by Dick Smith and Steve Lazar

Hoping to "promote ecological thinking and awareness on the part of every person," the Environmental Teach-In Committee has finalized plans for this week's "Earth Week." The committee was looking for solutions to the man's "ecological problem on this planet," and therefore has created a week-long celebration to work towards a solution.

The committee has organized a panel discussion on the issue of energy with various experts in the field. The discussion will take place on Thursday afternoon, and it is open to the public. The committee believes that by raising awareness and educating the public, we can work towards a more sustainable future.

To get involved, please contact the Environmental Teach-In Committee at their office located on campus. They are looking for volunteers to help with the event, and are also in need of donations to cover the costs. Thank you for your support in this important cause.

Six from North Quad, towers campaign for action on council

South Quad, OC aspirants give their views on SLC

De Bell keynote speaker

"Earth Week" teach-in begins Tuesday

by Don Ruane and Floyd Kezle

This year's Student Life Council Election for the Flying-Grace Tower district, finds three candidates vying for the district's one seat. The candidates are Robert Ohlemiller, a sophomore from Kingston, Ind., Glen Corso, a sophomore from Massachusetts, N.Y., and James Sibul, a junior from Teaneck, N.J.

Ohlemiller, citing "frustration over the Student's Union on parietals" as a reason for his candidacy, stated that he felt that, "the Trustees are being presumptuous as to the needs and desires of the Notre Dame student." He explained this by saying that while the S.L.C. is the one board with both student and faculty, and thus in a position to gauge the true feelings of the students, the Trustees chose to ignore their suggestions on parietals.

Concerning Black Recruitment, Ohlemiller said that he felt that minorities should be recruited, including Protestants. Although he admitted that he felt that the program was a success this year, he revealed that he would seek to have a student placed on the Admissions Board. He said that a student would be more qualified to decide whether in some cases a prospective student that was academically behind could indeed cope with the academic situation at Notre Dame. In other areas, Ohlemiller revealed that he felt that the Security System was lacking and should be revamped, including the hiring of more competent guards.

Glen Corso began his statement by expressing his thoughts on the goals of the S.L.C. He said that "since its inception it has been concerned with restrictive University rules such as parietals, and should now widen the scope of its activities." Corso said further that he felt Black Recruitment was the "foremost problem, requiring prompt attention by the university." He said that the present staff "has done an excellent job in spite of the limitations placed on it through monetary restrictions, and thus the S.L.C. should press for a "professionally staffed and fully funded program for minority recruitment."

"University priorities are another key question," according to Corso in that he feels that the university should place more emphasis on the Chase program. Citing the current Government Department structural, as an example, he went on to say that while the number of science students has decreased and the number in Arts and Letters has increased, the general area program is still inadequately funded. He said that all students should, through their electives, be able to take a wide variety of courses but that the restrictions on government courses deny the very essence of a liberal arts education. In other areas, Corso said that he would work for improvements in the "cultural of our security force", and especially for better judgment in the commitments of University funds.

James O'Gorman, in discussing the issues of the current S.L.C. campaign expressed his belief that, "while issues and problems are important, the student should vote for the man and not the issue, because issues pass but the men must deal with new problems." In the area of Black Recruitment, O'Gorman said that it should definitely be stepped up and that the Trustees should also step up recruitment so that students would not feel isolated. He also said that the money from the Cotton Bowl should be used in this area as well as theieg program in general, so that other departments would not find...
Quad, OC aspirants give views

(continued from page 1)

In other topics, Hurley recommended the use of "outside contractors" in the dining halls, the laundry and security. He feels that this would bring more quality at lower costs. He sees the university as a "tool for students to use to become better human beings." Hurley said he questions the role of the university in offering the above services with his interpretation in mind.

Tom Schoof, a sophomore, believes internal changes are needed in the SLC to "integrate" all areas of the university and produce a "well-rounded" and "better educated" student body. He said that the university "needs a body of students with the power to set and determine university policy."

School stated that he will work on the following changes in SLC:

1) A 50% student representation on the council. Schoof feels that this would be effective because student life is the primary concern of the student, faculty and administrative members have other priorities respective to their positions. He added, "The main burden should fall on the students."

