ND and SMC student services to merge

Ed Ellis
Observer News Editor

The Notre Dame Student Union and the Saint Mary's College Student Services Organization (SSO) will merge effective April 1, according to a statement released by student leaders of both organizations yesterday.

A joint statement was released by Notre Dame Student Body President John Barkett, St. Mary's Student Union President Matthew Minnicks, and Saint Mary's Student Union Director Bill Maloney and Diane Shahade, of the SSO.

"As a result of the cooperation this year between the Student Council, Organization of St. Mary's and the Notre Dame Student Union, and in an attempt to provide better services for the student body, we announce the formation of two groups," the statement read in part.

In the new Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Student Union, there will be eight seats to be filled by application before Thursday. McGraw and Miss Shahade emphasized in their statement that all positions would be open to both ND and SMC students.

The eight positions are Associate Director, Executive Coordinator, SMC Coordinator, Comptroller, Academic Commission, Student Services Commission, Social Commissioner, and Services Commissioner. Applications and information for these positions will be available in the Student Union offices on the fourth floor of LaFortune Center, in room 317 LeMans or 521 McCaulds until midnight tonight.

According to departing Union Director Bob Pold, the merger has been under consideration since February. The move was delayed until the new administrations could be installed so they would have the benefit of starting out with their own system.

McGraw, Miss Shahade, and Miss Barlow emphasized that there is no setup of the Union to be more resourceful and the duplication of services will be eliminated.

The entire merger is now subject to approval by the Notre Dame Student Senate. McGraw and Miss Shahade were present probably at that Thursday's meeting.

The eight appointments are also subject to Senate Approval, according to Bill Barkett, but he says they may not be ready for the Thursday night meeting.

The only new position among the eight is the position of SMC Coordinator. This job will guard Saint Mary's Student Interests in the new organization and will attend to problems and programs operative on the SMC campus but not at Notre Dame.

The Executive Coordinator is traditionally a minority student appointed to safeguard minority student programs in an organization dominated by

ENM

Minnicks wins GSU Presidential election

by John Powers

In an easy victory over one opponent, Matthew Minnicks, Miller Hall resident, was elected the second Graduate Student Union (GSU) President in the election on Friday afternoon. Minnicks defeated vice-president and Sister Eileen Munich was uncontested for the position of secretary-treasurer.

Eight graduate departments were represented by 40 students who voted for their constituents, according to Bill Fowler, who managed the election procedure.

Minnicks defeated Marilyn Lowen with a "lively majority" on the first ballot. Fowler, refused to divulge the exact results of the election.

James Brogan, former Observer critic, dropped out of the race for personal reasons Friday afternoon, according to former GSU President Bill Lomiere.

Minnicks and Witt campaigned on a program of academic and non-academic needs such as

Stoppard's drama 'talk will receive

by Larry Ballantine

Speaking last night in Washington Hall without a microphone but with a noticeable British accent, the highly acclaimed playwright Tom Stoppard delivered what he called, "a series of non sequiturs," to a fairly large and receptive audience.

Stoppard, who recently received the highly coveted Drama Critics and Tony awards for his play, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead, told his audience, "My coming 3,000 miles to talk about the theatre is only slightly more plausible than coming to take a football scholarship at Notre Dame.

After warning his audience not to expect an argument, he added that he began his discourse by explaining the difference between the right and duties of a play. "A play has many rights," he said. "It has the right to inflame its audience, the right to entertain, to outrage its audience, and it has the right to put forth any proposition it chooses to explain. It has a multitude of rights. However, I want it to be clear that it's the duty to capture and retain the interest of one member of any audience even if he's

Hesburgh names new dean for law school

Thomas L. Shaffer, associate dean of law school, will assume the duties of St. Joseph's College of Law, effective immediately, according to President Bill St. John.

Shaffer, a 26-year-old native of St. Joseph, is expected to follow the resignation of former dean William B. Lounsbury, whom the university is searching for to fill the St. John position.

Shaffer has been on the Notre Dame law faculty during the past two years.

He then spoke for the future of education at our law school, looking ahead to the next five or 10 years. He spoke of the law school's future in terms of its development, its academic programs, its graduate students, its faculty and its community.

The law school is located in the new buildings of the Law School Center, which will be completed in the fall of 1961.

The law school has been in operation since 1947, and its enrollment has increased from 100 students in 1947 to 250 students in 1961.

The law school has been accredited by the American Bar Association, which requires that the law school maintain certain standards in its curriculum.

Miss Barlow

The statement was released by the Notre Dame Student Union and the Saint Mary's Student Union on the first ballot. McGraw and Miss Shahade emphasized in their statement that all positions would be open to both ND and SMC students.

