Mock Convention hears O'Brien

by Sue Prendergast and Mike O'Hare

Calling for the Democratic Party to offer "solid, tangible, and positive alternatives to restore the faith of Americans in their government," Democratic National Party Chairman Lawrence O'Brien presented the keynote speech for the 1972 Mock Convention, to his delegates, yesterday. He declared that "there is far more than election at stake in 1972. The American political system itself is on trial." He contended that millions of Americans have become dubious of "the capacity of this system to produce strong, compassionate, understanding, and trustworthy leaders sensitive to the needs of the people."

O'Brien stressed that in order to regain the confidence of the people, political leaders must not make wild promises that they cannot keep, and must admit their mistakes instead of trying to cover them up. In regards to the Vietnam War, O'Brien declared that "our commitment is without reservation or qualification" ending the war. Although he declined to specify a time limit for withdrawal, O'Brien assured the convention "our commitment will be formalized as immediately as possible and it will be absolutely, unequivocally definitive."

During the question period following his speech, the Democratic National Party Chairman advocated barring private contributions to political campaigns. When questioned about Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's role in the Democratic Party, O'Brien responded, "He has chosen to use the Democratic Party as a vehicle and has every legal right to seek delegates to the convention."

O'Brien also commented on Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's recent attacks on leading Democratic presidential candidates. "I am confident that Americans will recognize Mr. Agnew's rhetoric for what it is - a 1972 version of Republican McCarthyism, employed in a blatant disregard of the intelligence of the American people."

In the afternoon session of the Mock Convention, action centered around the rejection of the Rules Committee's nominations for chairman of the convention.

The Rules Committee report placed Don Patrick, Dan Florentin, Gary Materna, Jim Marie Tracey, and Anthony Abowd in nomination for the chairmanship. The members of this blue block each chair one of the 5 regional sessions of the convention.

However, Bob Welly, a delegate from Ohio, opposed the nomination. After the vote, he was permitted to make a nomination in place of the 5 nominees for the position of chairman was defeated by the delegates.

The convention then voted to elect Bob Welly as chairman for the remainder of the convention.

The evening session of the convention centered around the rejection of the rules committee's nominations for vice-chairman.

(Continued on page 12)
TWA's STUTELPASS.*

A coupon booklet that gets you a room and Continental breakfast in either a guesthouse or student hotel in any of 52 European cities for only $4.80 a night. No advance reservations needed. And, as a bonus, we throw in free coupons good for bullfights, concerts, the use of a bicycle, theater tickets, sightseeing and more.

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So, call your travel agent or TWA. And this summer get more than just a low fare to Europe.
Boston, April 25—Sen. George S. McGovern, winning consistent majorities that cut across social and economic lines and extended statewide, swept to victory over Sen. Edmund S. Muskie in the Democratic Primary here tonight.

The magnitude of the victory not only assured McGovern the vote of Massachusetts's 102 delegates to the national convention on the first ballot but put him in the lead in the vote for delegates personally pledged to him.


An element of antiwar protest that offered some of the momentum to the McGovern campaign also seemed indicated by early returns in the Republican Primary where Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California received 15 per cent of the vote.

McGovern jumped to an early lead in returns from Boston, showing unexpected strength in wards stretching from Italian sections of East Boston through blue-collar wards in the central city to stick-stocking precincts on Beacon Hill.

In early returns, McGovern's slate of at-large delegates, made up of 20 relatively unknown candidates, was leading that of Muskie, which was headed by Boston Mayor Kevin H. White and included some of the best-known Democratic Party leaders in the state.

With 18 per cent of the precincts counted in the popular vote, the top of the 12-candidate field stood this way:

McGovern
Muskie
14,900, or 21 per cent.
Muskie
8,714, or 10 per cent.

The campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and the sense of direct participation in electing delegates to the national convention, generated widespread interest in the Massachusetts delegation to the national convention.

A cumbersome ballot—listing 12 candidates and hundreds of candidates for delegate seats—prohibited the use of election machines except in the city of Boston, and a final count of the vote for delegates is not expected until Thursday.

