The results of the SLC elections this past Friday may produce a critical showdown in student government, due to the election of write-in candidate, Ann Marie Tracey. The results of the SLC elections showed Ann Marie Tracey and John Cullen victorious on the North Quad. The winners on the South Quad were Buzz Imhoff and Rich Urda. The Off-Campus SLC election results showed Dave Tushar defeated Floyd Kezele. From the South Quad, Rich Urda and Buzz Imhoff garnered 521 and 435 votes respectively. Gary Cusano finished third in the race, with a total of 343 votes. Concerning his election, Buzz Imhoff remarked that, "The big job is now to carry through the promises of the campaign." Buzz Imhoff went on to say that he hoped to bring the idea of SLC cooperation and communication from theory to reality. Rich Urda said that he was pleased with the SLC elections, believing that the best candidates had won. He said that Buzz Imhoff and himself are already discussing ways to implement their campaign programs. Urda remarked that in a meeting Saturday with Father Hesburgh, Hesburgh was confident that the SLC would recover the potential it had at its inception three years ago.

The Off-Campus election results showed Dave Tushar defeating Joe Schlosser. Tushar received 38 votes compared to Schlosser's 28. Tushar stated that, "I hope that I'll be able to do the best job possible."

**By Pat Sullivan**

A little care and concern for others could "markedly" reduce the incidence of theft, assault and damage according to Security Investigator Jerry McGlynn. "There are all sorts of stealing and assaults at Notre Dame. The campus should be markedly reduced through vigilance of students, faculty, and staff," McGlynn said during a recent interview in his Firehouse office.

"Not only are the members of the community passive in this regard," McGlynn said, "they don't help each other or even defend themselves in an assault.

I hope the word is not out that Notre Dame students don't fight back."

McGlynn, who graduated from ND in 1969, worked as an insurance investigator and also did some property, McGlynn said. "Now, in addition to studying for his M.A., I am the security investigator in charge of charges and larceny."

According to McGlynn's calculations for the 1970 calendar year, there were 24 thefts of personal property, 228 breaking and enterings with intent to commit larceny and 26 assaults.

The security force is the "scape-goat" for these crimes, McGlynn said, adding that much of the blame lies in the negligence of the community.

It is up to each member of the University community to work at curtailing the incidence of crime on the campus, McGlynn said. Members of the community should be less passive about suspicious strangers in buildings and parking lots, he added. McGlynn cited the example of a drifter who hung around campus until he finally pulled a gun on some students and robbed some of their property.

"Such trouble could be stopped," McGlynn said, "if students, faculty, and staff — within their own areas of responsibility — would spot outsiders and question them! Doors should also be locked to remove the possibility of theft, he said.

**OBSERVER INSIGHT**

According to McGlynn not only is the community passive in challenging strangers, it won't even defend itself.

Four students were walking together on the campus, he recalled, "and somebody came up and rapped one in the mouth." The other three didn't do anything.

In another incident three students were walking with their dates past the Law Building. Three juveniles came out of Alumni and one guy grabbed one of the girls. The three students, according to McGlynn, didn't do anything.

"I'm not saying they should have smacked him; just an aggressive foot forward would have been enough. And then there was this stranger getting kicked, there were enough people nearby that somebody should have done something. I hope the word is not out that the students don't fight back." McGlynn admits that the majority of trouble comes from outside the campus. "But we have our share of it here," he said. "I think most of this inter-student crime could be stopped by the hall governments and judicial boards, but right now it's a mess."

The trouble from outside is a bigger problem, McGlynn said, and the security force is somewhat handicapped in this area.

"There is a lot more crime now than when I was a student here. But there is also a lot more activity. The volunteers, information, and other programs are helping McGlynn said although good for community relations, have also brought an 1102 group of "young trouble-makers onto the campus. Any person who is not an ND student and has no legitimate business on campus is trespassing on private property," McGlynn said.