The eight positions are Associate Director, Executive Coordinator, SMC Coordinator, Comptroller, Academic Commission, Student Services Commission, Social Commissioner, and Services Commissioner. Applications and information for these positions will be available in the Student Union offices on the fourth floor of LaFortune Center, in room 317 LeMans or 521 McCaulds until midnight tonight.

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Festival's keynoter lauds drama

Steve Lazar
Campus Editor

Rejecting the use to which language has been subjected in traditional, bourgeois theater, drama critic Richard Gilman affirmed his belief in what he called "the triumph of modern drama" yesterday to a large Sophomore-Freshman Drama Festival Audience in the Library Auditorium. Gilman, a former drama critic for Commonwealth and Newweek, underscored the Festival's theme in his address on the topic "The Fate of Language in Drama." Gilmandefined drama as a compound art, composed of both physical and verbal elements. The relations between the physical and the verbal are what, in Gilman's conception, have determined the "fate" of modern drama.

Gilman traced the use of language in three historical stages. Elizabethan times, marking three periods in which the rule of language has changed substantially.

The first period, that of "traditional" theater, is one in which language is considered to be "characters in conflict, development and denouement, a story unfolding on the stage." In this type of theater, Gilman said, the language is reduced to physical structure, serving merely to guide the audience from one situation to another. This unbalanced reliance on story, scene and situation at the neglect of language resulted in what Gilman called "an unmitigated anti theater."

The period of modern drama, beginning with Henrietta伴有 a major change in which drama came to be regarded as a "language game," Gilman said. He described modern playwrights as being primarily concerned with the consequence that in their work, the language is no longer merely "illustration or a guide to events, but a creation in itself." The "modern drama" of this period is therefore a "new language," according to Gilman is a "creation in the theater."

At the present time, Gilman stated, the fate of language has entered a new arena. In this period language is being "rendered," "escaped," "asked to account for itself." As a result of this questioning many ex-

perimental movements have been initiated in the theater, among them, attempts at non- or anti-verbal theater, avant-garde school actors, mixed media events, and "happenings." Gilman viewed many modern attempts to compete with film, because of the forms' inability and sensory superiority before their success to be of only partial. Gilman maintained, rests on the "live" theater, and on the artistic blending of the poet and the physical.

"Language is never finished, never secure." Gilman stated, and through the revivification of language and for that matter, of all drama, Gilman expressed a hope that theater will revive and flourish.
U.S. suffers heaviest losses of year

SAIGON (UPI) - Communist troops swarmed over the perimeter of a U.S. base early yesterday and killed 38 American soldiers in the single heaviest battle involving U.S. troops in over a year.

"An enemy force of un­
determined size" including
Communists charged under cover
of a 50 round mortar barrage.

The Observer announces merger of news staff

The Observer and Notre Dame's news staffs are now merged, announced Ob­
er Miss Conway and News Editor Ed Ellis yesterday.

Under the new arrangement, students from SMC will be able to do news stories at Notre Dame, and ND students will be able to report SMC events. This was rarely done under the old system of news reporting for the campus.

SU, SSO merge

(continued from page 1)

Miss Conway was appointed
last week as SMC Editor, which
deals with all aspects of the paper
at SMC, not only the reporters.

According to Ellis, she will still
have the job of gathering in­
formation at SMC, but the job of
assigning stories will be given to
the Assistant News Editor, who
has been assigning the stories to
the Notre Dame staff.

Ellis noted that two of the five
Assistant News Editors are Saint
Mary's students. "As usual, we'll
try to give people a choice
of stories, but now there will be the
possibility of more variety for the
reporter," he said.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

ACADEMIC COMMISSIONER

CULTURAL ARTS COMMISSIONER

SOCIAL COMMISSIONER

May be picked up in the Student Union Office, 4th Floor LaFortune today
and Monday until 5 p.m., and in rooms S12 LeMans and S110 McCardless
until midday Monday. All applications must be returned to the Student
Union by 5:00 pm Tuesday or to St. Mary's by midday Tuesday.

All positions open to SMC. For information,
Bill McGrath 7757 or 2345262
or Missy Underman 4229

Holiday Bound?
Stop sitting around!

Allegheny's Young Adult Card lets you
fly whenever you want to (even holidays),
gives you advance reservations and
saves you up to 33 1/3%.

If you're between 12 and 22,
what are you waiting for?
Stop by an Allegheny Airlines
ticket counter and purchase
your Young Adult Card.
Only $5.00 for the rest
of 1970.

And remember, Allegheny
also accepts other
airlines Young Adult
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ALLEGHENY AIR SYSTEM

We have a lot more going for you

Allegheny Airlines
The Merger’s a Good Thing

Both in implication and in execution the long-awaited and long-overdue merger of SMC and ND Student Services and ND Student Union organizations is a boon to the students. The implication of course, is that merger of student governments is just around the corner. The execution promises both a trimming of self-duplicating functions and a further MMC involvement in the vital social functions Student Union controls.