Although the Massachusetts Primary had earlier promised to become a battleground involving a half-dozen major candidates, it became, in the end, a contest between Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie. Even then, Muskie largely ignored the state and relied instead on the strength of his early endorsements from the state's top Democratic Party leaders to protect him from embarrassment.

As it developed, the state became the testing ground for two different concepts of primary campaigning in 1972.

McGovern, relying on local organization and concentrating on building momentum by campaigning in carefully selected states, came to Massachusetts on the crest of a surprise win in Wisconsin.

Muskie, on the other hand, had hoped that public endorsements by the state's leading democrats would forestall an organized opposition while he fought for votes in every primary contest.

Both of these theories, designed in the waning days of 1971, were out of date by the time of the Wisconsin vote in early April.

McGovern, whose earlier endorsement here by the liberal wing of the Democratic Party in January had pinned down a large segment of that vote, found himself alone on the left, antiwar end of the political spectrum. Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, who earlier called Massachusetts his most important primary, had dropped out of the race, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York, looking for a coalition of women, blacks and liberals, could put up only a limited challenge.

By the second week in April, Massachusetts offered McGovern not only little threat from the left wing of the party but a chance to broaden his appeal toward the center. His first trip into the state, and every subsequent trip for a total of 19 days of campaigning, concentrated on ethnic and blue-collar votes.

Unemployment, running above the national average in the state, and the cost of the war in Vietnam were recurrent themes in the South Dakotaan's message, and by election day polls indicated he had scored a breakthrough, reaching not only antiwar liberals, but disgruntled working people as well.

Muskie, relying on years of exposure here as a New England senator to weather the challenge of a relative newcomer, concentrated his energies on defeating Sen. Humphrey in Pennsylvania.

He chose to ignore Massachusetts, making only two limited appearances here following the Wisconsin Primary. An inherent problem of his campaign quickly surfaced in his absence.

Those who endorsed Muskie—and his candidates on the delegate slate—were never dedicated to the Muskie campaign. During early political maneuvering, most of them, including Boston Mayor Kevin White and state legislative leaders, had hoped to avoid a political fight by offering themselves as unpledged candidates on a slate headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy.

Kennedy, however, became convinced such a slate would, as an aide put it, "smack too much of a covert move to hold the support for him in Massachusetts and refused to head the slate. In the subsequent scurrying for political shelter most of those political figures pledged themselves to Muskie. When poll figures declined, and he chose not to concentrate his efforts in the state, they drew back and refused to deliver their organizational support to his effort.

All these drawbacks were taken in stride by the Muskie campaign and their situation appeared as a show as many as delegates as possible. Convinced, along with many other political observers, that no one would win the nomination on the first ballot—which is all that is at stake in the preferential part of the primary here—they concentrated on elected delegates pledged to vote for Muskie on subsequent ballots at the convention.

Only in the waning days of the campaign, when the war in Vietnam became an issue that 10 per cent of the population was in jeopardy as support for McGovern mushroomed and threatened to override the name recognition factor, did Muskie make a last-ditch effort to hold the state.

Students attend 1972 Mock Convention at Stelpan Center.

Harris poll reveals public opinion

(c) 1972 New York Times

New York, April 25—Grown public discontent with the workings of the American system and a decline in respect for the press were described today to the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Louis Harris, public-opinion analyst, told the association's 69th annual meeting in Waldorf-Astoria Hotel that polling in the present presidential primaries indicated that 81 per cent of people admired Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama for "courage for saying things other candidates dare not say." He said that 51 per cent admired Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota for voicing beliefs "even if they are unpopular. But such a vote, he added, was a result of their being 'anti-establishment figures.' Meanwhile President Nixon, he noted, has made a comeback from 5 points behind the top democratic candidates last July to 10 points ahead at present.

Harris attributed Nixon's gain largely to his having "draped himself successfully with the mantle of peace" in his campaign and said that the jury is still out on Vietnam with the recent upsurge of fighting there.

Nixon's "reputation for working for peace," Harris went on, has increased his support from 44 to 74 per cent among college-educated people with incomes of $15,000 and more. Since the last presidential election, Harris said, people with some college education have risen from 26 per cent to 32 per cent of the electorate, and those with incomes of $15,000 and higher from 11 to 19 per cent.

