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

**THE OBSERVER**

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

**McKenna relates Trustees meeting**

STORY ON PAGE 3.

**Students cry for power to people**

STORY ON PAGE 3.

**Co-ex is a success, plans expansion**

STORY ON PAGE 6.

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**Theology majors statement**

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

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

John A. Knorr
William J. Mochell
Stephen Dixon
Carol Lechfeld
Sara Barnett
Patie King
Mary Jo Anderson
Kathleen Pastore
Virginia Sneer

Terrence F. Kelly
John Broughan
Joe Bogeleus
Chris Bach
Gregory F. Adolf
James F. DeVose
Dennis Nathan
David DeCourcy

Bernard M. Ryan
Timothy Kendall
Glen L. Smerillo
Phil Kril
Harold J. Taegel
Stephen G. Price
Edward W. Rockefeller
James P. Malloy

---

Photo by Doug Madel

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

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

"We can take two approaches to student problems," Dr. Sheridan McCabe, director of the two-year-old center explained. "We can wait for a student to come to us with his worries, or we can try to help him deal with his concerns before they grow into well-developed problems." In the past year, the center has experimented with several different plans for implementing the second approach. One mechanism of reaching the student in the workshop, the Rev. Daniel M. Boland, C.S.C., counseling psychologist at the center, explained. The workshop is an effort to break down the student's traditional approach to learning, that adults have all the answers, he said. In many cases, he added, the student simply has to find his own answers, for only he can work out the problems involved in a breakdown of values.

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

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

"HELP!"

Student Union Academic Commission needs Artists and Photographers

Apply: Pat McDonough 4th Floor LaFortune 3797 or 6244

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Friday & Saturday 9-2 A.M.
Closed Sundays.

STUDENT UNION SOCIAL COMMISSION
invites you to
HOMECOMING '69

FRIDAY, OCT. 31
SATURDAY, NOV. 1

SHOW YOUR HTH, GIRL FROM ACROSS THE ROAD, ETC., A REAL NOTRE DAME PEP RALLY AT 7pm, THEN TAKE "A VOYAGE TO ATLANTIS" WITH DINNER (OPTIONAL) AT 8:30pm AND A SEMI-FORMAL BALL FROM 10pm - 2am IN THE ATHLETIC & CONVOCATION CENTER.

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

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

Initial results of Board encounter negligible

by Cliff Wintrode

Despite the fact that the members of the Board of Trustees "were gracious and sincere," "I was not sure they were able to understand at all," said Mr. Wintrode yesterday, about what his statements present in the meeting on the Board and granting them full voting and speaking privileges. Except for the first fifteen minutes of the meeting, the discussion for over two hours centered around the representation issue.

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

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

One proposal requested the membership of the Student Body Vice-President and the Afro-American President on the board. McKenna did not consider the proposed change a loss of influence for student representatives if "they envision the role of the SAC as one that deals with all aspects of student life including the academic aspect." The only proposal on which McKenna voices almost certainty of its approval requests the Student Affairs Committee to meet four times a year.

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

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

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

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

Students rally at Board meeting

by Dave Lammers

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

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

Mr. Paul Helmeck, also a trustee, was accused by Kranak as being the CIA contact man with the Student Student Senate.

Dr. Grace's grandfather was accused by Kranak of being the "pirate of Peru." Grace, also a trustee, has been sued by the Federal Government for price-fixing, according to Kranak.

The student rally was organized by Stuents Body President Phil McKenna, who was accompanied by Art McFarland and Fred Friedrick. When McKenna, Friedrick, and Art McFarland emerged from the meeting at 4:20, they were greeted with cries of "Power to the people!" from the students. McKenna announced that he "could not definitely say" whether the trustees would agree with the proposals for student membership on the board.

(Continued on page 6)

CHIMES Needs Staff

Organizational Meeting

Oct. 9, 6:30 p.m.

SMC Coffeehouse

Baker's Dozen

Federal Government for price-fixing, according to Kranak.

Tim MacCarry, a senior also spoke to the crowd, stating that the "conflict with the trustees is not just a communications problem. We are fighting the structures and system of the university that is on the psychic and sensory functions."

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

If you've ever resorted to NoDoz at 4 a.m. the night before an exam, you've probably been disappointed.

