Seniors will take in degree examinations

In an effort to involve the graduating seniors to a greater degree in commencement exercises, an honorary degree will be bestowed this year on someone nominated from selections made by the students.

In past years the degrees were given solely to those individuals selected by the Board of Trustees working on nominations by the respective colleges within the University. In a letter received from James T. Burtchaell C.S.C., Provost, on September 17 Senator Club President, James A'Caria was notified that permission had been received from the Board of Trustees to select on a senior selection.

A'Caria said that any member of the senior class is eligible to make a nomination. He emphasized that the student does not necessarily have to be a person who has reached a position of prominence in his profession. The only criterion is that the person have contributed to the betterment of his fellow man.

D'Aurora added that the selection would be from within or outside of the University community. It is this facet which differentiates it from the class fellow program.

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission, in a highly charged session of Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University, concluded that the federal government, despite a whole arsenal of civil rights laws, has done a "disappointing" job in the past 20 years in helping end racial discrimination.

In the most extensive analysis in 13 years, the commission said, in a 1,115 page report issued Monday in Washington, that a sluggish enforcement, a bureaucracy and uneven presidential leadership were largely responsible for the nation's continuing racial problems.

The commission urged Pres. Nixon to exercise "courageous moral leadership" in behalf of racial justice and to set up committees in the White House to oversee the enforcement of civil rights laws.

The enforcement failure, Hesburgh said, "did not originate in the current administration, nor was there any substantial decrease in the federal government's enforcement of the laws."

The report noted little progress in enforcing housing and equal employment regulations. It criticized the Department for "lack of sufficient civil rights staff, inadequate priorities, and an overcautious approach in taking civil rights issues to court."

Father Hesburgh indicated, in response to questions that the Nixon Administration had sought the release of the report until after the November elections, the commission did not consider it a political document and went ahead with its plans, he said.

The commission was established by Congress as an independent fact-finding body in 1957. It was established to investigate the civil rights violations during the civil rights movement. The commission's mandate is to investigate complaints of civil rights violations and to report its findings to Congress and the President.

The commission is composed of six members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members serve for a term of five years and are appointed to succeed themselves.

The members include: Professor Walter Niclous (Arts and Letters), Fr. Frederick W. Dow (Business Administration), Dr. Emil T. Hoffmann (Science), Dr. James P. Kohl (Engineering), and Professor John Brodick (Law).

The commission's mission is to investigate complaints of civil rights violations, to report its findings to Congress, and to make recommendations to the President.

The commission has the authority to issue orders compelling the production of documents, the attendance of witnesses, and the giving of testimony.

The commission's work is funded by the federal government, and its decisions are not subject to review by the courts. The commission's decisions are final, and the President is required to comply with the commission's orders.

The commission has issued dozens of reports and books on the civil rights problem. It can investigate complaints of discrimination but has no enforcement powers.

The Civil Rights Commission is composed of six commissioners and a staff director, all appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. It differs from the numerous special commissions appointed by Presidents recently in that it is permanent, with a full-time staff.
Paintings from Fisher found mutilated

A mutilated oil portrait, believed to be one of two paintings stolen Thursday from the lobby of Fisher Hall, was found Friday morning in the Commerce Building, Security Director Arthur Pear said yesterday.

The portraits of Fisher and his wife, Martha, were stolen sometime before 4:30 a.m. last Thursday according to Fisher Hall Rectors, Rev. Jerome M. Boyle, C.S.C. The theft was called "childish and silly" by Rev. Boyle.

No value was placed on the portraits, but they are considered to be worth a large sum of money. A mysterious person or persons called S.A.D. is believed responsible for the theft.

A series of notes signed by S.A.D. were given to the Observer and to Fisher before the theft. The notes had one paragraph in common. It read: "Through the portals which Fisher holds pass. You've just seen Fred and Martha for the last."

One of the notes delivered to the Observer said S.A.D. would present a list of demands over the weekend. No demands or messages were received over the weekend.

Rev. Boyle ruled out ransom as a possible motive. Therefore the value of the mutilated picture and the absence of any demands may indicate that S.A.D. has decided it can't win its demands or it is also possible that S.A.D. mutilated the picture to emphasize the theft and will present a list of demands over the weekend.