This is why the Student Manual requires every student to carry and show his I.D. or to the police. In assaults cases investigated by McGlynn, "these young, uneducated outsiders feel they are displaying their individual power by being able to assault "more educated people." The main assault area on campus starts from the Huddle, and goes down the main quad, the circle, and Notre Dame Ave.

**McGlynn says student concern is needed on campus**

By Mike O'Hare

Buzz Imhoff garnered 521 and Rich Urda respectively. Gary Cusano broke third in the race, with a total of 343 votes. Buzz Imhoff remarked that, "The big job is now to carry through the promises of the campaign." Buzz Imhoff went on to say that he hoped to bring the idea of SLC cooperation and communication from theory to reality. Rich Urda said that he was pleased with the SLC elections, believing that the best candidates had won. He said that Buzz Imhoff and himself are already discussing ways to implement their campaign programs. Urda remarked that in a meeting Saturday with Father Hesburgh, Hesburgh was confident that the SLC would recover the potential it had at its inception three years ago.

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**By Dave Lamens**

Disunity leads to disorder in nation's capital

Washington was a scene of confusion due to a lack of unity yesterday. The desire for non-violent civil disobedience by blacks brought most demonstrators. But it is clear that others came here with no allegiance to traditional civil disobedience.

Until the police appeared, Potomac Park was the site of rock music, dope smoking, wine drinking and some political organizing. Many came intending to leave after the concert, but the far more serious political discussions could begin today. Sunday, the government revoked the camping permit and at 6 a.m. Sunday morning many campers awoke to a police van announcement that the park was to be cleared.

Sunday afternoon the protesters were divided, confused, angry, and communications were carried through the promises of the campaign. Buzz Imhoff wanted to thank all the North Quad candidates for a hard but clean fought campaign.

**By Mike O'Hare**

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An Tostal

Planned Parenthood ideas misunderstood

The misconception that Planned Parenthood is an organization to help people have more children is fairly common among poor, white families in Gary, Ind., according to a study conducted by the department of psychology.

Dr. Robert J. Farrow, associate professor of psychology and one of the three directors of the team studying "Psychological Attitudes and Birth Control," explained that the Planned Parenthood offices, in Gary, who supported the study, were concerned that they reached only about six per cent of the families needing and desiring help in limiting family size.

The study was co-directed with Dr. John F. Santos, chairman of the department of psychology, and Dr. Joseph M. Farrow, acting chairman of the department of psychology at Indiana University, South Bend.

Referring to the misconception among some that Planned Parenthood was primarily to help parents have more children, Farrow commented, "After all, their only radio and television commercials depict a woman with a great many children. It was created to help them raise funds, not to reach the people it is trying to help."

However, almost 80 per cent of the men and women questioned approved of birth control, and had tried to limit their own family size for financial or personal reasons. Ninety per cent thought four children or less was the ideal family size, while about 30 per cent favored the two-child family. These families had an average of three children.

Over half believed that overpopulation was a threat to the country, and perhaps even to the world, and perhaps even to the United States, at some point in the future. However, when asked what considerations would lead them to consider having fewer children, over half responded "financial considerations," while only about one per cent indicated the world situation or living conditions would be important. Only three per cent believed religion would influence their decision to have more children or to engage in birth control practices.

Birth control pills were the favorite method of contraception, used by almost half of the respondents. Barely a third of the men had heard of the intrauterine device (IUD), while two-thirds of the women were aware of this method. However, Farrow added, less than five per cent had actually used either the IUD or surgical methods to limit family size.

More than 40 per cent indicated that they had tried to take steps to prevent pregnancy before the birth of their last child. Of these families, almost half had used birth control pills, considered 99 per cent effective when used correctly. Most families had learned about various birth control methods from friends and neighbors, rather than from doctors or Planned Parenthood representatives.

The research team plans to continue its study of these families, trying to assess what psychological traits characterize those who are conscientious about trying birth control methods, and what traits describe those who either reject or discontinue efforts to limit family size.