For the population as a whole, Harris said that 54 per cent majority, as compared with a 52 per cent minority, "think America has become a worse place to live" in 10 years. 1972.

A 52 per cent majority, compared with 29 per cent minority, believe that Vice President Agnew was right when he "took out after press coverage of the Nixon administration and the war." On dissatisfaction with existing leadership, Harris said surveys had shown that 50 per cent of people had "a great deal of respect" for the press then. 90 per cent had some respect and 17 per cent had had no respect. Now, he said, only 10 per cent report much respect, 51 per cent some respect, and 38 per cent hardly any.

Harris McGovern takes Massachusetts

by Bill Kovach
(c) 1972 New York Times

Students attend 1972 Mock Convention at Stelpan Center.

Harris McGovern McGovern

Sen. George McGovern swept to a surprisingly easy victory in Massachusetts
STATEWIDE ORGANIZATION DEPENDENT ON DECISION

InPIRG endangered by IU

by Joseph Abel
Managing Editor

The InPIRG statewide network was threatened with dissolution last weekend when the Board of Trustees of the University of Notre Dame voted 5-2 against adding the Indiana chapter to the tuition bill.

Notre Dame organizer John Bachmann said this action might cause InPIRG activity on all the Indiana campuses to come to a halt, due to the lack of financial support.

"Without IU Bloomington, the rest of the campuses can't go by themselves," he said.

InPIRG not ended

He quickly added, however, that this was not the end of InPIRG.

"IU Bloomington has another way of putting it on the bill," he stated, describing the IU system of an activities-fee-like tax, where all the activities such as football tickets, and student government are listed and the student could check off the activities for which he wants to pay.

"They (InPIRG) won't get as much as they had expected, but at least it's something," Bachmann said.

InPIRG representatives and the administration will meet today, he added, mentioning that the organization did not have to go to the last minute to add the InPIRG fee to the activities bill.

Describing the student support for the petition to add the fee to IU Bloomington, Bachmann cited figures of 55 per cent voting for the bill. "And for a campus of over 30,000, that's an impressive number," he added.

Bachmann said that they want the bill, but the Trustees simply turned their eyes away from the will of the student body, he commented.

Grad Education School initiates new program

The Department of Graduate Studies in Education at the University of Notre Dame has announced a new academic program. In educational organization and leadership leading to a master's degree in three summers. Current graduate degree programs include instruction, counseling and religious education.

Dr. Willis E. Bartlett, chairman of the Department, listed major goals of the new program as personal growth of the educator, knowledge of and interaction with those system of human process within which educators function, technological supports which are necessary for fully functioning educators and the development of project experiences in a deliberate and systematic manner.

Bartlett also announced plans for a special summer session course beginning June 21, "Facilitating Inquiry in the Classroom." Included in this course will be an examination of the nature of inquiry thought and investigation into the strategies, methods, and moves which will enable the educator to encourage student inquiry.

Diette wins post

Jim Diette, a junior pre-med student from Orange, Conn. was elected president of Keenan Hall yesterday. Also elected was John Heslin as vice president. Heslin is a double major in English and sociology from Emerson, N.J. One hundred sixty-six of 184 residents voted.

STEREOS

STUDENT RATES ON ALL BRANDS

You can't afford not to call us if you're thinking of buying

CALL TOM 32

MATECO MARKETING
North Vietnamese approach Saigon

by Joseph B. Treaster
(c) 1972 New York Times

Phuocienh, South Vietnam, April 28—North Vietnamese soldiers made their way into this village 24 miles northwest of Saigon early this morning, coming closer to the South Vietnamese capital than ever before in the current offen-
sive.

The soldiers, numbering 300, told the villagers here and in neighboring Trunglhap that there was little they could do and that they should leave. The soldiers then started digging trenches and building bunkers.

American and South Vietnamese officials here were not sure what the North Vietnamese had in mind. But they feared that the enemy force would either try to attack the district town of Cuchi, which is 4 miles to the South and is regarded as an important northwest gateway to Saigon, or that they would try to cut national highway 1 between here and Cuchi.

American intelligence officers have been saying that the North Vietnamese could conceivably strike Saigon. Some of them say that Cuchi would be as an excellent staging area.