Now that Student Union will cease to be Notre Dame Student Union, the Union will have to end its Notre Dame-oriented, that termination will be particularly important if social activities become small-scale, as they have shown tendencies to do in the past and as indeed they must do if the Union is to be responsible to our social desires.

That trend towards dimmitude-towards Over-the-Hill concerts and their successors, towards half social functions, and away from the grandiose-and-expensive-A.C.'s concerts that have characterized every social season since the ACC was constructed-puts very special demands on this newly-merged Union. That must mean that the new school function can appeal to both campuses. Both campuses have made it known that they are interested in the sphere of one and get-together is infinitely preferable to the large hoop-doo of a say-Grand Funk Concert. The new commission is charged, then, with making this kind of function a regular item.

Such a move would not be inconsistent with President-elect Barkett's campaign promise to direct money back to the halls; nor would it be at all inconsistent with good sense and practicality. The merger was a good move; the merged Student Union must move well now to assure its usefullness.

Letters

Editor:

Last Saturday night at a showing of Bresson's Pickpocket we and our friends were disturbed throughout the entire film by the college children sitting behind us. The inanity of their questions was a total inappropriate of their response were clear proof that they lacked the depth, the perspicuity, the maturity, and, one fear, the intelligence, to have any idea of what was going on in the film. Bresson's films are inward, quietly composed things which use very little music or dialogue and much empty screen work and silent nuance. However, since there were no orgies or nude scenes in this particular film, and not even any rock music, its significance was obviously far beyond the comprehension of the part of the audience sitting near us. It occurred to us that a better introduction might have awakened the interest and understanding of these students. We would have given a pitch something like this:

Everybody who really knows about these things realizes that Bresson was a film-maker far ahead of his time. Although this film was made way back in the 50's, it is actually about a super-doo character who is staged throughout the entire movie!

He's supposed to be a pick-pocket, but we all know that's only a metaphor for masturbation. And besides, he's a homosexual. And every time his mother ruined him by envies him and makes a habit of watching that relationship between him and the police inspector. It's a thing that his mother ruined him by being so possessive and never giving him a chance to resolve his Oedipus fantasies. Pay close attention to the scene where she appears - it seems unimportant but of course it's the key to the whole film, if you know what to look for. His friend Jim has strong homosexual tendencies too, but unconsciously tries to deny it - which is why he gets the girl pregnant. He even calls the pickpocket "queer" at one point, though he secretly envies him and makes a habit of watching in his bedroom. The pickpocket doesn't get really turned on until the very end, when the girl introduces him to stronger stuff than he's been smoking. In the jail scene he talks about a sweet light rising, which is just underscored English translation; what it really says is "a light sweetly dawning," and if you're with it you don't find a hidden allusion in those initials, right there under the nose of the authorities! Now, can you see what a revolutionary film this actually is? What Bresson is really talking about is sex and drug smuggling!

We can almost guarantee that with an orientation like this, the film would not have escaped the comprehension of the audience as completely as in fact it did. There would have been an enthralling silence throughout the showing (which would have allowed those of us who came to see and hear the film to do our thing), and the remarks afterward would have been along the lines of "Oh, wow!" "What a great film!" "Man, was that symbolic!" After all, art is fine in its place and even great art can be OK, as long as we make it RELEVANT.

Some Graduate Film Buiffs.

Steve Kane

There is Another View

The ever mounting enthusiasm over co-education has reached its zenith during the past few weeks here at Notre Dame. Amid popular backing of strong demands and petitions aimed at obtaining official consent from Administration, consider two situations. First: What inequities or faults are inherent within the present co-exchange structure? And second: How does co-education remedy these imperfections?

After gathering together all that has been said by proponents of the change, we can list their reasons at the following: social life on campus needs considerable improvement; Notre Dame males lack a proper understanding of the female; and a campus should resemble the outside world, i.e. one of a heterosexual nature.

According to these sentiments it can easily be shown that with co-education, a) social life is improved, b) each sex can more easily learn about the disposition and mental attitude of the other, and also c) campus life will be more representative of the world that college is supposedly preparing the student for.

Logical? Not really, since the case for co-education has never honestly dealt with why the co-exchange program is inherently harmful. For if the program, once decided, can be corrected within the status quo arrangement, then co-exchange is not the villain, but rather the problem itself is.

Now our immediate concern is determining and defining the real problem. If the reasons for co-education are those previously mentioned we need go no further. What do all three statements essentially declare? That girls at St. Mary's are too far away? Obviously not. They find fault with the number of girls available, the large ratio of males to females. This is the most obvious show-up argument.

