by Charlie Myers

A lecture on “New Principles of Literature”, the theme of the 1970 Notre Dame Literary Festival, was presented yesterday in the Library Auditorium by Theodore Solotaroff, editor of New American Review and keynote speaker of the Literary Festival. The speaker made no pretense as to understanding what the new literary principles precisely are. A major interest in which contemporary literature has made upon Mr. Solotaroff is that it is in a state of transition. It places us metaphorically on the “riptide of the literary sea”, and the majority of middle and writers seem to be caught in the middle.

Solotaroff points out that the careers of such men as Mailer, Barth, and Kipling exhibit a sense of transformation. The format of experimental, detached, objective fiction is giving way in an excessive style emphasizing free play of the imagination. Yet this transition involves a principle which Mr. Solotaroff notes that educators and instructors look for freshness and vitality; students are used to the personal to them, and they encourage young writers to “cut loose” and take the risk of being excessive. When criticism arises, however, the teachers fall back on the old formula.

Solotaroff admits that the educators “preach spontaneity and practice analysis.” The quest for liberation and vitality is in conflict. Mr. Solotaroff explained the difficulty which arises in distinguishing between the modern and post-modern periods of literature. The modern period dates from the first few decades of this century, with the post modern starting from that time until the present.

In effect, says Mr. Solotaroff, all that is being experimented with now, both in style and content, is grounded in the modern period. He suggests an explanation for this type of cultural literary wheel, a historically rotating circle of styles. The post-modern period, then, would be the closest points to us at present.

Characteristic of the present period of literature is the rapid acceleration of change, which now, he says, moves more quickly and more adaptably. Mr. Solotaroff suggests that at present we value a different kind of experience for our experience, but that experience in becoming the grounds for our values.

Solotaroff emphasized the fact that we have stopped taking old values for granted; the concept of culture is no longer an end in itself. There has been a visible loss of the authority of literature itself since literature longer has the power to formulate and preserve values. The nostalgia of the past has fueled away.

Mr. Solotaroff sees contemporary writers as advocating a sense of community along with a feeling of self liberation by which to explore and review just what being a writer entails.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Solotaroff expressed optimistically that this “riptide of the literary sea” has put us in a position to be able to feel, to organize, and to communicate more differently than ever before.

In the short discussion which followed, questions dealt with the relationship of author to audience were discussed. Mr. Solotaroff felt that the concept of audience has become redefined, to the point of becoming something vague. The audience, he said, is no longer a community for a community, he stated, a community in which the concept of audience is surpassed.

Curriculum revision report approved

by Steve Lazar

After nearly two years of intensive study in the area of curriculum reform the long awaited recommendations of Notre Dame's Curriculum Revision Committee were approved recently by the Academic Council.

The most prominent of the eleven resolutions appears to be the recommendation of a residential, conformational Notre Dame-St. Mary's experimental program to be opened as early as September, 1971.

The resolution recommends that an advisory board be appointed to “consider the establishment of a residential, academic, cross college program, in the sophomore year, to experiment broadly in innovative academic methodology and to test new educational departures.”

Rev. John E. Walsh, Vice President for Academic Affairs, noted the importance of the advisory board in the development of the program.

"The concept has been approved in principle," he said, "but the specifics will largely depend on what the advisory board recommends.

In several other far-reaching proposals the Academic Council approved changes in the grading system and the academic year, increased student participation on academic committees, intensification and expansion of counseling services, reduction of the "Theology, Philosophy, and Modern Languages" requirement, and, in short, diversification of the curriculum.

One resolution reads that the grading system be changed to allow the inclusion of two new grading grades: A- (3.500) and B+. When asked why the new grades were termed A- and B- instead of C+ and B+ Father Walsh answered:

"The curriculum committee had actually considered C+ and B+. But when it got to the Academic Council, every member of the committee thought that psychologically it would work to let students' advantage to list it not as a B+ but as an A-. It might be more advantageous in reference to graduate school applications, professional school and so forth," he said.

(continued on page 6)
Pohl announces SU selections

(continued from page 1)

assistant chairman of the Black Arts Festival. He claimed that his duties are specifically defined by the position and that some of the responsibilities include those carried out by the associate director. By this definition Pohl pointed out that he "will be concerned primarily with the activities and functions dealing with black students and other minorities."

Pohl, commenting on the basis for the appointments, stated that he felt that all of the appointees fulfilled the simple criteria of being the best qualified for the job.

Continuing to relate SU's goals in the upcoming year, Pohl said that the work would continue mainly as a continuation of that of the past. He included in this policy the lecture, concert, and services aspects of the Student Union. Pohl also went on to say that the new Union would strive to maintain the fiscal stability achieved this year.

