ND and SMC student services to merge

Ed Ellis
Observer News Editor

The Notre Dame Student Union and the Saint Mary's College Student Services Organization (SSO) will merge effective April 1, according to a statement released by student leaders of both organizations yesterday.

"As a result of the cooperation this year between the Student Organizations of St. Mary's and the Notre Dame Student Union, and in an attempt to provide better services for more student body, we announce the complete merger of these two groups," the statement read in part.

In the new Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Student Union, there will be eight positions to be filled by application before Thursday. McGrath and Miss Shaheen emphasized in their statement that all positions would be open to both ND and SMC students.

The eight positions are Associate Director, Associate Coordinator, SMC Coordinator, Comptroller, Academic Commissioner, Social Commissioner, and Services Commissioner. Applications and information for these positions will be available in the Student Union offices on the fourth floor of LaFortune-Pickney Hall, in 317 LeMans or 521 McCauldus until midnight Thursday.

According to departing Union Director Bob Polk, the merger committee will be established immediately after February 10 and the move was delayed until the new administrations could be installed so they would have the benefit of starting out with their own system.

Mr. McGrath, Miss Shaheen, and Miss Barlow emphasized that new positions will be more resourceful and the duplication of services will be eliminated.

The entire merger is now subject to approval by the Notre Dame Student Senate. McGrath and Miss Shaheen have both committed themselves to working on the merger probably at this Thursday's meeting.

The right appointments are also subject to Senate Approval, according to McGrath, but he says they may not be ready for the Thursday night meeting.

The new position among the eight is the position of SMC Coordinator. This job will guard Saint Mary's interests in the new organization and will attract student problems and programs operative on the SMC campus but not at Notre Dame.

The Executive Coordinator is traditionally a minority student appointed to safeguard minority student programs and an organization dominated by minority students.

Stoppard's drama talk was received

by Larry Ballantine

Speaking last night in Washington Hall without a microphone but with a noticeable British accent, the highly acclaimed playwright Tom Stoppard delivered what he called, "a series of non sequiturs", to a fairly large but receptive audience. Stoppard, who recently received the highly coveted Drama Critics and Tony awards for his work, Rosecrans and Guldensteer Are Dead told the audience, "My coming 3,000 miles to talk about the theatre is only slightly more plausible than coming to take a football scholarship.

After warning his audience not to expect anything he told them that Stoppard began his discourse by explaining the difference between the right and duties of a playwright. "A play has many rights," he said. "It has the right to inflame its audience, the right to entertain, the right to outrage its audience, and it has the right to put forth any proposition it pleases, to explain a play has a multitude of meanings, that is, "the duty to capture and retain the interest of one member of any audience even if he isn't there that night."

Stoppard argued that when one writes creatively one is writing as an individual and as such one can not and should not test what one writes against anybody else's writing. He said, he only writes "about concrete situations". He went on to say that as far as he is concerned the subjective response to a play was more valuable than its objective input. It was primarily for this belief that Stoppard chose not to argue with a recent acquaintance who assumed him Rosencrantz and Guildensteer Are Dead was a fine protest against the Vietnamese War. So said Stoppard. "If I wanted to I could write a sophisticated thesis making the same argument about Winnie the Pooh. Where I might spend an inordinate amount of time explaining a dilemma he had worked himself into just before leaving London. He is in the process of writing a new play which has advanced to the point where an acrobat is killed thus causing a human pyramid to implode. Stoppard's problem now lies in getting the cage into the Mary's Student Union building. Stoppard, who is practicing in her bedroom. Stoppard"s performance in film this would be his favorite problem but he enjoys the challenge the theatre media presents in accomplishing the same task. He attributes this enjoyment to "writer's arrogance and conceit."" When I finally do it," he said, "I want the audience to stand up and shout 'Clever, Clever!'

Stoppard said he loved to place "feeling of arbitrariness in art."

He told of his favorite artist who painted a picture of a shoe in a bird cage where an acrobat is killed thus causing a human pyramid to implode. Stoppard also spoke about a "feeling of arbitrariness in art."

Stoppard is known for his humorous views of the staff or editors usually written on the basis of what is contained in the lead or first paragraph of a story. The lead for this story was the headline resulting in the above error.

Hesburgh names new dean for law school

Thomas L. Shaffer, associate dean of the law school, will assume the duties of President John J. H. 1. It was announced Saturday by Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, university president.

Shaffer, a 36-year-old native of Bloomington, Ind., was named associate dean of the law school in February after the resignation of former dean William B. Lentz. Lawless resigned in February to join the staff of a Wall Street legal firm.

Shaffer was born in Notre Dame in 1963, two years after graduating from the school he now heads. Specializing in estate planning, Shaffer spent the two years with the Indianapolis law firm of Barnes, Hickson, Panzer & Boyd.

Shaffer received his B.A. from the College of St. Joseph in Alburnett, Mo., and served four years in the Air Force.

He is currently on leave to teach at the School of Law at UCLA. Shaffer took a professor of law in 1969 and was appointed associate dean in 1969. He has been active in the American Bar Association (AIBL), the NAACP and the St. Joseph County Legal Aid Society. Shaffer has served on special committees dealing with preventive detention and abortion.

