women urge rejection of current U.S. capitalist system

By Pat Payne Staff Reporter

Socialist action is the only possible method to achieve women's equality and liberation, two Socialist Party activists told a small gathering at the University's Fortune Amphitheater last night.

The program, entitled, "Feminist Revolution," was sponsored by the Notre Dame Education Project, REPEP, a non-profit Educational International Women's Day. ND-REPEP is made up of students with a common political equality, and said solutions were possible through political participation or organizing.

The first woman to speak, who identified herself as Doreen, pointed out that all workers, meaning anyone not owning companies, "are exploited." She continued to say that "working people have to take over and organize against employers." This is necessary for the preservation of "job safety, wages, and the right to unionize, all of which are being fought against by employers," Doreen said.

Doreen noted that, although women make up 40 percent of the working force, they receive few luxuries. "Women have two jobs - one paid and one in the home," she said.

A study undertaken by the New York Times in 1972, average household earnings was $7000 in wages, Doreen reported. She asserted that "men benefit little from what the capitalist system benefits 100 percent." She said that "most of the student representatives, social democratic and liberation parties, are the political arm of the Socialist Party." "I feel there is a split among those questioned," he said. He recommended that the method of representation on the council is generally a voice for a secret ballot, and that most members interviewed were satisfied with this system. Charles stated that a roll call vote would put undue pressure on the members, possibly causing them to change their "consensuses." KY was the "secret-ballot system is the best system." He explained that a roll call would make a bad move, especially on the council.

Each individual has enough sense to know what to do without a vote, cont. (page 7)

Diamond: Declaration of Independence comprises equal political freedom only

by Tony Kenney Editor-in-chief

American equality and democracy conflict with the more radical, "enlightened" notions of egalitarian democracy of Marxism-Leninism and the Jacobin regime of the French Revolution, Diamond said.

Although the Declaration recognizes injustice on both sides, the Founders rejected the selfish notion that only the best or most virtuous should be entitled to rule the state. The black and white system does not deny non-white men in their attempt to change things.

According to Diamond, political philosophers such as Locke, Hobbes, and Machiavelli provided the philosophical foundation of the Declaration. He maintained that the "New Science of Politics," departed from Declaration on its political philosophy, giving a realistic view of man, not as divine, but as fallible and interested.

This realistic view of human nature is the philosophical foundation of the American view of equality, with sobriety and caution.

But the New Science of Politics, especially the philosophy of John Locke, was the direct predecessor of the ancient view of politics that influenced the Founders. Locke's ideas provided the Founders with a moral justification for the success of the Constitution and altered political thought. Diamond claimed.

"The Declaration can be said to take a decided step of the best in general," Diamond argued.

The Bicentennial Conference concludes Thursday. The final schedule includes a variety of events, debates, and performances to celebrate the Bi-

It is sponsored by Notre Dame and St. Mary's College with grants from the Indiana Arts Commission and the Bi-

Dr. DIAMOND

that men may be unequal, but that's nature, Diamond said. "No man is deemed to rule another without the other's consent." Diamond traced the history of political thought on race and equality in America. Under the ancient political theory of Plato and Aristotle, politics was by and for the few. Politics was concerned

"Doreen," a Socialist Party activist urges "working people...to take over and organize against employers," in front of a small gathering last night. (Photo by Mike Krom)

The Academic Council is more than a student run organization, says Assistant Provost Dr. William Burke, one of eight council members interviewed in response to an Observer article published last week. "The Academic Council is dedicated to the "educational excellence of the University as a whole." He explained that the Council's position as an academic affairs legislator at the University makes it the most important committee on campus.

John Borsius, student representative of the Arts and Letters College, supported Bula's statement of the basic council goal, which is the "overall betterment of the University." He was vehemently opposed to a more fragmented approach to the concerns of students.

All of the members interviewed agreed on the University orientation of the council, but varying opinions appeared on the question of representative responsibility. Dr. Isabel Charles, Dean of the Arts and Letters College and an ex-officio member of the council, explained: "You are elected not only as a representative, but as a thinking member of the body." Charles went on to say that the representatives are appointed or elected because of "their good will and intelligence." The members are then "privey to a whole series of discussions that their constituents have not been privey to."