Another rather direct route would be to come out of the so-called "parrot's beak" area of Cambodia and to drive southeastward toward the capital. In such an event taking Cuchi or simply blocking highway 1 in the vicinity of the town would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the government to bring troops now operating northwest of Saigon into the defense of the capital.

It seems unlikely that 300 North Vietnamese would try to take Cucli. But, at this point, it is impossible to know whether the troops here and in Trunglhap members of the 101st North Vietnamese Regiment—were operating alone or are merely the first to be discovered of a larger force.

The North Vietnamese entered Phuocienh quietly this morning, and went into Trunglhap late last night. In each case, a political officer brought out a portable loudspeaker and told the people: "DearUncles and Aunts, you are advised to pack up and leave your homes before night. Otherwise, you will run the risk of being killed by the puppet army artillery. The revolutionary forces will be here for three days."

After the district headquarters for Phuocienh was alerted, the government responded with troops and artillery fire and bomba fell a few miles south where the North Vietnamese were supposed to be in Cuchi, which has a population of under 20,000, the government had mounted loud speakers on utility poles on the two main streets. Between long runs of popular Vietnamese political music there was a tape-recorded message: "Firmly believe in the final victory of the armed force of the republic of Vietnam. Don't panic. The enemy will be defeated. We will win." Not everyone was persuaded. "I feel people here are getting nervous," said Khut Van Chau in his jewelry shop.

Already many women and children have left this town for Saigon or elsewhere."

"My family, for example, everyone has left and I'm all packed up and ready if it should get a little bit worse, I will leave immediately. My car is filled with gas. What remains is for me to push the starter and go."

The fruit dealers on several nearby shops had already been closed and padlocked. Some people who apparently have decided to stay, no matter what, have started building sandbag bunkers.

Many of the men and women from the villages invaded by the North Vietnamese have drifted into Cuchi. They left home in a hurry, as refugees usually do, and most of them have little more than the clothes on their backs. "The V.C. had the kindness to tell the villagers to go to avoid being killed by the fighting," said Mrs. Le Thi Than. "I don't know why the government troops wanted us to stay," she said. "Maybe they wanted us to stay to make an obstacle for the V.C."

They expressed little resentment toward the North Vietnamese who had taken over their villages. But at Trunglhap, when the villagers began to leave as the Communists had instructed them, some Miltiamen tried to turn the people around. A few shots were fired and two or three villagers were killed.

North Vietnamese approach Saigon

Mardi Gras faces problems

by Joseph Abell

Managing Editor

The possibility of cancelling Mardi Gras this year was revealed last night by Social Commissioner Joe Prochaska, due to a lack of applicants for chairman.

He also mentioned a general apathy on the part of the applicants for chairman. The chairman would be sometime in the middle of Mardi Gras. That seems to be a thorn in Gras in general must be shown.

When asked the duties of a chairman, Prochaska described the job as mainly that of a coor-
dinator. Provided a good staff, the chairman would direct the others as to what to buy, how to set up the different aspects of Mardi Gras, and coordinate the activity between the different committees.

"My family, for example, everyone has left and I'm all packed up and ready if it should get a little bit worse, I will leave immediately. My car is filled with gas. What remains is for me to push the starter and go."

If there's one time you need a friend...

... it's when you seek employment. That's our business. When you are seeking employment or a step up from your present job, visit us. You'll find good advice for people who understand your problem. And can do something about it. That's the key. Backwarding about it. Look us up in the Yellow Pages. We're there. We can help you."

CAC presents

in concert

Tom Ruse

Friday, April 28
8:30 pm

Stean Center

Tickets: $2 & $3
Save InPIRG

InPIRG, a mere fetus seven months ago, was almost abort this week. Seventy-five percent of the Notre Dame-St. Mary's student body signed a petition requesting that a $3.00 activity fee be added to finance the statewide organization. Fifty-five percent of the Indiana University student body signed a similar petition.

The near fatal difference is that the Board of Trustees at IU refused to add the charge to its student fees. Right now Notre Dame is the largest university in Indiana supporting the consumer organization. But the money raised here is not enough to sponsor an effective organization.

