Conscientious objection at ND

by Tom Hampon

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

The aroused purpose of this series of articles was to deny blanket indifference to the C.O. position. This is a most important goal. The C.O. is not necessarily a fanatic. He is a conscientious Christian. He holds a legally recognized position. One can at least appreciate the conscientious objector with civil disobedience, this is completely unacceptable. To be a conscientious objector is just as legitimate a position as any other. The conscientious objector has in the past led to more extreme actions for the sake of conscience, the purposes of which the 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 body of Christ to consider this course. The challenge of the peacemakers is not to be lightly ignored. Nor are the consequences, in W.W.I. the penalty for conscientious objection was death, in W.W.II. 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 conscientious objector as the enemy because the government could not force them to join the military. To consider the more difficult implications of the gospel and the human as a great thing to do are still valid today. It is an unfortunate fact that at this university to pursue this path of a conscientious objector is possible. 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 all the principal and sub 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 could be beneficial to the student who believes his search is singular. The C.O. student to his own study. Notre Dame claims itself to be a Christian community and it is a major portion of this familial concern should be to provide information and support for those who pursue this path. This is especially relevant for C.O., since it is a decision based on Christian teaching. Rather than questioning the position 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. All decisions concerning the conscientious objector 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 and non-alternative methods of action will be examined. The C.O. position is not a trivial matter; you carry it with you to every job application in the section on

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THE OBSERVER

VOL. XV, NO. 80

Seeing the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1970

Student Union spends 30% of budget, expects profit

by Glen Corso

In a press conference last night, James Frick, along the top management of the Student Life Council, the Student 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 $6,792. 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 has been 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 money was going in a system appeared in the black, when the new Union people took over April 1st. Last year, however, bills were sent for expenses which had not been cut by the Commission, which had not been taken into account.

Now however, it is possible to measure where a commission stands in the union, according to a system which Fitzsimmons termed as "Venture accounting combined with a club hopes. Under this system each expendi­

in a letter sent last week to the Student Life Council Mr. James Frick, University Vice­

Director for Public Relations, expressed his support for all of the SLC's redesigned changes in the placement system to avoid the exception of the recommend­

inci an university. Frick's letter outlined the steps the SLC would take to comply with the proposed changes. April 1st as the deadline for the recommendation to take effect. The Placement Bureau comes under his jurisdiction.

A further SLC recommendation that the CJA ban, Mr. Frick indicated his belief that the SLC's recommendations should not be imposed by any government agen­

James Frick, VP for Development

by Glen Corso

said. Due to the extra money the SLC will be available for extra events because of extra money it would be a better budget to use the money to stage, or if they have to drop certain activities because of a shortage of money. A 100 page report which details the placement system and how it has been compiled and will be presented on the place of the new management team so that they won't have "set up a whole new system, because they don't know how this one works," according to Fitzsimmons.

Dick Rodrick, head of Financial Planning for the Union, explained that the budget was set forth so as to convey the idea that there are packages of services according to the Union's budget was presented as a whole to the Senate.

Now Roderick said, the union has "quite a bit of extra money," in the Spring that would be a large number of events for the semester. On a group rather than on a group basis, the SLC's recommendations for students on campus in addition to retaining a folder of organizations already invited to recruit on campus. He said that the SLC has been working on a group basis to let the students know about their organization. The Collegiate Jazz Festival

Denny Clark, SU director

will be held this year, Veichi said. Due to the extra money the festival will be held "even if it incurs a loss." An agreement has been reached with the SLC and the Family Stone for the May 2 Grand Prix weekend. The amount has been budgeted to break even, Veichi said, even though he expects it will make a profit. This is due to (continued on page 2)

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 cooperation in the SLC letter, and invited Frick to recruit on campus. He said that the SLC has been working on a group basis to let the students know about their organization. The Collegiate Jazz Festival

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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 starvations in Biafra, Hamilton said, "The reaction from campus is disappointingly 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 universities.

"We have been getting responses all over the country. Last week we sent out 700 packages 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."

"The SBR has come from many sources, including professors, 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."

"Counterpoint is that trend where in government officials encourage 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 presented the U.S. Government an ultimatum that should prevent the destruction of the Biafran people. He ordered 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 that the Students for Biafran Relief will be recognized and assisted with the help of Mr. Nixon."

Hamilton briefly outlined the three point plan which he feels will end the Biafran problem; but if they refused, the United Nations would be asked to try to get an official policy from the government. Hamilton feels that the United States would be recognized and assisted with the help of Mr. Nixon. "I'm very happy for their help for the academic community."

"We are here to help the people of the Biafran war. We want to get the help while it is within our power to do so."

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Let's talk about DREAMS

Organizations, campus press, and student publications also have made possible the use of a common arena in a radio set for both receiving and transmitting operations.

The Observer is published by students of the University of Notre Dame and the National Student Association. It is an independent weekly newspaper.
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-semester analysis of South Bend's criminal justice system.

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, must 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 superintendent.

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 1970 academic year, according to a recent announcement from the National Science Foundation (NSF).

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 spectrometry methods since 1957 to study the nucleus of excited atoms. They are particularly interested in measuring the energies, describing the wave functions, and learning the spin of specific nuclei.

