New faculty letter issued

by Marlene Zona

A rebuttal to the March 14 faculty letter of "The Future of Notre Dame" has been signed by thirty-one additional faculty members who disagree with the premises of the first letter and the conclusions drawn from them.

The new statement, dated March 30, expresses concern that the first letter was "Misleading in the overall view it presents of the policies since the institution of the Office of Provost."

"We see no decline or "deteriorating" future for Notre Dame, but rather vigorous and reasonable moves to permit Notre Dame to grow well despite the challenging environment of the '90's," the statement read. One of the signers, Charles F. Roedig, Associate Professor of Modern Languages, commented on the sponsors of the first statement. "I think they are crying wolf - making some strong, heavy charges and assumptions about the future which will not necessarily happen."

first sponsors 'crying wolf'

The first letter referred to a "new style" and "new policies" that are "new" to the whole community at Notre Dame," but Roedig questions "The definitions of the premises of the letter are the same style and the same policies really new?" They are all written in the faculty manual.

In general, Roedig feels the first letter "is flawed by basing its conclusions on emotions really new?" They are all written in the faculty manual. He stated "I have only one worry, he concluded, "we may have set up a schism between the two groups. I'm sure no one wants to antagonize those who signed the first letter. I hope no ill feelings appear on either side because of the opposing views expressed."

Fern: forces no action, but fears 'schism'

The second faculty letter commented similarly, "the Provost's recent statement on teaching hours for faculty is no absolute rule by the attempt to make a general policy meaningful."

Prof. Burns sees this as a favorable step. "I am pleased to see an effort to get equity in teaching loads. I'd like to see it studied more deeply. The question of six or twelve hours of teaching depends on the content and type of courses involved and the amount of class preparation required."

"Provost statement no rule"

The March 30 declaration concludes with a pledge to "continue to put our complete efforts into the committee work of this University," but when their suggestions are vetoed, the signers expect an explanation, a chance for discussion.

Rev. Raymond F. Cour, C.S.C., Professor of Government, commented that he "agreed in substance" with the letter and feels "others feel the same way" although they have personal opinions.

As a whole, Prof. Burns sees the second letter as "a corrective to an image that was presented in the first letter." Prof. Roedig considers the new statement "much more general, but based on realistic evaluations of things as they are." As far as repercussions, Prof. Feen doesn't think any action will be taken, but considers "both letters essentially individual statements of opinion. I have only one worry; he concluded, "we may have set up a schism between the two groups. I'm sure no one wants to antagonize those who signed the first letter. I hope no ill feelings appear on either side because of the opposing views expressed."

Warren calls for 'effective law and good will'

by Mike Baum

Former Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the last of three lectures last night, saying, "We must constantly scrutinize developments that would divert us from the path of allegiance to the standards of cultural pluralism and racial equality."

The Supreme Court veteran concluded the Civil Rights Lectures of the Law School to a capacity crowd in the Center for Continuing Education.

Continuing with his legal history of civil rights, Warren traced the development of legislation "from the days of the Haywood-Tilden election to the present day. Noting the "solutions" of different countries to race relations ranging from apartheid and subordination of minorities to civil war, Warren observed, "In the face of these alternatives, we cannot lightly view race relations as manifestations of the Constitution which confer civil rights on all American citizens, regardless of race or color." He stated, "We have, hehe, that every American could read those documents.

In conclusion, he said, "We have, hehe, that every American could read those documents."

The introduction for Warren was given by Fr. Hesburgh, chairman of the US Civil Rights Commission, in whose honor the lecture series was inaugurated.

Hesburgh observed, "I thought that we have had in the last fifteen Justices of the United States a man who has done more to change the fundamental psyche of the country than our distinguished guest."

Is this famous ND sports personality asking Earl Warren if he'd like to be a ref next season?

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Vol. VI, No. 105
Special Harrisburg feature

On The Inside

Viewpoint-faculty

New faculty letter issued

continue to improve this instrument and assess its effectiveness.

The letter didn't mention charges that such evaluations affect teaching styles and procedures.

Roedig also brought up teaching loads by saying, "I consider the first letter an answer to Fr. Burtchaell's letter about tenure and teaching loads which was blunt but not categorical. It did leave an opening for dialogue."

'provost statement no rule'

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Drive draws 400 registrants

by Sue Prendergast

Over 400 Notre Dame and St. Mary's students registered to vote during the drive conducted last month by Joe Henderlong, Sheila Culligan, Don Mooney, and the Women's League of Voters.

Henderlong and Culligan, both Voter Registration Committee workers depoited by the St. Joseph's County Board of Elections, registered 125 students at the dining halls and dorms. According to Henderlong, about 150 of these were St. Mary's students.

Henderlong attributed the low figures to a lack of deputies to conduct the registration. "I definitely felt that we should have registered more students but since there were only two of us, our time and availability was limited."