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What NoDoz is is a very strong stimulant. In fact, NoDoz has the strongest stimulant you can buy without a prescription.

Caffeine. What's so strong about that? If we may cite The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, Caffeine is a powerful central nervous stimulant. Caffeine excites all portions of the central nervous system. Caffeine stimulates all portions of the cortex, but its main action is on the psychic and sensory functions. It produces a more rapid and clearer flow of thought and allergies drowsiness and fatigue. After taking caffeine, one is capable of more sustained intellectual effort and a more focused attention. There is also a keen appreciation of sensory stimuli.

Very interesting. But why take NoDoz when you can get caffeine in a cup of coffee?

Very simple. You take NoDoz all at once instead of sipping coffee for 10 minutes. And if you take two NoDoz tablets, the recommended dosage, you get twice the caffeine in a cup of coffee.

Two tablets—isn't that likely to be habit forming? Definitely not. NoDoz is completely non-habit forming.

Which means it's safe to take whether you're cramming at night. Or about to walk into an 8 o'clock class. Or driving somewhere (even though you're tired). But inasmuch as you’re not under the influence of caffeine does not stop you from making really dumb mistakes.

One last thing you should know about NoDoz. It now comes in two forms. Those familiar white pills you take with water. And a chewable tablet called NoDoz Action Aids. It tastes like a chocolate mint, but it does everything regular NoDoz does.

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

Americans have argued for a long time now about what that way is. Total withdrawal, phased withdrawal, negotiated settlement, and military victory, are terms that Americans have thrown at each other since the war began. We cannot figure out when it did. It has been a strange war even though it can not legally be called one. America never decided to start it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—For it is time to get out of Vietnam.

Mike Kelly

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

Once more, dear friends, unto the breach.

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

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

Admittedly, the Senate has been so, so thing but a powerhouse in past years, but this year's Senate will be different from others in several ways. First, the quality of the stay senators is higher than I have ever seen during my four years here. Covering a range from national radical to open minded conservative, John Zimmerman, Ed Davey, Rich Hunter and Tom Thirzah were chosen by last year's Senate to stay over into this year's and organize it. Insofar as the personalities and attitudes of the stay senators set the tone for the few months, the current committee will determine the value of this year's stay senate. The other senator, the artsy-crafty committee, this year's Senate will enable the whole Senate to begin to move in earnest more quickly.

Secondly, the Senate has been put on a more businesslike basis, mainly through the work on the Senate rules by Rich Hunter. By establishing a strongly structured committee system, the Senate will waste less time quibbling over minor points and will reduce the situations, common in the past, in which the Senate would go out on a limb on an issue without proper research with the result that they would look foolish and lose what credibility they had (for example, there was a great outburst of indignation on the part of several leftist senators a while back when they heard that the campus cops had actual, for-real guns. A motion demanding a disarmament conference was nearly passed before it was discovered that the only arms were in the hands of two moonlighting South Bend policemen who were required by state law to wear their guns when off-duty). Thirdly, a growing recognition on the part of Student Government of what the proper place of the Senate should be. The four stay senators, as well as Phil & Fred, see the great usefulness of the Senate will be the researching of new ideas and the presentation of those ideas.

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

For an article that could point out the black and white issues of a kaleidoscopic time, that would impressively and objectively present framing questions with cool detachment, that would would lack foolishness and lose whatever credibility they had (for example, there was a great outburst of indignation on the part of several leftist senators a while back when they heard that the campus cops had actual, for-real guns. A motion demanding a disarmament conference was nearly passed before it was discovered that the only arms were in the hands of two moonlighting South Bend policemen who were required by state law to wear their guns when off-duty). Thirdly, a growing recognition on the part of Student Government of what the proper place of the Senate should be. The four stay senators, as well as Phil & Fred, see the great usefulness of the Senate will be the researching of new ideas and the presentation of those ideas.

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Letter

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Joseph T. Drucker

429 Fisher Hall
by Michael Kendall

Hypothesis. Rock is thirty-one years old. That's right, three-one. Thirty-one adults won't admit it and the kids won't either. But that's where it's at.

Rock 'n' roll is thirty-one years old. That's right, three-one. Rock 'n' roll is thirty-one. The kids won't admit it and the adults won't believe it but that's what it is.