Senior select (Updated from page 1)

and that the Board of Trustees will appoint the final selectors in the order of preference and with regard to availability. He pointed out that one of the requirements for an honorary degree is the presence of the recipient at commencement.

Professor Broderick expressed an optimistic attitude on the initiation of this new policy. "I have no knowledge this is the first time that the students have been able to select recipients for honorary degrees in any campus in the country. I feel that it is another instance of recognition of the responsibility of the students to select representatives of their ideas and interests," he said. When questioned on the type of representative he felt should be selected by the students, Professor Broderick commented, "The whole purpose of this program is to give students the voice and the choice; the less the faculty has to say the better.''

sent its demands at a later time.

Security Night Commander Sgt. Eugene Nove said Friday that several leads had been established. So far the leads have revealed no further developments in the case, according to Pear.

Elections for Senate today

Senate elections will take place today during the lunch hour and at dinner time in the halls and in the off-campus office in LaFortune Student Center. Ballots may be picked up in all halls except Holy Cross, St. Joseph's and Flanner B.

The major issue this year has been the campaign for the Senate itself. As a result of the controversy brought into the race by the recent actions of the Hall President's Council, a fairly large turnout is expected at the polls.

Drugs discussion slated Oct. 27

As an experiment, the session will be open to student advisors only, but a similar project is expected to be presented on a campus wide basis soon.

One aid to the drug problem has already been established by a Notre Dame student. John Kwicin has formed a drug hotline in South Bend that operates on the same principle as the suicide hotline. Qualified personnel are on hand to aid any user in obtaining the proper materials.

One of the Board members who has been at the Observer for the past several years is accused of taking a free ride. The student himself denies any involvement in the incident, and no further action has been taken.

To get a free ride, a student must present a committee that is responsible for the selection of riders. The committee is composed of four members.

Inquire to the Student Union Social Committee or come to the Observer office for more information.
Mike Creany: getting an education

by Vic Dorr
Observer Sportswriter

When Dewey Poikol and Tom Swendsen graduated after the 1969 football season, they left the tight end position practically vacant, and posed a potentially serious problem for Coach Ara Parseghian. In his search for talent with which to fill the vacated spot, Parseghian decided to experiment. Midway through the 1970 spring practice, he placed a young man who had previously played nothing but defensive end for the Irish freshmen in the tight end position. The young man’s name is Mike Creany.

"I was hoping to get a shot at tight end," said Creany, while reflecting on the change of positions that has made him a starter for the Irish varsity at 18. "In high school I played both defensive and offensive end. Then I went off to tight end, but I was terrible at it. I was trying to play tight end and defensive end at the same time."

"So I started as a defensive end for you guys here: but, really, I’m too small to play defensive end very well. And besides, I would’ve been playing behind (Walt) Patulski and (Fred) Herring."

"Really, I think being a sophomore has helped me. The other guys didn’t go out for me, and tell me what I’m doing wrong. (Larry) DiRonna, especially. I, I guess you might say that he’s taken me under his wing. Larry has really been a great help.

Mike has improved steadily as the ‘70 season has progressed. His debut at Northwestern was something less than outstanding. This was mostly due to the fact that the majority of Notre Dame’s offense that day was directed to the ‘weak side’, away from Creany. Against Purdue he opened the way for the first of six Irish touchdowns by snapping the yard bomb early in the first period. Mike had what he considers his best blocking game against the Spartans at East Lansing, and last Saturday he registered his first touchdown.

"There’s no reason to try to throw to me when Tom (Gatewood) is getting open all day. And when you consider the kind of ground game that we have, they can’t even throw. I feel like I’m running a blocking, rather than being involved in pass patterns."

"Creaney will be the first to admit that his blocking game needs the work that the Irish offense gives it."

"Blocking is the weakest part of the game. I’ve double and triple covered Tom and just forget about me. That’s how I caught the long one against Purdue."