Browning reiterated the continuation theme in the services phase of the Student Union. He also mentioned the possibility of formulation of plans for a student co-op bookstore.

Port to emphasize smaller concerts

Social Commissioner, Jim Port, stated that greater emphasis would be placed on smaller events. He cited the "Dreams" concert as an example of such an event.

Port, last year's assistant Social Commissioner, expressed the hope that next year would produce some new ideas for Homecoming, such as the introduction of a new format to the event. Much of the actual details will depend on the new Homecoming chairman, yet to be named. He emphasized that people were needed for all of the Social Commission projects.

Talking about the concerts, Pohl stated that the number of major concerts would probably remain the same. He announced that a poll concerning students' preferences would be taken after the next couple of weeks and the results in conjunction with other factors will determine which groups would perform in concert.

Warrants issued in Alumni incident

by Cliff Wiatrdo

Two townspeople injured in the fight in Alumni on March 20 have been named in warrants charging them with assault and battery upon a guest of Bill Barr that weekend, revealed the county prosecutor's office Friday.

Earl Richardson, 21, of 301 S. Chicago Street, and Michael Johnson, 19, of 1112 N. Johnson Street, are being sought by South Bend police for allegedly assaulting Eddie Younker, Barr's guest, who resides in Country Club Hills, Illinois.

The warrants were issued March 26 three days after Younker filed an affidavit with the prosecutors office swearing that Johnson and Richardson did "unlawfully, and in a rude, insolent, or angry manner, strike, beat, and wound" him during the fight.

The warrants have not been served, said a member of the city clerk's office, because the police have been unable to locate the accused during the past two weeks. This was not termed an "unusual amount of time" between issuance and apprehension.

There is no statute of limitations on the legality of the warrants.

Barr and his father declined to file charges against anyone but were witnesses to the affadavit filed by Younker.

The fight began the night of March 20 in Alumni when a resident from town allegedly hit football player Bill Barr in the mouth. Quickly escalating to include about fifteen people, the fight attracted hall members who tried to act as peacemakers.

Campus security was unable to contain the melee, and the county sheriff's department was called, which enlisted the aid of the South Bend police department.

A South Bend man, A.D. Cross, 21, of 1057 Laurel Center, was arrested by South Bend police at the Circle for disorderly conduct. He was not linked to the disturbances inside of Alumni.

He pleaded guilty to the charge in city court on March 25 and was fined forty-four dollars.

Director of Security Arthur Pears said Friday that a security officer was sent to the county prosecutor, William Voor, and submitted security's report of the Alumni disturbance.

Pears said if the case goes to court the officer would be asked to testify as to what "the conditions were when he arrived at the scene." The officer did not see the initial incident.

S M C plans affair

"An Affair To Remember" is the theme which has been chosen by the Sophomore and Junior classes of St. Mary's for their jointly planned spring weekend.

The events revolve for Friday, April 17th at the South Bend Country Club will begin with a cocktail hour (cash bar) at 6:30 p.m. followed by a sit down dinner at 7:30. A formal dance with music supplied by the "Magnificent Seven" will begin at 9:30 and close the evening.

On Saturday, April 18th, a mass will be offered at 7:00 p.m. in the Regina Hall Chapel (to fulfill the Sunday obligation), and in keeping with the theme of "An Affair To Remember" the film "An Affair To Remember" starring Cary Grant and Deborah Kerr will be shown in the Carroll Hall auditorium at 8:00 p.m. Saturday's mass and movie are open to all and it is not necessary to attend Friday's events to attend those on Sunday.

Tickets for the Friday activities will be available in Holy Cross Hall near the Post Office and in the lobbies of the other dorms between 5 and 6 p.m. from Monday, April 13th to Wednesday, April 15th. Tickets for the movie can be purchased at the door.

STUDENT UNION SOCIAL COMMISSION

IS ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITIONS OF:

Assistant Social Commissioner
Collegiate Jazz Festival Chairman
Special Projects Chairman
Homecoming Chairman
Grand Prix Chairman
Mardi Gras Chairman

Applications should be submitted by April 15 to:
Social Commissioner
Box 427
Notre Dame, Ind
Reed attacks critics for tokenist attitude

by Mark Walterm

Ismael Reed, poet, journalist, and novelist, criticized literary critics for their racist and exclusionary policies toward Black literature. Reed, the second guest presented by the Sophomore Literary Festi-
vial, told the large audience in Washington Hall last night that in literary circles there exists a "tokenist attitude toward Black authors."

Reed spoke of the "white poetry syndicate" which attempts to deny the kind of upsurge other ethnic groups have experienced in this country. He said that there are "invisi-ble minorities," such as Black, whose racist policies "attempt to use culture as a cap." Reed mentioned that museums such as the metropolitan museum of art have poorly provided for show-
ings by Black artists.