R.A.P. to present two films on war

The Refugee Aid Program will formally end tomorrow. May 4 in conjunction with the anniversary of the Kent State tragedy.

In commemoration of the anniversary, the R.A.P. will show two free films. Once Upon A War, a documentary on the refugees, and Is the Year of the Pig, a commentary on US involvement in Asia. They will be shown at 5 and 9 tonight and tomorrow night in room 122 of the Hayman-Hosley business building.

For those wishing to make final contributions to the refugees, there will be collections in both dining halls today and tomorrow at dinner. Any other contributions may be mailed at any time to RAP, Box 606, Notre Dame, Ind.

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Facenda explains judicial practices

Q. Some of the controversy that has arisen around the so-called "imminent danger clause" was caused by its recent conflict with civil actions, namely the drug cases. How do you think this conflict should be handled? A. We have to keep from being confused. First of all, we have passed the "in loco parentis" stage of University development. Historically, it was true that a student committing a civil crime or accused of such a crime was turned over to University authorities for punishment. The courts have thrown "in loco parentis" out as a viable theory at the university level. Therefore, a student should be treated the same as any other citizen when he is in the city. It is possible for one action to violate both the civil law and the university rules. Whenever a single action violates the rules of more than one organization (legally this is referred to as a sovereign), then each sovereign has a right to determine guilt or innocence, on the same set of facts, because they each have a concern for their community. Q. Could you give some examples of this idea of dual sovereignty? A. For instance, if I deliberately refuse to pay my income tax, I am subject to at least five concurrent penalties. The federal government will probably start a criminal action against me. The federal government could also start a civil action against me to collect the money. Since state income tax is based on the federal tax, the state could initiate two similar actions. If I am found guilty the bar association would disbar me because commission of a felony is automatic disbarment. That's five separate court actions because of one violation. One action can have many reactions. Q. This idea of dual jurisdiction caused some obvious problems during the drug case proceedings. One of the biggest of these was that on the civil level the question of guilt was thrown out because of evidential terms yet in the university level the question of guilt was pursued. Weren't the protections of the civil law denied on the university level because of the use of the "imminent danger clause"? A. That's not true. We deal constantly with inaccuracies and we report inaccuracies, and they become fact if they are repeated often enough. One action, as I said, can be submitted to a trial teacher for more than one trial but only to one trial by a given sovereign. "Double jeopardy" involves only one sovereign. There can be as many trials as there are sovereigns. Each has the opportunity to use its own evidence but only one, the state, has the power to supplant evidence. The action in this case is that the University's evidence is better than the evidence of the state. In the three cases that have been appealed, the defendants have been found guilty. The appeals court has lowered the punishment for two of the three accused and retained the Dean of Student's punishment for the other, but all three have been found guilty. The fourth student's case is not in the court. He has not asked for an appeal. Q. Why doesn't the University turn its evidence over to the court? A. If the University made it its business to see to it that each of its students who could be was forced into jail, that would be the answer. To suggest that the University try to convict any student just because they know evidence against him is ridiculous. Q. What would a civil court do if a conviction by the University Judicial system was tested? A. First of all, there would be no problem with the several propositions from which one can form a series of propositions from which one can

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Who tried to teach men how to live.
Once there was a man who tried.
Not all men walk in peace.
Not all men talk of love.
Not all men teach other men how to live.
Not all men try. Would you?

Professor Voeglin speaks about philosophic growth

Civilisation, in the modern era, was forced to seek a new apocalyptic every twenty years, thus forming "paroxysms of successive avant-gardes". Eric Voeglin said Friday evening as he concluded a two day conference on his works on recent departures in western political thought.

The main idea of Professor Voeglin's lecture was the problem of man trying to express his experiences in symbols. He connected this with the problem of "the relation between the truth of philosophy and the truth of revelation."