Ralph Nader has proven that good research and strong arguments (and, of course a little economic and political pressure) can make "the system" responsible. When the work is done by professionals hired by the students and directed by a student board of directors, it cannot fail to bring concrete results.

An administration at Indiana University can add the InPIRG fee to the list of optional activities fees charged at the beginning of each semester. If InPIRG is to live it is absolutely essential that this action is taken.

At the bottom of this page is a sample letter asking the President of IU to add the fee to the activities fees. Sign it and mail it to:

Office of the President
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Eight cents is all that stands between you and InPIRG's last chance.

John Abowd
Editor-in-chief
InPIRG

Convo frolic

It's show time at the convo again. Not Barnam and Bailey, it's prerogation. A creation of college and university registrars that trances a Kafka novel in fruite activity, a Kafka novel in despair and a night in the Observer office for absurdity.

It's too fun, though, if you don't take it too seriously. There are games that you can play on lines - watching the kid in front of you in the English line waiting so patiently until his turn, then screaming miserably as the person ahead gets the final card. So it goes.

Or you can watch the lines for the Theology or Non-Violence courses. There is more courtesy on the New York Subways. The elbow technique used is something to behold. Maybe football players have to count standing in these lines as practices under NCAA rules.

There's too way to enjoy this hassle so patiently until his turn, then screaming miserably as the person ahead gets the final card. So it goes.

Sir,

Seventy-five percent of the Notre Dame-St. Mary's student body have already agreed to contribute $3.00 a year to the Indiana Public Interest Research Group. This consumer-oriented organization will collapse if Indiana University does not allow its students to contribute through their activity fees. You have asked students to "work through the system." Now, let us have some action: we find you unwilling to let us work through any effective system.

Many organizations collect fees for outside agencies by their billing systems. (Corporate donations to the United Fund are a good example.) We believe that it is unfair to try to work through legal organizations by adding the InPIRG fee to your optional activities fees.

Thank you

John Abowd  
Editor-in-chief
InPIRG

Jim Jakoby  
Business Manager
Bill Bauerle  
Advertising Manager

Editorials printed in The Observer reflect the opinion of the writer, on behalf of the editorial board. Columns reflect the opinion of the individual writer; they are not to be taken as editorial comment.

Wednesday, April 16, 1973
star trek trivia

Mike Noonan

The following is a letter from Stanley Kubrick to the Detroit News on April 9, in response to that newspaper's recently announced policy of cancelling all x-rated and unrated motion pictures from their editorial and display advertising pages.

Dear Sir:
The Detroit News terms its decision to restrict its space to advertising in newspapers. A film is a means of entertainment. That is not to say that all entertainment is of equal value, and that all films are of equal artistic merit. But it is a basic fact that a film is a work of art, and that art is not just entertainment. In this respect, the News has made an error. It has made an error in its judgment. The News has made an error in its judgment of the value of art. The News has made an error in its judgment of the role of art in society.

The News has made an error in its judgment of the role of art in society. Art is not just entertainment. Art is a means of communication. Art is a means of expression. Art is a means of education. Art is a means of inspiration. Art is a means of reflection. Art is a means of creativity. Art is a means of understanding. Art is a means of feeling. Art is a means of thinking. Art is a means of dreaming. Art is a means of surviving. Art is a means of loving. Art is a means of hating. Art is a means of laughing. Art is a means of crying. Art is a means of joy. Art is a means of sorrow.

Stanley Kubrick
O'Brien attacks 'treason' charges

by Jerry Lueck

Observer-Editor

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien lashed out at the Nixon administration yesterday afternoon for their charges of treason directed against Democratic presidential candidates.

In particular, O'Brien singled out Vice-President Spiro Agnew and White House adviser H.R. Haldeman who both have claimed that Democratic Senator Kennedy, Humphrey, Muskie, and McGovern are traitors. (Agnew further charged that his actions are supporting a North Vietnamese military victory.) O'Brien claimed that "While this is not surprising rhetoric on Mr. Agnew's part, the Vice President's language should be labeled for what it is: a vulgar slander upon elected public officials who have serious questions about Mr. Nixon's renewed, all-out bombing of North Vietnam..."

The Democratic Chairman noted that all of these senators and Democrats have been in constant opposition to Nixon's Vietnamization program. They view it as a "certain prescription for prolonging military conflict."