Blacks, said Reed, have been considered second-class citizens in American lite-ature for as long as there has been and America. Their efforts, encouraged by these critics, he felt, were neglected in 1854, when the novel form itself was still very young.

Reed charged editors and critics who attempt to open Black literature to the public. They are, Reed's advice to readers was, "Go to the writer."

Speaking in a more colloquial language, Reed said that this usage might turn out to be the real American prose and poetry. He noted that President Johns Hopkins was advised to the National booster that "you, the writer."

Reed charged that literary critics are "written like words instead of artists. The condemned paper" are written like words instead of artists. The condemned

By Tom Hufendick

"The whole idea of bail in this country has become perverted. It has become something in itself - a sentence before trial."

Such is the opinion of John Forhan, law student and co-
ordinator of the South Bend Bail Project. According to Forhan, the above comment should be some-
thing of those just tonight's symposium on law and order. "This upturned situation will be held at 8:00 in the Engineering Auditorium and one dollar will be charged for admission. The subject of the discussion tonight will be relatively general. However, black reaction to law enforcement will probably be discussed, as well as the complaint that the same officers are consistently involved in charges of brutality."

Symposium panelists include South Bend Police Chief Lorna Buset, American Civil Liberties Union attorney George Beavers, and St. Joseph County Legal Aid Director Charles Crutchfield. Also scheduled to appear are Superior Court Judge Frank Kopcz, I U.S. B. Sociology pro-

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Lothar Volker, Black Power by

GSU plagued by quorum issue

by Brother Carney

Quorums produced a stumbling block for the Graduate Student Union in its last two meetings.
The group met last Tuesday and Friday in an attempt to adopt a constitution and most of the assignment of the Friday's session was devoted to the section on a quorum.

Briefly, the two camps are those who favor a strong rule and those who wish to weaken a quorum as possible. Those who hold to the strong view feel that by demanding the majority of the council members and a majority of the departments present to legalize new business, a coup by any small group can be prevented.

Opponents believe that such strict requirements will prevent much action and think that it is better to pass some motions with a few people than to accomplish nothing. This point was made when a quorum call was made on the point of the debate Tuesday night and the lack of a quorum under legislative constitution was narrowly averted.

Some of this problem apparently results from some of the departments having their own organizations which have never elected delegates to this organization of the entire graduate student body. There is some thought of excluding such groups from the number re-

The Observer is published daily during the fall, spring, and summer except on holidays by students of the Uni-

'70 - '71 R.F.K. INSTITUTE

Applications for the Board of Directors

Box 77

Notre Dame

Law and order symposium

by Soph Cram.

President Joe Stankus will be seeking response from his classmates on Council issue.

"If a bondsmans is contracted to han-
de it, as is usually the case, he charges $100 - a price many families cannot afford."

Forhan proposes alternate system

In place of the present system, SBPP proposes a "refief on own recognition" plan whereby a large percentage of people arrested would be released without bail. Forhan cited New York City and Chicago as among those who presently employ this system.

Because implementation of such a system is not expected in the near future, SBPP has initiated a drive to establish a revolving bail fund. "This rotary will be used to prevent indigent citizens from having to wait in jail pending trial," Forhan said.

A total of $1500 has here-to-

been raised for the bail fund, but at least $3000 is needed to start operation. Forhan said that even a small amount falls far short of the community's immense need.

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ordinator of the South Bend Bail Project. According to Forhan, the above comment should be some-
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One of the by products of enforced school integration which has aroused the ire of moderates in the North and South has been the need to bus students to achieve a "racial balance" in school systems. Vociferous opposition has sprung up among parents and legislators alike who feel that unless racial segregation is abolished by statute, it should be left alone. They especially object to bussing students "unreasonable" distances to make integration an accomplished fact.

This opposition transcends sectional prejudices. The New York Legislature passed a bill in April of 1969 that banned bussing of students to achieve racial integration. It was signed by New York's liberal governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The law "prohibits assignment of students to a school on the basis of race, national origin or for the purpose of achieving equality in attendance or reduced attendance at any school of persons of one or more particular races, creeds, colors or national origins" by any school boards that are appointed or by the state commissioner of education.

Sen. John C. C. Stennis, of Mississippi, tacked on an amendment to the 1970 Education bill, which is almost an exact duplicate of the New York State housing ban. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff while voicing support for another Southern amendment which called for equal enforcement of school integration rulings throughout the United States, voted in opposition to it all but the "most limited bussing."

"You couldn't do anything worse to a black child than to bus him into a middle class suburb," Ribicoff declared, "The psychological shock and the philosophical shock are as cruel as anything that can be done."