2) Rule changes: (a) Approval of a proposal by 65% of the council votes. (b) Flexible procedural rules that would eliminate "tabling" certain issues. (c) A provision for a second reading on the fifteen minute rule, minority representation and ROTC on campus. "The fifteen minute rule has to go," he said. That he would work to have "a draft in which a student must prove his inno­

cence." Collins described the ROTC Recruitment Action Program as "good." He plans to ask for tutorials and a greater number of specific areas are emphasized. The job is definitely not being done to ROTC. The candidate gives his campaign around "individual freedom." He says the SLC should exist only to decide to only issues affecting the university as a whole, such as ROTC and the fifteen minute rule.

Collins, like Schoof, is campaigning for 50% student representation on the council. In his opinion, the student members should make the final decisions after they have listened to and considered the views of the administrative and faculty members.

Collins said that he will concern himself with the administration and the student members. He has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, San Francisco State, St. Mary's College of California, and Notre Dame in offering the above services with his interpretation in mind.

Cavanaugh resident, Pete Collins, is concern the university around "individual freedom." He says the SLC should exist only to decide to only issues affecting the university as a whole, such as ROTC and the fifteen minute rule.

Collins, like Schoof, is campaigning for 50% student representation on the council. In his opinion, the student members should make the final decisions after they have listened to and considered the views of the administrative and faculty members.

Collins said that he will concern himself with the administration and the student members. He has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, San Francisco State, St. Mary's College of California, and Notre Dame in offering the above services with his interpretation in mind.

Cavanaugh resident, Pete Collins, is concern the university around "individual freedom." He says the SLC should exist only to decide to only issues affecting the university as a whole, such as ROTC and the fifteen minute rule.

Collins, like Schoof, is campaigning for 50% student representation on the council. In his opinion, the student members should make the final decisions after they have listened to and considered the views of the administrative and faculty members.

Collins said that he will concern himself with the administration and the student members. He has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, San Francisco State, St. Mary's College of California, and Notre Dame in offering the above services with his interpretation in mind.

Cavanaugh resident, Pete Collins, is concern the university around "individual freedom." He says the SLC should exist only to decide to only issues affecting the university as a whole, such as ROTC and the fifteen minute rule.

Collins, like Schoof, is campaigning for 50% student representation on the council. In his opinion, the student members should make the final decisions after they have listened to and considered the views of the administrative and faculty members.

Collins said that he will concern himself with the administration and the student members. He has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, San Francisco State, St. Mary's College of California, and Notre Dame in offering the above services with his interpretation in mind.
A vacation with the first Americans

by Larry Overian

Over the Easter vacation I went to the Rosebud Indian Reservation in Southern South Dakota. There are approximately seven thousand Sioux Indians living. I went to this particular reservation because since I met one of the inhabitants when Notre Dame had its Indian Conference in January, I am by no means an expert on Indian affairs nor am I an expert on this particular reservation since I spent only four days there.

My hope in writing this is not to burden people with statistics since they don't convey any emotional meaning of what they mean to the people experiencing those statistics. What does the statistic, that the average educational level for all Indians is $1.500 a year and the unemployment rate is fifty (50) percent, mean to you? Does the fact that the dropout rates for Indians are twice the national average or the suicide rate is two to three times the national average worry you, or me, too? The life spans of Indians averages around forty-five years compared to an average national age of almost seventy. The average family income for Indians is $1,500 a year and the unemployment rate is fifty (50) percent.

These statistics were known to me before I went to South Dakota but they for the most part simply added to on all my statistical knowledge rather than making me feel the true plight of the American Indian.

As I was driving through South Dakota on my way out, I noticed how the land was not flat like Iowa and Illinois but was full of small rolling hills for as far as I could see. There were few trees to be seen but many herds of cattle stayed near the road. Then I saw a family of “buffalo” of cattle. Perhaps twenty all together with their brown cows and horn reminding me of movie pictures I had seen. There is not much industry in South Dakota. Most of the towns and cities are very small—maybe in the five to ten thousand range. However, while noticing the little industry there I was also noticing how abruptly it ended when I neared the reservation. There were only a few gas stations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices, a hospital and the Tribal Headquarters. This scene was probably duplicated in the rest of the Reservation, although I'm sure not since I didn't visit every community on the reservation. This reservation extends about one hundred and fifty miles east to west and fifty to seventy-five miles north to south.

However, I didn't have to go any further than the town of St. Francis where I stayed for those four days to see the problems I had read about. In that small community of about seven hundred people there is a school operated by the Jesuits which goes from kindergarten to the grade school. This grade school's teachers are thirty to forty per cent lay volunteers who teach anywhere from one to two years to five or six years without pay for some spending money. The rest of the teachers are Jesuit priests or Franciscan nuns.