The Board deported only two representatives on campus "probably because they didn't think many would register," Henderlong added. "They didn't seem very out-going about getting students to register."

Henderlong described students as "very eager to register and interested in learning about their responsibilities under the new law."

Students registered before April 3 will be able to vote in the Indiana primary May 2 and in the national election next November, but not in local or county elections. The County Board may place voting machines on campus during the primary, Henderlong said.

He contended that advantage of registering in Indiana is that it allows students to "avoid the hassle of absentee balloting."

During the drive, 11 students also petitioned the County Board to attend the state convention as non-partisan delegates. According to Henderlong, the Board will select delegates next week.

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- Flick: Badin Vintage Cinema, Badin Hall

at nd - smc
Egypt announces formal relations break with Jordan

By Craig R. Whitney (c) 1972 New York Times

Cairo, April 6–Egypt broke diplomatic relations with Jordan today, charging that King Hussein's proposal for a federation of Jordanians and Palestinians would open a gate for Israel into the Arab world.

The decision was taken at a cabinet meeting a few hours before the Palestinian National Council convened at Cairo University to discuss the impact of King Hussein's plan on the Palestinian movement.

In a 20-minute speech to the members of the Council, President Sadat vowed that Egypt would stand behind the Palestinians.

"Egypt will not allow anyone to liquidate the rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "Palestine will not be lost and the political rights of the Palestinian people will not be a point of bargaining."

Applause and cheering broke out in the Gamal Abdel Nasser Hall at the University when Sadat announced the decision to "sever all relations with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Sadat said Cairo was consulting with other Arab capitals to seek a common stand against King Hussein's plan for a United Arab Kingdom.

The 36-year-old monarch's plan, which he made public March 15, envisions the creation of two federal regions under his rule, one to comprise Jordanian territory east of the Jordan River and the other to consist of the west bank Palestinian territory that has been under Israeli occupation since the six day war of 1967.

The official announcement of the plan provoked confusion and anger in much of the Arab world, although rumors of such a formula to settle the Palestinian problem had been circulating through Arab capitals for some time.

Fears were aroused in Egypt, in particular, that the plan would lead to a separate peace between Jordan and Israel, weakening Egypt's political strategy for recovery of the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula.

Palestinian Guerrilla leaders saw the plan as a scheme to partition and settle Palestinian refugees to return to their homes in what now is Israeli territory.
The dialogue over Notre Dame's future has begun. Right now it is between faculty members, Fr. Hesburgh's public relations office, the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate's announcement of the results of its survey to determine the extent of faculty support for the first letter. The survey is incomplete since it only asks whether faculty members agree or disagree with the original letter, "The future at Notre Dame," but if widespread agreement is found the rest can be taken on even greater dimensions.

Some people think "crisis" is too strong a description. The depth of disagreement even within the faculty about the future course of the University brings any other adjective. What is at stake is not the Office of the Provost, or specifically the content of any one administrative policy. The heart of the controversy is the direction of the decision-making process within the community.

Democracy at ND

The first group of professors found ND lacking in democratic government and the second group applauded this condition. The extent of their disagreement is encapsulated in two paragraphs from the statement: "The Future at Notre Dame":

"The whole community is being revised and reorganized toward a democracy. At the center of this movement is the Academic Council, a group of highly respected faculty members who represent all schools.

"It is, in a sense, the only body on this University to have the authority to make policy without reference to the central authorities, the provost and his assistants."

But explanations and discussions are insufficient without reciprocal political power. Without decision-making power, one can claim that the University governance is democratic. Student and faculty participation is bastardized by the inherently advisory nature of all the non-administrative except the Academic Council.

The internal factions of the Notre Dame community are not at odds. Disagreement is only a few measures short of a vote of "no-confidence" in the decision-making mechanism at this University. While a lack of confidence in the community government from the students can and has been successfully ignored by the administration, a vote of "no-confidence" by the faculty simply cannot be so easily ignored. Both groups can move outside the formal channels of the University to express their protest. If the current dialogue does not result in substantive changes in the formal mechanisms, their abandonment is the only logical conclusion.

Why "Crisis"?

The temporal eminence of the failure of this dialogue makes the situation a crisis. Without real political power, students and faculty can only consider, even the best defended tenure decisions, class load decisions, student life rules, and any other administrative edict, arbitrary--arbitrary because they do not, in any real sense, represent community government. They are edicts and will be resisted simply because they are edicts. There must be a substantial response to the student and faculty complaints voiced in both statements. The direction of this response will determine the direction of student and faculty energy. Non-administrative political power within the University would transform this energy into a constructive force capable of eliminating the division within the community. No other response can prevent an explosion of this discontent.