Shaffer was a member of the University Committee for Afro-American Students which drafted the black studies program. He was also served on the executive council of the Notre Dame chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Hesburgh is known for his humanitarian approach to the training of lawyers. "Lawyers with people-centered preparation are in the best possible posture for the law," he said. "He is now taking counsel, that is, helping troubled people in one-on-one encounters," he has said.

Shaffer is married and has 8 children.
Festival's keynoter lauds drama

Steve Lazar
Campus Editor

Reprinting the use to which language has been subjected in traditional, bourgeois theater drama critic Richard Gilman affirmed his belief in what he called "the triumph of modern drama" yesterday to a large Sophisticated and Fashionable Audience in the Library Auditorium.

Gilman, a former drama critic for Commonweal and Newsweek, kicked off his visit in which his address was on the topic "The Fate of Language in Drama." Gilman defined drama as a compound art, composed of both physical and verbal elements. The relations between the physical and the verbal are what, in Gilman's conception, have determined the "late" of language.

Gilman traced the use of language in the theater since Elizabethan times, marking those periods in which the role of language has changed substantially.

The first period, that of "traditional" theater, in one in which the creation had to be "characters in conflict, development and denouement, a story uncoupled from language and the subordination of language which required that the works of the "absurdist" Beckett and Ionesco is often resolved into "pure language." At the present time, Gilman stated the fate of language has entered a new arena. In this period, language is being "besieged," questioned, "asked for account for itself."

As a result of this questioning, many experimental movements have been created in the theater among them, attempts at non-verbal theater and the use of sound, actors, mixed media events, and experimental writing with the consequence that in their "triumph of modern drama" then, according to Gilman is a restatement of the unification of language and the subordination of language which required that the works of the "absurdist" Beckett and Ionesco is often resolved into "pure language."

The success of drama, Gilman maintained, rests on the "live theater" character created between actors and spectators, a community permitted by the artistic blending of the poetic and the physical.

"This is never finished, never secure," Gilman stated, and through the revitalization of language for that matter all of drama, Gilman expressed a hope that theater will thrive and flourish.

\[\text{CAC revives Folk Festival}\]

Professional folk artists such as Chuck and Mary Perrin, Steve and Jenny Young, and others have contributed their talents in addition to the best of campus and local talent. There will be no admission charge to the folk festival which is seen as being the ground breaking effort in establishing a permanent folk festival concept along the lines of CIP and the Blues Festival.

We are envisioning a much wider collaboration for the permanent folk festival this year," said festival chairman John Hurley. "We ran into booking tangles this year because of the lack of a permanent folk festival. Indeed, we made the decision that the idea was not discussed until about four weeks before the performance."

This will be a real start thought.

\[\text{Sunshine & Polka Dots Fashion Show}\]

Fashions By—

\[\text{Village Tencene LA FORTUNE STUDENT CENTER BALLROOM}\]

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ADM: 50 CENT

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Volunteers for general work in the Work Release Center program sponsored by the Ladies of Notre Dame are needed for the next two weeks. The center will be open for prisoners from the South Bend community during the six months prior to their parole. The volunteers are especially needed for carpentry and painting work. Experience is not necessary, interested persons are expected to phone 222-5255. Transportation will be provided.

\[\text{Get Together to Get Together...}\]

an experience in Christian sharing.

SPRING RETREAT April 17 - 18 (Sat. & Sun.)

SPONSORED BY SMC's Student Services Organization

Open to 40 ND and SMC students

Reservations must be made.

For info call 3380 before Sat. Apr. 14th.

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\[\text{'66 Chev. Impala-3 dr. hardtop, 350 3 VA automatic, power steering, air, cheap $750-calling 398-3748 after 5 PM}\]

\[\text{150 Harmony 12 string guitar with case-make offer-Bill 3383}\]

\[\text{HOUSING}\]

To Be Married Student needs suitable, Off-Campus house for 71-72 school year; Preferably furnished, Close to campus, Reasonable. Call Tom 282-2256

\[\text{BOATING}\]

Boat to be sold, 15 ft. aluminum, motor 65, trailer, $500.00. Call H. H. 383-3085.

\[\text{TRAVEL}\]

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U.S. suffers heaviest losses of year

SAGON (UPI) - Communist troops fought through the perimeter of a U.S. base early yesterday and killed 38 American soldiers in the single heaviest battle involving U.S. troops in over a year.

"An enemy force of undetermined size" including commandos charged under cover of a 50 round mortar barrage.

U.S. spokesmen said the American artillery base is located in rugged Quang Tin Province, 336 miles north of Saigon, but well south of Khe Sanh where most recent action has centered.

Seventy six Americans were wounded, the U.S. Command said. It claimed 12 Communists were killed.

U.S. soldiers managed to hold their ground and were still in control of the area late Sunday, U.S. spokesmen said. During the attack, helicopters, jet fighters and artillery fire were called in to help the embattled Americans.

Officers said the casualties were the heaviest suffered in a single battle in more than a year. "We haven't been able to find a single day casualty figure that is as high as this attack Sunday" a U.S. spokesman said.

The attack involved troops of the hard luck American division. U.S. headquarters' regular Monday morning battle conference listed five Communist attacks on American troops in the Khe Sanh area, with the loss of four U.S. dead and 14 wounded.

Americans are still dismissing Khe Sanh and are preparing to abandon it.

The U.S. Command also listed an OHB "Cayuse" observation helicopter shot down in Laos.