The school has about three hundred students of whom about half live in dormitories at the school. The reasons for this are that many of these children come from broken homes or have no homes. Also some live too far away to commute and therefore are separated from their homes. Indeed, the situation is better for many of these children at the school since there is adequate food, clothing and shelter there. So for the sake of the children's physical good many of them are living away from home. This is happening now.

Indian families are being split up—not actually by law but by economic necessity. This is a long term bond for many if not most of these children because of the economic situation of the tribe. The Indians are not what we call a functioning family or tribe relationship. Every race has been psychologically better when the families remained intact. This is one of the main goals of the Black movement today. We have pride in the family and their race. Why are many of these families broken and economically (if not physically) starving? Why is it actually quite simple—there are no jobs. Only temporary jobs are found for the most part and these are when the Bureau of Indian Affairs decides to build something—a few small houses etc. These jobs are meaningless to the Sioux since they know they are only temporary and will not give them security. For the most part, one of the children are immediately spat on either bare minimum wages or liquor. Again this is not typical of any group of people (or individual for that matter) when they get their first real pay check in months. (The stereotyping of the recipients of New Deal legislation received their first checks just recently.

Perhaps the most disgusting thing I saw was the difference in attitudes between the younger Sioux (5-11) and the older children (11-17). In the younger grades the children are happy, smiling and very talkative. The main request I had from these children was for me to swing them around by their names. I saw many more than I could count. I was asking them to help me stand up. I'm reminded of Roosevelt who always remarked how full of life the children's faces were in the ghettos of L.A. and New York and elsewhere.

When I visited the high school classes I saw the change that had taken place in these faces. Of course many had already dropped out but those who were left were just as talkative and active, without much ambition and generally frustrated. They knew by what their role in society would be or better yet they knew what roles in society they would never be. They should, education, religion, tribal life strongly influenced them and life became drastically less important. This trend continues as they grow older and find out how impossible life really is and how much people despise the "Red man."

There are many economical, political, educational or social problems of the Sioux and all Indians. However, all of these are important and very important faces of those children. Think about it for a while and try to remember when you were young and explore the world around you. Perhaps you do not have anything to do, but how many? Surely not all of them. You and I could look at people and find faults and ideas worth striving for and then we were able to strive.

The system created by the United States—its gove, its people—clones all those doors around them and destroys all the people around them whom we love and respect. I am not going to give you a list of proposals I think should be enacted. I don't know enough facts and I haven't the strength to understand all the problems. I do know people are being ruined and it's not their fault at all.

It is their, fault, my fault and everybody else's fault in the United States' stop kidding ourselves by practicing "benign neglect." You can't even envision an Indian before you, think of him this way: "He is so stupid and at the primitive landscape re-"
Editorial.

The SLC elections

Elections for student representatives to the Student Life Council will take place this Thursday. Most Candidates bid their for the office over the week by distributing literature and campaigning the halls. With hall elections going on there is a tendency among students inundated by all the literature to take the campaigns lightly or to ignore voting. If you do not think this does not become the case.

The SLC can play an important role in bringing about change in student life at the university. Since its inception two years ago it has brought about the change of many rules that were archaic and were not attuned to the needs of the Notre Dame students. Significant changes were made in the areas of hall life as the rules on drinking and visiting hours by women were liberalized.

First steps were taken towards implementing the concept of Hall autonomy. Although the Council passed a parietal hour resolution which would have made that concept a reality, the students did not approve it, who will continue to push to see that ideas of students governing their own lives becomes a reality.

men of quality are found to fill those jobs.

For these reasons it is important that students seriously consider the literature and statements by current candidates for SLC and elect representatives who will work to see that the SLC lives up to its potential.

A Forum

Campus Opinion

Edited by Glen Corso

The following is a letter written by John M. Crump and Philip J. Winkleman. We reprint it here under the name which we could not make out. Is it a rebuttal to a column I wrote concerning a bulletin on LSD issued by the Fort Lauderdale Police.

We read your paranoid letter and it is indeed typical of the numerous articles on acid. Did you quote Life to find the effects of acid? There are so many people writing who know nothing of acid. So you have been a pamphlet and now you all know about drugs. That's like finding out what intercourse feels like after reading a book on Catholic marriage. We could say a little about what the acid is good for but we think you'd rather listen to the Fort Lauderdale Police.