"The first half of the season, near its end, Creany and his teammates are looking to the Michigan game. Michigan has some fine athletes on their ball club, and will be the toughest opponent we’ve had so far. But I think that we’re a pretty good team. The defense has lived up to all expectations. They give us the ball in good field position, and the offense is able to take it in themselves."

"I’ve continued to see that the things that we’ve been working on and doing anything at all this year are outstanding spars.

Harriers seventh

The Notre Dame sailors completed second last weekend in the University of Michigan Regatta at Ann Arbor. Ohio Wes­leyan capped homes for the Irish varsity in the twenty-eighth and forty-second positions. These were: Hollihan, 24th, 3rd, 24th, 25th, 27th; Bell, 41st, 25th, 23rd, 22nd, 25th.

Kevin Hoyt finished as the individual champion of the meet. Notre Dame did attain consist­ency, placing a quartet of runners between the twenty-fourth and eighty-fourth positions. These were: Hollihan, 24th, 3rd, 25th; Swendsen, 3rd, 25th; and Gatewood, 25th, 3rd, 25th, 25th, 25th.

Four strong individual perform­ances enabled Bowling Green to capture first place in the fifth annual Notre Dame Invitational Cross Country meet Friday afternoon, October 9. Bowling Green’s domination of the meet was reflected by the fact that they had runners finish fourth, fifth, seventh, and eighth in the meet. Notre Dame was among 28 other schools who were unable to match the balance of Bowling Green, as the Irish finished seventh.

Western Michigan, a pre-meet favorite with Bowling Green, finished a distant second. How­ever, W. Michigan sported the individual champion of the meet as their man Harris covered the five-mile trek in the time of 22 minutes, 59 seconds. This year’s winning time was a full ten seconds off the NDCCC record of 23:49, set by Jerry Lienendberg of W. Michigan last year. Bob Bertelmann, Ohio; Sid Salk, Bowling Green; and Dave Worley, Bowling Green, posted times of 24:09, 24:18, and 24:19, respectively.

Other teams finishing ahead of Notre Dame included Eastern Michigan, Illinois, Pittsburgh, and Ohio. The Irish were solidly entrenched in seventh place, 34 points behind the State. Notre Dame did attain consist­ency, placing a quartet of runners between the twenty-fourth and eighty-fourth positions. These were: Hollihan, 24th, 3rd, 25th; Swendsen, 3rd, 25th; and Gatewood, 25th, 3rd, 25th, 25th, 25th.

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New book says Viet war opposed for selfish reasons

Americans generally oppose the war in Vietnam for selfish rather than moral reasons.

So write the authors of "Vietnam and the Silent Majority: The Dove's Guide," recently published by Harper and Row. They are: Milton J. Rosenberg, Professor of Social Psychology at the University of Chicago; Sidney Verba, Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago, and Philip E. Converse, Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the University of Michigan.

The authors say that people oppose the war because it is intruding into their lives and hurting them in ways that are very close to home. They characterize this sentiment as follows: "I wish the damned war would just disappear. It is really messing up our lives and messing up this country."

One major reason for opposition to the war is probably based on an economic pitch. It could be said, the authors wrote, that the opposition to the war among the general American public is closely related to the decline of the economy or the rise in the cost of living.

An early study of attitudes toward the war revealed that many more Americans were willing to accept several hundred American casualties each week as a price of continuing the war than were willing to accept a rise in taxes, the authors say.

When the Gallup poll asked in 1967 about a "suggestion" that "income taxes be raised to help pay for the war in Vietnam," 70 per cent of those answering were opposed.

The authors contrast this to the public's general reaction to reports of the My Lai massacre. According to a Harris poll in January, 1970, for example, the reaction can perhaps be best described as blind, the authors feel.

This does not mean that there is no opposition to the seeming inevitability of destruction in Indo-China within the general American outlook, the authors say.

Another source of opposition to the war, the three say, may be the growing feeling among Americans that the war is affecting the "quality of life" in America. They report that in the mind of the typical American, student riots, violence at home, and the growth of a counter-culture all tend to be seen as part of a general deterioration of American life.

Motivations are varied for opposing the war and wanting its swift end. Perhaps most Americans derive their feelings from the way in which the war has intruded upon their lives.