokesman.

The five Americans killed in the Swissair crash were identified as Mr. and Mrs. Weinermann of Hamden, Conn., Merton Meyerson of Stamford, Conn., Glen Ware of Chicago and a Mr. Lingafelter who was listed only as being from "Huntington."

The other passengers in addition to the Americans and Israelis were from Switzerland, West Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, Mexico, Senegal and Thailand.

Arab guerrilla attacks in Europe increasing

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Since Arab guerrillas first carried their war against Israel into Europe 21 months ago, their attacks on airlines, airports and Israeli offices have increased steadily in violence.

If the crash near Zurich of a Swiss jetliner bound for Tel Aviv Saturday is the work of Arab terrorists, it will be the worst yet. Forty-seven passengers and crew members, including 13 Israelis, perished. Five Americans also were among the victims.

A spokesman for a small Arab guerrilla group claimed it was responsible. But the major Arab commando organizations said the claim was untrue and the same spokesman later retracted his claim.

The first attack came on May 23, 1968. Arab guerrillas hijacked an El Al jetliner with 38 passengers and a crew of ten aboard shortly after takeoff from Rome and forced it to land in Algeria.

Twenty non-Israeli passengers were released the same day but

it took five months to secure the release of the Israeli passengers and crew.

On Dec. 26, 1968, two Arab guerrillas, firing submachine guns, attacked an El Al airliner at Athens airport. One Israeli passenger was killed.

On Feb. 18, 1969, four Arab guerrillas armed with submachine guns and grenades attacked an El Al airliner at Zurich airport. The second pilot of the plane died of wounds received in the attack.

On Sept. 9, 1969, two grenades were thrown into the El Al offices in Brussels, injuring one airline employee and one bystander.

On Nov. 27, an Arab guerrilla bomb attack on the El Al office in Athens killed a 22-year-old Greek boy.

On Feb. 10, 1970, at Munich Airport, three Arab guerrillas, armed with pistols and hand grenades, attacked the passengers and crew of an El Al jetliner. One Israeli was killed and five other Israelis and eight other passengers were wounded.

Laotian situation obscure

VIENTIANE, Laos (UPI) — The commander of Laotian armed forces hinted yesterday that mass desertion by his troops prompted the sudden loss of the plain of Jars to North Vietnamese forces. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said one American civilian pilot was killed in the fighting.

Although based on still sketchy details of the situation on the plain, the reports yesterday contradicted earlier versions of the fighting there Friday and early Saturday.

Open meeting

SMC O - C

Housing

Off-Campus Housing proposals will be discussed at the open meeting of the SMC Student Affairs Committee tonight at 6 p.m. in Carroll Hall. All administrators, faculty, and students are urged to attend and express their views.

The agenda for the meeting includes addresses by Mrs. Petrovich, the Director of Housing, and Carol Cusick, McCandless Hall senator and a member of the Off-Campus Housing Committee.

According to Cusick, the proposal of the Director of Housing would permit "a senior not on scholastic or social probation" to apply to live in housing approved by the Housing Office.

The alternative proposal would allow any 21 year old sophomore, junior or senior with a parental signature to apply, provided that the quota for O-C students (any number above the 1277 who are to live in the dorms) is not filled.

U.S. military officials in Vientiane said Saturday no Americans were killed or even involved in the fighting, but the embassy confirmed Sunday that a Texan, J.C. Maerkl of Fort Worth, was killed by North Vietnamese gunfire.

Laotian officials had said 1,400 government troops based at the airfield in the center of the plain fought valiantly but were overwhelmed by the North Vietnamese force that outnumbered them four to one and was spearheaded by tanks.

Laotian military spokesmen said yesterday, however, that the North Vietnamese force totaled about 400 soldiers rather than 6,000 as originally reported. There was no firm report on where the Laotian troops had gone.

Gen. Uoane Rathikoun, Laotian commander in chief, said there were no indications of government casualties in the fighting but one third of the troops on the plain had not been accounted for since the battle. The other two thirds were reported in defensive positions either on the western or southwestern edge of the plain.