So the complaints have been manifest and the problem arrived at. My first question has been answered. As to the second, I now proceed. How is co-education the solution? If we can imagine all Mary-Notre Dame merger, with the present male-female ratio remaining constant, have any change been achieved? I think most would agree that such a change of events would only frustrate the majority of N.D. males since the association with the opposite sex would still be limited to a small number of co-eds.

Conclusion: The availability of females is more dependent upon their number that upon which side of the lake they reside. So, co-education is not necessarily the answer to the problems stated. Can we not increase the enrollment of St. Mary's, continue and expand the co-exchange program, and be assured of the same desired results as we would if N.D. became a coeducational institution and levied off the ratio of male to female in the process? Certainly.

The difference between the two? Co-education would virtually erase the identity of St. Mary's. It would invade the privacy of the Notre Dame male and drastically affect his habits and disposition. It would involve a more tedious and complicated organization. It would naturally attract more abuse, including more parties with more social drinking for longer periods at more frequent times; and also detract from what should be our primary objective: that of academic achievement and growth.

The co-exchange program is a workable one, able to fulfill social needs while not discouraging our academic goals and talents. To declare the program has not failed. Once males are in proportion to females, there is no reason why university responsibilities and personal wants should not be satisfied.
We have a plan whereby Notre Dame and Saint Mary’s students can reduce the intense suffering of the Southeast Asian refugee families to seven million persons in South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have been driven from their villages and homes because of the war, which has caused extensive bombing. The question that has been raised is whether Notre Dame faculty and administrators is this: “What positive action can this group of people take to lessen the suffering that the war has caused?”

Our plan is this: Notre Dame students, faculty, and administrators would work together to give up luxuries. April 4th to May 3rd. April 4th is the date of Martin Luther King’s assassination and May 3rd is the date of Vietnam’s Tet offensive.

Persons who want to give up luxury items such as cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, record albums, new clothes, concert tickets, etc. would contribute the money that was saved to a Notre Dame fund that would be given to a refugee assistance program that is yet to be determined.

The community of people that agreed to give up luxuries will choose the one person of the Notre Dame and Saint Mary’s alumni, explaining why the sacrifice is being made and requesting money in support of the plan. The alumni may respond in kind by making financial contributions or by giving up luxuries of their own. Our plan is based upon personal commitment and sacrifice. There is a basic difference between this form of political action and traditional actions that seek to reduce the suffering in Vietnam, for giving up luxury items that have become actual, everyday, habitual needs is a form of personal sacrifice that transcends marching, picketing, lobbying, or Boykoting. Living on a slimmer level will not be easy, but it will be a living testament to our responsibility to reduce the suffering of others.

Why are we in Vietnam?

by Carl Estabrock

The fundamental causes of the United States war in Vietnam are not sought in America, nor in Southeast Asia. It has recently been proposed that American students and especially Indochinese liberals (especially Democratic liberals) castigate the war as a “mistake” which should be liquidated as soon as possible. But the war was not a mistake. It was a logical development of American policy—both domestic and foreign—for at least the past thirty years and, in its general aspects, for two centuries and more. Critics of the war must ask themselves if they can separate the war that seems able or willing to end are internal to America, it is nevertheless worthwhile to reflect on the circumstances which allowed these forces to descend upon the American soul?

Even if the basic forces that cause the American war of Vietnam which no ad- ministration, Republican or Democrat, seems able or willing to end are internal to America, it is nevertheless worthwhile to reflect on the circumstances which allowed these forces to descend upon the people of Indochina and also on what the United States has advertised as its mission in Vietnam. In terms of Southeast Asian history, how did what Bernard Fall call the “Second Indochina War 1961-65” come about? And how did the U.S. get involved?

In the first place it should be realized that “Indochina” is the name of a geographical region, not of an historic nation or people, or of a place on the map—peninsula on the south-eastern flank of Asia which has historically been shared by a variety of peoples and political entities. The early history of this area was, especially formulated in “Informal Empire” and “Informal Power” policy in China, which meant that the western nations shared rights in Indochina. Obviously, the more people that contribute to “the more suffering can be reduced. This is not meant to be a mass political campaign. We are going to do it, regardless of whether many people or few agree.

But the response to this idea has been enthusiastic. The entire steering committee of the Non-violence Program, in consultation with the community to Notre Dame and Saint Mary’s, decided that the “People to people” campaign would be the principle way to involve students, faculty, and administrators. Two letters a week to the alumni were printed and mailed.

(Continued on next page)

U.S. Bombing Tonnage in Three Wars

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*U.S. Bombing Tonnage in Three Wars*

Films

“Time is Running out” and “Vietnam Dialogue” will be shown this evening and Tuesday evening at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. in the Engineering Auditorium.

Thaddeus Davis and Mark Davis released early last week and deals with recent developments in the war. It is produced by Rennie Davis and the May Day People.