Southern Governors have voiced long standing opposition to bussing as a means of achieving integration. The recent action by Florida's Governor Claude Kirk is one of a series of incidents where Southern Governors have defied arbitrary court orders.

At the Southern Governor's Conference held in September of 1969 the conference issued a statement which condemned bussing and instead urged restraint and good judgement in matters concerning it.

Vice President Agnew, who appeared at the conference blasted bussing as a means of achieving integration.

"If people live in a neighborhood they are entitled to associate together. What I mean is that I'm against busing those children to other neighborhoods simply to achieve an integrated status of a larger geographic entity."

The next day the White House issued a statement endorsing Agnew's statement.

In a story which appeared in October of 1969 the New York Times revealed that Black disenchantment with forced integration was rising,— much of this feeling was due to bussing. Some Blacks opposed the policy of one way bussing, that is the policy of bussing only black students to different schools. They feel that students of both races should be bussed, or that no bussing should be done at all. Others wanted to keep the present segregated system, and pressure the states and the Federal government into giving them more money to improve their schools.

It appears that the policy of bussing large numbers of students, in order to achieve an artificial racial balance in school districts that have de facto segregation, is indefensible. Not only does it cause hardships for the students and parents of both races, but it also generates race hatred for thrusting together students who are angry and resentful at being forced to attend strange schools, due to the dictates of federal judges.

People of both races oppose bussing, so the arguments of proponents who contend that anti-busing forces are made up of white supremacists, do not stand up to objective scrutiny. People are beginning to realize that while time, effort and money are being poured into perpetuating exact racial balances as defined by Supreme Court dicta— little is being done to improve the quality of the schools, especially those who have a large percentage of black students enrolled.

I believe quality education for children of all races must be our first and foremost goal. Where de facto segregation exists, it should be abolished, since this constitutes a clear example of the "keen'm in their place" philosophy. However in places where the student body of a school is predominantly of one race because of housing patterns, then there should be no governmental interference. All children have a right to go to the school nearest their home and should not be forced to go to strange schools merely to satisfy the dictates of those who do not have to suffer the results of their rulings.
Don Mooney's (his real name), WSND's most notorious announcer, recently doubled his listening audience by addressing the country cows (the bovine variety) at St. Mary's.

Mooney, who runs a talk show and who has had as his guests Fr. Theodore Hessburg, C.S.C., student body president Dave Mooney, student body president Phil McKenna, and Mag Wheels, communicated with the cows Saturday before an astonished and slightly reviled audience of Mooney's closest friends. They were convinced that he had done this little trick before SMC SBP Ann Marie Tracey.

The cows—technically heifers—were black Angus; enclosed by barbed wire and tended by the halls and dorm of St. Mary's. It wasn't enough, however, to squeeze the obvious affinity the cows had for Mooney. They just loved him.

It wasn't always easy to call cows, says Mooney. As a child, he was often misunderstood—often called a coward. But, he says, it is now a moral question.

For time being, he has cowed the opposition.

Nor has Mooney's route always been a smooth one. Even Saturday, the popular poolboh had to fight against overwhelming odds. To start with, all the cows were in the shelter when Mooney first made his appearance. Normally, of course, the sound of the announcer's melodious voice would be enough to ward off the heifers away from whatever activity was going on in the barn, but this time Mooney was zoning into the wind and competing against a scare. To compound the difficulty, the wind blew the garish yellow hat that Mooney ostentatiously wore over the barbed wire and into some cow's mouth. Mooney was not only forced to push the barbed wire and get the hat but to hold the hat in his hand for the rest of the afternoon.

Mike Kelly

**The Model United Nations**

"We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to have succeeding generations of the scourge of war...

The preamble to the Charter of the United Nations begins with those words. It is clear that in the two decades since its formation, those succeeding generations have not been spared the scourge of war.

It is understandable why the U.N. has not been the success it should have been that last year I talked with outgoing Secretary-General Daniel Patrick Mooney about reviving the Model United Nations. Supported by the new Commissioner Pat Dowdall and late Pat McDonough, the Model U.N. quickly came together. Executive Coordinator and Delegate Libowitz and Dan Tarnir, Director respectively. The Greg Terza was appointed HUB Co-ordinator and Maureen Phillips Co-ordinator while Tom McGowan handled the block and committee meetings. And Pablo the physical arrangements for Stepan Center and James Krumme kept watch on the money. Although we were to be helped by dozens of other people as we went on and the actual dates for the UN approached, it was a thrill that would be responsible for making the Model UN become the reality. I cannot thank them enough for it.

I arrived back at Notre Dame the evening of the first meeting (having been on a USO Tour with John Hurley, who, incidentally, spent over two weeks) to find that, with the exception of publicity, everything was ready to go.