But the major government base in that area, at San Thong 24 miles southwest of the plain, had no reports on troops movements and said it had received neither dead nor wounded at its military hospital.

When asked how he would characterize the current situation on the plain, one ranking Laotian officer replied, "obscure." There was full agreement in the military command, how-

ever, that Communist forces now control the 25 mile long plateau that is the key to control of northwestern Laos. The plain is about 100 miles north of Vientiane, the administrative capital of Laos.

In announcing the death of the American pilot, the U.S. Embassy spokesman said, Maerkl was killed by sniper fire. The American copilot, identified as

John Ward, took over control and landed the plane safely at another government base.

The spokesman stressed that Maerkl was a civilian but did not make that distinction for Ward, who was identified only by name.

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SENIOR CLASS FELLOW VOTING

Monday, Feb. 23 & Tuesday, Feb. 24

Dining Halls - Evening Meal

Huddle - 11 am - 1pm

O.C. Office - 1 pm - 5 pm

(Seniors Only)

The Observer erroneously reported on Friday that the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College would meet on March 1. However, the meeting will be for the Executive Committee of the Board and it will be held on March 14.

To Butler with an eight - man squad

by Jack Schaefer
Observer Sports Writer

Notre Dame triumphed impressively 114-78 over West Virginia Saturday night before 11,350 fans in the ACC. Austin Carr once again set a new Notre Dame single game scoring record as he popped in 55 points (Carr broke his "old" school record of 53 set last Monday against Tulane). However, the game was

not a very pleasing one for the Irish. In the process of destroying West Virginia two of the finest Irish players sustained injuries. Sophomore Doug Gemmell broke his ankle and is most certainly out for the season. Senior guard Mike O'Connell sprained his ankle and at last report he might be out for a week.

Gemmell had been playing

good ball for the Irish since getting the starting nod against Illinois in Chicago Stadium on January 31st. Since then the Irish have won eight of eight. Doug gave the Irish mobility and speed which complemented the N.D. game plan perfectly. Gemmell turned in some of his best performances against the better teams and his presence is going to be dearly missed come tournament time.

O'Connell's injury, though far less serious than Gemmell's, will cost the Irish a valuable reserve for the Butler game. Mike was in the process of turning in what could have been his best game when the injury occurred. He had 7 points, making all three of his shots and hitting his only foul attempt.

Saturday's starting five for the Irish included John Gallagher, Jay Ziznewski and Mike O'Connell—graduating seniors playing their last game at home. Gallagher put in two quick

buckets and finished the game with 6 points. He has turned in a number of good performances for the Irish and throughout his four years he has added a lot to the character of the team. "Big Ziz" has had some great moments while subbing up front. Jay was especially effective in the Villanova game while playing opposite Howard Porter. One thing that can be said about Jay is that the crowd loves him. O'Connell has had his ups and downs but his performances of late have been very strong. He has helped to pull quite a few games out of the fire, notably this year's big Marquette game.

Good news for the Irish is the continued improvement of Jackie Meehan. Jack had 13 assists as he continually sparked the Irish attack. Meehan is adept at getting the ball to Carr and if he continues his fine passing the Irish will be tough.

Austin Carr just keeps break-

ing records. Carr hit 20 of 37 from the floor (practically an off-night for Austin) and 15 of 18 from the foul line. His 55 point tally was another N.D. record. Carr also had another good night off the boards as he pulled down thirteen rebounds.

Collis Jones was outstanding in the rebounding department; he had 21 rebounds to go along with his 13 points. Tom Sinnott also had a good night scoring seven points. Sinnott could become a very important man this week. He has been a strong rebounder and good shooter and seems to be the likely replacement for Gemmell. Also, Sinnott's ball-handling could take some of the pressure off the Irish if Meehan gets into foul trouble while O'Connell is injured.