A sophisticated apprenticeship program in science for top undergraduates received $36,000 from the National Science Foundation (NSF). Six departments at Notre Dame will sponsor undergraduate research programs this summer for up to 10 students at a time.

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Editorial

Stop false fire alarms

The Notre Dame fire department spent its usual weekend answering false alarms. A 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 someone spotted 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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Dave Lammer's Genocide


"The war has been fought from the air with napalm and fragmentation bombs, helicopter gunships and jet fighter bombs, the spraying of poisonous gas 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 maximum slaughter. On the ground search and destroy missions have used gas in lethal quantities, the killing of prisoners, and systematic extermination 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 take little distinction between soldiers and civilians. We kill Vietnamese because they are Vietnamese, much as Hitler killed Jews because they were Jews.

Jean Paul Sartre, in his essay, On Genocide, says that "genocide represents itself as the only possible reality of the American government in 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 'gumets.' These 'gumets' are released from the mother bomb 30 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 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, spattering forward and ripping insides. Their erratic course makes removal extremely difficult."

In January of 1968 the Air Force spent $11,19,730 for 31,285,059 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 tomb 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.
OPEN LETTER TO THE SENIOR CLASS OF 1976

Seniors to vote on six fellow nominees

Below you will find brief biographies of the six candidates for the Senior Fellow Committee. Each of these six men has already agreed to come to Notre Dame for two years to serve on the committee. We ask that, in voting, you bear in mind that the letter of acceptance and the presentation will be read by the committee as the student's notion a patriots award or a popularity contest. Rather it is an attempt to focus the spirit of the university and educate so vital to a university by means of exposure to a person who has made his contribution.

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 magnetic flair. This American composer and conductor was born on August 11, 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 impression, and marked the beginning of a brilliant career. He has conducted the New York City Orchestra from 1945 to 1958. 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 represented an exciting change in the management of a major television not only as conductor and pianist but also as a commentator and entertainer. Bernstein has composed a variety of works for church, theater, dance, and the screen. He has composed music for ballets, jazz rhythms, and scores for films. Among his other works are: An Age of Roosevelt, 1919-1933 (1959), and 1939 (1939); The Age of Franklin Roosevelt, 1933-1945 (1956); and The Age of Roosevelt, 1945-1953 (1957). Bernstein retired as conductor in 1969 in order to concentrate on composing and lecturing.

FRANK BORMAN

The first human circumnavigation of the moon was achieved by a three-man team of Americans under the command of Colonel Frank Borman of the United States Air Force. The flights of the Apollo were followed by the world on its 90,000 mile 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 three-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 years 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 in 1955 in a class of 670 and received a M.A. in science from the California Institute of Technology.

ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

At Lawrence, 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 through his articulate support for the administration in aerospace development. He was appointed to replace Eugene McCarthy 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 described as more than just political. An opponent to South Africa's policy of apartheid, he has also been active in American Civil Rights movements. In 1964, he was Al Lowenstein that brought the first Negro voter into Mississippi's始 the large voter registration drive and Al Lowenstein was an integral factor in the civil engineering from the Freedman Democratic Party and is on the Board of Directors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

As a delegate to the 1968 Democratic Convention, he organized the Coalition for Open Convention. He is the former President of the National Students Association which is widely considered one of the most 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 in 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 helped open many 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 a growing number of Republicans.

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 pragmatic negotiator transformed a once tense situation into peace in the Middle East. A shrewd and forceful negotiator, he might well have been a successful candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

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Letters to the Editor

Numbleness 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 chorus made up of the richty-soincrc 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 chorus echoed, respondsed with more laughter. And so the ritual became a joke, the action demeaned by the insensitive spectators grouped as in an statement passed out by those figure robed in black, hands of a Greek drama: the crowd of laughcd as he spoke his lines. the crowd filed away, after all simply refuse to feel...anything.

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Laotian situation obscure

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

U.S. officials said 1,400 government troops based at Camp Young were involved in the fighting but that North Vietnamese forces outnumbered them four to one and were supported by tanks.

Laotian military spokesman said yesterday, however, that the North Vietnamese force totalled 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.

In announcing the death of the American pilot, the U.S. Embassy spokesman said Maerkl was killed by sniper fire. The American diplomat, 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.
Grapplers-runners-up

Jim Hansen andPhil 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.

Anatolian College of Rock Island, Ill., showed that they were the class of the tourney, totaling 74 points to capture the runner-up honors. Marquette and McMurray finished in a third place tie in the competition with 53 points each.

Senior Andrei Taran notched four straight victories, outscoring his opponent each meet, to capture the 158 pound event in the tournament 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 Caccio (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 Saturday at 6 p.m. (not Wednesday, as previously announced) in the ACC. The Irish are picked to win the ACC crown and managed to reach the semi-final-round of the tournament. Tom Caccio (118) and Ken Ryan (142) both captured third places while Tom Powell picked up a fourth in the 167 pound weight class.

Satuday's starting five for the Irish included John Gallagher, Tom Ciaccio (118) and Ken Ryan (142) both captured third places while Tom Powell picked up a fourth in the 167 pound weight class.

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