The Academic, Services and Social Commissions are head ed by commissioners, each of whom deals with his own area of concern. The Cultural Arts Commission, soon to be reorganized, is essentially a coordinating unit, designed to prevent duplication of effort and programs among the various cultural groups on campus. A Commissioner also heads this unit.

The merger of the two organizations will mean another $2000 for the consolidated Union, according to Pohl.

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SU, SSO merge (continued from page 1)

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The New Tiffany Setting

Over 100 years ago we invented "The Tiffany Setting" for engagement rings which has been standard ever since.

Now, in addition, we introduce the "New Tiffany Setting" designed by Donald Clarm.

Rings start at $49.
The Merger's a Good Thing

Both in implication and in execution the long-awaited and long-overdue merger of SMC Student Union and Notre Dame Student Union organizations is a boon to the students. The implication, of course, is that merger of student governments is just around the corner. The execution promises both a trimming of self-inflicted duplication and a further SMC involvement in the vital social functions Student Union controls.

Now that Student Union will cease to be Notre Dame Student Union, the Union will have to end its Notre Dame orientation. That termination will be particularly important if social activities become small-scale, as they have shown tendencies to do in the past and as indeed they must do if the Union is to be responsible to our social desires.

That trend towards diminution-towards Over-the-Hill concerts and their successors, towards hall social functions, and away from the grandioso-and expensive-ACC concerts which have characterized every social season since the ACC was constructed-puts very special demands on this newly-merged Union. The Union must make sure that the new social functions can appeal to both campuses. Both campuses have made it known that the information grid sphere and the halls get-together is infinitely preferable to the large hoop-a-doo of a-say-Grand Funk Concert. The new commission is charged, then, with making this kind of function a success.

Such a move would not be inconsistent with President-elect Barkett's campaign promise to direct money back to the halls; nor would it be at all inconsistent with good sense and practicality. The merger was a good move; the merged Student Union must move well now to assure its usefulness.

Letters

Editor

Last Saturday night at a showing of Bresson's Pickpocket we and our friends were disturbed throughout the entire film by the college children sitting behind us. The inanity of their remarks and the total inappropriateness of their responses were clear proof that they lacked the depth, the perception, the maturity, and, one fears, the intelligence to have any idea of what was going on in the film. Bresson's films are rewarding, quietly composed things which use very little music or dialogue and much empty screen and silent nuance. However, since there were no orgies or nude scenes in this particular film, and not even any rock music, this inappropriateness was obviously far beyond the capacities of the part of the audience sitting near us. It occurred to us that a better introduction might have awakened the interest and understanding of these students. We would have given a pitch something like this:

Everybody who really knows about these things realizes that Bresson was a film-auteur who made films far ahead of his time. Although this film was made way back in the '50s, it is actually about a super-duper character who is stealing throughout the entire movie!

He's supposed to be a pickpocket, but we all know that's really a metaphor for masturbation. And besides, he's a homosexual. Watch the relationship between him and the police inspector! It's obvious that his mother ruined him by being so permissive and never giving him a chance to resolve his Oedipus fantasies. Pay close attention to the scene where she appears—it seems important but of course it's the key to the whole film, if you know what I mean. His friend Jim has strong homosexual tendencies too, but unconsciously tries to deny it—which is why he gets the girl pregnant. He even calls the pickpocket "queer" at one point, though he secretly envies him and makes a habit of visiting in his bedroom. The pickpocket doesn't get really turned on until the very end, when the girl introduces him to stronger goods than he thought he'd been smoking. In the jail scene he talks about a sweet light rising, which is just a censored English translation; what it really says is "a light sweetly dawning," and if you're with it you can find a hidden allusion to some initials, right there under the nose of the authorities! Now, can you see what a revolutionary merger could actually be? What Bresson is really talking about is sex and drug smuggling!

We can almost guarantee that with an orientation like this film, the film would not have escaped the comprehension of the audience as completely as in fact it did. There would have been an enthralling silence throughout the showing (which would have allowed those of us who came to see and hear the film to do our thing), and the remarks afterward would have been along the lines of "Oh, wow!" "What a great film!" "Man, was that symbolic!" After all, art is fine in its place and even great art can be OK, as long as we make it RELEVANT.

Some Graduate Film Buft.

Steve Kane

There is Another View

The ever mounting enthusiasm over co-education has reached its zenith during the past few weeks here at Notre Dame. Amid popular backing of strong demands and petitions aimed at obtaining official consent from Administrators, consider two questions. First: What inequities or faults are inherent within the present co-exchange structure? And second: How does co-education remedy these imperfections?

After gathering together all that has been said by proponents of the change, we can list their reasons as the following: social life on campus needs considerable improvement; Notre Dame males lack a proper understanding of the female; and a campus should resemble the outside world, i.e. one of a heteronormative nature.

According to these same students it can easily be shown that co-education—a social life is improved, b) each sex can more easily learn about the dispositional and mental attitude of the other, and c) campus life will be more representative of the world that college is supposedly preparing the student for.

Logical? Not really, since the case for co-education has never honestly dealt with why the co-exchange program is inherently harmful. For if the problem, once-decided, can be corrected within the status quo arrangement, then co-exchange is not the devil's brain, but rather the problem itself.

Now our immediate concern is determining and defining the real problem. If the reasons for co-education are those previously mentioned we need go no further. What do all three statements essentially declare? That girls at St. Mary's are too far away? Obviously not. They find fault with the "number" of girls available, the large ratio of males to females. The problem is these are the wrong opinions.