Voeglin drew a contrast between Plato and the Gospel of Saint John to demonstrate this relation. According to Prof. Voeglin, Plato calls the cosmos the son of God, while the Gospel calls Jesus, a man, the son of God. So while Christ was forced to express itself in Greek philosophical thought in order to spread it in the Roman Empire, it was differentiated by its placing of God in the consciousness of man rather than in the Universe.

Prof. Voeglin felt that truth is being unfolded in history. "Truth, to him, is limited by the horizons of five questions. These questions do not form a series of propositions from which one can

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Vietnam: money drain

by Jim McDermott

The United States has made a “bad investment” in continuing its involvement in the Indochina war, concluded several economics professors at a student government sponsored forum on the economics of Vietnam held last night in the library lounge.

Keynoting the symposium, Assoc. Prof. Thomas Swartz discussed the traditional view of the economic effect of a war, an increase in the national income. The effects of the “Great Depression” of the 1930’s and the slump following the second world war were both counteracted by U.S. involvement in a war.

“In this view, Vietnam was poorly timed,” Swartz told the small group. “It came at a time when we were at full employment,” and the result was the “chaos” that is presently characteristic of the economy.

De-escalation from the war would not pose a great threat to the economy, he continued, but the fear of workers that their jobs were dependant on continued military spending would hamper any economic planning for withdrawal.

Frank Jones, an assistant professor, added that there was some evidence that the economic returns of the war spending may not be as large as had been previously expected. Noting that planners had anticipated a “multiplier” effect for the expenditures, he said that this may have destroyed the “one appeal” of the war. He explained that the war has drained private expenditure far more than had been projected in early estimates.

Assoc. Prof. Dennis Dugan chairman of the department, noted the benefits and costs of the war. The benefits that had been claimed for the war, an impetus to economic growth and a boost to national pride, are both myths, he concluded. The costs of the war, the actual expenditures, the loss of 55,000 men and their future earning ability, and the lost opportunity of the soldiers in Vietnam added up to over $200 billion.

“The war has been especially frustrating for economists,” Assistant Professor Kenneth Jameson added. He found that the economy had become less able to respond adequately to the shock of major expenditures, and had become dependent on the continued existence of protected industries.

Additionally, “the war came at a time when the economy was functioning well. It messed up the system more than we could handle. It destroyed much of the prosperity of the Sixties.”

The last opportunity to gain a “peace dividend” at the end of the war was also noted by Prof. Jameson. According to a recent Brookings Institute report by Charles Schultze, former director of the federal budget under the Johnson Administration, the “peace dividend” has been lost.

The problem in Vietnam will not be the de-escalation of the war, but will be the re-ordering of national priorities, Jameson concluded.
N.D. loss string reaches 8

by Jim Donaldson
Observer Sports Editor

The Notre Dame baseball team stretched its losing streak to eight games over the weekend, dropping a three game series with Miami of Ohio Friday and Saturday in Oxford and bowing to Xavier at Carter Field on Sunday. The Irish nine's record now stands at 7-18.

Friday's loss to Miami, which is rated no. 9 nationally, was a heartbreaking one for coach Jake Kline's club. The Irish held a 3-0 lead going into the late inning play and were on the verge of an upset victory but their hopes were crushed by Al Milin's grand slam home run with none out in the bottom of the ninth.

Rich Eich, a sophomore left-hander, had gone all the way on the mound for Notre Dame and had shut out the hard-hitting Redkins for eight innings, holding them to just four base hits, but his control failed him in the final frame. Three straight walks set the stage for Milin's blast.

Eich's record is now 0-2 for this year.

Captain Charlie Horan had given the Irish an early lead by belting a tworun homer in the third inning to run to center field in the second inning.

Dingles by Pete Schmidt, Horan and Joe LaRocca in the eighth inning gave Notre Dame the victory.

The Irish added their last run in the second inning.

Phil Krill drove in Notre Dame's only run of the second game with a two-run single by Webb thereafer. They scored three runs in the third inning and one in the fifth while handing Schmitz his fifth defeat of the year against South Bend's only run of the second game with a two-run single by Webb thereafer. They scored three runs in the third inning and one in the fifth while handing Schmitz his fifth defeat of the year against South Bend.