The use of LSD. I reprinted the report since I felt it might be of interest to the students but this is ridiculous. Who won the last student body President Election anyway? I thought that Dave Krashna proved to all concerned that he was the choice of the people.

The basis of his platform called for the transfer of student government to the halls through the formation of a Student Forum and the abolition of the Student Senate. During the campaign, Tom Thrasher mentioned that it might be difficult to persuade the Senate to abolish itself. In Stay Senator Tom Thrasher trying to fulfill that campaign promise so as to remain a political "power" on campus? Who has the hell does the Senate think they are? Didn't the last SBE election show where the students stand? Senate: why not abolish yourself without any real change in the rules. Of course, the people that voted for the platform of Dave Krashna so emphatically not long ago? Kevin George.

133 Alumni Hall

Letter

I have long had a slight premonition that the Student Senate would turn up to the students but this is ridiculous. Who won the last student body President Election anyway? I thought that Dave Krashna proved to all concerned that he was the choice of the people.

Guy DeSapio

With the whole world watching Apollo 13 splash down safely in the Pacific on Friday. The mild run turned space age drama shock this seemingly complacent world. For three and one day the fears of Lovell, Haise and Swigert became every man's; concern for their safe return became every man's, with a scat reserved for everyone at the Mission Control Center in living color.

Living was the concern, wasn't it? How to get three men, off the moon in mankind's name, back safe to earth. For the superstitious--a field day. Just the names of the space craft were enough to set them off--the Odyssey and the Aquarius. Then there were all the 13's. The mission number itself, plus the thirteen letters in the astronauts first names: James, Fred, John; then the accident on Monday the 13; and the somewhat superfluous fact that the landing took place a little after 13 hundred hours on Friday.

But the drama was destined to appeal to a different type of mind--the general mind of mankind that flutters when a new king or Pope is crowned, a president elected, or a president assassinated. The mind that marvels when a Lindberg flys over an ocean or a Titanic sinks but then can sit back half passive while a child with a bloated stomach starves in Biafra and one hundred bodies of dead Vietnamese float silently down a river hundred in groups of five and ten.

People streamed to the churches on Sunday morning. Congress asked that time be spent in prayer at 9 p.m. that night while the three men made the crucial engine burn on the side of the moon that the people who were doing the praying never get to see. Meanwhile the commentator on an ABC network Congress request to the American people, then a second later the station switched to the Movie of the Week to keep them all from thinking about what that request really meant.

Isn't it funny the way people flock to prayer when situations get tough? No one prays for the sake of a safe trip before mankind starts out on its ventures to be master of his environment and his fate. No wonder the Notre Dame student watching the recovery on Friday, covered his head with his baseball glove and smirked an "oh no" when the chaplain on the Iwo Jima offered a prayer of thanksgiving for the safe recovery. Emergency-only religion--Could that be one of the hypocrasies that the young world is talking about?

Out in Hawaii, the President gave the three men and the ground crew the Medal of Freedom and stated that the flight wasn't a failure since it united the hearts of all mankind. Across the street pockmarked, their signs reading: "Peace people worry about astronauts. Who worries about poor people?"

But the world did unite. Nations of Africa and Asia which usually don't trust American planes granted permission for them to fly over their territories when there was question about whether the landing might be in the Indian Ocean. Communications networks of ally and enemy alike that were on close ties to that of Apollo offered to shut down so as not to interfere with communications. The Russians even volunteered to help with the recovery. The Chukaman, a Soviet Missile Instrumentation Ship, which apparently was originally dispatched to try to track the crew, was suddenly became attuned to the possibility of saving three human lives.

One has to wonder why such concern can not be sustained beyond immediate crises. If men can work together for three days to save three lives, if they have the knowledge and the skill to walk on the moon in the first place, you'd think they could figure out how to keep children around the world from starving or could stop all those stupid wars. Maybe we should put the whole show on television. If the camera were kept tuned in on all the bodies floating down the rivers maybe people would get angry about missing the Tuesday night movie and do something.
Ice Capades: Doing it in a big way

by Dave Stauffer

Extravagance tends to overshadow quality, when quality is present. Extrava­
gance can also cut up a lack of talent. A certain degree of extravagant is often quite appropriate. For example, wed­dings, state dinners, and Broadway musicals generally employ extravagance for effect.