In this film, by Schroerlein, discusses war activities up to the end of the war. It is one of several other documentaries on Vietnam.
South East Asian refugees

WASHINGTON—Because of the ground invasions into populous areas of Cambodia and Laos and the pounding from the air that have reached a tempo of a thousand sorties a day, a wave of tears is flowing across Southeast Asia.

The risks legislating a deadline is far outweighed by the risks of not doing so: best and determine their own future, and can pave the way for a negotiated demonstration to the millions of concerned Americans that the to help achieve the deeply felt desire for an end to American military not later than December 31, 1971

We call upon our fellow Americans to join with us in this effort and suffering: American casualty figures are imbedded in mind: 6,000 dead, 300,000 wounded. But foreign nonmilitary losses are overlooked and buried officially. The Senate Subcommittee on Refugees says that there have been one million civilian casualties and five million refugees in South Vietnam; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and nearly one million refugees in Laos; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and more than one and a half million refugees in Cambodia.

In Washington, officials have attempted to show that the refugee problem in South Vietnam is nearly solved. But unfavorable documents from the battle areas not shared with the American public about bombed-out civilians indicate otherwise. Villagers are uprooted so that "unwanted military strike operations" can be carried out by American bombers. People themselves are in a sense military objectives: the phrase is actually "to destroy population resources to the enemy."

 Semantic games have been played to make hundreds of thousands of refugees disappear so that budgets could be cut for their health and rehabilitation. Some have stopped being refugees and emerged as "war victims.

We believe that Congress should legislate a date for the American forces from Indochina. Any risk involved in the only way to secure the release of American and Laos and the and generated three million refugees. Additional half-million civilian casualties and more than one and a half million refugees in Cambodia. The Senate Subcommittee on Refugees says that there have been one million civilian casualties and five million refugees in South Vietnam; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and nearly one million refugees in Laos; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and more than one and a half million refugees in Cambodia. The Senate Subcommittee on Refugees says that there have been one million civilian casualties and five million refugees in South Vietnam; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and nearly one million refugees in Laos; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and more than one and a half million refugees in Cambodia.

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Semantic games have been played to make hundreds of thousands of refugees disappear so that budgets could be cut for their health and rehabilitation. Some have stopped being refugees and emerged as "war victims."

The following statement was signed by Father Hesburgh and other national leaders:

We believe that the United States should now set a deadline for the withdrawal of all American military forces from Indochina—including men in helicopters and bombers or serving as advisers—before December 31, 1971.

A clear and public commitment to total American withdrawal will demonstrate to the millions of concerned Americans that the United States military involvement will allow the Vietnamese people to determine their own future, and can pave the way for a negotiated political settlement. We believe that making this commitment is the best and perhaps the only way to secure the release of American prisoners of war and to assure the safe withdrawal of American forces.

We believe that Congress should legislate a date for the withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina. Any risk involved in legislating a deadline is far outweighed by the risks of not doing so, particularly the risks of further escalation and endless military involvement. A failure to set a date would also mean the certainty of further killing and suffering in Indochina.

We call upon fellow Americans to join us in this effort and to help achieve the deeply felt desire for an end to American military involvement in Indochina.

SPRING ACTION CALENDAR

APRIL 24–TRIBUTE IN ACTION TO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.—A series of local actions demanding "Freedom from Hunger, War, and Repression," called nationally by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the National Welfare Rights Organization

APRIL 10—Women march on Pentagon in solidarity with women of Vietnam and the people of Southeast Asia

APRIL 19–23—War crimes tribunal, White House vigil, and other actions in Washington, D.C., sponsored by Vietnam Veterans Against the War

APRIL 24—Massive mobilization in Washington co-sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition, demanding immediate withdrawal from Indochina, a guaranteed annual income of $550, and freedom for all political prisoners

APRIL 26–30—People's Lobby, carrying the demands to legislators and Federal employees

MAY 1–Youth festival for peace in Washington (camping facilities will be available)


MAY 3–Sustained nonviolent civil disobedience (under regional leadership) and disruption in Washington

MAY 5–Issue call to Joint Session of Congress to deal with demands. People march to Capitol. Camp out around the Capitol

MAY 16 (Armed Forces Day)—Local actions in solidarity with the GI movement.

April Speakers

Staughton Lynd

Therese Tull, State Dept.

Daniel Ellsbyurgh, M.I.T. prof.

Sen. Vance Hartke

Prof. Carl Estabrook

Sen. Edmund Muskie

Prof. Bernard Norling

Prof. Goerner

Cynthia Fredericks, Concerned Asian Scholars

Herbert Mitgang is a member of the editorial board of The Times.
When we kill enough...

by Steve Raymond

As the U.S. Government has stated, we seek no wider war.