For this reason, Charles and most of the members questioned said that the voting is based on one's own judgement. Burke said, "If you're a member of the Academic Council, you are responsible to your own conscience."

Burke of representation said that the third floor left wing of O'Shaughnessy, and the tendency is to overemphasize the third floor left wing of O'Shaughnessy. Burke said that this thwarts the basic movement toward what is good for the University, creating a dangerous "fragmentation." He emphasized that the issues are not clear-cut "or they wouldn't have made it to the Council!"

A few of the members questioned placed more emphasis on their "constituencies." Bronislaw said of the student representatives, "Obvi-

ously, we should represent the student point of view." Bula agreed while Academic commis-

sioner Michael Gammam recognized a dual purpose. "I work for the academic interest of the University and for what the students want."

Dr. Robert Williamson, elected faculty representative from the Business Administration, said, "The elected member should definitely solicit opinions from his constitu-

ents. Frankly, when I do go in and vote, it's my own opinion. Only a couple of times this is different from my constituents."

Representation is a question of consent among those questioned. Gammam stated, "The Council is obviously not representative. Stu-
dents represent us in nearly Faculty representation is not strong enough to give it a voice against the representatives of the Administration."

He also maintained that there are too many Arts and Letters represen-
tatives and not enough from the Business school. Joseph Fiorella, the student representative from the Business College, agreed, but Williamson explained that the number of representatives per each college is determined by the number of faculty in the college. He pointed out that there are fewer faculty in the Business College.

Williamson added that he sees "no lack of understanding of the need for political representation." Williamson disagreed, however, with the council policy of allowing Ex-Office members to send a representative to the University. "That is a failing of the way the council is currently set up," he said. Williamson said the issue of student representation, which is "fragmentation." He emphasized that the issues are not clear-cut "or they wouldn't have made it to the Council!"

"I don't really feel any terrific imbalance." Burke mentioned that he could remember no instance in which the student had voted as a bloc. He said, "We have been selected more carefully. The doubts were based upon the constant exploitation of women in the Declaration consists of a constant exploitation of women in the Declaration does not mean that human beings have the equal political freedom only

underlined by the French Revolution, Diamond said.

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"Doreen," a Socialist Party activist urges "working people...to take over and organize against employers," in front of a small gathering last night. (Photo by Mike Krom)
The Beatles are getting together again.

LONDON - The Beatles are getting together again for a concert in America, a columnist for the Daily Mirror said yesterday.

Paul Callan wrote in the Daily Mirror that 50-year-old Harold Harrison, father of former Beatle George Harrison, told him: "George and I have always been close. I've been just as well off at times, but I've never been as well off as the Beatles."

Callan said Harrison was recently appointed to the board of a major corporation and, like the Beatles, has a $10 million contract with Apple, which produces all Beatles music.

Callan also said Harrison had been ''in a bit of a state'' for many years, but had recently turned it around. He said: "I've been in a bit of a state for many years, but I'm now doing well."

The Beatles are scheduled to perform at Madison Square Garden in New York on Monday night and the Forum in Los Angeles on Tuesday night.

- AP

MORE: Teaching future philosophers

The dean of the College of Arts and Letters at Notre Dame has been honored for his work in developing (CMI) in his subject field of history.

Dr. Robert E. Burns, associate dean at Notre Dame, to prepare a bank of chromosome information is programmed with security agents seizing a former presidential candidate, his wife and a legislator, witnesses said.

On Campus Today

9 a.m. - bicentennial festival, "the religious dimension of American" by prof. Sidney Altshuler, cce
11:30 a.m. - bicentennial festival, liturgy, celebrant fr. James T. Burchael, sacred heart
12:15 p.m. - mass, lafotuna ballroom.
2:30 p.m. - bicentennial festival, "is America in any sense chosen?" by prof. Peter Berger, cce.
4:30 p.m. - seminar, "field trials of chromosome techniques in the genetic control of the yellow fever mosquito," by John I. Petersen, rm. 278, gal adm.
5 p.m. - bicentennial festival, "twentieth century American music," by Samuel Adler, little theater.
7:30 p.m. - meeting, charismatic prayer, lafotuna rathskeller.
8 p.m. - lecture, "new dimensions in civil rights and liberties under the berger court," by Prof. Henry L. Abraham, Henry L and Grace Daugherty, rm. 591, law school.
8:15 p.m. - bicentennial festival, "my heart's in the highlands," by William Saroyan, "laughs aud."
Smelser highlights causes of U.S. Revolution

by Kathy Mills

The American Revolution was a mild revolution staged by reluctant rebels for limited goals which were in large part the result of the work of Dr. Norman Smelser, professor of history at Notre Dame.