"For more than three years, a majority of Democrats have been attempting to drive home the fundamental point that the Vietnamization program, in the absence of a constructive negotiated political settlement, was bound to result in a North Vietnamese offensive aimed at settling the Vietnam question by military means," he continued.

O'Brien termed Agnew's rhetoric "Republican McCarthyism" and he charged that it employs "slander, innuendo, and a blatan disregard of the intelligence of the American people."

In the following interview session, O'Brien stressed that the convention in Miami will be an open convention. "Our nominees for President and Vice-President will be made in Miami and not before."

He accredited the open convention to the numbers of candidates that are in the contest and the recent convention reforms that the Party has made.

The National Chairman of the Democratic Party refused to make predictions about the upcoming Indiana Primary. "I learned long ago not to make predictions about Indians."

O'Brien stressed that his position is a neutral one and that he cannot support anyone. He noted that other Democrats have that option. He spoke of this in light of the state Democratic chairmen in Indiana and Michigan, who have recently come out in opposition to Governor Wallace.

"These are matters within the states," O'Brien continued, "and I don't pretend to be an expert on the matter."

Apollo 16 on the way home

Astronauts walk, 'keep busy

by John Noble Wilford

(c) 1972 New York Times

Houston, April 25—A floating "walk" in space and a micromouse rocket firing kept the Apollo 16 astronauts busy today as they sped smoothly away from the moon on their homeward journey to earth.

When the spaceship was still 200,000 miles from Earth, Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke of the Air Force and the Navy stopped through the open hatch and on board retrieved film cassettes and conducted an experiment to determine the effects of unfiltered solar radiation on microbes.

Television pictures of Mattingly's work showed the astronaut gingerly from hand rail to hand rail. He made two trips to the rear of the spaceship to collect the film that should give scientists detailed mapping pictures of the moon.

Although his heart raced as high as it beat a minute, Mattingly seemed to enjoy the experience, hopping and giggling several times as he worked.

"Whoa a-dub-dub," Mattingly exclaimed as he rejoined the other two astronauts, Capt. John W. Young of the Navy and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke of the Air Force in their cone-shaped Apollo space tub.

The Apollo hatch was opened to the harsh space vacuum from 3:43 P.M. to 4:55 P.M., E.S.T. During that time, Apollo 16 traveled about 3,500 miles.

Earlier, mission control directed the astronauts to realign their Earthward trajectory with a night­second firing of the spacecraft's dual small maneuver rockets. The maneuver successfully altered the angle at which Apollo 16 should enter the Earth's atmosphere, from 8.8 degrees to 6.5 degrees.

Apollo 16 is now scheduled to splash down in the Pacific Ocean at 2:45 P.M., E.S.T., Thursday.

Tomorrow, the astronauts should have a relaxed day, monitoring spacecraft systems, conducting some experiments and storing gear in preparation for the splashdown.

Beginning at 4:18 P.M., the astronauts plan to hold a space­to­ground news conference, answering questions submitted by newsmen at the Manned Spacecraft Center. The conference is to be televised.

Mattingly's EVA (extra vehicular activity), was the second such operation by an Apollo astronaut.

On Apollo 15, Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden performed an EVA to retrieve similar packages of film from the scientific instrument bay in the spacecraft's rear equipment module. The technique of space "walking" were developed during Gemini program's Earth­orbiting missions.

Mattingly first retrieved the 72-pound cassette containing the panoramic camera, then picked up the 20-pound cassette from the mapping camera. Mattingly had operated the two cameras from the cockpit while he was piloting the command ship in lunar orbit. Their retrieval was necessary because the cylindrical service module will be jettisoned shortly before Apollo 16's re-entry.
student migration: why college grads are leaving their home towns

Sue Prendergast

Notre Dame and St. Mary’s seniors will soon be caught up in the cyclone winds of graduation and whirled out of the Land of the Golden Dome. Dorothy - of Wizard of Oz - landed back in Kansas, but this year’s graduates will probably not return to their home towns.

Dorothy’s maxim, “There’s no place like home,” seems to be losing support among today’s college students. “It’s a nice place to visit, but I wouldn’t want to live there,” might be a more appropriate expression of the general attitude.