L.B.J., February 7, 1965

We have not widen the war. To the contrary, we have shortened it.

 Laird, February 9, 1971

"Protective reaction" bombing of North Vietnamese missile sites stepped up as of noon today. I want to make that clear. These strikes have stopped.

Laird, March 22, 1971


One need not follow the war very closely to recognize the extreme inconsistencies in Administration policy statements and the actual military situation in Indochina. This political double-talk is not important as the result of recognized tactical U.S. actions in Indochina.

In considering the stepped up bombing raids in Laos, Cambodia, and North Vietnam one is struck by the fundamentally changing U.S. strategy. Nixon's policies today demands "destruction" and extensive "counterinsurgency" in Indochina, "limited duration interdiction operations" (Laos) through inestimable foreign operations and budget costs, are "trending down." Yet the Administration policy statements and in its counterparts in both Hanoi and Saigon, and in its counterparts in both Hanoi and Saigon, and students believe that the "war" is "trending down," i.e., U.S. ground troops, U.S. casualties, and budget costs, are "trending down." Yet the Administration policy statements and in its counterparts in both Hanoi and Saigon, and studies.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both sides may go home.

1. The Vietnamese must cease all hostile activity against the United States, including support for the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese Union of Students.
2. The Vietnamese must allow the right of full and free elections, including a plebiscite in South Vietnam to determine the future of South Vietnam.
3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between North Vietnam and the United States, and between the North Vietnamese Union of Students and the United States.
4. The Vietnamese must agree to observe the Geneva Agreements and the Paris Accords, and to respect the rights of all peoples in Indochina.
5. The Vietnamese must agree to respect the right to self-determination of all peoples in Indochina. The Vietnamese must agree to respect the right to self-determination of all peoples in Indochina. The Vietnamese must agree to respect the right to self-determination of all peoples in Indochina. The Vietnamese must agree to respect the right to self-determination of all peoples in Indochina. The Vietnamese must agree to respect the right to self-determination of all peoples in Indochina.

On February 5-7, 2,500 student representatives from every state in the United States met at Ann Arbor to discuss the treaty. After unanimously adopting the treaty the Ann Arbor Conference formed a Continuation Committee to work for adoption and implementation of the treaty. The spirit of Spokespeople for the Continuation Committee such as Eliane Vanapoli of Indiana University and David Harrier of Chicago stress that this is not a "petition", but is a declaration of peace to a people.

The People's Peace Treaty is the result of December meetings held by the Local Student Associations with their counterparts in both Hanoi and Saigon. Student representatives attempted to set out the minimum requirements they felt necessary for peace in Vietnam. Thus, the treaty was drafted and first approved by the N.S.A., the North Vietnamese Union of Student and the South Vietnamese Liberation Student Union. Since then many peace, student, and religious bodies have adopted the joint Treaty.

The Peace Treaty

It is known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth, and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of war and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin, and ethnic background, including those which form the basis of the war policies, past and present, of the United States government.

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.
2. The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the U.S. government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal of U.S. military forces, the Vietnamese will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam.
3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.
4. They will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all remaining troops.
5. The Americans agree to end the imposition of Thiếu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to be able to ensure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released.
6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely and the presence of any foreign groups.
7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter to discuss procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the U.S. or with the U.S.-supported regime.
8. The Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accordance with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Conventions and not to interfere in the internal affairs of those two countries.
9. Upon the terms of this agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for independence and political freedom of the people of Vietnam and the United States.

PLEDGE: By ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this Peacetime Treaty and in turn to accept the acceptance by the government of the United States.

Peace Treaty News

In Madison Wisconsin the City Council will be discussing adoption of the People's Peace Treaty.

Berkley, California residents made an attempt to have the treaty placed on a ballot for a city-wide referendum. They were prevented by a State Supreme Court ruling.

Supported by Clergy and Laymen Concerned About the War, the American Friends Service and Episcopal Peace Fellowships, the group has been going door-to-door and setting up tables on major activities in New York.

Several Indiana College legislatures, notable Butler University, and Manchester College have adopted the Treaty. At Ohio University eleven students have formed a MayDay Theater which will tour Ohio Campus during guerra Theater American Council meeting about the Treaty. This activity will be a full time substitute for their studies.

Locally, Elkhart's Unitarian parish has been abscating from everything except necessary food and clothing until the war ends.
Published in all types of newspapers, the word "war" is responsible for the death of many Americans. Although only 11 percent of the American population agreed that Vietnam should be withdrawn from the war, the majority of the Americans supported the war.

May of 1954 marked the French fortress at Dien Bien Phu. The French were able to set up a government in South Vietnam, but they were not able to maintain it. The Vietnamese National Liberation Front was established as an organization to fight against French colonialism.