John Abowd

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Friday, April 1, 1972

Check your poliquotient

Russell Baker

Washington, April 3--Here is a chance to test your political IQ. First read all the political news printed since January 1, 1972, when the 1972 Presidential Campaign officially began. Then lift your pencil and start to answer the following questions. Start with the first question. Don't take any one question more than two days (48 hours) at most, or you may have no chance of getting a score. A score higher than 300 points means that you are a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

1. (value: 30 points.) Check the right answer. None of the presidential candidates this year has grey hair because (a) Washington didn't have grey hair, (b) grey hair is communistic, (c) it is cheaper to rent brown hair and blue hair than it is to rent grey hair, (d) Dandruff shows up more clearly on television if you have grey hair.

2. (value: 30 points.) Senator Muskie received 47 percent of the primary vote in New Hampshire, but Washington didn't have grey hair. So Senator Muskie must have received a setback. Governor Wallace received 45 percent of the vote in Texas, and he had to have scored a triumph. In an essay of 1,000 words, explain the mathematics of poliquoting among the mainstream theory to show with appropriate formulations why it is better for a candidate with 47 percent of the vote to have won 47 percent of the vote in New Hampshire than for a candidate with 45 percent of the vote to have won 45 percent of the vote in Texas.

3. (value: 40 points.) Check the right answer. No candidate this year has grey hair because (a) George Washington didn't have grey hair, (b) the telephone company is a great human being, (c) the telephone company is communistic, (d) the University of Pennsylvania has still not paid its telephone bills from the 1968 primary campaign, the telephone company will continue to give it phone service.

4. (value: 50 points.) Check the right answer. The Democratic Party has still not paid its telephone bills from the 1968 primary campaign, the telephone company will continue to give it phone service. Consequently:
(a) the democratic primary candidates must be insane, (b) the telephone company is communistic, (c) the telephone company is a great human being.

5. (value: 60 points.) Check the right answer. To have this test scored properly, you must:
(a) ignore all of the questions, (b) prove that the square root of the number of Democratic presidential candidates this year has grey hair because (a) George Washington didn't have grey hair, (b) the telephone company is communistic, (c) the telephone company is a great human being.

6. (value: 30 points.) This is a mathematics question designed to test a number of essential political skills and the detail of your basic knowledge. Prove that the square root of the number of Democratic presidential candidates multiplied by the cube of the number of Democratic primaries being held this year, when multiplied by the number of dollars that will be spent before election day, is not proportional to the resulting incomparability.

7. (value: 40 points.) Check the right answer. Senator Muskie, Senator Rockefeller, and Senator Muskie.

8. (value: 30 points.) Check the right answer. George Washington didn't have grey hair because (a) the U.S. post office, (d) the I.T.T. shredding machine, (e) Jack Anderson.

9. (value: 30 points.) Compose a 30-minute television speech suggesting that the Vietnam War is the worst war in the world, and that the I.T.T. shredding machine is the worst machine in the world. The television audience hates, your love for your fellow man is as big as all get out.

10. (value: 50 points.) Check the right answer. George Washington didn't have grey hair because (a) he was asking to state your position on busing, (b) he was having to identify with the campaign contributors, (c) he was starting a campaign speech by saying, "It's wonderful to be back here in Indiana," and then remembering that you are in South Dakota, (d) Discovering that your own big television speeches have been pre-empted the showing of the championship basketball game. (e) You are referring to (a) the war in Vietnam, (b) the I.T.T. shredding machine, (c) the power and ways and means committee, (d) Television, (e) The Church, (f) Landscape or a mosque of your choice.

(C) 1972 New York Times

University politics

The Academic Council is a freak. No other non-administrative committee in the University governance possesses the same autonomy as this body. Neither the Faculty Senate, the Student Life Council, the University Judicial Board or the Student Body have the same power to make a decision without the threat of absolute administrative veto. Prof. Reitzinger et al. describe this situation by demanding, in their last paragraph, that all administrative decisions reversing faculty committee work be fully explained and discussed.

But explanations and discussions are insufficient without reciprocal political power. Without decision-making power, one can claim that the University governance is democratic. Student and faculty participation is bastardized by the inherently advisory nature of all the non-administrative except the Academic Council.

The internal factions of the Notre Dame community are not at odds. Disagreement is only a few measures short of a vote of "no-confidence" in the decision-making mechanism at this University. While a lack of confidence in the community government from the students can and has been successfully ignored by the administration, a vote of "no-confidence" by the faculty simply cannot be so easily ignored. Both groups can move outside the formal channels of the University to express their protest. If the current dialogue does not result in substantive changes in the formal mechanisms, their abandonment is the only logical consequence.

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Friday, April 1, 1972
Dear Aunt Lucy,

When you called last night, you probably wondered who that loud voice was who answered the phone and what that barking was in the background.