The news coverage of the four sessions of the Model UN seemed to stress the lack of preparation and, I suppose in to deadlines, covered only the first hour of the session, leaving the evening session in which most of the action occurred. In order to make up for this I'll give a brief recapitulation of what occurred.

**Intervention condemned**

The resolution submitted by Mexico, Uruguay, and El Salvador condemning the intervention in the internal affairs of any nation was bordered by its citing of examples. Although the samples condemned both sides in the cold war, rather than pacifying both sides with condemnation of their enemies this brought both the West and the Communist nations down on it, beating a Latin American-African alliance and the resolution was defeated.

**America taxed**

Nicaragua submitted a resolution calling on all nations with per capita incomes of over $2,500 to donate 1% of their Gross National Product to the UN for welfare projects. This was passed over the strenuous objections of the African and Kuwait delegations (the only two nations affected). Iraq placed in a resolution calling for the withdrawal of United Nations forces from South Korea (the reunification of North and South Korea The West rallied to bat down this motion.

**Rhodesia condemned**

The Byelorussian SSR, one of two USSR states granted membership kno the UN, submitted a resolution condemning nations who traded with the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia. Although the Republic of South Africa attempted to defend the Smith government, the battle raged over naming certain nations as trading with Rhodesia. To be more specific, the Arab states and the Soviet bloc took this opportunity to continue their attack on Israel. Over the opposition of the West, the Rhodesia motion passed.

Then came the Albanian resolution on the expulsion of China and replacing it with the People's Republic of China (i.e. the Red Chinese). This motion was amended by Luxembourg to admit Red China as representative of China and keep the Chiang Kai-shek representative as Taiwan. The Luxembourg amendment passed over the vocal opposition of the Red Chinese delegation (Howard Dooley and Joel Connelly) which had been granted speaking rights by the President of the Assembly. The amended motion then passed and Red China was seated in the United Nations.

This was followed by another Albanian resolution censuring South Africa for their apartheid policies. South Africa strenuously defended itself with facts on their paternalistic protection of the blacks in South Africa (South African delegate Bo Walton stated that South Africa had met black children in school and less other African nation) but the morality of the situation carried the day and over the opposition of only a handful of nations (South Africa, Spain, Portugal, etc.) the motion of condemnation was passed.

The South African question again came up with another Albanian resolution demanding freedom for the South African administered UN trust territory of Namibia (South-West Africa). But the question was quickly turned away from Africa by an amendment including a condemnation of Israel (the Arabs and Communist nations missed little opportunity to attack Israel) and the counter amendment from Israel attacking the AKhars. Finally the chair ruled all amendments out of order and the assembly returned to the question of Namibia and the motion passed.

A Byelorussian motion to condemn the USA for its policy of intervention in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. This amendment brought both American and Soviet opposition, but the amended motion passed easily.

Paul Libowitz and Dan Tarnir, denouced the Arab nations for refusing to live in peace with the Arab nations led by Paul Said of Lebanon, Poland, Portugal, Italy and the USA. They were the Arab nations that refused to fight for their liberation. They, along with the rest of the Model U.N.'s, listeners, will never be able to call in with the questions. Usually fantastic.

Mooney tried a different attack. He got out and followed from a hill. "No good. He got close to the barbed wire and pleaded in the language of the cows. Nothing. It didn't work. He had alienated them forever. It may be another six thousand years until man gets another chance to communicate with cows, and Mooney had to bake.

However, eventually some cows did come out, and when they saw the tape recorder on the opening of the first cameraman standing in the distance, they all came out. And for a moment, everything was perfect.

Mooney had reached the cows. They were commingling in open spaces.

Then the cameraman moved to his right to take a better picture, and all the cows moved away.

Mooney was deounced. He leaped the barbed wire fence, faced the cows, and began to speak.

"When the revolution comes," he turned to the fence and pointed dramatically, "they won't even be here."

The cows turned around and meandered away. Some of them grunted.

Mooney tried another tack. He got out and bellowed from afar. "No good. He got close to the barbed wire and pleaded in the language of the cows. Nothing. It didn't work. He had alienated them forever. It may be another six thousand years until man gets another chance to communicate with cows, and Mooney had to bake.

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The cows turned around and meandered away. Some of them grunted.

Mooney tried another tack. He got out and bellowed from afar. "No good. He got close to the barbed wire and pleaded in the language of the cows. Nothing. It didn't work. He had alienated them forever. It may be another six thousand years until man gets another chance to communicate with cows, and Mooney had to bake.