Smelser spoke to an approximately 40 people yesterday morning in the Cercle for a lecture on 'Understanding the American Revolution' as part of the Notre Dame Student Social and Conference.

Focusing economics as a major cause of the revolution, Smelser said, "It was British policy that rocked discontent in an otherwise contented people." Smelser cited the British tax policy on the colonies.

"The British decided to make the American's pay for a large part of the standing army which was to be kept, threateningly, in the colonies. They decided to levy taxes and make the colonists pay for the administration of these taxes," he pointed out.

The policy issue at stake, according to Smelser, was that the royal government versus the local assemblies if the colonists could be compelled to pay these taxes. "This brought fear from those who took pride in the assemblies and participated in them," he explained.

"Any policy which provokes such anger is sure to outrage in prosperous colonies could not have been a very prudent policy," he declared.

Wisdom lacking

Smelser mentioned other differ- ences between the British and the British, including mistrust of the policies of the colonists and conflicting claims to western lands. "Despite these differences, the British government might have been carried off if it had been managed by wise men," he observed.

"A wise governor in West- minster might have led the Ameri- cans better," he continued. "They could have been made to feel at all in the Empire. But wisdom was scarce.

Smelser also said the colonists were prone to violence and psy- chologically ready for disobedience long before they rebelled against British policy. "Before the Revolu- tion, we know that at least 18 attempts to overturn colonial gov- ernments," he noted. "Six of these were violent." He also mentioned the violence of the colonists encounters with Indians and said international wars were endemic in the colonies before the revolution. "Mob action was common," he added.

Loyalists' role

"Perhaps the worst mistake of the British was to overestimate the power of the loyalists," Smelser said. He pointed out British Loyalists actually comprised less than one-fifth of the population in the colonies.

"In the North, they were passive or they huddled behind the army," he continued. "Only south of Virginia were there Loyalist lead- ers, and here they were rebel partisan bands warring against other rebel partisan bands.

Smelser added, "British leadership did not spark.

According to Smelser, the tem- perament of George Washington was probably the single most important ingredient in the Ameri- can military victory. He noted rebel propaganda and won the contest for public loy- alty.

"Independence was one thing on which all American rebels agreed," he said.

He emphasized the American Revolu- tion as not a social revolu- tion. "There were many incidental social changes, but they were not uniformly American," he said.

War brings changes

One change effected by the British was to overestimate the power of the loyalists.

Did it not abolish slavery, but in- tended to reverse the economy of the colonies. He called the Declaration of Independence, "a declaration of independence," he said.

"The Americans negotiated a peace at Paris after the Revolution was over," Smelser commented. "They won because they learned how diplo- macy operated in Europe better than the Europeans," he stated.

Smelser termed the Constitution a "sincere bargain" at about $12,000 in 1796 dollars. "It was not a political or philosophical treatise," he said. It was a successful working paper to meet the needs of the 1780s.

The Revolution also had a cosmic effect," he stated. "It hid the oppression of slavery. Not only in the 70 years following the ratifica- tion of the Constitution, the rights of black people became fewer.

Smelser said he thought the phrase, "All men are created equal," in the Declaration of Independence was intended to indicate the color were equal to the people in Britain.

He called the Declaration of Independence "an historical docu- ment of interest but not binding.

"They did not even apply them to their own society," he remarked. The broadening of applications of these documents, he said, occurred in later times.

The Americans negotiated a "truly splendid treaty" in Paris after the Revolution was over.

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Busch examines oil exploration tomorrow night

Dr. Daniel A. Busch, American Association of Petroleum Geolo- gists, futures lecturer, will discuss the integration of many scientific disciplines in modern exploration for major petroleum reserves in a lecture Wednesday at 7 p.m. in Notre Dame Earth Science Building, room 101.

Sponsored by Notre Dame's Department of Earth Sciences, the lecture is open to the public without charge.