Wilbur, my first college roommate, is staying with me again. We used to room together in one of those super-small dormitory rooms with paper-thin walls, tiny dressing stalls, indoor-outdoor linoleum like you know, a typical college dorm. I remember my first day at the dorm, wondering what my roommate would be like. I arrived three hours before he did and I guarded the bed near the window, making sure I’d get custody of the top three dresser drawers as I shouldn’t have to bend over more than necessary.

And then Wilbur arrived, with a knockapack and a quality with quantity.

“Animals freak. I’d wake up in the middle of the night and find Wilbur’s ten gerbils stuck in a menagerie of cats, hamsters, birds, gerbils, chameleons, fish. Wilbur was an animal freak. I used to sneak into his room and the night and find Wilbur’s ten gerbils stuck between my toes, his four cats tainting the mynah bird, which was cawing obscenities that made the college newspaper look inconsequential. But Wilbur didn’t have a dog. And now after three years of being away from that zoo, I am coming with Wilbur again. And not alone.

“I always wanted a dog,” he explained when he arrived here. “You know, I used to see those movies like Tin Tin, Lassie, and National Velvet and....”

“National Velvet was a horse.”

“I know, but I understand your eyes real tight and it looked like a dog. I always wanted what Elizabeth Taylor was doing riding a dog. Of course I called the dog immediately.

“Anyway, I finally got a dog a few weeks ago. She’s sitting on your table...didn’t you notice?”

Devouring my table was the biggest sheepdog I had ever seen. So large that even Richard Burton would be afraid to ride her. I certainly noticed what Elizabeth Taylor was doing riding a dog. I certainly noticed the little reminders she had left on the edge of my table, the Lhasa Apso who resembled refugees from a “Planet of the Apes” screening yesterday. She’s called Paddington, Wilbur said. “You can call her Pad.”

“Pad?”

“Sure, consider her your third roommate.”

“But will she pay rent?” I asked as Wilbur walked away.

When Wilbur first got Pad, he lived in one of those apartment complexes (Withering Arms Terrace East) for swinging singles and young harried marriands with paper-thin walls — just like the dorm. Robert Cher, a jealous young husband, and his wife, Pad, lived next door to Wilbur. But Wilbur was procreation, trying, in his unique booming voice, to teach Paddington tricks. "Roll over, Pad...sit...growl, Pad...fetch, Pad...play dead, Pad...get off the bed, Pad..." Better off than on, eh?"

“Okay, kid,” Mr. Cher said, grabbing Pad. “Where is my wife?”

“No, Pad. Consider her your third roommate.”


“My wife. My Mr. Cher answered twice. "I heard you. Disgusting dog, snatching her. She’s left to lay down and never going back to her bed."

“Better off than on, eh?”

"Okay, kid," Mr. Cher said, grabbing Pad. "Where is my wife?"

"Beats me..."

And as he did, Wilbur tried to manipulate something about a dog, a dog, a dog...

"Oh yeah? I’ll teach you not to call my wife a dog...

And Wilbur moved out. Quickly. And moved into my place. So you see, Aunt Lucy, that’s what Wilbur and his dog are doing here.

So now Wilbur spends his days at the doctor (a good eye, ear and nose man) and looks for a new apartment that doesn’t seem to be in too much of a hurry. And I spend my days with an unruly dog named Paddington with a set of tricks I could leave Dick and ride away on Pad into the sunset until a big The End flashed across my mind’s screen and that this whole mess — Remembrances and all..."

I haven’t gotten around to telling my newly wed neighbors, Pat and Leonard Meister, about the dog yet. I’ve been too busy with the dog, trying to teach her to behave — you know, “lay down, Pad...stay, Pad...sit, girl...roll over, Pad...get off my bed, Pad..."

Oh, now she’s jumping on my desk and I think she wants some attention. “Do you want me to rub your belly, Pad?”

Hey, someone just came in the apartment. It’s, it’s Mr. Meister. He’s coming as me.

If you’ve been here for any length of time, you know that there aren’t any places to study at this university. Sure, there’s the library. Sure, there are study rooms. But these places and others have their disadvantages, as I found out last semester.

Twas a bit before exam week and all the dorms the jocks and their stresses were raising a storm. I was trying to study in my room for an upcoming exam. I soon realized my mistake and packed up my books for the trip to the downstairs study lounge. Usually the one in the hall where one can be guaranteed of finding quiet for the purpose of study.

I soon realized that I had compounded my mistake. Not only was all the noise from upstairs audible in the study room, but the room itself was inhabited by beings who resembled refugees from the planet of the Apes’ casting session. These seeming savages sat at tables where they had spread themselves with potato chips, no-doz, and more than a little beer. Occasionally, one would emit a belch, grunt, yawn, or scream of utter despair. Gradually I came to the realization that these were people, like myself, only they had been through the ordeal of a few all-nighters. My nostrils were cut short by the entrance of a six foot wavelength being who grumbled something about my “taking” his place. I begged his pardon and made a hasty exit.