So the complaints have been manifest and the problem arrived. My first question has been answered. As to the second, I now proceed. How is co-education the solution? If we can imagine a St. Mary's Notre Dame merger with the present male-female ratio remaining constant, how apparent a change would be effected? I think most would agree that such a change of events would only frustrate the majority of girls. Furthermore, since their association with the opposite sex would still be limited to a small number of coeds.

Conclusion: The availability of females is more dependent upon their number upon which upon which side of the lake they reside. So, co-education is not necessarily the answer to the problems stated. Can we not increase the enrollment of St. Mary's, continue and expand the co-exchange program, and be assured of the same desired results as we would if N.D. became a co-educational institution and levelled off the ratio of male to female in the process? Certainly.

The difference between the two: Co-education would virtually erase the identities of St. Mary's. It would invade the privacy of the Notre Dame man and drastically affect his habits and disposition. It would involve a more involved and complicated organization. It would naturally attract more abuse, including more parties with more social drinking for longer periods at more frequent times; and also detract from what should be our primary objective: that of academic achievement and growth.

The co-exchange program is a workable one, able to fulfill social needs while not discouraging our academic goals and pursuits. To date the program has not failed. Once males are in proportion to females, there is no reason why university responsibilities and personal satisfactions should not be satisfied.

Steve Kane
We have a plan....

The Pea Smoker

by Carl Estesbrook

The French and the British had other ideas, and although France had originally recognized Vietnam as a free state within the French Union, in 1946 fighting broke out between the French and the Viet Minh. This “First Indo-Chinese War” was to rage for the next eight years (1946-54). With the victory of Mao Tse-Tung’s Communists in China in 1949, the French were able to divide the Viet Minh coalition by pressuring the members with a choice between

Films

“Time is Running out” and “Vietnam Dialogue” will be shown this evening and Tuesday evening at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. in the Engineering Auditorium.

The second film, by Schrönbrine, discusses war activities up to the end of 1970. Schrönbrine has produced three other documentaries on Vietnam.

Why are we in Vietnam?

by Ronald S. Ely

The fundamental causes of the United States’ involvement in South-East Asia are to be sought in America, not in Southeast Asia. The geographical and strategic factors which created the “Indochina” are the name of a geographical entity of which the United States has advertised as its mission "saving from the Communists.”

Even if the basic forces that cause the continuation of a war—which turn successful in the mind of a people—have to be seen more as a result of internal European political and economic pressures than as a matter of Vietnamese-American relations. The incorporation of Indochina into the French colonial empire was part of the general “scramble for empire” by the newly-industrialized European nations throughout what we now call the “Third World.”

If you would like to participate, simply give the idea some personal reflection, talk about it with your roommates, your housemates, your friends, your teachers. Perhaps you know a person at another school who would like to organize a similar action at his high school or college. Perhaps your parents would like to participate. Soon, there will be tables in the dining halls and in the concourse of the library where you can sign your name to join the committee. The people are making the peace.

W. E. B. Du Bois

The people are making the peace.

U.S. Bombing Tonnage in Three Wars

World War II 2,057,244

Korean War 635,000

Indochina War 127,292

1941-1945

1950-1953

1964-1973

5,693,382

Films

635,000

127,292

137,292

2,057,244

(footnotes vary)

395,000

2,447,466

312,000

3,183,651

395,000

2,447,466

312,000

3,183,651
The following statement was signed by Father Hesburgh and other national leaders:

We believe that the United States should now set a deadline for the withdrawal of all American military forces from Indochina—excluding men in helicopters and bombers or serving as advisers—not later than December 31, 1971.

A clear and public commitment to total American withdrawal will demonstrate to the millions of concerned Americans that the United States military involvement will allow the Vietnamese people to determine their own future, and can pave the way for a negotiated political settlement. We believe that making this commitment is the best and perhaps the only way to secure the release of American prisoners of war and to assure the safe withdrawal of American forces.

We believe that Congress should legislate a date for the withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina. Any risk involved in legislating a deadline is far outweighed by the risks of not doing so—the risks of further escalation and endless military involvement. A failure to set a date would also mean the certainty of further killing and suffering in Indochina and continuing dissension at home.

We call upon our fellow Americans to join with us in this effort and to help ensure the deeply felt desire for an end to American military involvement in Indochina.

The precise numbers of these “wanted” people (to borrow a grisly word from the My Lai trial) can never be known. Their welfare and whereabouts are not of prime concern in the American evacuation program, nor do the three nations living under American bombs keep track of families attempting to flee the main business of war. But even if these numbers are arbitrarily cut in half, the displaced persons still exceed by far the million Palestinians who have been standing-blocks to peace in another sensitive area of the world for two decades.

American casualty figures are imbedded in mind: 60,000 dead, 300,000 wounded. But foreign nomenclature is overlooked and buried officially. The Senate Subcommittee on Refugees says that there have been one million civilian casualties and five million refugees in South Vietnam; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and nearly one million refugees in Laos; tens of thousands of civilian casualties and more than one and a half million refugees in Cambodia. In Washington, officials have attempted to show that the refugee problem in South Vietnam is nearly solved. But unfavorable documents from the battle areas not shared with the American public about bombed-out civilians indicate otherwise.

