Peace observance draws 4,000

Hesburgh: No certain peace

by John Abowd
and Mike Welby

It is 10:45 in the Athletic and Convocation Center.
Over half of the 4,000 people attending the "Peace Observance" are on the carpeted basketball floor for the consecration of the bread and wine. The only light in the South Dome shines on James Cooney, executive director of the Alumni Association, as he reads the list of the 32 Notre Dame graduates who died in the twelve year long Vietnam war.

Cooney's reading was nearly the final act of the observance which began with Fred Schaefer playing piano three hours earlier and ended in a buffet supper served from eleven lines...

Principal celebrant Fr. Hesburgh delivered the sermon at the concelebrated mass which highlighted the observance. His sermon keynoted the general tone of the afternoon when he said: "There is really nothing to celebrate so real victory for anyone, no certain peace for anyone. For a moment, the guns are silent.

Hesburgh called the present mood of the country the "most disquieting" since the Civil War. He noted in support of this claim that "the whole international scene that has developed has brought on a new fascism."

"We have witnessed a devolution of American life which is best seen in the violence and killing that war brought on. Now the guns are silent."

Hesburgh countered the military viewpoint by saying, "If we have learned anything in this decade it is that war is not possible except insofar as we are working for peace and love. Then, we have something to celebrate here today."

The peace observance began at 3:00 p.m. with an invocation by Fr. James Burtchaell, university provost.

Burtchaell emphasized the "confusion" surrounding the current peace. "The day is proud with honor, yet uneasy with distrust. Welcome is prepared for prisoners, but no welcome will serve to call back those many more dead. We are quit of the war, yet know that our hearts are never quit of the hostilities that bred war."

Cordelia Candelaria, a graduate student, conducted the music and readings program that preceded the mass. The songs and selections centered around three themes: the end of the Vietnam war, "the quest for peace," and the search for spiritual awareness.

The readings included the familiar passage from Ecclesiastes (3:1-18) read in Vietnamese by Monique Kobayashi, a graduate of St. Mary's. The program was assembled in four days by a committee of faculty, students and administrators under the direction of Fr. Burtchaell.

Peace observance begins at 3:00 in the Athletic and Convocation Center.

The Peace Observance, a service of the Notre Dame Alumni Association, was held in the Athletic and Convocation Center at Notre Dame University.

The service, which began at 3:00 p.m., included a reading of the list of the 32 Notre Dame graduates who died in the Vietnam War. The service concluded with a reading of the passage from Ecclesiastes (3:1-18) in Vietnamese by Monique Kobayashi, a graduate of St. Mary's.

The Peace Observance was attended by over 4,000 people, including University President Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, who delivered the sermon. The service was preceded by a music and readings program that centered around three themes: the end of the Vietnam War, "the quest for peace," and the search for spiritual awareness.

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Principal celebrant Fr. Hesburgh and Fr. David Burrell, of the 40 concelebrants, face the participants in yesterday's peace observance mass. (Staff photos by Mike Budd)

Sunday night robbers hit Alumni

see story on page 2
Complaints reach peak

SMC meals defended

Alumni as co-ed dorm?

Mock Stock Market planned

on campus today

7:30—meeting, civic society, international affairs
8:00—film, the great thaw, civilization series, university club
8:15—organ recital, dr. arthur lawrence, sacred heart church

at nd-smc

by Bill Sabin
Staff Reporter

The Women’s Caucus of Notre Dame has issued a controversial announcement about women living off-campus as unfair and against the tradition of SMC’s "double standard" at Notre Dame.

At its first meeting of the

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Complaints have reached a peak concerning food and conditions on campus.

The SMC Food Service has switched from "Plan A" to "Plan B" in an effort to improve the quality of food.

Casswell Caswell, SMC Manager at St. Mary’s dining hall, denied the rumor by saying, "I know of no such food plan and the food quality has not changed."

In an interview with the Observer, Casswell Caswell included the question of food quality also. He backed his statements, explaining, "Saga operates on a thirteen-week menu cycle which is the same at all the participating schools, varied only slightly by area, like the East or West. If an item is low in popularity, we will knock it out. We always try to keep variety.

The size of the dish portions has also been criticized, some suggesting that rising food costs have caused Saga to cut down on portions and increase the prices.