Where could I go to complete my studies? I knew the library would be of no use, with all the seminar rooms taken long ago and the rest of the building being too open to various distraction. The branch libraries, a favorite haunt, were already closed. What about empty classrooms? I hurried to Nieuwland, only to find that a hundred or so people had had the same idea, only sooner, I was out of luck there too.

Desperation began to set in. “If only there were a place on campus,” I thought, “that nobody ever used, that were quiet, that a had a lot of unoccupied seats.

Then it came to me.

La Fortune.

I shouldered my way through the Huddle, and eventually wandered into a deserted lounge in the upper reaches of the student center. I gathered my books around me, and with a feeling of fulfillment after having found a place to work, began to study intently. Slightly heavy was my concentration, though, the noisy feeling someone was watching me. I looked up to see a guy and his girl standing in front of me.

“Excuse me, can we sit here?”

“Sure,” I answered, and moved myself and my study paraphernalia to one end of the large sofa I was occupying. The couple sat down and began to manifest to me their affection for each other in a very obvious manner. I tried to ignore them.

Two minutes later, another couple appeared in front of me.

“Excuse me, do you think you could...”

Silence! Is there no place on this campus where a man can go and do some study uninterrupted? Is there no place (I was thinking all this, not saying it...) merely gave this second guy and his female friend a freaky look and exited screaming inwardly) someone can go without having Notre Dame weekend syndrome thrust in his face? Brother Gorch, where are you now that we need you? Is there no refuge? Is there no place on this godless campus where...”

Wait a minute.

Once again, I piled my books together, and returned to my hall. I entered the hall chapel, turned on the lights, and commenced study on the floor in front of the altar. I was undisturbed for the rest of the night.

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Chris Munson and Dan Gellett, of Senior Bar infamy, will blend traditional fiddle tunes with country styles in a fast paced and exciting delivery.

Beth Griffith and Ann Burlas provide a change of pace with a soft harmonious rendering of their music.

Dave Huezo and Greta Anderson present a unique approach to rhythm and harmony through traditional folk, bluegrass, and modern material into an exciting and hard-hitting performance.

Saturday night’s concert provides an opportunity to see and hear a complete evening’s entertainment that will be available for probably the last time.

This event is sponsored by the observer and the university student center.

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**to brushes**

Beginning Friday, April 7, a group of students from N.D. will be painting the gymnasium of the Joseph Grammar School, 216 N. Hill St.

The painting will continue throughout the week. The project is still in need of student volunteers to make it a success. Anyone interested in the project, please contact Kevin Jordan at 1787 or 1789 or just come down to the school at these times: Friday 4-8 pm, Saturday 8 am to 8 pm, and Sunday 12 noon to 4 pm.
Warren views busing, activism

by Ed Ellis

In an informal question-and-answer session yesterday afternoon with some fifty students and faculty, former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren hit on nearly every area of Court involvement during his controversial tenure as Chief Justice.

Concerning the current busing issue, he said if some local public housing is restricted to center-city areas, and busing between city and suburbs prohibited, then “you’reight back to a separate but equal system.” Warren said that the solution was to follow the doctrine of Brown v. Board of Education. He opposed a “busing amendment” to the U.S. Constitution because, he said, “busing is a tool, not a principle, and as such should not be imbedded in the Constitution.” Warren cited the 1962 case of Baker v. Carr as the most important of his term on the nation’s High Court. It was this case which established the jurisdiction of the Federal court system over questions involving apportionment of legislative districts and denial of Fourteenth Amendment protection in political questions.

The former Chief Justice noted that over 200 blacks were elected in local elections this past November. This, he said, was a result of the establishment of the right of the courts to counter legislative action that deprives citizens of their rights. “Call it activism or whatever you want,” he said, “but the Court doesn’t act unless the legislature has deprived someone of their rights.” Warren said that he did not believe the democratic process. He said the court can act only when the legislature has deprived someone of their rights. “Call it activism or whatever you want,” he said, “but the Court doesn’t act unless the Fourteenth Amendment has been violated.”

In response to a question concerning judicial “activism,” Warren said that he did not believe there was any attempt on the part of Baker v. Carr to interfere with the democratic process. He said the court cannot act at all when the legislature has deprived someone of their rights. “Call it activism or whatever you want,” he said, “but the Court doesn’t act unless the Fourteenth Amendment has been violated.”