Villages are purported so that “unrestricted military strike operations” can be carried out by American bombers. People themselves are in a sense military objectives: the phrase actually is “to deny population resources to the enemy.” Semantic games have been played to make hundreds of thousands of refugees disappear so that budgets could be cut for their health and rehabilitation. Some have stopped being refugees and emerged as “war victims.” No longer are they “resettled”; instead they are “resettled in place.” When this phrase was disputed by the subcommittee counsel as a minimizer describing the actual conditions under which refugees lived, “resettled in place” became “resettled in place, with deficiencies.”

One phrase that is no longer heard around Washington is “voting with their feet.” That referred to the scores of thousands of refugees who had fled from the North Vietnamese and Viet-cong supposedly to reach the democratic haven of the Saigon Government. But after the war was extended into Cambodia and Laos, refugees “voted” to go anywhere, including some Communist-held areas, to escape United States B-52’s, fragmentation bombs, gunsights and missiles. Looking skyward, they have become human shuttlecocks.

Ironically, while the General Accounting Office confirms Senate subcommittee staff reports findings that “official statistics on refugees and civilian war casualties have been misleading and grossly understated,” their treatment has been placed in “the lowest category” of American A.I.D. health concerns. The new budget of the one Government agency directly concerned with public health and social welfare of the war’s victims faces severe cuts.

In his office a few days ago, Senator Kennedy described the refugees, civilian casualties and destroyed homes as “a regional crisis of millions of people.” He urged that such centers as those of the World Rehabilitation Fund in Saigon, Danang and elsewhere to rebuild limbs and lives be multiplied. South Vietnam’s civilian population of fourteen million has only 600 of its own nonmilitary doctors. Senator Kennedy envisions an international war relief under United Nations auspices.

Long after the B-52 vapor trails have disappeared in the deceptive skies and the countryside has ended, millions of civilian casualties and refugees will remain as testimony to the human destruction caused by the great engines of war. Right now, however, these wasted people are (to borrow another Mylai phrase) “no big deal.”

Herbert Mitgang is a member of the editorial board of The Times.

South East Asian Refugees

WASHINGTON—Because of the ground invasions into populous areas of Cambodia and Laos and the mushrooming from the air that have reached a tempo of a thousand sorties a day, a new wave of tears is flowing across Southeast Asia.

Senator Kennedy’s Subcommittee on Refugees estimates that the conduct of the war in the last two years has resulted in an additional half million civilian casualties and generated three million refugees. Supporting evidence for these figures can be found in audits by the General Accounting Office and in secret field reports from several sources in Washington.

The precise numbers of these “wanted” people (to borrow a grisly word from the My Lai trial) can never be known. Their welfare and whereabouts are not of prime concern in the American evacuation program, nor do the three nations living under American bombs keep track of families attempting to flee the main business of war. But even if these numbers are arbitrarily cut in half, the displaced persons still exceed by far the million Palestinians who have been standing-blocks to peace in another sensitive area of the world for two decades.

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April Speakers

Staughton Lynd
Therese Tull, State Dept.
Daniel Ellsibng, M.I.T. prof.
Sen. Vance Hartke
Prof. Carl Estabrook
Sen. Edmund Muskie
Prof. Bernard Norling
Prof. Goerner
Cynthia Fredericks, Concerned Asian Scholars

Spring Action Calendar

APRIL 2-4—Tribute in Action to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—A series of local actions demanding "Freedom from Hunger, War, and Repression," called by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the National Welfare Rights Organization

APRIL 10—Women’s march on Pentagon in solidarity with women of Vietnam and the people of Southeast Asia

APRIL 19-25—War crimes tribunal, White House vigil, and other actions in Washington, D.C., sponsored by Vietnam Veterans Against the War

APRIL 24—Massive mobilization in Washington co-sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition, demanding immediate withdrawal from Indochina, a guaranteed annual income of $5500, and freedom for all political prisoners

APRIL 26-30—People’s Lobby, carrying the three demands to legislators and Federal employees

MAY 1—Youth festival for peace in Washington (camping facilities will be available)

MAY 2—Peaceful rally in Washington, D.C. sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLS), People’s Coalition, National Welfare Rights Organization and Mayday Movement. Poor people’s mile train arrives. Movement center opens

MAY 3-4—Sustained nonviolent civil disobedience (under regional crisis of millions of people.) He
denied to show that the refugee problem in South Vietnam is nearly solved. But unfavorable documents from the battle areas not shared with the American public about bombed-out civilians indicate otherwise.

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When we kill enough...
two ancient enemies: the French on one side and a united, vigorous China on the other. The Vietnamese communists followed Ho Chi Minh, for they were reduced enough by defections to the French that they were forced to revert to guerrilla warfare the next year, and the French were able to set up a government in the South under their former emperor, Bao Dai. The Vietnamese fought the French and continued the governments of France’s Fourth Republic facing increasing resistance hostile to the cost of the war. (The war was so unpopular in France that the government was unable to use it to exploit the French people’s suffering, as the Germans had in the previous war.)

National Council to Repeal the Draft

We are continuing to build a mass movement of resistance: program. As a first step in this effort we are appealing directly to the consciences of the young people of today and tomorrow. The people of the United States have a right to participate in the decision. The time has come to demand another kind of government that will engage the people in our country in decisions that affect their lives.