Casswell claimed that, "Costs have increased greatly over Christmas vacation, but we stick to the same policy that you can come back for more."

He accounted for the added increase in starches with the example. "Out of the thirteen week cycle we will have roast beef thirteen to fifteen times, despite the high price in price. The alternative is to serve something one time, like strawberries and waffles or cheese fondue as a necessary third choice, to serve macaroni and cheese."

"Hopefully this will work as well as possible, and take the third choice item so that we won’t run out of the others."

Casswell sees a portion of the problem stemming from students attitudes typical of every year around January and February. "The weather is always bad and the students are asking for the food service if they see the same item served twice in a week. This is a strong demand from the managers, suggest that there is a strong demand from the managers."

Students should find out why their food is not being served and air their gripes. We can be flexible.

Among suggestions Saga is considering are the possibilities of a "buffet style" exhibit, a takeout and a request for milkshakes. Casswell concluded that Saga will consider suggestions, as possible, will we carry it out."

The Weatherman at 6:30, by Mike Welby

The old student newspaper, changing Alumni Hall into a co-ed dormitory, was praised by Alumni Rector Fr. John Mulcahy, as a "favorable vote for the Mock Stock Market." A student also praised the proposal, "Any student who can get a vote for Mock Stock Market should be profitable for all the students." Another student praised the proposal, "This may be the best decision for Mock Stock Market."

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Alumni as co-ed dorm?
Faculty unions, or collective bargaining in higher education, is gaining momentum on major campuses across the nation. It is no longer limited to junior colleges as indicated by figures which show that 121 four-year schools picked agents since 1969-70, while 147 two-year schools went union.

Faculty unions have prospered for a number of reasons, but they primarily represent an attempt by faculties to gain de facto recognition by their administrators. What the faculties want recognized are the contributions they can make to the academic governance of their institutions by virtue of their professional stature. They are incensed by administrators who ignore their tenure committee recommendations; threaten academic freedom by intimidating outspoken faculty with tenure denial, black listing, and blocking their participation on committees; require heavier teaching loads without consulting the faculty; and withholding scheduled pay raises.

Collective bargaining will be discussed Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the University Club by Dr. Woodley B. Osborne, AACP national coordinator of collective bargaining. It is not necessary to be a member of the Association to attend.

Topics of discussion will include: can collective bargaining work in a private university, tenure, and academic freedom, financial advantages, do obviate the need for faculty senates, and what steps are necessary to establish a faculty union.

Collective bargaining has become a standard part of American society, and it is no different in higher education.

The Staff

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Collective Bargaining: Both Sides

The AAUP Position

After eight years of concern and involvement by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and other organizations, the agreement signed in May 1972 represented a major turning point in the whole argument and brought collective bargaining within the AAUP's span of influence. The decision came during the AAUP's 58th annual meeting in New Orleans in May 1972. The vote for 547 to 351 was a triumph for the teachers' organization.

The decision was a milestone in the AAUP's history because of the advantages it brings. The collective bargaining agreement will allow the AAUP to focus more on the important issues that affect the teachers' profession.

The agreement was negotiated by representatives of the AAUP and the administration. Both sides had to make compromises to reach an agreement.

The AAUP position reflects the organization's commitment to the principles of shared governance and academic freedom.

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of the observer

Dr. Gerald St. John, (Prof. Physics)

"The AAUP voted in its last national meeting that faculty unionization is necessary. AAUP" more definitely than ever before and that it is the main concern of the AAUP.

"For my estimate, as far as I have ever been able to judge the NAACP, I think that schools. I think that there are schools that would use improvements in the mechanism for explaining relationships between the faculty and administration. I think that administration for.

"Basically I wouldn't like the idea of belonging to a union, but it can be necessary."

Dr. T. Brady, (Director).

"I think in a sense, the idea of collective bargaining until such time as it would be clear what efforts a union can make on behalf of the faculty, precisely how it would proceed or expected to proceed from a collective bargaining organization."

Techs here for their forced resignation. The present crisis of the overwhelming sense of injustice in the power hands of the administration, and considerable recent developments a union may be achieved. If one organized at ND, I intend to support it.

Undoubtedly, the observer...