But this rock 'n' roll did add some new fuzzes to popular music. Traditionally all top pop tunes were written in 4/4 time with straigt time beats. These musicians dispensed with this and replaced it with repeating eight bar measures.

Harmonically, rock 'n' roll also relies on repeating chord patterns and the use of D 7, C 7, and G 7 chords throughout the entire song. This style is basically the gospel shout of the Negro's and the Japanese drumming that produced the dissonant sounds of jazz.

By the 1940's rhythm and blues were played through the black musicologists like Big Bill Broonzy and Leadbelly were writing and playing the rhythm and blues. The jazz they played was essentially the same as any rock you find today. But this rock 'n' roll did add some new fuzzes to popular music. Traditionally all top pop tunes were written in 4/4 time with straight time beats. These musicians dispensed with this and replaced it with repeating eight bar measures.

Black Music For Blacks Jazz history in America was generally one of white musicians taking black music and smoothing it out for white audiences. Before the war it was white bands that America was exposed to polka and quadrille music. The material was originated by black musicians and brought to America by white dance bands for white dance crowds and the Negroes remained behind, hiding in the ghetto. Entertainment groups were laying the groundwork for the end of jazz as dance music. Then came World War II and a new generation of disillusioned urban Negro musicians introduced a new style to transplant to the city. Black music.

The name was given to the new music. It relied on the jarring harmonies of the polka and quadrille music. These were dispensed amidst nervous and aggressive beats.

It was here that jazz unwittingly knocked itself off the dance floor. With its increasing discordance it became nearly impossible to dance to.

Both jazz and rock benefited from this. Jazz, freed from the constriction of the dance floor, was allowed to evolve to new levels. Country rock radio played a significant role in producing this evolution.

By 1957, rock 'n' roll had begun to fill the gap on the dance floor. One of the men pushing the rock onto the dance floor was Ferdy Frenn, a Cleveland DJ. In 1954 radio station WINS began a campaign for the specific purpose of pushing rock 'n' roll. And put he did.

Says His Hi-Lo The first white man to make a hit record was Bill Haley with "Crazy Man Crazy." Released in 1951, the record sold over a million copies, mostly in the South. By 1956, the band's following had increased to the point that they were playing in Mississippi and Louisiana.

In 1953, Haley came up with his first big money-maker, "Rock Around the Clock." Released in 1954 the 'roll record boom had begun.

During the summer, a previously unknown Negro cut "Sh-Boom" for an unknown label on the West Coast. In a one month period they had their first hit. For the next year and a half, rock and roll had to be white-washed before a record was considered a hit.

Recording supervisors of large record companies were afraid to use the black groups because they didn't want to make black music popular. They were afraid the public wouldn't listen to the black music.

Critics said the music was all but drowned out.

In the fall of 1956, the Beatles arrived on the scene, and suddenly music sounded different. People might be surprised at this. For six months now the nation had heard about this musical wonder. Since Heartbreak Hotel, Presley had released three more hits. The adult world was sold on a "containing influence" than the young and the young couldn't wait to see what was coming next.

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

Despite the fact he was almost inaudible over the screaming of the crowd in the audience, Presley was now a full-blown national phenomenon. Critics called him noise, the pulpit called his undulating hips immoral but most everyone who heard him then and Elvis was here to stay.

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

News programs ran specials of Presley being drafted and his hair being shaven. Teenagers all across the nation heard tributes to Elvis from radio stations as he entered the service. But people underestimated his durability.

While in service in Germany, RCA kept a constant stream of Presley songs coming out. In every letter home Presley received a number of requests for the same song. Presley had been sent abroad by the Army to entertain the troops.

When Presley returned home in 1960, he was a bigger star than ever. Elvis Presley had it all. Money, fame, adoration, and women.

As his generation moved out of the high schools and colleges, Presley had recorded for the largest sale of the generation that breed rock and it apparently still works.

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

That's Elvis Presley

In Person For those today's teens to imagine what it was that the teens of 1959 appreciated when Presley walked on stage. In every level it's impossible to describe the magnetism he generated when in public. He was the biggest show in the world. Perhaps the best way to give a teen of today an idea of what it was as a precursor of the old Presley on stage and a listing of a few of his records. Oldsters and young people might get a laugh out of this.