Ombudsman announces Brainstorm award winners

Mike Mounfield has won the $76 grand prize in the Ombudsman Service's Second Annual Opinion Brainstorms.

Mounfield's winning idea was that the Student Union should open a student employment service which would publish a list of job opportunities on campus and in South Bend.

Nine other winners were chosen by the panel of five judges for their proposals in three categories: service, policy and policy.

In the service category, Amy Thornton placed first with her suggestion that the Student Union offer limited amounts of grocery store items. Mike Siegel placed third by pro- posing a baby-sitting service.

In the social category, Sally Stantion placed first by proposing a sidewalk cafe to encourage outdoor walking.

Second place was awarded to Brian Kirk for suggesting a roller- skating party, and third place went to John McAustin, who asked for a 75-cent fee and dance.

For proposal companies, Kevin Dickerson won for calling for the re-institution of sophomore class offices.

Fred Hansen placed second by proposing that the ACC be placed in du Lac and South St. Sullivan, director of purchasing, placed third with his suggestion that smoking in dining halls or class- rooms be subjected to rigid limits.

About 70 ideas were submitted to the contest.

First-prize winners will receive tickets to the Notre Dame football game next year. Second- place finishers will receive McDonald's gift certificates worth $50, 10 dollars and third-place winners will get $20 by 10 glossy photographs of their favorite Notre Dame sports perso- nage.

Judging the contest were Ombudsman representatives Matt Gips, Robin Beall, Richard Sullivan, registrar; Robert Watkins, director of purchasing, and Robert Waddick, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

Ideas which did not win prizes will be kept and reviewed later and the idea of the winning idea will be given credit if his proposal is implemented. Ombudsman sources said.

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Tuesday, March 9, 1976
The observer
The Mock Convention held over the weekend was billed as a learning experience about how American parties really choose presidential nominees. That it was, but I believe I learned more of what they learned. As one slightly shocked delegate said after watching the convention, "Is this the way my government is run?"

Actually it pretty much is. The convention, thanks to the tremendous efforts put into it by the organizers, was a generally well-organized and well-run model of the real thing. The realism included the atmosphere of chaos generated when various people simultaneously gave speeches, listened to speeches, cheered, booed, talked, wandered about and used, all in the same auditorium. The speeches were certainly realistic, varying from the most boring political absurdities to the kind of pep-rally oratory that nearly put me to sleep. Not all of the participants did not like the kind of oratory. That it was, of these people and I sincerely hope the participants would like to know that someday I might be able to choose presidential nominees. That it was well-organized and well-run model of the real thing.

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Beyond Bicentennial Banalities
Fr. Bill Tohey

During a week of Mock Convention, Bicentennial doings, and Lenten beginnings, a minister haunts me and disturbs my complacency:

Is it not this the sort of fact that pleases me -- to break unjust fetters and unlace the thongs of oppression? In Spain and Portugal, in Spain and Spain, they are helping counter-revolutionary movements in the Caribbean and Latin America. We took Franco's colonial role in Indo-

We didn't start the last war. We would have been well-content with Bogart and Bergman; chocolate romance and the new media culture. The titles of the field could have done without our human fertilizer.

Letters From Abroad

War-Broken Vienna
Leo Hahn

We were flitting around with chocolate music, new ideas and ideals, in another part of the world, a nation became obsessed another film with, in order to initiate appropriate actions to advance the new colonial, the greater the attempt to eliminate the imperialist power, it is

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SMC Writing Clinic encounters positive reaction

by Jane Pewley
Staff Reporter

Editor's note: This article is the second in a two-part series examining the St. Mary's Writing Clinic.

"The Writing Clinic showed me the things I was doing wrong and now I can write pretty well on my own," explained St. Mary's freshman Ann Sofranko, when asked how the college's program helped her. Her comment is typical and accurately reflects the hopes and expectations of tutors, faculty members and administrators working closely with the experiment.

Tutors do not write students' papers for them. Instead they help with organization, grammar and the general mechanics of writing.

"When I had to rewrite a paper they would go over it with me and criticize it. Then I would rewrite it. After it was rewritten, they would go over it again and encourage me. I learned through my mistakes," another student, Barb Borkowski, said.