NCAA tournament bids come out this week and on the strength of their 19-5 record the N.D. team appears to be almost certain of a berth.

Grapplers runners-up

Jim Hansen and Phil Gustafson won individual honors in their respective weight classes but their efforts were not enough to prevent the Notre Dame wrestling team from finishing second in the Wheaton Invitational Tournament held Friday and Saturday in Wheaton, Illinois.

Augustana College of Rock Island, Ill., showed that they were the class of the tourney, totaling 74 points to runnerup Notre Dame's 49. Marquette and McMurray finished in a third place tie in the competition with 43 points.

Hansen notched four straight victories, outpointing his opponent each time, to capture the

158 pound event in the tourney while Gustafson registered three decisions and a semi-final round pin to cop first place in the heavyweight division.

Three other Irish grapplers turned in good performances and managed to reach the semi-final round of the tournament. Tom Ciaccio (118) and Ken Ryan (142) both captured third places while Tom Powell picked up a fourth in the 167 pound weight class.

Notre Dame will oppose the Illinois Institute of Technology this Tuesday at 6 p.m. (not Wednesday as previously announced) in the ACC. The Irish will enter the match with a dual meet record of 3-6.

	FG	FT	REB	PTS		FG	FT	REB	PTS
Jones	5-13	3-5	21	13	Symons	2-9	2-3	4	6
Gallagher	3-7	0-2	1	6	Woods	6-13	1-2	11	13
Ziznewski	3-4	2-4	5	8	Heitz	5-9	3-6	7	13
Carr	20-37	15-18	13	55	Hummell	6-19	2-2	6	14
O'Connell	3-3	1-1	0	7	Robinson	6-14	2-5	4	14
Gemmell	2-4	0-2	3	4	Kintz	1-3	1-2	0	3
Catlett	3-4	0-0	5	6	Lowe	2-5	6-8	6	10
Meehan	0-3	2-3	3	2	Price	1-7	2-4	3	10
Sinnott	3-4	1-1	3	7	Truell	0-1	0-1	1	0
Hinga	2-2	2-3	0	6	Wooten	0-3	1-2	0	1
TOTALS	44-81	26-39	54	114	TOTALS	29-83	20-35	42	78

Shooting: Notre Dame 44 of 81 for 54 per cent; Turnovers: West Virginia 18, Notre Dame 16. West Virginia 29 of 83 for 35 per cent.

Austrailian star of CCC

Southern Illinois, led by double-winner senior Alan Robinson, captured the Central Collegiate Conference meet Saturday in the Convocation Center. The Salukis' 85½ points nosed out a surprising Air Force squad with 83 points and a segment of the Kansas team which was in contention with 77. Trailing these leaders were teams from Eastern Michigan with 69, Western Michigan with 50½, Kent State with 46 and Drake with 45. The Irish finished eighth with a mediocre 33 points.

Robinson's victories in the mile in 4:09.8 and his meet record 8:44.8 in winning the Two-Mile were two of Southern Illinois' five firsts. They also

captured the Distance Medley, the Triple Jump, and the High Jump. The Air Force squad won only the 300-Yd. Run but relied on consistent scoring to close fast. Kansas' 77 points was easily the most impressive total because they left much of their team at home to rest for the Big Eight Championships next week. Kansas' Julio Meade broke his own meet record in the 440 yd. run with a "good" 48.3 and anchored a winning Mile Relay team. Doug Knop their best shotputter easily won his event with a 59' 4" effort.

The only Irish winner of the meet was Rick Wohlhutter who took the 600 Yd. Run going away in a time of 1:10.1. The Irish also took third in the

Two-Mile and Distance Medley Relays and ND's Kevin McAuliffe took third in the Triple Jump. The host trackmen were severely handicapped by the injury to Mike McMannon, the versatile performer, who would have had an excellent shot at both the Triple and Broad Jump events. Mike's ankle injury will force him to miss at least two weeks of action. How soon he will be back is dependent on his personal progress but it is hoped he can make it back for the tail-end of the indoor season.