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

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Perhaps the best way to give a teen of today an idea of what it was as a precursor of the old Presley on stage and a listing of a few of his records. Oldsters and young people might get a laugh out of this.
The co-ex program will expand
by Bill Carter

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

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

Fr. Sheedy indicated that the incoming freshmen were all offered the opportunity to sign up for the program before they arrived on campus. The response was so great that an overage of up to 120 students was experienced. The program is not expected to return to a voluntary basis since we didn't know what the reaction to the idea would be.

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

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

The question of the 10 cent fare for nightly shuttle bus ride may also be discussed, although Fr. Sheedy conceded that the committee involvement with the financial aspects of the bus system has been rather limited. About the only information he had on that subject was that he knew the buses were expensive. The more concrete plans for the future of the program should become clarified after the committee meeting on October fifteenth, Sheedy indicated.

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

Test days announced

Educational Testing Service announced yesterday that undergraduate and others preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examinations on any of six test days during the current academic year. The first testing date for GRE is October 25, 1969. Scores for this administration will be reported to graduate schools beginning December 1.

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

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The shady glen

by Mike Kendall and Mac Smith

Walk in any direction on the Notre Dame campus and you can find ducks, fields and if you venture far enough, a highway. Out of all these physical barriers that are definitely an example of the need for the Community Relations Board headed by senior Peter Kelly.

"After this government major's direction the board has retreated with the problem of South Bend-Notre Dame relations since the September 6th conference," Kelly said.

After much footwork and research, the Kelly commission, via the Observer (Sept. 29, p. 1), announced a four-point olive branch to the program. Kelly's most controversial proposal would have established such New York PR tactics as dispatching speakers into South Bend by Notre Dame schools combined with a more traditional approach of an inter-community board (hopefully more harmonious than tripartite boards).

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

Although such an approach may yield temporary success, in the long run as decided to fail.

In fact the citizens of Notre Dame's students is a much a part of the problem as South Bend's disenchanted with us. And the real cause of this mutual alienation is the physical notoriety of this university. The dispute an average Notre Dame student displays toward South Bend is the result of the nearness of the two communities, they are imbued in an antiquated notion that the university is a shady glen of retreat from which the scholar may carefully survey the problems of the rest of society, graduate and step forth announcing to the world "Here I am!"

The university's begrudging acceptance of can (and then only for juniors and seniors) and an apparently relentless drive to make Notre Dame totally residential are indicative of administration confusion about our relation to South Bend. South Bend's fight to annex Notre Dame unearthed dissatisfaction among the university powers.

"Most interesting of all was the contact made by the students. Their questions were more in the nature of whose civil jurisdiction they would be under (Is it better to 'get nailed' for public incitement by Arthur Pears or the South Bend police? And what about marijuana?)?" The community relations committee should certainly promote understanding between Notre Dame and South Bend. However, the committee must not confuse community relations with selling Lava to coal miners.

Meanwhile, this student government seeks to bring the South Bend residents to campus. In a patronizing fashion, our student government seeks to prove to South Bend that we are irreducible. In fact the students have yet to be convinced of South Bend's value. But these are two sides of the same tarnished coin.

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

Before the group dispersed, a telegram from the National Student Association notified the Notre Dame Student Association that the N-SA was aware of the "most intriguing experience of my life," the meeting at Notre Dame, and said that he thought the Trustees should have been there.

The meeting was "the most interesting conference of my life," the telegram read. "I highly recommend you be there next year."
"Traitor mosquitoes," who unknowingly seek out their companions and then destroy themselves, are one of the latest weapons in the war against disease in tropical areas.

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

Many of the techniques which Brazil can now employ to reduce its fierce mosquito population were developed or tested at Notre Dame's Mosquito Genetics Laboratory which pioneered research in the field of insect genetics and was recently designated by the World Health Organization as an international reference center for mosquito genetics. Brazil in particular considers itself to be the Asian mosquito population, since this tropical species carries the deadly diseases of malaria, yellow fever and filariasis.