"The resolution submitted by Mexico, Uruguay, and El Salvador condemning the intervention in the internal affairs of any nation was bordered by its citing of examples. Although the samples condemned both sides in the cold war, rather than pacifying both sides with condemnation of their enemies this brought both the West and the Communist nations down on it, beating a Latin American-African alliance and the resolution was defeated.

This was followed by another Albanian resolution censuring South Africa for their apartheid policies. South Africa strenuously defended itself with facts on their paternalistic protection of the blacks in South Africa (South African delegate Bo Walton stated that South Africa had met black children in school and less other African nation) but the morality of the situation carried the day and over the opposition of only a handful of nations (South Africa, Spain, Portugal, etc.) the motion of condemnation was passed.

The South African question again came up with another Albanian resolution demanding freedom for the South African administered UN trust territory of Namibia (South-West Africa). But the question was quickly turned away from Africa by an amendment including a condemnation of Israel (the Arabs and Communist nations missed little opportunity to attack Israel) and the counter amendment from Israel attacking the AKhars. Finally the chair ruled all amendments out of order and the assembly returned to the question of Namibia and the motion passed.

A Byelorussian motion to condemn the USA for its policy of intervention in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. This amendment brought both American and Soviet opposition, but the amended motion passed easily.

Israelis win

Finally the assembly turned to the Middle East question after skirting it throughout the entire four sessions. The topic resolution opposing the Palestinian Refugee program set off the most bitter and extended debate of the entire assembly. Rick Libowitz and Dan Tanimi denounced the Arab nations for refusing to avert in peace with the Arab nations led by Paul Said of Lebanon, Poland, Portugal, Italy and the USA. They were the Arab nations that refused to fight for their liberation. They, along with the rest of the Model U.N.'s, listeners, will never be able to call in with the questions. Usually fantastic.

The debate ended with a victory for Israel and the defeat of the Refugee resolution.

Arabs win

However, the refugee problem served as only a foreshadowing to a more direct condemnation of Israel in a Iraqi motion condemning Israel for attacking her neighbors. Emotions ran high and Secretary-General Mike Kendall was twice called in to explain past United Nations policy. This debate resulted in a victory for the Arabs.

The 1970 Model United Nations came to a close at midnight, just as the Stepan Center staff was trying to close the doors. As I went over the Israeli delegation to gracefully accept a glass of wine which they had offered earlier, I recalled what I had said at the end of the first session.

We cannot understand what draws us together until we understand what pulls us apart.

As rewards, standing with the delegates who had moments before been screaming insults at each other and who were not laughing, I felt that - for those who were there at any rate - the Model UN had helped pull us together.

"We,..."
Government majors to oppose restriction

by Ed Ellis

A small group of government majors met last night to organize a petition to Administration spending policies which they blame for last week's restriction of courses of the Government Department to Government majors alone.

The group's leader, Charlie Zappala, stated that the statement of the group would be taken to the Administration either Monday or Tuesday, and if no resolution is reached, Father Hesburgh would later be approved personal contact. In government, the over 25-1, whereas the ratio for the University's administrative structure.

According to Miss Grabowski, Professor Karen Guentert spoke next on the personal attributes of Professor Brinkley and Father Hesburgh. "Their personalities fit this particular structure so well that it would really work," said Karen, paraphrasing Guentert.

Jack Shaffer next explained his reasons for joining the movement. And Shaffer stated he had joined the cause, asserting that Doctor Nutting symbolizes the current system as "a job-getting process" where the diploma was simply "redeemable for cash." He cited that the grade has often become more important than the learning process, and called for a shift in emphasis toward learning.

Jim Bryan called for a re-examination at the beginning of the course, stating that although a "structure was present," he referred to the Trustees and Notre Dames. Karen recalled Father Hesburgh saying that positive action was taken to save the Fieldhouse only when attention of the administration had to serve .685 members, ln 1 members, conditions in the department. In activity to try to alleviate numbers of students, when they became aware of the situation, would support the actions taken so far by his group.

According to Zappala, the action of the government faculty last week and the government majors last night is the culmination of several months of activity to try to alleviate conditions in the department. In 1969, he noted, there were 87 government students, including majors and graduate students, and their group ratio was over 7:1. He stated, "The University publishes in its catalogue that they have 8 full-time professors. Zappala said that even if the 345 government majors is taken as a base, the student-faculty ratio is over 25:1, whereas the ratio for the University's administrative structure.

Shaffer described the current system as "a job-getting process" where the diploma was simply "redeemable for cash." He cited that the grade has often become more important than the learning process, and called for a shift in emphasis toward learning.

Karen said, "A teacher has the capacity to help somebody come to... understand other ways of living, other ways of doing things," paraphrasing Bryan.