...The Collective Bargaining Issue

James A. Doubling, (AL):

I think the concept of collective bargaining is an excellent idea. The opposition to it from the faculty side seems to be as much because of the relation between faculty and administration, it seems to me that the administration has no other choice but to protect the rights of professors, but that organization has no other choice beyond that of persuasion. The present crisis of the overpowered, overtaxed, overpaid people in the hands of the administration, and considerable recent developments a union may be achieved. If one organized at ND, I intend to support it.

Bernard Rosner, (AL):

Academic dean tradition and the idea of a teachers union somewhat ahistorical, but the movement for the unionization of professors has been growing rather rapidly in many campuses now have their unions. This is also a way to protect the rights of professors, but the organization has no other choice beyond that of persuasion. The present crisis of the overtaxed, overpaid people in the hands of the administration, and considerable recent developments a union may be achieved. If one organized at ND, I intend to support it.

Monday, January 19, 1973

Louis L. Hasty, (AL):

In the case of the administration, the active union to bargain with the employer is a desirable thing. The administration sees it as different from the private institution. I believe that the faculty has some pressure of being heard, to get what's due and not to be pushed around. It is an excellent idea to have the faculty in some way or another make use of things like the AAUP, and should be very active in doing this. In this institution, we have been active in the AAUP, and I hope that a tremendous increase in the pay of public school teachers in New York, and I think that maximum earnings now is about $10,000 a year, so that a kindergarten teacher who does a Saturday job seven or eight years gets more than a year. I do not think that the students have been improved by the unions. The trend is for the unions to be interested in paying and working conditions and so on, very normal.

I think that the collective bargaining on matters that do not impose on student-teacher relationships--I think we have seen some reduction of retirement, insurance, and other such policies. A good example of resource priorities and curriculum development--I would insist that the AAUP, for it speaks for the administrative faculty, wouldn't sign.

The university sits on the academic-values that are subsurface. The university sits on soiled ground, and the quality of life in other areas.

After G. Miller, (J.M.): I think that everything has changed in the last twenty years. So I would like to see it come to pass. I think that the changes have now quite changed. This indicates the existence of the AAUP.

But I plan to retire before then, and I really had very poor wages and the only way I could ever made any objections to what I thought was unfair. That's the way it is. I've been there.

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Collective Bargaining: MSU Story

"Change is inevitable. It is only through collective bargaining that we can meet the changes that are occurring."

"No Agent" tallied 60 percent of the votes cast by 84 percent of the eligible faculty.

The Report

About Sept. 27 the ad hoc report was distributed to department chairs and other leaders of the AAUP and MSUFA on academic governance and grievance negotiations. Two of the 1974 major union campaign, the others were salaries, professionalism and progress of collective bargaining) appeared in the State News.

Generally, the report contained these comments on collective bargaining: It is a valuable, inevitable, and severe to higher education; that union members will determine the terms and conditions of their employment; that the AAUP at high professional image of the AMA as an example of the results of membership participation; that any suggestion to pressure groups if student fees are raised to meet salary future raising concerns about quality of education; that academic faculty might have more power to deal with higher education; that autonomy is lost in the open market; that automatic because of other group competing for funds and possibly more does; that academic councils are currently none on favorable public opinion towards higher education. Those in favor would be increased in contracts thus avoiding any lack of initiative fostered by the existence of equality on faculty levels across the board.

The powers of academic governance would have to be clearly defined, and academic councils would either cease to exist or redefine their position in the structure of academic government.

Grievances would probably be handled informally at first, in the case of collective bargaining, and then formally and in good faith through an informal arbitrator.

The aftereffect would be the rise of national and state bargaining units by establishing authority within a contractual agreement.

The council would be able to set budget priorities, increase faculty compensation by increasing available funds and using them effectively, and would be in a position to exercise the laws and the desires of the faculty.

The MSUFA, claiming academic governance is advisory in nature by definition, said it does not adequately deal with economic matters, and the AAUP would negotiate matters outside the scope of governance and not satisfactorily resolved by the academic council. The council, according to a compensation (FAFCC) would say it was not the answer to getting increased consideration of the bargaining council and as a result, (AAUP) would give up its role in a wide range of decision making processes, that efforts to involve students in academic governance would be undone and that an uncertain second grievance procedure would have to be created.

The weekly newsletter before the vote, President Wharton came out firmly against collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining, I am afraid, would replace this mutually developed and supported association with an impersonal and adversary relationship," Wharton wrote.

