WSND radio issued an editorial Monday night condemning the seating arrangements at the lecture given by LeRoi Jones Sunday night in Washington Hall. The speech was co-sponsored by the Sophomore literary festival and the Black Arts Festival.

The editorial attacked the exclusive seating of black students in the front half of the center section immediately in front of Jones. The center section was reserved for black students at the request of Barbara Curtin and Sue Turnbull, who made the request prior to Tuesday night’s election.

The WSND editorial also attacked Jones, chairperson of this year’s Sophomore Literary Festival, for failing to give the freshman class greater voice in the seating arrangement.

Curtin’s platform are the followings:
1. She proposes some academic changes such as probation in his department and that year-end additions be allowed.
2. She advocates that written clarification, exam exemption, and clarification, exam exemption, and clarification be added to the senate and the council.
3. She proposes more assistance for black students in the class, but also wishes to have better informed undergraduates about their requirements.
4. She proposes an effort to approve off-campus housing by working with local realtors to solve the problem.
5. She urges the department to better cooperate with local realtors.
6. She also wants increased cooperation with Notre Dame, especially in regard to academic changes such as probation.

The Hall Life Board of the Student Life Council met yesterday to consider the approval of the hall’s constitution as a pre-requisite to the authorization of parietal hours. As a result of the meeting, it was announced that it would be impossible to authorize parietal hours for any hall this weekend.

The board met for over three hours and was able to examine only one constitution of the six submitted. The constitution examined was that of Baird Hall. A minor change was made and it was returned to the Student Life Council which approved the change last night. The revised constitution will be approved tomorrow by the board because it is already in the hands of the board for final approval.

Education: We need their minds, too

This is the third of a five part series on coeducation at Notre Dame by Mary Brein and Jane Pelletier.

"In today's Princeton, many of the undergraduates' contacts with women are con-centrated in occasional big weekends. As a result, the men are tempted to regard women as "sex objects," as companions for "entertainment only," not as fellow humans, as intelligent, as sensitive, as curious and as courageous as themselves. An alumna wrote us: 'The present segregated system tends to encourage the view that intellectual activity and the opposite sex are incompatible: where one starts, the other stops.'"

The Princeton Report

A few days ago I took part in an evening class that Mary at a professor's house. Eight of us, seven Notre Dame students and a professor, were sitting around the dining room table drinking beer, smoking cigarettes, and talking about one of Chaucer's poems. (Like most of Chaucer's poems, the poems we were discussing were between men and women.) For a while, everything was going well; we were discussing the poem, we were enjoying each other, we were having a good time. But halfway through our discussion I suddenly realized the speech was a couple of pages too long, something terribly wrong, about what we were doing. I had had this same feeling many times before in similar situations. There was a sort of hole in our discussion, a subtle emptiness that none of us around the table could fill. Something very important was missing, and that something was preventing us from getting at the poem at all.

The middle of someones's sentence I blurted, "What a minute. Something's wrong here." I thought for a moment, and then I knew. In the middle of someone else's sentence I blurted, "What a minute. Something's wrong here."
Carroll describes career

Screenwriting is exciting

by Chuck Jackson

Sidney Carroll explained to a large crowd last night in the Continuing Education Center the difference between a screenwriter and a novelist and related why he found his profession attractive.

"The novelist is autonomous but he is hampered by fictional people," the award-winning screenwriter of The Hunter told the audience. He also said writers are at a disadvantage to screenwriters because they cannot manipulate the dimensions of sight and sound.

There were several things Sidney Carroll found pleasing about his profession. He commented, "Screenwriting happens to be a very exciting business. Everybody has a hand in the stew. If you can accommodate yourself to this fact, you can be one. Anyone of the cooks can spoil the motion picture, but that's the part that makes it exciting. If you're with a congenial group, it can be a can picture."

The conversion of literature into movies is fascinating to Mr. Carroll also because of his participation in films as a pioneer industry. "Although many of us tend to forget the fact, the motion picture was invented just one lifetime ago by Thomas Edison... as a toy."

He said that his job requires him to be aware of the universality of films and film appeal. "Movies will be seen wherever men have eyes... It is important to know the causes of human behavior all over the world."

Daniel Carroll, Vice-President of Boos, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., spoke yesterday afternoon on the problems facing the development and organization of conglomerates.

Carroll mentioned eight characteristics which are common to all conglomerates. "The first characteristic," Carroll said, "is that conglomerates have one purpose image. Any one conglomerate deals in activities of many different kinds and industries."

He went on to state that conglomerates, without exception, are extensions of a single personality. The chief executive is the man who calls the shots and makes the major decisions. He is motivated, Carroll claims, by the desire to gain acquisitions whenever he possibly can.