The 38th Anniversary Edition of Ice Capades, which opened at the CVSE last week, was extravagant to the point of being literally frightening. Time and again, phalanxes of gaudily costumed skaters came gracing down the ice toward the wet-eyed and radiant spectators, accompanied by the Ice Capades Orches­tra (of about thirty members), noisy horns, and visible spotlights. It was actually not at all unlike a nightmare in which you are being pursued by a slowly advancing army of ten-foot tall aliens but you are for some reason unable to run from them.

Because of this largely unnecessary extravagance, it was quite difficult to judge the presence or absence of quality. With many of the performers it was easy to assume that ability existed, based on past credentials, such as Olympic appear­ances and various national and world championships. The trouble was that these featured stars are no longer competitive ice skaters, but rather profes­sional entertainers. Recognized ability in the future will not make one expert in any sport, as the latter, and that was the basis of the nineteen Ice Capades.

If we were asked to make up a new

name and descriptive name for the enterprise which presents the Ice Capades, it would probably be something like "Metromedia." In this way it is not difficult to imagine the aforementioned extravagances, nor is it difficult to imagine the use of devices of technical supermarket rather than live acts and live and recorded sound. Hence the extensive use of film. From the grand opening of the show ("Skate Into") to the imposing finale, color film screened against the black had been inserted, often leaving us with the impression of Rhodogyra for Piano and ice, as well as existing, action-packed lead-ins for numbers like the clever "Motion: Improbable." By the way, Ice Capades is owned and operated by none other than Metromedia, out of Hollywood, Califor­nia.

I suppose one mistake made by the promotion department of the Ice Capades in this is burned into "entertainment for the entire family." It should actually be labeled as entertainment for anyone over forty, an invisible female, and preferably a senior citizen. It's not that the taste or integrity of this group of people should be questioned, but rather the notion that type of thing grandmothers really go for, but they can find it difficult to regain anyone's attention.

A short story by

Gene Molinelli

All things die at least one time
It was tragic. He had always been a sickly little boy, and no one was surprised when the end came.

Everyone felt the death but no one more than the dead boy's friend, Bobby. When the announcement was made to the class, Bobby actually broke down and cried, and when the arrangement had been made for the funeral, it was little Bobby who, with tears in his eyes, had volunteered to serve the funeral Mass.

He had been very close to Bobby. Here was a boy who was bright and funny, and since the class had been let out that day for the funeral there was more than the usual number of children outside playing. Bobby could see them playing from his house. He could hear them calling.

Yet there they were, having fun only a couple of hours before the funeral. And there, right in the middle, was Scott Varian. Scott was always doing things like that; he would feel around in class and he thought he was really great in everything.

Bobby should have known that Scott, of all people, would be out there. Bobby's mother had said it was disheartening and disgusting. And Scott was most disgusting of all.

Bobby's mother called him to get ready and as he left the window he made up his mind that somehow he would teach them all a lesson. He wouldn't cause a fight because fighting is the stupid way out—"Sir Mary Joseph had told him that; but he would think of something. And think he did—all through the Mass. He did not move or sway like the other lesser altar boys. He disgusted it to see them standing there shifting their weight from one foot to another and picking their noses. They were as bad as Scott.

He stood there perfectly still, thinking how he could show them all just how disgusting they were.

The funeral would be long when Bobby could do so, and he would not let the opportunity pass him by.

Scott was doing tricks on his bike on a street near Bobby's and a car was coming up behind him. Bobby did not yell, the car whizzed past Scott startling him. Scott swerved off balance, reached for his handlebars, missed it, and headed off the road. It was Bobby's minute. He would think of something.

"Bobby should have known that Scott, of all people, would be out there. Bobby's mother had said it was disheartening and disgusting. And Scott was most disgusting of all."

The pagentry! The show! An ice version of the June Taylor Dance! More important in the second week of the run was this idea: it's probably something like "Metromedia." In this way it is not difficult to imagine the aforementioned extravagances, nor is it difficult to imagine the use of devices of technical supermarket rather than live acts and live and recorded sound. Hence the extensive use of film. From the grand opening of the show ("Skate Into") to the imposing finale, color film screened against the black had been inserted, often leaving us with the impression of Rhodogyra for Piano and ice, as well as existing, action-packed lead-ins for numbers like the clever "Motion: Improbable." By the way, Ice Capades is owned and operated by none other than Metromedia, out of Hollywood, Califor­nia. I suppose one mistake made by the promotion department of the Ice Capades in this is burned into "entertainment for the entire family." It should actually be labeled as entertainment for anyone over forty, an invisible female, and preferably a senior citizen. It's not that the taste or integrity of this group of people should be questioned, but rather the notion that type of thing grandmothers really go for, but they can find it difficult to regain anyone's attention.