In addition to busing and the Baker case, Warren answered questions on a variety of issues, including the Miranda v. Arizona case, one of the Warren Court’s milestones, the benefits of which he said were in danger from more recent Court rulings. Warren also addressed himself on the subject of the printing of stolen documents in newspapers, the on-head of the High Court vehemently objected to the use of prior restraint, but he said that if publications used illegal methods to obtain their information, then they should be vigorously prosecuted. Warren also addressed himself to the question of the Nixon Administration’s attitudes on wiretapping, search and seizure, arrest and detention, and newspaper. He said, “To trifle with wiretaps, search and seizure, and arrest and detention is retrogressive and we’re giving up some of our freedom every time we propose something like that.”

The former Chief Justice was questioned on the influence of public opinion on judicial opinions. He replied that judicial responsibility lies in the legal matter under discussion, and not with public opinion. He noted “If a court listens to public opinion, then it is no longer a court.”

Concerning his personal experience in public life, Warren explained that he had seen the law from different several angles, including district attorney, California Attorney General, and Governor, in addition to Chief Justice of the nation’s highest court. “A man must grow and learn things when he is on the court,” he said.

“Justice is like one of those mountains we have out in California,” Warren commented. “You look at it from one side and you think you know all about it. Then you look at it from the other side and you don’t know it’s the same mountain.”

Universal ND nights scheduled

Universal Notre Dame Night, established in 1904 by the Alumni Association to spotlight academic progress at the University, will be observed in more than 100 American cities during April and May. The extended period is dictated by the need to schedule the appearance of more than two dozen Notre Dame administrators in the various cities from coast to coast.

Theme of this year’s observance is Private Higher Education: Will It Survive in the 1970’s? Talks will be preceded by a dinner and followed by a question period. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, S.J. will speak in the Denver, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles areas.

On the subject of the printing of stolen documents in newspapers, the on-head of the High Court vehemently objected to the use of prior restraint, but he said that if publications used illegal methods to obtain their information, then they should be vigorously prosecuted. Warren also addressed himself to the question of the Nixon Administration’s attitudes on wiretapping, search and seizure, arrest and detention, and newspaper. He said, “To trifle with wiretaps, search and seizure, and arrest and detention is retrogressive and we’re giving up some of our freedom every time we propose something like that.”

The former Chief Justice was questioned on the influence of public opinion on judicial opinions. He replied that judicial responsibility lies in the legal matter under discussion, and not with public opinion. He noted “If a court listens to public opinion, then it is no longer a court.”

Concerning his personal experience in public life, Warren explained that he had seen the law from different several angles, including district attorney, California Attorney General, and Governor, in addition to Chief Justice of the nation’s highest court. “A man must grow and learn things when he is on the court,” he said.

“Justice is like one of those mountains we have out in California,” Warren commented. “You look at it from one side and you think you know all about it. Then you look at it from the other side and you don’t know it’s the same mountain.”

1st annual ND KARATE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sat. 11 to 3 Gym 4 ACC. Admission free

MAIN CHURCH SUNDAY MASSES

5:30 p.m. Sat. Fr. Robert Griffin, C.S.C.

9:30 a.m. Sun. Fr. Eugene Gorski, C.S.C.

10:15 a.m. Sun. Fr. Aidan Kavanaugh, O.S.B.

12:15 a.m. Sun. Fr. Bill Toobey, C.S.C.

Vespers: 4:30 p.m. - Our Lady’s Chapel

"Mark, I've made reservations for a fabulous river cruise." When you're going on vacation, dial direct and save when you call ahead for reservations. It's simple. For example, to call a resort in Cairo, California, look up the area code in your telephone directory and dial "11," then the area code and then 555-1212 for Cairo information.

There's no charge for this service. Then dial the call yourself and save up to 50% of the cost of a person-to-person call.
On Highway 1, near Quangtri City, South Vietnam, April 5 - Private Hoang Van Hai's platoon of North Vietnamese soldiers cut this vital highway linking embattled Quangtri City with the rest of Vietnam today. The 15 Communist soldiers stopped all traffic for five hours, but they paid a heavy price. Only Private Hai was not killed, and he was later captured by government militia.

Hai, a slight 16-year-old, said he had crossed the demilitarized zone into South Vietnam last week. "They did not tell us why, we only knew we were to hold the road," he said quietly as he looked at the fallen bodies of his companions, all 15- and 16-year-olds like himself.

This morning's attack, five miles south of Quangtri City, represents a new phase in North Vietnam's major offensive, American officers near here believe. With their massive frontal assault toward Quangtri city stopped by South Vietnamese marines on the Cua Viet River since Monday, the communists have now begun infiltrating around Quangtri in smaller groups. The only troops to oppose them along the highway are regional and popular forces militia, because all regular South Vietnamese troops have been rushed up to reinforce the front line.