Over one hundred local Showdowns, centers and contacts have been established, linking together over forty organizations throughout the country. It is through these centers and contacts that the rest of the world is being informed. As they organize, they move into other areas, from which the draft draws much of its manpower. These centers will also mobilize local groups for specific resistance actions as a way to dramatize resistance and to make our hands come to take an active and committed role. We must become militant in the struggle against the war and the draft. Yet millions of us are still supporting the war by writing draft cards or paying war taxes. Therefore any organization that has the collective power to end the Vietnam War and the draft. By resisting together we can be more effective, and at the same time minimize the risk to the people involved.

Resistance has now reached the point where the federal courts can no longer effectively prosecute us. Draft resistance is rank fourth in number of federal criminal cases in the nation. In 1969, the Selective Service System lost 98% (approximately 25%) of these convictions.

The growth of resistance has been tremendous. There has been a dramatic increase in criminal actions on Selective Service cases over the last five years. However, court actions have dropped from 69% for cases prosecuted in the same five years. What is misleading about these figures is that this represents only a fraction of the total number of draft refusals. The San Francisco Lawyers Peace Service Panel calculates that between 1967 and 1969, 75,000 young people refused induction. We have reason to believe that in 1971 Showdown will see these figures skyrocket.

Showdown will sponsor massive civil disobedience and disruption of draft boards across the country during the elections. We will urge Congressional offices into draft boards and the Selective Service System to register or to show up in the office. The pressure will grow, and we expect to see mass resignations. We will put pressure on Congressmen to demand an end to the war.

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Over one hundred local Showdowns, centers and contacts have been established, linking together over forty organizations throughout the country. It is through these centers and contacts that they are going to do if they go to Washington, but rather to show that the Movement has issued a tactical vacuum this year that has produced a large group of people who are willing to risk their lives in pseudo guerrilla warfare in Washington.

The two questions that students are facing this year are: Have the past actions of the peace movement had any effect upon the course of the war, and secondly, what, if anything, can be done this spring that will bring the suffering in Southeast Asia to a close? A print told me recently that he does not even read articles about Laos because he feels that there is nothing that he can do. That attitude is understandable, widespread, and not at all reprehensible. The problem now, when our children ask us what we did to stop the genocide in Southeast Asia, is what do we tell them.

We have outlined this tactical discussion not because we want people to choose what they are willing to risk for the war presents to us.

I do not believe that we are helpless. I do believe that the consequences of our past actions are not over.

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I do not believe that we are helpless. I do believe that the consequences of our past actions are not over.
Editor's note: This is what might be called a typical features article. When I first saw it, I thought that it would be the kind of thing that maybe a few people would read – mostly the Indian members of the community, who have heard all of it before, and those in the Indian philosophy class who would take up this article. But upon reading the article, I found it of excellent quality: highly readable, well researched, and scholarly content and yet not too stuffy for this paper, and things like that. So I can honestly recommend this to all members of the community who are interested in renaissance, for themselves and a new world. Thank you.

B. Sureshwara received his B.S. in Engineering from the University of Minnesota, his M.S. and Ph.D. in Applied Mechanics from the University of Notre Dame, and is currently a faculty member at the South Bend branch of Indiana University.

In this article an objective attempt is made to present the fundamental ideas of Hinduism and Reincarnation. It is hoped that this article will leave a lasting impression on the reader so that the fact that there are different paths, not necessarily our own, towards achieving GODHEAD.

The most influential religions are Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. The affinities between some of them are many, the differences are also many. But all of them have supplied answers to many of the great questions raised in every human mind by the mystery of life. All have brought strength to bear its sorrows, all have furnished assurances in the presence of death. All have brought answers to man’s prayers.

Thousands of years ago, sages or holy men stood in India’s rivers and sang divine songs. Out of these divine chants and out of the wisdom and spirituality of the sages in the centuries since has grown the religion known in the world as Hinduism. The faith of more than 600 million human beings in India alone. The ancient Hindu sages pondered the fact that all things eventually disappear. They were struck by the eternal recurrence of life – by the caterpillar that became a butterfly and the butterfly egg that became a caterpillar. Individual bits of life, the sages reasoned must be born again and again. And behind the impersonal material world the sages concluded must be the invisible source of these individual bits of life and of all things – pure and unchanging spirit.

Since the physical world is temporal, all our worldly desires are doomed to frustration and this frustration is the cause of all human suffering. Real peace can therefore be found only in the control of desire, by turning the mind to the one invisible spirit. This is the sublime objective of Hinduism.”

To achieve union with God – the eternal spirit called Brahman. This union is not only through ritual but through contemplation, self control, detachment, truth, non-violence, charity and the deepest compassion toward all living creatures. For Brahman or the ultimate reality is neither be described nor debated. Hinduism has shown great capacity for absorption of ideas and spiritual concepts. Hindu religious thought is dominated by the law of Karma (this cycle of birth and death – reincarnation) and the Law of Dharma or duty. Hinduism is the fundamental basis of not only Hinduism of all schools of Buddhism and Jainism.

A man is the creator of his own fate. You cannot fly from the effects of your own prior deeds. A man reaps what he sows and this is the basic concept of Hinduism. By living a life of non-violence and of discipline, a man may be able to control his destiny and he can let his light shine forth.