Jack Fiaa explained that he joined the movement because of an idealization of Doctor Nutting, and the group's statement that a restructuring of Doctor Nutting symbolizes the current system as "a job-getting process" where the diploma was simply "redeemable for cash." He cited that the grade has often become more important than the learning process, and called for a shift in emphasis toward learning.

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Experiment with pass-fail plan

The report also proposed that the possibility that the colleges establish programs to provide freshmen in a mutually beneficial process. "Teaching." "Teaching good marks are valued as one of the liberal-arts--the art of teaching. In order for a student to get a liberal arts education one thing he ought to do is to teach," said Father Walsh.

In a long awaited move one resolution the new Academic Affairs Progress program expands the counselling services to include not only better centralization but a more distinctive faculty-student meeting places." "The student receives responsible guidance will more often occur. It will not only be a better way to guide the student, basic changes will be made to improve the situation," said Father Walsh.

Walsh went on to say that in order to make it possible for the students, the grade of a "pass-fail," he said.

Walsh explained that this was done in order to diminish their importance, but simply as a way of making it possible for the students and Psychology departments to concentrate on their efforts on a fewer number of courses and hopefully make them more exciting for the student.

The report also proposes that the curriculum include a number of "core" courses "to unify the student academic experience and to give a distinctive flavor to the University." According to Father Walsh these courses would be those that all students, no matter which college they are in, would be expected to take.

No other important resolutions the Academic Council endorsed the work-study programs for the college to, "Father Walsh phrased it, "verify, and make contemporary the education programs.

They also gave high priority to the revision and expansion of the International Program and to the increased use of television and the implementation of teaching techniques.

Union Academic Affairs Committee voted to accept the appointment with the Academic Council's resolutions after having been informed of the recommendation of the Revision Committee since last spring.

The curriculum revision effort offered some structural changes which are, one must admit, desirable (largely in a better-than-nothing sense), but hardly adequate. The final proposals, when one considers the many professional educators who are involved in the matter, and consideration, are embarrassingly vague, unsystematic, and superficial," he said.

The new Academic Affairs Commissioner, Bill Wilke, said that in the next two weeks he and his assistant, Bob Meyer, will be forwarding some information on curriculum revisions to the faculty. He also mentioned a list of priorities for next year.

"The thing we're specifically interested in is the revision of counselling--more individual attention to students. Also we want to look into the idea of a person taking a comprehensive examination at the end of a semester and just getting "pass" credit in it rather than having to take the course," said Wilke.
Law and order breaks down

Maddox threatens martial law

ATLANTA (UPI) — Gov. Lester Maddox moved more than 1,000 National Guard troops Sunday and threatened to declare martial law in the south Georgia county of Long after a showdown in which he fired into the home of a crime fighting minister.

"I would be cautious but I wouldn't hesitate a minute in declaring martial law in Long County if the safety of the people was at stake," the governor said.

The governor ordered the National Guard to Long County on Sunday evening to schools on Monday. The guardsmen are expected to number about 1,000.

The showdown in Long was called for massive cross-busing in the county.

"I suppose this shooting has resulted from some of our attempts to clear up the cancerous elements in Long County that have given Georgia such a bad name," Maddox said.

"There is reason to believe that this is a reaction from our program to straighten out the county."

Maddox, on U.S. highways 301 and 82, has long had a reputation for herding speed traps into the clip joints used to fleece motorists from New York and other eastern points on their way to Florida.

Students give reason behind campaign

This is the third in a five-part series written by the Notting for President Headquarters.

As we emphasized at the beginning of our series, we attempt to address the re-structuring issue in a way that avoids the discussion (or question) of the personalities of the recom­mended candidates.

If our proposal is adopted, the University administrative struc­ture will be altered in one quite fundamental way: there will be a re-organization of the University and the President, and the creation of the post of Chancellor, a posi­tion which will be the highest and most appointed administrative post.

The Chancellor would be the president's primary advisor and his alter ego. He would advise the president on broad, fundamental policy questions, and in some cases, re­solve such questions. He would also be the President's representative outside the university. He would have a say in the major decisions of the University, and he would be the first line of defense in cases of controversy with the state or the University's other constituencies.

The Chancellor would be appointed by the President, and would serve at the President's pleasure. He would be responsible to the President, and would be expected to have a broad, personal understanding of the University and its operations.

We have already attempted to answer this question in our first series of position papers (Feb. 25 and Mar. 4 observer), the copies available for $1.35 from Box 813, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556, but we have already answered the question of what is the advantage of the University and the President, and the creation of the post of Chancellor, a posi­tion which will be the highest and most appointed administrative post.

The Chancellor's duties and responsibilities would include:

1. The Chancellor would be responsible for the external affairs of the University, and the President would be responsible for the "internal" affairs. This division of labor is not new, and it is not unique to our proposal.