Wharton said his major fear is the effect on faculty management function, which includes determining content and presentation of subject matter, and participation on the academic council and senate. He said this impact is needed by the administration.

As the election approached each group ran its campaign not as a full display of its qualifications. Several large ads appeared in the State News including a full page display listing nearly every possible benefit of collective bargaining, (MSUFA) would give more negotiating power. Tompkins said, "Change is inevitable. It is only through collective bargaining that we can meet the changes that are occurring."

Adams, an MSU economist, commented, "We live in an era of institutional bigots. The individual has lost his voice and must join collectively to control his destiny."

Economics professor Thomas Moore argued, "This separation of employee-employer would lead to a change in University values. The effect of salary level on the merit system and eventually and level the quality of this University."

The campaign was conducted by too many poor candidates; one near two cases of attacking one another's tactics, according to a criticism a collegial relationship; carton opposed collective bargaining. However, it was possible to choose both collective bargaining and an election on the faculty. A simple majority of those voting was all that was needed for victory. If either the MSUFA or AAUP won, it would be a vote for collective bargaining and the particular agent. If a simple majority was not polled by any option, the two top would run off.

The other criticism came Oct. 23, the first day of the election, and stemmed from an open letter to the president, from Tompkins. In the letter, called collective bargaining "senseless," the author said the vote was an expression of the faculty's desire to protect the collective bargaining process. However, it was possible to choose both collective bargaining and an option in the election. A simple majority of the votes was all that was needed for victory. If either the MSUFA or AAUP won, it would be a vote for collective bargaining and the particular agent. If a simple majority was not polled by any option, the two top would run off.

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Collective Bargaining: Inevitable?

by Paul Rathburn

Like the Fall of Rome, the reform of the liturgy, and the dawning of higher education for women, professorial collective bargaining may turn out to be one of those "historical inevitabilities" against which, in the latter day, it is quite useless to struggle. Under the auspices, presumably, of the A.A.U.P., the N.E.A., and the A.F.T., the universities and college and university faculties may move as rapidly in the direction of the union movement as the N.E.A. and the A.F.T. did in the 30's to 90's.

Orleans. Wayne State. Elections are pending at the Universities of Kansas, Wisconsin, Washington, and dozens other. An example is the University of Wisconsin, which was unionized only after its faculty were denied tenure. As one administrator put it recently, the association has been 

A.A.U.P. has reported to the faculty that collective bargaining may turn out to be the profession's "historical inevitability." Some, not all of the reasons for this remarkable development are obvious. Professors are immune to such considerations as salaries and economic status benefits.

An example is the University of Hawaii whose union did not last only after its faculty were denied salary increases for two consecutive years. For four consecutive years the national A.A.U.P.'s Report on the Economic Status of the Professor has reported that the change in the status of the profession is "worse than it was a year ago." According to Economist Peter O. Steinke, "The real constant in the wage of the average faculty salary dips slightly less than it was three years ago, and the trend toward greater redaction in the years ahead is unmistakable." The record on this count, at least, is very clear: salaries and fringe benefits jump sharply upward on campuses where collective bargaining prevails. Where there is no faculty union, the professor's purchasing power has continued to erode. Some have turned to collective bargaining in self-defense, in the face of rising teaching loads, unreasonable requirements of faculty size, and in some places the freezing or even abolishing of tenure. But the most important issues, by far, have not been resolved either to money or to tenure. From the beginning the A.A.U.P. has stressed that it does not consider collective bargaining an end in itself. The Association has stressed that its central purpose in endorsing collective bargaining is to gain recognition by university administrators of A.A.U.P. principles of academic freedom and tenure. If faculty participation in university governance, and shared authority in the allocation of resources. The precise wording of the Association's original endorsement illustrates the point: "The A.A.U.P. will pursue collective bargaining as a major objective of realizing the Association's goals in higher education." Here at Notre Dame the A.A.U.P. has taken a stand on collective bargaining, and indeed, until now there has been no public discussion of the many issues involved. No one here, to my knowledge, foresaw any headlong rush in the direction of the union movement. In fact, anyone familiar with faculty deliberations, debates, and decision-making processes will smile at the idea of any university faculty rushing headlong as a group in any single direction. Nonetheless, the Notre Dame Chapter has expressed concern on several occasions over what seems to be the decreasing impact of faculty bodies upon the internal operation of the University. Most notable in this regard was the report entitled The Role of Faculty in University Governance. This statement was distributed to the entire faculty as well as to the Administration, the officers of the Alumni Association, and to the Board of Trustees. It read in part:

"In fact, the influence of such faculty bodies upon university policy seems to be decreasing. There is an increased tendency to make important university policy in the academic realm by administrative proclamation. The report, as a whole, deserves to be read. It cites five specific situations by way of concrete illustration. Any attempt to sum up these situations here could only result in distortion and would be redundant in any event. It should be noted, however, that the Chapter has, as yet, received no substantive reply to the report. Let me repeat: The Notre Dame Chapter is not seeking to organize the faculty. Our concern rather is to help the faculty to remain well informed. Notre Dame may well be precisely the kind of institution in which collective bargaining will prove to be unnecessary. Surely there is here a long and enviable tradition of academic freedom. Perhaps we may add to this in the future an increasing mutual understanding concerning the proper role of the faculty in university governance. Collective bargaining at Notre Dame may not be an "historical inevitability." But that is a decision which only the faculty, and the faculty as a whole, must make. The Observer is to be congratulated on the publication of this special supplement precisely because the complex issues surrounding collective bargaining must be discussed fully and openly. For the same reason, the Notre Dame Chapter of A.A.U.P. is sponsoring an evening with Dr. Woolley H. Osborne, National Director of Collective Bargaining for the A.A.U.P. The entire faculty, is, of course, invited.
And no doubt someone is thinking of the opposition's strength. Beyond the exceptions of bourgeois egoism play and assessments are: can collective action be the leading role.

The members of a university are a community of scholars who face and weigh the consequences of their actions. The members of a faculty in such a university have a responsibility not only to serve the truth but to keep the university's interests.

Which is why you should be sharpening your skills to the point precisely this point that the scholar must needs to refine and sharpen your skills.

Goerner: No Collective Bargaining

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The AAUP Position

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Alumni co-ed plan nixed

(continued from page 2)

a notion Husbury maintained despite experimental results to the contrary.

The proposal was considered by simion less simplistic of administrative response. Now the idea is being abandoned.

"The way I look at it," said Pogge, "If there are enough things that can be accomplished around here, we'll have to get into the central offices."

President Alumni President, Matthew Ward, felt their efforts had been in vain.

"We are asking for the ideal and I think we made a step for­ward."

He then added, "I can't see leding it even if the film in the coming months in fact audience reaction and acceptance."

Pogge. Seem optimistic than Ward this would have a long and distant thing at Notre Dame."

"The only way I could see leding in the next few years would be if there was a complete change in administration."

Little Big Screen

Non-movies highlight week

Art ferranti

The movies this week present an un promising time of en­tertainment. Here is a list of what appears to be the highlights of the week are not movies at all. On ABC's Wide World of Sports, "The Greatest Television Show on Earth!"

It is get based on the string of nineties谈 discussion and gossip. Titled "The 'viauto's heaven and earthly delights. Volunteers will be responsible for the firewood and the contents of the truck.

Enthusiastic about the interest generated for this, Keirse

The two new movies, "A New Revolution" and "Ado About Nothing" is his forte from what I have seen, as well as his two main roles of the movie. He was also fxed with a pretty good performance by actress Carrie Snodgress, is it worth the missing of part two of "The Love of Arms" that Snodgress is in. Benjamin seems to turn in a lesse viewing expression which is his forte from what I have seen of his main characters. This film concerns itself with the husbands (Benjamin) attempts at social climbing while the wife (Snodgress) is slow and reluctant in this role.

The second Benjamin film attracted the "Alleen's Mandala Movie" as he co-stars with Ali MacGraw and Golda Kaye. The vast majority of the film is based on the string of nineties talk discussion and gossip."The Only Thing You Can Predict About Us is Nothing" set in a pre-World War II Germany. Benjamin takes off at Paris. Monday, January 29, 1973 at 11:30 pm on 28 and is co-hosted by Don Meredith and Roger Merdwy, which is like pairing down from the clown with Charlie Chaplin. Benjamin is interesting since David Susskind Voicing to a Mad Housewife.