A survey of 82 students conducted by the author found that 57 percent definitely did not want to return to their home towns.

Many students are leaving college graduates to small towns threaten the survival of many small towns. “Almost without fail, the individuals who leave our community are intellectually the upper half,” commented Dean Madsen, school administrator in LaMoille, Illinois. (population 790).

Students felt the independence threatened. Many students feel their independence would be threatened if they went back home to live. “I like my home town, but I think you need to be away to grow up,” said Jan Hiber, SMC freshman from Orange, Connecticut.

Miss Wheaton held that the “independence of young people today as contrasted with their counterparts 40 years ago is a major factor in student migration.” I think it’s a healthy thing - a symbol of adulthood.”

Many students view college as an opportunity to travel and experience different life styles and a dislike for their home towns. A great number marry and go where their husbands go.

This trend seems particularly pronounced among those from towns with populations under 10,000. Of 18 small-town polled, 84 percent decided to move away.

Marianne Lewis, University of Illinois freshman from Van Orin, Illinois, summarized the most common reason for leaving home: “There’s very little opportunity here - socially and careerwise. After you’ve lived here six months you’ve done everything there is to do.”

Leaving small towns

The migration of college graduates to cities threatens the survival of many small towns. “Almost without fail, the individuals who leave our community are intellectually the upper half,” commented Dean Madsen, school administrator in LaMoille, Illinois. (population 790).

One ND freshman said, “I end up is where I want to be - socially and careerwise.”

Many students felt that although college did not alter their basic attitudes toward going home, it made them more mobile and more confident in their own abilities and provided them with more opportunities to move away.


discussion:

Opinions vary greatly on the influence of college itself in shaping students’ attitudes toward their home towns.

“I think the longer I’m away from home, the harder it will be to go back. I make more friends away from home than from people in Keokuk,” commented Noli Kane.

Some students felt that college had increased their desire to move away by exposing them to a different environment, while others claimed that being away at school had made them appreciate home more.

“The atmosphere in Ames (Iowa) is different from that to which I’ve grown accustomed at college,” said Aimee Beckman, SMC freshman. “At Notre Dame, where there are kids from all over, you get more of a cosmopolitan view. It broadened my sphere of experiences so that when I go back, I find that some people have a limited viewpoint to which it’s hard for me to adjust.”

Many students felt that although college did not alter their basic attitudes toward going home, it made them more mobile and more confident in their own abilities and provided them with more opportunities to move away.

Mrs. John Ginnochio, 1971 graduate of Marycrest College in Davenport, Iowa, commented, “College didn’t specifically make you want to go away, but it helped me to adjust to going away when I got married.”

“College opens avenues and helps you decide what you want to do,” said Mrs. Terry Cinotto, 1985 graduate of Southern Illinois University.

Miss Wheaton saw the trend toward leaving home more and more as an inherent personal trait of today’s students than a specific product of college education. “I look at the college as an opportunity to learn and develop, and I think more of a cosmopolitan view. It broadened my sphere of experiences so that when I go back, I find that some people have a limited viewpoint to which it’s hard for me to adjust.”

Many students felt that although college did not alter their basic attitudes toward going home, it made them more mobile and more confident in their own abilities and provided them with more opportunities to move away.
Gas stations to check emissions

In conjunction with "National Check Your Vehicle Emissions Month," local automobile service stations are being urged to supply free tests and alterations without charge to car owners.

This work will perform the dual purpose of evaluating the car's performance and retrograding its pollution emission.

Brooks-Silverman Inc., a local service station situated at 916 E. McKinley Avenue in Mishawaka has been a leader in this area for the past nine years. Their tests are comparable to those given by the government.

The process at Brooks-Silverman consists of three main steps. The first gives visual inspections of such ignition system as the distributor cap and rotor. Also involved is an audio-visual procedure. The second section deals with the checking of the carburetor for more complete adjustment of the choke. This device has been used on cars by law since 1963.

Hileman commenting on the usefulness of such programs said that by manufacturers improvements in the motor the last three years, the government might make such inspection mandatory annually, and for many cars this would be a waste of time and money.