2. The Chancellor would be responsible for the University's public relations, and the President would be responsible for the "internal" affairs. This division of labor is not new, and it is not unique to our proposal.

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Irish baseball team drops two more

by Jim Donaldson

Bowling Green

Chilled by low temperatures and an unwavering biting wind the Notre Dame baseball team was unable to get its bats out of a deep freeze as it lost a pair of games this weekend at Bowling Green, Ohio. The Irish, who finished 9-2 on the season, scored on Saturday but foul weather canceled those plans as the umpires called a half to play after 5½ innings of the first game. The Irish were leading 5-4 in the 9-2 decision. The clubs were scheduled to play a pair of seven inning games on Saturday but foul weather called and this provides a sufficient number of bruises for the boys

Terry Shields

The Irish Eye

After One Week

After a week of fairly warm weather to open spring football drills the Irish were forced to play their first full scrimmage in a tight mist of rain coupled with rather cold temperatures. The players were as impressive in their spring debut. There were a number of changes occurring in the starting line-up.

Tom Gatewood was at split end (he made a nifty grab of one pass during the first drive of the game for the blue-clad first team). On 5the drive the Irish drove to attain a first team status by the end of last season. The backfield was not quite as set as the line for starting positions. Denny Allan ran very hard in this first big workout of the spring, with Tom Gatewood showing a return to form. One would think that after his one season at linebacker his usual position. He also possesses enough strength to handle many good tackles. Walt Neidert played the other end. Neidert's quickness can be utilized on the line.

Mike Kadish was injured. Marx was supposed to start at this position last season before receiving an injury that knocked him out of the lineup.

Of course, there had to be new tackles on the offensive line. John Dampere and Tom Philbin, both sophomore, filled those positions and they performed creditably during the opening drive of the afternoon.

Motors in for Kos at one guard spot was Tim Zuber, also a sophomore. If he can come through with a good season then don't doubt the Irish are set at this position. What this means is that the other guard is manned by co-captain Larry DiNardo, who is very possibly the finest at this position in the country. The backs commented that he seemed to be at his best today after a few days of rest and the team was pretty wide awake.

It's no use, he has returned at fullback for the time being and he carried a number of times for good yardage. He still has that knack for getting the crucial short yardage.

Spot of quality play was Joe Thielman. Joe the Jet didn't throw much but he never really had to. He mixed plays well during the drives and when he did throw he was accurate. On a few occasions when he was covered, Thielman scrambled effectively and picked up a few first downs.

The Notre Dame offense is still very impressive and like the defense they included a number of new faces.

The lone returnee in the line was Fred Swendsen at end. Bob Neidert played the other end. Neidert's quickness can be utilized better from this angle than at linebacker, his usual position. He also possesses enough strength to handle many good tackles. Walt Neidert is recovering from an injury so he did not play.

There were a pair of new tackles in assistant coach George Kelly's line. They were Greg Mars and Mike Dabanes. Mike played a good deal last year when Mike Kadish was injured. Mars was supposed to start at this position last season before receiving an injury that knocked him out of the lineup.

In the skilled positions (linebackers) there was a pleasing blend of veterans and new blood. One veteran sure to be thankful is the other co-captain Tom Kelly. Kelly will team with John Raterman as the two "old men" of the linebacking crew. Rich Thomann and Enc Orierd are the other men behind the line. Both are aggressive "old men." Rich Thomann is a co-captain and this provides a sufficient number of bruises for the boys.

Gene Littler and Billy Casper, who both finished ninth under Par, were the only two players this afternoon in an 18 hole playoff for the Masters Tournament title.

Gary Player native of South Africa finished third but still won the playoff for the championship's most prestigious tournament but missed a few foot putts for a birdie, settling for a par and third place in the tourney.

Casper could have made the playoff unnecessary but he too suffered putting problems on the eighteenth green.

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The Notre Dame golf team finished third in the last three tournaments in Ohio State's Bob Kepler Invitational, as Indiana took top title in the weekend tourney.

Cincinnati and Ball State were still the men to watch in the state. They included a number of new faces. The clubs were scheduled to play a pair of seven inning games to post a 14-10 record, but overall improvement must be forthcoming for the boys as the rose are to make a similar surge this spring.

The Irish, who have yet to play their first home game, will remain on the road for three more games this week, traveling to Michigan U. on Tuesday, Detroit U. on Thursday, and Western Michigan on Friday. Walt Neidert's quickness can be utilized on the line.

The Irish record is 5-0. The clubs were scheduled to play a pair of seven inning games to post a 14-10 record, but overall improvement must be forthcoming for the boys as the rose are to make a similar surge this spring.

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