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

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

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

Currently, work is underway at Notre Dame on several of their methods of mosquito control. Reid explained. One of these, which may provide longer-lasting control of insect populations, would involve releasing a large number of mutant mosquitoes, which produce offspring who are 80 per cent sterile. While 20 per cent will be able to reproduce, they will not have the ability to pass their genetic make-up on to their progeny.

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

One of the most common and widely tested methods of control is to release large numbers of male mosquitoes which have been sterilized with a small dose of radiation. Since a female mosquito only mates once, each male is capable of rendering several females infertile, thereby preventing several hundred eggs from hatching.

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

However, for any of these plans to work, he said, the researchers must know quite a bit about the particular mosquito common in the area. "You must know how many there are, where they live, and what their physiology is," Reid explained. These factors are important in determining how many "traitor mosquitoes" to release, where to release them, and what dosage of radiation will render them sterile without weakening them.

Preventive medicine is emphasised

(continued from page 2)

So for advice, help, or just a patient, inquiring ear.

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

The class is an effort to relate the student's experience outside the classroom to formal, theoretical learning within the class.

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

In addition, the class will cover such diverse aspects of human relations as conflict resolution, leadership style, the decision-making process, group dynamics, and communication. "After all," McCabe added, "in ten years the job skills of today will be obsolete. We should really be teaching people who can be effective in an atmosphere of change, who can know new skills as they come along, and who can adjust easily to continually new situations."

Three are attacked

A Notre Dame student, Stanley Slevinsky, and two Bartlet girls, Susan Segrew and Irene Hargreaves were attacked by seven to 10盲目ly charged "black" early Sunday morning in front of Laboratory Student Center.

The blacks attacked the three and knocked one girl down and stole her purse. They hit the other girl and also knocked Slevinsky to the ground. Slevinsky gave chase, but was unable to apprehend the attackers. Several students hearing the screams ran over to assist the girls. Fortunately none of the victims required medical attention.
Can Joe throw? Ask the Spartans

by Mike Pavlin
Observer Sports Editor

"We went in throwing." That's how Artie Pangeman explained his offensive game plan. "We had to establish our passing attack first and we felt then we could run successfully." Using this philosophy, Notre Dame put their Michigan State 42-28 Saturday in a game full of surprises as a Dining Hall meal ticket.

First of all, Duffy Dougherty didn't open with his much-publicized Veer-T offense. Instead, he replaced the fleet Eric Allen with Gordon Boudwell, a wide receiver. The resultant "half-Veer" met with only partial success. When the Spartans reached the vicinity of the Irish twenty, however, they reverted to the full Veer which worked well. The Spartans pushed across four times with Ed Zigler, Bill Bazz, and especially Tom Gatewood. "It was a very important day for him (Gatewood), because the experience will give him confidence," said Ara. The sophomore split end gathered in ten passes for 155 yards and a TD. Bazz and Zigler each caught scoring passes and several of the end's gains were of the corner variety.

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

Thielemann's passing began to click in the second quarter after a plunge by Dan Waghorn knotted the score with 2:17 left in the half. From his own 27, Joe directed the Irish on a 12-play, scoring march. He passed to Bazz for 17, Zigler for 15, and Zigler for 29 yards TD on the last three plays to make it 21-14.

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

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

To say the least, the victory was an important one for Ara the Irish "11" was very meaningful for us, first because a loss would have been the second defeat in a row, second because it was a traditional rivalry, and third because we have not always "gone championship to point for which makes the rankings important." Allan's 29 carries (for 102 yards) tied a school record and the total of 76 points scored were the highest in the ND-MSU series.

The stats - a definite improvement

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<p>| Attendance | 59,075 |</p>
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The coaching battle continued when Joe Thielemann came out and threw five passes in a row. It was the beginning of an incredible day for the Irish quarterback who ended up with 345 yards in total offense. Pangeman revealed that he had had several talks with Joe after the Purdue game. "It was very important not to have him lose his confidence. He had a great week in practice." Helping Thielemann work his passing magic were receivers Ed Zigler, Bill Bazz, and especially Tom Gatewood. "It was a very important day for him (Gatewood), because the experience will give him confidence," said Ara. The sophomore split end gathered in ten passes for 155 yards and a TD. Bazz and Zigler each caught scoring passes and several of the end's gains were of the corner variety.

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The stats - a definite improvement