Let us conclude with the following wise words of Dr. Radhakrishnan, a great philosopher of the East:

"The world is our human community must become the organic expression of the faith in the oneness of the creative spirit of the universe and in the promise of fellowship. There is an immortal aspiration inhabiting every human frame, a universal consciousness expressing itself in love of the other and in the desire to know his fellow and to be known. Let us come let us hope our efforts - including you and I - to be able to contribute to the building of a world to which we all can say ‘yes’.

The feature exhibition at the University of Notre Dame art gallery, the Tara collection of African primitive sculpture, opened Sunday, March 21. The exhibition, which will remain open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 1 to 5 p.m. on weekends.

Tara collection exhibited at gallery

The Tara collection, which is part of the permanent collection of the National Museum of Ghana, consists of 107 sculptures, opened Sunday, March 21. The exhibit includes several Guro masks from the Ivory Coast, Juju figures, symbolic and ceremonial images, and an unusual shrine door of wood and metal from the Senou or Sena tribe. Carved in hard wood and painted red or black the Guro masks are portraits of ancestor spirits, and are considered among the finest carvings brought out of western Africa. Camaroon masks with surmounting figures are equally rare. The Gillon collection includes a wood sculpture with deep red patina. As image of a four-headed woman holding a bowl, the only one of its kind in the world, comes from the Bahiba Shoshakib of the Congo. The figure is believed to represent a protective spirit and the bowl to hold kaolin to protect the owner from evil or sickness.

While these sculptures were prided by Karon artists like Picasso on account of their aesthetic qualities, because of their appealing design or even these works for more important reasons. They were symbolic or ceremonial images, done perhaps as fetishes to be worn by women to ensure fertility, or used as divination figures to bring good fortune or to protect groups or families or whole tribes.

James Mr. and Mrs. Gillon at the reception on March 20 will be Mrs. Margot Plass, professor of primitive arts at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Located in O'Shaughnessy Hall, the art gallery is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Harvard prof to talk on transportation

Dr. Paul W. Cherington, professor of transportation at Harvard University's graduate school of business administration, will discuss "Our Transportation Problem—How Can We Solve It?" during a Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture appearance at 3 p.m. Thursday in Notre Dame's Memorial Library auditorium.

The talk is open to the public.

A former assistant secretary for policy and international affairs in the U.S. Department of Transportation, Cherington will also speak to faculty members and graduate students in the College of Business Administration at 7:30 p.m. in the Hayes-Healy Center. His topic will be "The Transportation De-regulation Controversy" at this meeting.

Cherington has been associated as a member, officer or consultant with Pan American Airways, Africa Ltd.; U.S. Army Transport Command, U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee, U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, Board of Economic Advisers to Gov. John A. Volpe, Massachusetts, and Transportation Research Foundation. Among his publications are "Airline Price Policy," "The Business Representative in Washington," and "Logistics adn Transportation: Education in Graduate Schools of Business Administration."

Directed by Dr. Herbert E. Sim, professor of finance and business economics the Cardinal O'Hara lectures supplement the regular program of courses in the College of Business Administration. They are presented several times during the academic year by outstanding scholars, businessmen and men of public affairs.

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Sinnott: a sixth man moves it

by Joe Passiatore
Observer Staff Writer

When you've got a backcourt that consists of one of the most potent scoring threats in the country and the other fellow is one of the game's most clever playmakers, it can be quite a task to try and break into the line-up. Just ask Tom Sinnott, who, in competing with Austin Carr and Jackie Mecheek, found himself in the same boat as his fellow freshmen. Their combined college basketball experience is next to none since hockne and the game of basketball itself is only four years old.

Despite being a victim of circumstances, Sinnott is hoping to have his chance with a top flight "sixth man." Sinnott has no regrets about coming to Notre Dame. Tom hauls from Elizabeth, New Jersey and by the time he's a senior, will have made enough of a name for himself at St. Patrick's High for him to be a hot item with recruiters from such schools as Marquette and Notre Dame. But Sinnott had decided he was going to go to Notre Dame, so it wasn't a real tough decision. I have no regrets about coming to Notre Dame. I played on a great team for three years and I was associated with some tremendous guys.

When asked if he was satisfied with the way the season turned out Tom reparted "I am a little disappointed that we didn't do a lot better than last year. Of course we lost a lot of tough games." One of those tough games was the game that was Sinnott season, the Drake loss. Tom accounts for the loss this manner, "They slow the game down and got us to play their tempo of ball. As a result, Austin Carr didn't get as many shots as he usually does and they beat us in a low-scoring game. They played a man to man defense, though, and were able to station themselves between our players and the basket and draw an unusually high number of charging fouls.

Questioned about his greatest thrill in a Notre Dame uniform, Sinnott and his teammates agree. My greatest thrill, teammate, was at other positions and then experiment on position changes and try and see what type of offense our personnel is best suited for next fall."

A considerable amount of attention will be focused at quarterback, where the Irish will be without All-American and Heisman Trophy runnerup Joe Parseghian. "First we must greet 88 varsity candidates to the Interhall office or to the Interhall Issue room. Deadline for all rosters and roster changes is April 1."

Junior quarterback, find key replacements for the departure of nine senior starters. This spring the Interhall office is expecting an unusually high number of candidates enabling him to secure the fourth string quarterback position. In addition to Theismann, All-American guard Larry Debrahn, running back Gary Koel, halfback Denny Allan and halfback Bill Bart leave the offensive unit. Defensively, the staff will be faced with replacing two linebackers—Tim Kelly and Jim Short—plus defensive end Bob Neidert.