The Notre Dame trackmen will be at home again next Saturday to entertain the team from Miami of Ohio.

35-Pound Weight Throw: 1-Al Schoterman (KS) 62-9½; 2-Warren Converse (WM); 3-Bill Penny (K). New meet record betters 53-8½ by Mike Cross (WM), 1969.
Distance Medley Relay: 1-Southern Illinois (Glenn Ujiye, Larry Mobley, Ken Nalder, Alan Robinson) 9:51.8.
Triple Jump: 1-Obed Gardiner (SI) 48-0, 2-Don Miller (SI), 3-Kevin McAuliffe (ND).
High Jump: 1-Mike Bernard (SI) 6-9, 2-Don Lattin (AF), 3-Craig Glendening (NI). New meet record, betters 6-8½ by Alonzo Littlejohn (WM, 1962) and Mitch Livingston (SIU, 1967).
Mile Run: 1-Alan Robinson (SI) 4:09.8, 2-Dave Wottle (BG), 3-Ken Dawson (KS).
60-Yard High Hurdles: 1-Bill Tipton (EM) :07.3, 2-Scott Sharpe (Dr), 3-Paul Bauer (AF). Ties meet and ACC record held by Chuck LeMon (WM, 1966), John Smith (CM) 1966, Dick Kamischke (WM, 1968), George Byers (K, 1969). Byers alone held the ACC record.
Two-Mile Relay: 1-Drake (Warren Whitted, Bob Becker, Ray Dunn, Dave Nauman) 7:44.0.
60-Yard Dash: 1-Len Turner (KS) :06.3, 2-Homer Heard (WS), 3-Olden Wallace (WM).
440-Yard Dash: 1-Julio Meade (K) :48.3, 2-Marv Foster (K), 3-Dick VanDame (AF). Ties meet record set by Ross MacKenzie (SIU, 1968) and breaks ACC record he established last year of :48.7.

300-Yard Dash: 1-Fred Rock (AF) :31.6, 2-Brent Slay (Dr), 3-Ron Murphy (Ky St.).
600-Yard Run: 1-Rick Wohlhutter (ND) 1:10.1, 2-Bob Anderson (CM), 3-John Parrigo (AF).
880-Yard Run: 1-Bryan MacElroy (K) 1:51.2, 2-Glenn Ujiye (SI), 3-Jack Magelssen (WM). Breaks meet record of 1:51.6 by Pete Farrell (ND, 1968) and ACC record of 1:53.4 by John Brady (ND, 1969).
1,000-Yard Run: 1-Eric Nesbitt (EM) 2:10.4, 2-Roger Kathol (KU) 3-Ken Nalder (SIU).
Two-Mile Run: 1-Alan Robinson (SI) 8:41.8, 2-John Jones (AF), 3-Ed Norris (KS). Break meet record of 8:49.9 by Oscar Moore (SI, 1967), and ACC record of 9:01.2 by Ed Norris (KS, 1969).
Shot Put: 1-Doug Knop (K) 59-4, 2-George Tyms (NI), 3-Rich Bilder (NI).
Long Jump: 1-Thurmond Kirkland (EM) 23-4½, 2-Keith Swanston (EM), 3-Obed Gardiner (SI).
Mile Relay: 1-Kansas (Marv Foster, Mike Larimore, Randy Julian, Julio Meade) 3:20.4.
Pole Vault: 1-Larry Robards (WM), 15-6½; 2-Phil Cordina (Dr), 3-Larry Biskner (EM).
Team Scores: 1. Southern Illinois (SI) 85½; 2. Air Force (AF) 83; 3. Kansas (K) 77; 4. Eastern Michigan (EM) 69; 5. Western Michigan (WM) 50½; Kent State (KS) 46; 7. Drake (Dr) 45; 8. Notre Dame (ND) 33; 9. Northern Illinois (NI) 25.



Mike O'Connell receives the senior class Most Valuable Player Award during halftime of Saturday's game.