A review by

Mike Chapin

The third and latest issue of Ictus has a new dimension: readability. Printed for the first time on glossy paper, only two of the six articles could be considered "heavy" essays, while the others are short stories and poems. Also, the photographs and artwork for this issue are unmatched by any publication to come out of Notre Dame this year. The photographs themselves make looking at the magazine worthwhile.

This issue of Ictus tries to root up the Patricism in Ictus

some of our complacent "values and commitments" at Notre Dame. The tone for the whole magazine, that we must not be afraid to think and to question the "givens" of our society, is capitulized in the first article. The short story-poem is a fantasy about a man's attempt to discover the meaning of life after he finds "freedom from the other man's judg­ments, and their opinion even more petty, and also freedom from their do's and don'ts, and freedom from their money."

Ictus gives the reader a new view of society. For example, in "Oh look, about the older setting," point out the realities of war: the blood, the pain, the grief, and the broken lives. The author warns us not to hide these horrors by praying to the "God of Battles" to help them "win for the "Fad of Man."

Our sacred Notre Dame education could help with this. For example, when the "Corbett's "Where are My Grades?, Where are My Grades?" Corbett feels that America's primary function has warped into "into turning out people who only produce in society. They have no concern for financing "the responsible commitment to the realization of the Self which we inherited by humankind."

Corbett's point is shockingly documented in a short story by Mike Fallon. Actually, reading Falding's "City of the Torment" is a pleasurable experience because one identifies with John, the main character, in almost every way. The story is powerful at the end when one finds that John, because of his own environment, is a shell-like person. One can not help but introspect about his own development.

"Road Impressions Near Route Overlooking city," the opening line of the story, of course, makes a statement about the lack of depth or emphasis on production of our society. He counterpoints this with his characters, who are "working comfords," red sunsets, and log cabins with Las Vegas, T.V. antennas, Apollo 12, and moon ways.

Ictus, then, brings reality to us; a complacent Notre Dame, a complacent America. And it brings reality in such a way that it is impossible to ignore.
"We felt something drastic must be done to focus attention on the problem," said Zappala. "Mr. Brinkley could hurt either the majors or the non-majors. He really hadn't much of a chance, but he didn't have that choice."

"The responsibility for this," continued Zappala, "lies not with the Government Department, but with the appropriation of funds. It is this that the Government Department is protesting." Regarding the fifteen per cent increase in next year's budget, he said, "This only begins to meet the problem. We have something more serious than one department and Arts and Letters school not getting the money they should be." He said, "There's no doubt that something must be done about this. We're paying for the same education as a Math or Engineering major but we're not getting it."

Zappala asked those present to sign a petition asking the Administration for more money, and asked the students to "talk it up among their friends." He said that perhaps something could be done by next year, but he doubted it.

At this point, the possibility of a boycott of classes was brought up by one of those in attendance. Zappala said, "I think Mr. Brinkley has taken as dramatic a posture as he is willing to take at this time, but he said he was willing to consider this if student support could be made available soon. The work before the May I Board of Trustee meeting was considered to be a make-or-break time. With respect to the small turnout, Zappala was "disappointed." He said, "We were hoping to get a response out of the administration and students, but apparently we haven't yet." All his efforts, Zappala said, would be worthless, unless the students concerned with the educational process at Notre Dame would become interested in the problem, not only in the Government Department but in the whole College of Arts and Letters. "This is the student's ball to carry."