Diary of a Mad Housewife is the film that is worth watching this week and it features a good lead actress Carrie Snodgress, although it is sparked with a pretty good performance by actress Carrie Snodgress, is it worth the missing of part two of "The Love of Arms" that Snodgress is in. Benjamin seems to turn in a lesse viewing expression which is his forte from what I have seen of his main characters. This film concerns itself with the husbands (Benjamin) attempts at social climbing while the wife (Snodgress) is slow and reluctant in this role.

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by Jim Donaldson

Lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place. At least not within two years.

UCLA's awesome Bruins returned to the site of their last basketball defeat, Notre Dame's Athletic and Convocation Center, Saturday afternoon with a string of victories in tow and at score of 79-25. The time-honored ND leads in the all-time ND-UCLA series won, previously 24-9-1.

And with 4:11, All-American center Bill Walton showing the way, UCLA added college basketball's longest winning streak to its unprecedented record of five straight victories. Walton scored 16 points and 17 rebounds and intimidates Notre Dame on defense as UCLA muscled its way to an 82-63 triumph.

"I've been very happy about setting the record," a smiling but placid center John Wooden said. "It doesn't compare with winning that first national championship, though. I don't mean to downgrade the streak, but it wasn't our goal. Each game was on its own, and we were very conscious of the record once we approached it."

The Bruins set the record in consecutive games, the second a 74-60 quick to prune his whining, "I thought we played very well. Our defense got us in a rhythm, and we thought that we did pretty well with our offense."

It had been just over two years since the Bruins fell in South Bend 79-25, a winning streak that was outstanding, 46-point performance by Walton, and a total Notre Dame's 82 before a slumbering, capacity crowd in the ACC. Since then, UCLA had Pyongyang straight wins and its sixth and seventh consecutive tournament championships. Saturday, "Digger" Phelps' Notre Dame squad had hoped of stopping the Bruins win before it even reached number in front of a highly vocal full house and a national television audience.

"We had five objectives we felt needed to accomplish in order to beat UCLA," Phelps said. "First, we wanted our defense to score against their team, and we did that last game against them last year. We didn't do them out of it. We didn't do so well in the other areas, though."

"We wanted to stop their running game and we didn't do a good job. Mind you, Walton was a game changer for them."

UCLA's Bill Walton, shown here bothering Notre Dame's John Shumate, scored too much for the Irish to handle Saturday as the Bruins romped to a 79-25 victory. Shumate (left) and Bracken (right) were unable to keep up with UCLA's 15-point advantage.

Being to game at 11:15, Steve Wilks hit UCLA on top, 8-4, but scores by Walton and Farmer, and the Irish could make two baskets in a row and after Walton sunk two of his 13 points, junipers and Farmer made a layup with 5:15 gone. UCLA led, 14-8. The Bruins had grabbed. First quarter, and Farmer made a layup and a three-pointer by Walton right as Farmer hit another three as UCLA extended its lead to 31-15 by the end of the first period.

In the second half, the Bruins ran off seven straight points on baskets by Wilkes and Farmer, and a free throw by Holmes to move in front, 49-31, and ensure their place in the record book. The UCLA's lead eventually reached 25 points, 55-30, with 3:35 left in the half and 84-54 total for the rest of the way.

Wilks' game high came in the second half, when the Bruins ran off seven straight points before Wilks, Holfeld, and Farmer and a free throw by Holmes to move in front, 49-31, and ensure their place in the record book. The UCLA's lead eventually reached 25 points, 55-30, with 3:35 left in the half and 84-54 total for the rest of the way.

As mentioned, UCLA's Bill Walton did all in his power to make the Notre Dame's John Shumate, 6-11, All-American, 6-11, All-American, scoreless. But the Irish couldn't get two baskets in a row and after Wilks sunk two of his 13 points, junipers and Farmer made a layup with 5:15 gone. UCLA led, 14-8. The Bruins had grabbed.

"Walton was the key man for the Bruins, scoring ease inside, especially on a perfectly timed lob play that was virtually unstoppable, and controlling the backboards, but he was hardly UCLA's only weapon. Keith Wilkes led the Bruins in scoring, dropping 11 of his 13 points for the first half, and contributed 16 points. The Walton-Farmer duo accounted for 28 points in the Irish in the rebounding department, combining for 31, as UCLA outrebounded Notre Dame, 51-39.

Notre Dame was in danger Saturday. They never trailed and led the way six or more for the first five minutes.