Today, the often maligned militia fought carefully, but well enough to retake the road. They lost only two wounded. The North Vietnamese had moved in behind an old French bridge during the night and dug trenches on either side of the road to enable them to fire on passing traffic. The terrain here is low, white sand dunes covered with scrub trees, and Private Hai's platoon was well-dug in by daybreak.

Firing their Chinese-made AK-47 assault rifles and B-40 rocket grenades, they backed traffic almost down to Hue, 35 miles to the South. Trucks loaded with ammunition and gasoline to resupply the front stood bumper to bumper in a massive traffic jam.

South Vietnamese Air Force helicopters flew overhead, but for reasons unknown to the militia on the ground, did not drop fire on the North Vietnamese.

The captain in charge of the militia kept calling in reinforcements from nearby villages for several hours, until he had about 150 soldiers east of the road. They moved in slowly on the enemy, firing a stream of American-made M-79 grenades.

Suddenly the surviving North Vietnamese began to retreat, figures dressed in green running across the highway and through the sand dunes. "We've got them, we've got them," yelled the militia.

One badly wounded North Vietnamese soldier, his body pierced by fragments from a grenade, tried to speak to the government troops as they stood around him. "Let me kill him," a militiaman said, as he kicked the wounded man. Intensive North Vietnamese shellings have wiped out whole villages in Quangtri province, the northernmost in South Vietnam.
Planning a pilgrimage similar to the one Christ made during Holy Week, Gail Freiburg, Mike Segal, and Paul Mayer, leaders of the Harrisburg 6 Defense Committee held “Holy Week in Harrisburg.”

Emphasizing similarities between Christ’s trial before Pilate and the Harrisburg Eight’s refusal to defend themselves before District Judge R. D. Herman, the organizers were able to bring large crowds to demonstrations, protests, vigils, and non-violent resistance, which was to “energize the anti-war movement and build a new society.”

The planned action started Plain Sunday, with a parade from the State Capitol to a Mexican War monument. Anthony Scoblick, a defendant, spoke about his arrest by the FBI to a crowd of approximately 1,000.

Explaining their decision not to present a defense at the trial, Scoblick echoed the points of Sr. Elizabeth McAlister’s “Outline of Points,” written during the March 25th court session.

Sketchy and fragmented, Sr. McAlister’s outline read, “The rescue of silence seems the best response to the illegitimacy of this indictment, of this process of this government. ‘Under the heading ‘WHY’ she placed.

- Governments case is essentially false and they have been unable to prove it.
- The government would try to use the defense case as a fishing expedition using testimony given here as fuel for future prosecutions; thus meaning the frequent references to the note taking of Agents Anderson and Menzel. “We need not, indeed in interest of our friends, must not cooperate.

- We’ve been denied motion to present before the jury evidence dealing with discriminatory enforcement which would have enabled us in our defense to make a case against the government.

- We’ve been denied our motion for equal immunity which would have enabled us to put on witnesses.”

Monday, March 21 and Tuesday, March 22 were quiet days for Holy Week organizers. Planned workshops were held to help organize people to return home and start the “non-violent revolution.”

These workshops covered a field of discussion, ranging from “anti-corporate action,” “anti-arms trade” and “Destruction of Property and Sabotage” to “Free Schools” “Food Coops”, “Alternatives in Psychiatry” and “High School Organizing.”

At the same time in the courtroom, the defense was starting its presentation.

Wednesday saw one of the highlights of the week’s activities as 166 seminarians many of them members of the National Union of Theological Students and Seminarians, surrounded the federal building, site of the trial.

Linking arms before a bright silver chain stretched before the building, the protesters presented a physical barrier to stop the trial. Twenty police officers, two police vans symbolically and physically cut the linked chain at four points, explaining that it violated city fire ordinances.

With the seminars reading prayers, offering flowers to police, singing songs — “Give Peace a chance”, “Amen.” “We Shall Not Be Moved” — they were arrested. Eventually all but fifty were released late Wednesday night with light five day sentences, or fifty dollar fines.

At the same time, in the courtroom, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and attorney Leonard Boudin were presenting the defense’s summation.

Boudin stated that his trial, “is not the first time a jury accepted the word of perjurers, bar, and criminals, but I’m asking you, to. Boyd Douglas, a chief witness of the State, he referred to as a ‘scoundrel’, a ‘provocateur’ and a ‘man with lies in his heart’. Clark claimed that it was ‘impossible’ to believe that it was Phillip Berrigan, acting in a prison cell, could have issued commissioner’s which draft board officials claimed involving hundreds of so-called ‘draftees’ were carried out. The cause of Sancto Cristo couldn’t have been more.”

Thursday the defense finished its summation, and the judge gave the jury to 2:07 p.m. when organizers planned workshops and seminars by many of the defendants. On Thursday night, defendants met in Holy Week, with prayer and a small church in Harrisburg gathered.