Carroll stated that conglomerates characterize the audience. Inventors are usually the group basically interested in the actions of the conglomerates. "Conservative bankers," Carroll commented further, "are quick to pick out this next characteristic of conglomerates."

Conglomerates are financially vulnerable. They are basically in heavy debt and any move the chief executive makes is a gamble, Carroll said.

Conglomerates are also made up of opportunistic elements who will jump at the chance of obtaining an industry, even if they previously said that they would not be interested.

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THE OBSERVER
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1969

THE WORLD TODAY

Cross-examination of witness delayed

LOS ANGELES (UPI) - Cross-examination of Dr. Bernard Diamond, a key defense witness in the murder trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan was postponed yesterday to give the prosecution time to marshal its attack upon his testimony.

Diamond, a psychiatrist as well as a lawyer and a professor of psychology at the University of California at Berkeley, told Los Angeles superior court Judge John F. Kennedy while in a self-induced hypnotic trance.

Diamond, just as other expert witnesses before him, expressed the belief Sirhan was mentally ill-a paranoid schizophrenic-and his living and thought roots in his boyhood when he was exposed to violence in the Arab-Israeli conflict in his native Palestine.

Sirhan had been experimenting with self-hypnosis, induced by staring into a mirror in a room lighted only with two candles, Diamond said. On one occasion, he saw not his own face but the face of Kennedy in the mirror.

Some of the experiments were suggested in literature received from the Occult Rosicrucian Society to which Sirhan subscribed.

High court expands on suspect's rights

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the police must advise a suspect of his constitutional rights not only at the station house but wherever he is questioned while under custody.

The decision, involving reversal of the murder conviction of a Dallas man who was questioned in his rooming house, brought a strong dissent from Justices Byron R. White and Potter Stewart, who argued that the court was expanding on earlier rulings on confessions.

White and Stewart said the high court's original rulings on confessions amounted to "a constitutional strait jacket on law enforcement," and that the latest ruling made the strait jacket "even tighter."

Eisenhower condition is still critical

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Doctors said yesterday former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's heart condition is "severe" and his condition "critical," but they declined to predict if the 78-year-old general would survive.

In a late afternoon medical bulletin, Walter Reed Army Medical Center reported that "although General Eisenhower has shown no deterioration in the last 24 hours, his condition continues to be critical."

It said he had "rested somewhat more comfortably today despite persistent evidences of congestive heart failure."

Peace talks offer bright new hope

PARI S (UPI) - South Vietnam's offer to hold direct peace talks with the Viet Cong in Paris raised the prospect yesterday of a breakthrough in the talks for the first time since they started 21 months ago.

The proposal, made by President Nguyen Van Thieu, caused apparent surprise among the Viet Cong's North Vietnamese and Viet Cong National Liberation Front (NLF) delegations.

While the Viet Cong curtly rejected a first offer for direct private talks made in January by Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky, its delegation withheld any comment Tuesday.

Hitherto the talks have been stalled by the Allais' insistence on discussing a military de-escalation of the conflict and the communist side's demands to talk politics first.

Soviets: no military on the ocean floor

GENEVA (UPI) - The United States said yesterday the Soviet proposal that the floor of the world's oceans not be used for any military purpose whatever was "simply unworkable and probably harmful."

Gerard C. Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator at the 17 nation disarmament conference, said the Russian proposal would prohibit U.S. listening devices under the seas and limit scientific research by military personnel using non-weapons equipment.

The Soviets introduced a proposed treaty which reportedly was seen in advance by U.S. officials, including President Nixon. Since U.S. opposition to portions of the treaty had become known, Soviet negotiator Alexei A. Roschchina said his country would be willing to negotiate a compromise treaty.
Hoffman comments on parietals, co-education

Chemistry Professor Emil T. Hoffman addressed residents of Alumni Hall last night as part of a series of appearances by faculty and administration members.

Professor Hoffman saw the parietal hours resolution as a situation of "trust and authority."

"My thoughts on this (parietal hours) a few years ago were that this . . . didn't have any real meaning. It was mainly a campaign issue."

He was not opposed to parietal hours last night, however. He did say that many members of the faculty had reservations about the proposal. "The great fear of the faculty is that the students botched the honor council and that they might also botch this thing."

The chemistry professor felt that sexually-segregated education "ran a poor second" to co-education. "In the past, there certainly had been a place for all-male education but the world has changed." However, he did not foresee Notre Dame becoming co-educational within the near future. He cited problems with enrollment and finances as the main problems in becoming co-ed.