Considering who started in Notre Dame's 24-11 Cotton Bowl victory over Texas, eight of 11 defensive regulars will return. Parseghian was given 34 of 37 letter-squirmishing.

Anchoring the offense will be All-American receiver Tom Gatewood, one of the co-captains, and halfback Ed Gulyas, the leading rusher last year with 554 yards and a 4.3 average. Backs Joe Steenberge and Jim Bulger and reception will be second

Answering the question of why Notre Dame has moved on to a third division, Parseghian reasoned "First we moved on to the third division because the Irish will be two divisions—open and super.-starry. Back home I used to watch Bill Bradley at Princeton. Usually when I came into a game, maybe press on defense, and try to get a block or two. But, looking at the entire season and all of the teams, it was apparent there were disappointments during the season that people seemed to remember better than the achievements. But with the NCAA bid, all this was history.

When tourney time came, Johnny Dee, head coach of the Irish, stated that this was a "new season," it doesn't matter whether you're 26-0 or 19-7, the real season starts now. "Near winners" in college basketball? Or more specifically, how does this season reflect Notre Dame?

Terry Shields
The Irish Eye
The Winners

After a time, you learn one thing about sports. That is, no matter what the results were, they are only a temporary setback. There will be another year in college basketball. There was once again just one final winner and for the fifth year in a row it just happened to be UCLA.

Many fans were distraught to see the Bruins wind up on top again but, looking at the larger picture, it does not really mean that the UCLAns were worthy of the national championship again. Since there can only be one winner, does this effect the many "near winners" in college basketball? Or more specifically, how does the season reflect Notre Dame?

The real dead Irish fans were probably quite put out with the team's tourney showing. After all, hadn't ND done as well the year before? Also, didn't they have all the really important members back from the Final Four? Anything less than a finish in the final four wouldn't be acceptable.

Well, this is true. Everyone expected great things from the Irish this year and there was no question when these great things became reality. The only blemish on the mighty Bruins record came at the hands of Notre Dame. Adolph Rupp was finally beaten in "neutral" Louisville. Still there were disappointments during the season that people seemed to remember better than the achievements. But with the NCAA bid, all this was history.

When tourney time came, Johnny Dee, head coach of the Irish, stated that this was a "new season," it doesn't matter whether you're 26-0 for 1971, the real season starts now. And, the Notre Dame basketball team was by far superior. The Irish were, by far, the best team in the country. And, couldn't they have been one of those teams to get hot? They already proved that they could play with anybody during the season. Anything less than a NCAA would be failures. It was a disappointment but not a failure.

The reason why it wasn't a failure can be seen by noting the final four participants in the tourney. Most people had thought that the Irish would have reached the Final Four. Maybe Johnny Dee doesn't have the same value system as a lost of others. Maybe you would have to be Irish to know the Irish fans. Maybe you would have to be Irish to know the Irish fans. Maybe you would have to be Irish to know the Irish fans.

And so the season closes with ND only a fourth place finish in the Midwest but it accomplished a few goals that will keep Notre Dame respected in the basketball ranks for years to come.

Maybe Johnny Dee doesn't have the same value system as a lost of others. Maybe you would have to say that he just couldn't take his team all over the country to play in front of more fans than any other team and not win. The only consolation in the past tournament was the fact that the Irish didn't have to go anywhere to reach Houston. It's just a shame that the Irish couldn't have been one of those team to get hot. They already proved that they could play with anybody during the season.

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Sophomore Literary Festival continues

Fictionalist Leonard Michaels and the novelist John Hawkes will lecture and read from their fiction today as the Sophomore Literary Festival moves into its second day of presentations.

Both American writers, Michaels and Hawkes are widely published and both have received a number of outstanding awards for their creations.

Michaels is the author of Going Places, a collection of short stories that was nominated for the 1970 National Book Award. His stories have been published in a number of American journals including the Evergreen Review and Esquire.

Among the awards he has received are the O'Henry Short Story Award (three times), the National Institute of Arts and Humanities Award, the Massachusetts Review Quill for Fiction (twice) and a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Presently Michaels teaches in the English Department at the University of California at Berkeley and is also working on a novel.

Michaels will lecture on the short story and read from his fiction today at 3:30 p.m. in the Literary Auditorium. Hawkes will appear this evening at 8:00 p.m. in Washington Hall.

A teacher and playwright as well as a novelist, Hawkes has travelled widely in both Europe and the Americas. His latest novel, Second Skin, was written during a sabbatical which he spent on the island of Granada in the West Indies.


Hawkes has been the recipient of a Guggenheim grant and a National Institute of Arts and Letters award in 1962. In 1966 he lived in San Francisco as playwright-in-residence at the Actor's Workshop under a fellowship from the Ford Foundation.

Currently Hawkes is teaching at Brown University and working on a novel The Blood Oranges.

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**INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ASSOCIATION MEETING**

**Date:** Wed, 31st March  
**Time:** 7 p.m.  
**Place:** International Lounge  
(La Fortune Basement)

**AGENDA:**

1. Annual Elections  
2. International Festival  
3. Freshman Orientation  
4. Spring Activities  
5. Annual Send Off For Seniors  
6. Annual Banquet

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