One of the tutors, Jeri Kane, a senior English major, explained that the idea behind the clinic is "to help students who have trouble writing and to offer this help through other students. We're not as intimidating, being students ourselves."

Most students agree that the student tutor system has been quite effective. The tutors have encouraged many students to gain confidence in their ability to write and to become self-sufficient in recognizing and handling their own problems.

Terry Kerley, another tutor, observed that much of the problem is lack of self-confidence. "They come in very nervous and we try to relax them and make them feel that it's not a big problem. Many students find it more relaxing and informal to go to another student," she said.

In general, faculty reaction has been favorable. Oldham department chairman, Sr. M. Jean Kiene, said that she is "delighted" with the work of faculty coordinator, Ann Louis, and supports her and the tutors 100 per cent.

She added, though, that "none of us are pretending it's the answer to the world's problems."

Everyone involved in the project has her own ideas for the future. Klene would like to see the program expanded to include a course in developmental reading. It would not necessarily be for college credit, but would help the student to develop even after she had completed it.

"Part of the problem is that many students can't read well enough," explained Klene.

Sr. Eva Hooker, another member of the English department, feels that the clinic needs more hours, materials, and space, possibly in Madeleva Hall, rather than Le-Mans. "It shouldn't be so close to the Freshman Office because many students assume that it is just for freshmen and it isn't," she said.

Steps are, at present, being taken to expand the clinic's materials. The staff is developing a series of exercises for writing problems taken from specific examples of the work of St. Mary's students collected from the first semester. In addition, faculty members from various departments are being asked to tape short suggestions on specific aspects of the writing process in their areas.

The clinic's faculty coordinator, Ann Louis, hopes to get a special certification for teaching writing included in the tutors' transcripts. She also plans to recruit more tutors from departments other than the English department next year.

Any junior or senior interested in becoming a tutor next year should collect a dossier, get her department's recommendation and then contact Mrs. Louis.
Hearst's rape allegation disputed

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - A prosecution doctor said Monday that Patricia Hearst "had a queen" in the terrorist army that kidnapped her and willingly joined in a bank robbery and sex with her captors.

"She was a queen in the Symbionese Liberation Army," Dr. Joel Fort testified at Miss Hearst's bank robbery and kidnapping trial. Hearst, 19, was arrested Monday for the bank heist, which she is suspected of planning.

Fort declared that Miss Hearst did not feel she carried the low rank of a "private in an army of generals." This directly contradicted the testimony of a defense psychiatrist who said Miss Hearst's low military status showed she was not a true convert to the tiny group.

After nearly a full day of testimony, Fort faced cross-examination by defense attorney F. Lee Bailey, who was challenging the doctor's qualifications to testify on matters involving Miss Hearst. Fort was still on the stand when court recessed, and Bailey was to resume cross-examination Tuesday morning.

Earlier, Fort said he examined the heiress for 15 hours and testified that he was "kind and nice" to her and friendly to her and with which he gathered there were affectionate bonds.

"I am delighted if we could have people to translate her words, without affection," he added. "She said once she asked her to have intercourse with him, she said she had intercourse with him to translate her word, without affection."
Irish nine travels to Alabama for regular-season warmup

Alabama is the destination for Coach Tom Kelly’s first Notre Dame baseball team as the Irish embark on a 12-game spring swing. Notre Dame will play at Tennessee and then travel to Jacksonville State for a pair of twin-night twin bills before moving to Tuscaloosa for their final three games in two days with the Weather Eagles. The Irish will take on Auburn for three games in two days. Notre Dame has fierce rivalries with Alabama campuses.

Dame moves into Tuscaloosa for a learning trip including nine pitchers. The Irish have not played strong suit this season with every posted a composite 2.83 ERA a strong performance. Stratta was 3-5 last year for the Irish in what seemed to be a losing effort. The 190-pounders do not basking in the warm Arizona sun, spending the better part of last spring break.

The Irish are taking four full-time outfielders to Alabama. Stan Bowersbank returns in centerfield with Jack Snyder, Dave Lazzieri and Tim Fagg. The Irish pitching staff has received three new faces in other jobs.

The Irish nine is a strong pitching staff. Stan Bowersbank was a pitcher at UC Berkeley and Mike McDonald also returns with the pitching job.

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