The growth of resistance has been significant, not only because of the increase in covert actions on the part of the American military, but also because of the resistance of the Vietminh to the American military intervention. The Vietminh was a communist-led organization that fought against the French colonialism in Vietnam.

The final phase of American involvement in the war began with the "Tet Offensive" in 1968, which resulted in a significant military defeat for the Americans and a boost in the morale of the Vietnamese people.

Do not believe that we are helpless. I do believe that the consequences of our past actions still linger. We must consider the question of whether we ever knew the consequences of our actions. How can we know what the character of the war would be if we had no previous experience with it? We must know that actions in spring are decided in fall, and that if we do not act in the first place, the war may continue to escalate.

The purpose of this newspaper is to provide information about the war and to encourage action against it. We do not want to play political games. We want to be part of a peaceful movement that will bring an end to the war. Join us and participate in the April 24 anti-war rallies.

Showdown will sponsor massive civil disobedience and disruption of draft boards across the country during the April 24-25 period. We will be calling on Congressional offices into draft boards. We will be asking draft resisters to bring their stories to their representatives, to present our views to the public, and to participate in the April 24 anti-war rallies.

Resistance: saying no to the war
The most influential religions are Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, and Christianity. The affinities between some of them are many; the differences are also many. But all of them have supplied answers to many of the great questions raised by human mind by the mystery of life. All have brought strength to bear on its sorrows, all have furnished assurances in the presence of death. All have brought answers to man's prayers.

Thousands of years ago, sages or holy men stood in India in river banks and sang divine songs. Out of these divine chants and out of the wisdom and spirituality of the sages in the centuries since has grown the religion known in the world as Hinduism. The truth of more than 600 million human beings in India alone. The ancient Hindu sages pondered the fact that all things eventually disappear. They were struck by the eternal recurrence of life on the field that became a butterfly and the butterfly egg that became a caterpillar, Individual bits of life, the sages reasoned must be born again and again. And behind the impersonal material world the sages concluded must be the invisible source of these individual bits of life and of all things - pure and unchanging.

Since the physical world is temporal, all our worldly desires are doomed to frustration and this frustration is the cause of all human suffering. Real peace can therefore be found only in the control of desire, by turning the mind to the one source of life that is eternal.

The sublime objective of Hinduism is to achieve union with God - the eternal spirit which Brahmans. This union is not only through ritual but through complete self control, detachment, truth, non-violence, charity and the deepest compassion toward all living creatures.

The Brahmans or the ultimate reality is neither be described nor debated. Hinduism has shown great capacity for abstract ideas and theism is dominated by the belief that the world is made up of one's own prior deeds. A man reaps that which he sows in his previous lives and out of the wisdom and spirituality of the earthy life.

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Harvard prof to talk on transportation

Dr. Paul W. Cherington, professor of transportation at Harvard University's graduate school of business administration, will discuss "Our Transportation Problem—How Can We Solve It?" during a Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture appearance at 3 p.m. Thursday in Notre Dame's Memorial Library auditorium. The talk is open to the public. A former assistant secretary for policy and international affairs in the U.S. Department of Transportation, Cherington will also speak to faculty members and graduate students in the College of Business Administration at 7:30 p.m. in the Hayes-Healy Center. His topic will be "The Transportation Regulation Controversy" at this meeting.

Cherington has been associated as a member, officer or consultant with Pan American Airways, Africa Ltd.; U.S. Army Transport Command, U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee, U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, Board of Economic Advisors to Gov. John A. Volpe, Massachusetts, and Transportation Research Foundation. Among his publications are "Airline Price Policy," "The Business Representatives in Washington," and "Logistics adn Transportation Education in Graduate Schools of Business Administration."

Directed by Dr. Herbert E. Sim, professor of finance and business economics the Cardinal O'Hara lectures supplement the regular program of courses in the College of Business Administration. They are presented several times during the academic year by outstanding scholars, businessmen and men of public affairs.

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Sinnott: a sixth man moves it

by Joe Pasillas

Bowl Sportswriter

When you've got a backcourt that consists of one of the most potent scoring threats in the country and the other fellow is one of the game's most clever playmakers, it can be quite a task to try and break into the line-up. Just ask Tom Sinnott, who, in competing with Austin Carr and Jackie Mechean, found himself paired against one of the greatest of Notre Dame's lettermen since Rockne and the game of Notre Dame.

Despite being a victim of circumstances and having to be content with being a top-flight "sixth man," Tom Sinnott has no regrets about coming to Notre Dame. Tom hails from Elizabethtown, New Jersey and by the time he arrived on the West Coast, he had made enough of a name for himself at St. Patrick's High School to earn a scholarship offer from Notre Dame. At Notre Dame, he played on a team that was loaded with talent and his scoring threat was not that far off the mark.