As we have outlined the Chancellor-President structure we can find no definite problem which would bar its implementation. As always the major problem in any structural arrangement is finding men to fill the major positions. However, we are entering a new realm of discussion: the question of who would be the possible office holders. Certain problems related to appointments and drafting boards, and these would have to be met in the everyday practice of this new structure. It has been suggested that one major drawback to the new structure would be seen in the Chancellor's "inability to secure by appointment the person for he would not really be the University's leader." This position would be unrealistic. To resolve itself (at least theoretically) by recalling that many positions are given to the University and not directly to its leader. And secondly, there is a basic mis-understanding if one sees the Chancellor as anything less than the University's chief appointed administrative officer, for this is what it is. We suspect there are considerations which we have failed to raise in this series of articles so that we might be able to consider more of the alternative to understanding and improving the structure of Notre Dame. (Comments welcomed: box 813-SMC, Notre Dame, Ind.)
Council hopefuls express opinions

(continued from page 1)

student housing division of the off-campus office, Healy said that the "hate" he had encountered 20 years ago to move off-campus was the reason for his candidacy. While on the SLC he hoped to improve the off-campus student good representation. A major concern, Healy said, would be "to funnel attempts to get off campus, eliminating such bad fruit.

Still, he also felt that "the students living off-campus now should go through the OC office more than the administration." He contends that the people in the OC office know more about off-campus problems and situations than the administration does. This makes the OC office more qualified to handle the OC student than the regular university

Healy also agrees with the new structures proposed by SBP-elect Dave Krusha. He would like to see the transfer ing of the Hall Life Board with the addition of two students.

If there is a single complaint running through the campaigns of south quad candidates, according to Student Council, it is dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction with student life and, in particular, dissatisfaction with the present SLC.

Mark Zimmerman, for exam­ple, is concerned with the plight of the student in SLC. "Student representatives come up against illegal powers (from the faculty and Board of Trustees), but the students themselves are not represented. It's hard not to be factionalized." Zimmerman contends that the SLC has the makings of a potential disaster for college Republicans in Indiana. We did our thing, however, and showed prominent signs urging for the airport stalemate.

The Rev. Daniel Bergren, a Jesuit, put in another surprise move at the weekend event in the Student Center in a festival tribute to a fugitive priest wanted in Maryland for destroying draft records.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­formers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­formers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­formers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­formers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­formers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­ performers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­ formers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.

Bergren stayed at the rally more three hours than less, told the crowd, "the war must stop here," and that he would "be foolish not to go to jail." He was given the initiative of a panel truck.

Throughout the weekend, there was a near continuous schedule of anti-war speakers and entertainment by per­ performers identified with the movement.

Dr. Howard Levy, an Army doctor who refused to train Special Forces troops at Ft. Jackson, S.C., said President Nixon would not only be the first President to lose a war but also "the first President to lose an Army.""The Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial defense attorney for the Bergren brothers had done more for the cause of peace and freedom than the "Chicago Seven.""In this festival, Bergren, one of the Catons­ ville Nine, failed to surrender after April 9 to U.S. marshals to begin a three-year sentence for destroy­ing draft records at Catons­ ville, Md., with home-made napping in 1968.
Home is sweet for tired Irish nine

by Jim Donaldson
Observer Sportswriter

A trio of Fighting Irish nine should enable the Fighting Irish baseball team to win their home opener 1-0, Thursday afternoon. The Fighting Irish have two game home and home series last weekend with the Broncos. Western Michigan won the first game of the set by a 5-4 count Thursday followed by Friday's 7-5 decision.

The Irish tallied their only run of Saturday's content on a mental mistake by the Broncos in the first inning. Bob Rotter opened the frame by beating out a drag bunt for a single. Nick Scarpelli reached safely when the throw got away from center fielder. Joe Keenan beat out a bunt down the third base line to fill the bases with no outs. Irish cleanup hitter Rich Schmitz followed Keenan to the plate and rapped a sharp ground ball to second base to score the first Irish tally of the season.

The Fighting Irish baseball team is minimal. Phil Gustafson teams with John Donaldson to give the Irish sufficient depth to replace George Rankin who was, of course, ruled safe at first. This was far from being the first Irish tally. The Irish did not lose a set. This was expected to give depth to the Irish lineup.

The Irish worked a little more after loading the bases with no outs. Although John Collins had one out, the Fighting Irish could not score one run and were on second with third and with one out.

The Broncos bounced right back in their half of the third inning and, and aided by a pair of Fighting Irish errors, tacked four runs for good on Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.

A single on an ND error gave the Broncos a 5-3 lead after seven innings but the Irish closed the gap to 5-4 when Lucke's eighth inning single scored Scarpelli from second base.

The Irish almost won in the ninth but couldn't get the big hit. Pinch-hitter Bob Roemer opened the frame with a single and Rich Thomann doubled his bases off Notre Dame starter and loser Mike Karkut. Karkut gave up nine hits but didn't get much support in the field as the Fighting Irish committed five miscues.