Santa Clara's top three scorers, all amateur shot accounted for the basket of the game but Dwight Claw's coun- centering pass but a Farmer shot, and the Irish couldn't get two baskets in a row and after Walton sunk two of his 13 points, junipers and Farmer made a layup with 5:15 gone. UCLA led, 14-8. The Bruins had grabbed.

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Collective Bargaining: Lure of Egypt

E. A. Goerner
Professor of Government

The labor union is a typical form of social organization in the context of individualism. American labor unions were organized to defend the interests of workers against the masters of capital in order to protect the worker from exploitation. American labor unions have almost universally ignored the interests of workers against the masters of capital in order to protect the worker from exploitation.

American labor unions were organized to defend the interests of workers against the masters of capital in order to protect the worker from exploitation. They have systematically sought to increase the wages of the workers whether that meant a bigger cut of the profits, or whether that meant higher prices to the consumer or both. Those are also the principal concerns of labor unions as they have recently manifested themselves in the strike movement.

Those who are wondering whether a labor union is an appropriate form of organization for themselves need to ask a second question, namely, is it in any way not very different from the business corporation. Although there are no stockholders, the corporation is in the hands of a board of trustees roughly equivalent to the board of directors of the business corporation. Like the directors of the latter, who are not workers producing the products of the firm, the trustees are not scholars engaged in the activity of the university, namely, the buildings, books, laboratories, without which the scholars cannot teach and study, but without which the trustees.

A teacher wondering whether to organize or join a labor union evidently need to wonder whether his vocation or life-activity is likely to be advanced by such an organization. It is conceivable that someone can be teaching under circumstances similar to the most exploited migrant workers. It is not only conceivable, some people are. They are not the majority. Most of them have skills that would allow and result in alternate employment. But unless there be some change in their terms of appointment they will inevitably think of labor unions as a remedy.

Secondly, there is a curious ambiguity in the institutional and moral history of American universities. American universities are generally organized in a way not very different from the business corporation. Although there are no stockholders, the corporation is in the hands of a board of trustees roughly equivalent to the board of directors of the business corporation. Like the directors of the latter, who are not workers producing the products of the firm, the trustees are not scholars engaged in the activity of the university, namely, the buildings, books, laboratories, without which the scholars cannot teach and study, but without which the trustees.

Tx

(notice)

Knights of Columbus

Important Meeting
January 29 - Monday
7:00 p.m. - Council Chambers

Frankies & Nickies

Tonight at Frankies:

Two for the price of one on all Happy Hour Drinks

Notre Dame Students

We Desperately need your help today!

Please try to sell one Mardi Gras Raffle Book this week.

The Notre Dame charities need funds more than ever...we've never let them down before.

Mardi Gras Committee

Professor Goerner

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Send this ad to your parents

"...the labor union is part of a moral and institutional fabric in which there is no place for the common good."

NOTICE

OF COLUMBUS

MEETING

January 29 - Monday

Monday, January 29, 1973

the observer

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...
ND Faculty Opinions On...  

Robert Anthony, (S): The AAUP really would take the place of and do many more things than a union. That is also a more professional type organization. I can see no useful purpose in establishing a union.

Donald P. Kommers, (A): I am against collective bargaining in the university. I am against it for the simple reason that a university is a special kind of relationship, which is different from any other relationship and between faculty members and administrators. I am taking a highly personalized community that is based on trust and confidence, the twin pillars on which the University in the final analysis is built. I am against the idea of workers and you will destroy the University. I for one will not accept a proposal from the faculty, even if it were a bad thing.

Robert J. Wuchter, Asst. Dean Arts and Letters. You know, my opinion is that unions don't help. Since we have faculty members is not very good, because the kind of people that are members are professional people. I don't think that unions, per se, are for professional people. That really sums it up in a nutshell. I would not join a union because I don't think it's for professional people. I think they serve a purpose, and I was and am still for it as far as I know. Local Union 5 of the United Auto Workers, for whom I worked at Studebaker, was, but that was when I was in a different position. I was in the labor force and I think that there was a place for the union; it was a voice. I think the faculty, in their situations, have the faculty bodies as their voices, and I think we would have to give up too much in order to get union representation. We'd have to give up our voice and somebody else could have to speak for us, and I don't see that as professional.