When asked if he was satisfied with the way the season turned out Tom Sinnott quickly recalls, "I'm a little disappointed that we didn't do a lot better than last year. Of course, last year was a big one. One of those tough games," Sinnott says, "the Notre Dame season, the Drake loss. Tom accounts for the loss this manner. "They slowed the game down and got us playing their tempo of ball. As a result, we beat us in a low-scoring game. They played a strong man-to-man defense, though, and we were able to get into positions."

Questioned about his sixth man status in a Notre Dame uniform, Sinnott quietly replies, "As a sixth man, we're best suited for next year."

A considerable amount of attention will be focused on quarterback, where the Irish will be without All-American and Heisman Trophy runner-up Joe Theismann. Junior-to-be Pat Steenberge and Jim Burge and sophomore Chuck Brown figure to be the leading candidates for the quarterback position.

In addition to Theismann, All-American guard Larry DeBard, running back Gary Kyus, halfback Danny Allen and fullback Bill Bare leave the offensive unit.

Defensively, the staff will be faced with replacing two linebackers--Tom Kelly and Jim Wright--and the defensive end Bob Neidert.

Considering who started in Notre Dame's 24-11 Cotton Bowl victory over Texas, eight of 11 defensive starters will return this fall. Two of the four participating All-Americans in Notre Dame's season will be back. All defensive regulars will return. The Notre Dame defense has managed a surprise of 37 turnovers returning.

Anchoring the offense will be All-American receiver Tom Garaudou, one of the co-captains, and halfback Ed Galvay, the leading rusher last year with 508 yards and a 4.3 average.

Defensive end Walt Patulski at end and defensive back ('Nova) and defensive tackle ('Iraq) are All-American for the past two years, respectively. This unit, along with veteran tackles Mike Kennedy and Mike Whelan, has compiled a football. Linebackers Rick Thomas and Eric Stangel are regulars.

Sinnott placed the 1970 season with a 10-1 record and finished No. 2 in the NCAA.

The real die-hard Irish supporters were probably quite upset with their team's showing. After all, hadn't ND done as well the year before? Also, didn't they have all the really important members back from the '70 squad? However, there was some breaking news that the Irish that was. They already proved that they could play with anybody during the season.

The real Irish supporter in the tournament which was the team's two games, the team's tourney showing. Mter all, hadn't ND done as well the year before? Also, didn't they have all the really important members back from the '70 squad? However, there was some breaking news that the Irish that was. They already proved that they could play with anybody during the season.

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is now accepting applications for the position of Business Manager for the Academic year 1971-72.

Applicant must be present Junior Business Administration major or MBA Candidate. If an undergraduate, it is preferred that applicant be concentrating in either Finance or Accountancy. He must have a working knowledge of both fields as position entails periodic preparation of formal financial statements, (Income, Financial Position, Source and Application of Funds, Cash Flow) maintenance of note liability, maintenance of Accounts Receivable, Capital budgeting, bookkeeping, and other aspects of financial management.

Individual should be oriented toward growth of the observer and be presentable in appearance and personality as position requires dealing with University administration, local financial institutions, and advertisers and their agencies.

Applicant must be willing to devote 15 to 20 hours per week. There is a possibility of academic credit in Business Administration and the salary is $100 per month.

Apply by sending letter including name, local address and phone number, BA concentration, experience in extra-curricular business management; and other information deemed pertinent via first class mail to:

The Observer
C/o Bruce Rieck, Business Manager
P.O. Box 1100
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Sophomore Literary Festival continues

Fictionalist Leonard Michaels and the novelist John Hawkes will lecture and read from their fiction today as the Sophomore Literary Festival moves into its second day of presentations.

Both American writers, Michaels and Hawkes are widely published and both have received a number of outstanding awards for their creations.

Michaels is the author of Going Places, a collection of short stories that was nominated for the 1968 National Book Award. His stories have been published in a number of American journals including the Evergreen Review and Esquire.

Among the awards he has received are the O'Henry Short Story Award (three times), the National Institute of Arts and Humanities Award, the Massachusetts Review Quill for Fiction (twice) and a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Presently Michaels teaches in the English Department at the University of California at Berkley and is also working on a novel.

Hawkes has been the recipient of a Guggenheim grant and a National Institute of Arts and Letters award in 1962. In 1966 he lived in San Francisco as playwright-in-residence at the Actor's Workshop under a fellowship from the Ford Foundation.

Currently Hawkes is teaching at Brown University and working on a novel The Blood Oranges.

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INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS
ASSOCIATION MEETING

Date: Wed, 31st March
Time: 7 p.m.
Place: International Lounge
(La Fortune Basement)

AGENDA:
1. Annual Elections
2. International Festival
3. Freshman Orientation
4. Spring Activities
5. Annual Send Off For Seniors

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