Two members of the chemistry department faculty were available for comment concerning the effects of cutting down on automobile emissions. Prof. Hennion stated that the modern research facility which can be irritants to the bodies mucous membranes.

Other innovations include an audiovisual room where up to 24 students can study films and slides at their own convenience, perhaps in conjunction with examining laboratory specimens; teaching laboratories featuring air, gas, vacuum and deionized water outlets for student projects, and two seminar rooms for informal meetings, or small classes.

The modern research facility houses the departments of biology, chemistry, and microbiology, headed by Dr. Charles B. Stettler, and the Lohbord Laboratory for germfree animal research. A wing was completed in 1967.

This year the four-level building is designed to permit the addition of two extra floors as future needs require them.

Rev. James J. McGrath, C.S.C., associate professor of biology and coordinator for the building project in the last three years, called the new Life Science Center "a quantum jump in facilities for teaching." Two major improvements are the quiet, carpeted and air-conditioned library and a library-computer-study center featuring sophisticated audio-visual equipment.

Applications for Mardi Gras Charity Chest Funds

Charity Chest Funds
Student Govt Office
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Notre Dame, Indiana

Deadline: May 1, 1972
Information: 7668

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121 O'Shag

Find out about the people Discuss Summer Volunteer Work

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THE GIRL HUNTERS

Brother Bob Hoffman -
Irish drop doubleheader at MSU

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

the observer

Irish try for second NCAA tourney bid

by Stan Ursnak

East Lansing, Mich—Sunshine­
showered the Lansing area after the
rain lashed the students and faculty
at 3 a.m. Race weather for Notre Dame in both ends of a doubleheader.

The Spartans battled three
different Irish hurlers for 18 hits
in a 1-6, 6-3 romp in the
doubleheader opener, while junior John Rohde's
weary Notre Dame in both ends of a doubleheader. Rohde proved too much for the Irish.

Elliott Moore and Rick Deller, a
pair of left-handed fireballers,
took turns at stymieing the Notre
Dame. Schuckman, an all-state
player of Myron's
second game. The Irish touched
Ed Hrabcsak in the low-scoring
five, 2-0 game in the fourth with a leadoff
home run by Stan
Urankar, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.

The Irish now 7-11 on the season, will
next play Butler in a doubleheader
Thursday afternoon, then move on to
Notre Dame's lightweights
by Noel O'Sullivan

Handball Hints

Patience...Stroke...Position

This article by Mr. Noel B. O'Sullivan, a physical education instructor at Notre Dame, first appeared in Handball magazine.

Durin...
Buffalo 5 trial continues

by Cliff Windrose
Special to the Observer

BUFFALO, N.Y. - A Catholic priest who was first convicted by a jury to be committing a crime in violation of federal and civil law, asked Grable, "You have an excellent example in our Leader..." answered Toolan.

"You are a person who is able to commit a crime and is using the authority of another who considers to be immoral," asked Grable.

"Not that he can, Mr. Grable, but if he must," replied Fr. Toolan.

The testimony proceeded on the second day of the defense for the Buffalo trial, which is on the board of the Priests' Association of Buffalo, which endorsed the principle of the Minority Report's influence against the Indian, and is two Vietnamese Veterans also testified yestercday.

The courtroom tension increased steadily as the prosecutor cross-examined defense witnesses for the second day yesterday, and two spectators were asked to leave the courtroom after criticizing the court for not considering the crime of the war.

Buffalo 5 trial continues

Mock Convention

(Continued from page 4)

He added that it has been a principle of the Church since "time immemorial" that has no laws which violate the laws of God are not laws to the Catholic.

"It is not a question of obeying or disobeying these laws, these laws simply don't exist," said Fr. Toolan.

Both Fr. Toolan and another Catholic priest, Jim Mang, who testified yesterday, strongly emphasized in response to defense questioning the obligation for the Catholic to act to stop injustice.

"In the case of an unjust war," said Fr. Toolan, "the obligation is not just to make a judgment, but to act positively.

"Jesus did not just teach about his beliefs, He put them into practice," said Fr. Mang.

Last Grant proudly presents

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ART EXHIBIT

on Sunday April 30th between 3-5 p.m.

in St. Mary's Clubhouse