Doctor Hoffman noted that there would be only two ways to logically move toward co-education: by keeping the current enrollment but lowering the number of men admitted; or by building more dormitories and increasing the enrollment. He pointed out that the University is not prepared financially to build any dormitories to accommodate co-eds, and that the university has been opposed to lowering the male enrollment.

"However," he said, "I see the same effect (as co-education) in having cluster colleges of girl's schools around the university."

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Women in the classrooms at Notre Dame!

(continued from page 1)

But there are many who argue in favor of Notre Dame's monastic status position. They question the grounds that women would damage rather than improve intellectual life. Notre Dame—Notre Dame—Notre Dame has established a fine academic community, and many now envision co-education as a threat to this community. The ability of women to participate fully in the academic and intellectual life of the university is beyond question. Scores on scholastic aptitude and achievement tests are very similar for men and women. On the high school level, the National Merit Scholarship Foundation has found that girls have consistently higher academic averages than boys. On the college level, Princeton researchers say that academic progress, and complete implementation of Community Government.

Her platform includes:

1. An improved scholarship program which would establish a group of women to study scholarship program, to reestablish and then to attempt to channel in more independent funds, working through some foundations in New York and other locations.

2. Off-campus housing to be approved and also in use by 1970.

3. A new pass/fail system for non-major courses.

4. A fuller implementation of co-educational structures, including the Commerce Department, which is under better known as the Academic Advising Center.

5. Guaranteed stable tuition for all incoming students, which would include a signed contract during freshman year prohibiting changes in tuition. In addition to that particular clause, but would allow financial changes for ever new, incoming classes.

As "Student Body President," Miss Turnbull said, "I would give my active support to these measures besides improving communication between officers and students so that everyone would be aware of what decisions are in progress, and could take the opportunity to speak out."

The view that women are intellectually inferior creatures incapable of serious academic work is a groundless superstition which could only exist in a sexually segregated environment. But then again, this is Notre Dame. It is the fact that women's minds are as good as, and in many cases better than, men's minds. In the face of the evidence, any other conclusion represents the basest sort of self-delusion.

Of course, there is the inevitable argument that women would 'distract' men from their serious intellectual work. As one particularly articulate English professor put it, "How is one of my students supposed to study Shakespeare when he has a girl on his mind?" This distraction theory, like the inferiority theory, is not supported by the evidence accumulated from co-existing institutions. As the Princeton Report points out, "Many who have taught in both types of colleges (single-sex and co-ed) believe that much of the apparent "social activity" between the sexes in co-educational environments is not to be categorized as "distracting" because many of it has a large component of just that sort of dialogue one encourages among students. A significant part of these encounters between men and women has no more "sex" in it than does time spent talking, debating, arguing and discussing between two members of the same sex."

As astounding as it may sound to us Notre Dame Men, men and women can and do get together for other reasons besides sex. The Princeton Report also points out that few of the present Princeton undergraduates think that the presence of women would be inhibiting in the classroom, and many more think they would work harder if women were included in the body. The distribution argument, as it turns out, is nothing more than an extension of the twisted mentality that views women as sexual objects rather than whole human beings. This mentality has a difficult time coping with the fact that women and men in co-educational environments view themselves as equals working together toward a common goal. In the words of President Brewer of Yale, "...far from having a distracting presence, the protection of the opposite sex results in more intense participation and study."

Granted that women do not pose a threat to our academic community, what could women contribute to Notre Dame's intellectual life? The positive and unique contribution women would make in this area is easily demonstrated with examples such as the Chaucer class already mentioned. But the Princeton Report is of some valuable insight: "More than two thirds of the Princeton University faculty members who have substantial recent experience teaching co-educational classes found such classes personally more satisfying than all-male classes, and most of them believed that having women in undergraduate classes results in a helpful increase in the variety of viewpoints expressed and in methods of attacking problems. For example, young men have a good deal to contribute to young women's understanding of Stendhal's The Red and the Black, and young women have something to say about Flaubert's Madame Bovary which would not occur to young men."

Of course, considerations of viewpoint and approach do not apply to such fields as mathematics. But the fact remains that in the humanities and the social sciences, the presence of women in the classroom is not only desirable but essential to a full understanding of the work at hand. It is unreasonable to assume that a significantly large percentage of our faculty wouldn't agree with this position. Since teachers of course, have no idea how their students are doing while they are missing when women are excluded from their classrooms. Most resign themselves to the status quo, but a growing number of our most competent and most dedicated teachers are going out of their way to recruit women into their classrooms. One would think that a good teacher owes it to himself and to his students to do everything in his power to see to it that women participate fully in our academic community. But then again, this is Notre Dame.