The Irish, downhearted after the loss of Friday's setback, were no match for Miami on Saturday and lost both ends of a twin bill. The Redkins won the first game, 11-2, and took the nightcap 6-1.

In the first game, Miami hit Irish starter Jim Joe hard in the early going, tagging him for three runs in the second inning and two in the third. The Redkins added a single run in the fifth inning and pushed across five more markers in the sixth stanza.

The Irish tied Noe's record for 2-0 on the year.

Miami allowed 14 hits in the one-sided contest, including two home runs. Don Everman rode on of Noe's pitches out of the park with two men on base in the fifth inning and Ken Kovacs clouted a grand slam in the sixth.

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Hering Awards presented

The winners of the annual Hering Awards were announced during halftime of Saturday's Blue-Gold game.

Players presented with awards:

Outstanding defensive lineman - Walt Potocki
Outstanding defensive linebacker - Eric Patton
Outstanding defensive back - Clarence Ellis
Outstanding offensive receiver - Tom Detmer of the rival National AAU Champions-Andy Huff
Outstanding offensive lineman - Dan Potocki
Outstanding offensive back - Ed Gulyas
Outstanding defensive back - Gary Jones
Outstanding offensive halfback - Tim Sullivan

Freshman tight end - Dave Casper
Freshman halfback - Greg Hill
Jones signs with Chaps

DALLAS, Texas--The Texas Chapparrals of the American Basketball Assn. announced Tuesday the signing of Collis Jones of Notre Dame.

Jones was the second overall choice of the rival National Basketball Assn. after Milwaukee Bucks, and Texas's fifth-round choice.

Terms of the contract were not released. Among the reasons Jones chose for choosing to sign with the Chaps over the NBA champion Bucks were "a very fair contract and the opportunity to make an immediate playing contribution to the team."

Jones set an all-time record at Notre Dame by playing in 81 consecutive varsity games and became the fifth leading scorer in Notre Dame history.
Who is the first girl in your life?

Mom

Don’t forget Mother’s Day this Sunday.

N.D. students witness disasters at Capital

continued from page 1
deduce a logical system, but a set of nine propositions which prevent the formation of a system. Prof. Voeglin also examined the problem of pithet, which he called "the butterfly phenomenon." The moderns, therefore, tend to view the ancients as possessing a "butterfly phenomenon," which was forcibly destroyed by the "regressive" mind of the barbarians.

Prof. Voeglin says that these moderns ignore the thesaurus of Rome because it is contrary to their view. They may call an ancient a "butterfly phenomenon," "childhood, adolescence and maturity." Thus, they tend to see man as emerging into a new age of adulthood. Prof. Voeglin remarks, "They ignore this fourth age of man, senility, when man decays and dies, since this would imply that golden ages can likewise fade away."

In the Renaissance, Prof. Voeglin claims there was a "regressive" desire that the generation in which one was living, was undergoing a great change, that would result in a new glacial epoch of man. This, Voeglin connected with a rise in what he called "neo-neoplatonism." In this viewpoint, the platonic idea of the universe being saturated with the Divine was adopted. Prof. Voeglin continued, "After Christianity had emphasized the Divine, the moderns, therefore, tend to view the ancients as possessing a "butterfly phenomenon," which was forcibly destroyed by the "regressive" mind of the barbarians.

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McGlynn stresses need for active concern of students

continued from page 1

Although these areas are lighted and patrolled, the assaults are difficult for the security force to stop, McGlynn said. Constraints of budget and wage keep the force small, and "we have to catch somebody in the act to make it stick."

"For every five minutes late—the last McGlynn added, the students can recognize outsiders and potential trouble makers. "But we don't have the kind of people the men on call don't have the force."

"If the possibility of the community is hindering security, so is the attitude of students. We can make the University a safe place to live."

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