Determined, an engaging speaker announced, “I was angry, very angry yesterday, because as some of you remember when the second indictment came, and for the second time we were arrested on the same indictment, employed men, women, and children, violations of law by the government, the police department, and especially in going to these workshops, to these seminars, so that we had become known to the police that we were armed for the first time we met as a group, and we were armed for the second time we met as a group, and we were armed for the third time we met as a group, and for the fourth time we met as a group.”

The three defendants playing Holy Week in Harrisburg, the verdict, tall is told in the words of the defendants.

"I would add to the children and the teachers, to go and tell them that Philip has spent three years in prison for the Harrisburg Eight, for the Harrisburg Eight and his friends; that they explored the barricades of their court; that Philip was hounded, picked, priests, and that his little children had to be brought to court at such times. And above all for that trial, for that trial, that I came to understand Harrisburg, that I learned I was born a little,” Berrigan concluded.

"...tell them that prison may be honorable and freedom a disgrace."
HARRISBURG, PA., April 6 - Berrigan Trial jurors said there was a floating majority for acquittal throughout the record-breaking deliberations that led to a hung jury and guilty verdicts on minor counts for the Rev. Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister.

A jury slant in that direction stunned defense lawyers who felt they were hanging on one or two stubborn panelists.

Lawrence Evans, of Dillsburg, Pa., the owner of a supermarket and one of only three men on the jury, said last night that as many as seven jurors at one time were for acquittal. "It was pretty constant throughout," he said.

Evans said one of the women jurors whom he would not name "wouldn't have voted guilty if they had all confessed."

But another juror, Vera Thompson, the only black, said unequivocally: "Boyd Douglas was the reason you had a jung jury."

She said some jurors never believed Douglas from the start as he outlined his involvement as a double agent, pretending to be a friend and fellow peace activist with the jailed priest but sending letters and information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Much of the government's case hinged on Douglas's testimony.

Two of the Harrisburg 7 were convicted yesterday of smuggling letters in and out of a federal prison, an strained jury, exhausted after 59 hours of deliberation, could still not agree whether the antiwar activists had conspired to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, blow up generators in capitol hill heating ducts, or raid draft boards in nine sites.

The others, who may face retrial, are: the Rev. Neil McLaughlin, 31, of Baltimore; Anthony Scoblick, 31, a former priest; his wife, Mary Cain Scoblick, 33, who was a nun for 13 years before her marriage; the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, 36, of Baltimore; Eqbal Ahmad, a Pakistani (and the only non-Catholic among the defendants) who is a scholar and lecturer in Chicago.

The jury also struggled in a deadlock on two counts charging that Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth sent threatening letters about Kissinger. The judge dismissed the jury and prosecution officials will deliberate whether to pursue the charges anew.

From a case which had shocked the nation, a verdict came down on smuggling alone, a charge not even related to the controversy and national attention the trial had attracted.

Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth stand liable to huge maximum sentences, 40 and 30 years respectively, but defense lawyers were confident yesterday that recent changes in the laws of prison contraband will alter that.

Defense attorney Leonard Boudin called the verdict "a victory" and others said the failure of the conspiracy charge to convince the jury was a strong rebuff to the prosecution, the FBI, its director, J. Edgar Hoover, and the President as well, but the deadlock produced a widely admitted feeling of frustration and failure.

There was no victory mood, even though the crowd outside the courthouse, young people who have waited 24 hours a day through all the late winter weather, sent up a raucous cheer when the pale nun walked out into the cold.

She is still free on $10,000 bond while the government ponders its decision on whether or not to retry the conspiracy charge. Berrigan was returned to prison where he is serving a sentence for a previous conviction.

She called the outcome "something of a victory." Defense lawyers said immediately after the verdict that a hearing would be held here May 2 to argue the question of selective prosecution, a means by which the defense hopes to knock down the smuggling charge.
The perspective on Notre Dame taken by thirty-one of our colleagues and friends on March 14th is one that we cannot let pass without comment. While respecting the sincere concern for Notre Dame that led them to agree substantially with this statement, we find it misleading in the overall view it presents of academic policies since the institution of the Office of Provost. At its best, the letter of our colleagues gives an inadequate picture of the past, of the present and, we hope, of the future of Notre Dame. At its worst, it can be seen as an attempt to intimidate administrative efforts to lead Notre Dame to coherent general academic policies and to put primary blame on the current administration for tensions and discontent, most of which are properly attributed to circumstances all too familiar to most of us — the end of an era of academic excellence for the University, the shift in faculty positions throughout the country and the financial position of the University.

In the face of such circumstances, we are encouraged by many of the current efforts of the Provost, from the comedy of the recent national debate to the local political cooperation in faculty positions throughout the country and the financial position of the University. At its best, the letter of our colleagues gives us no “decline,” no “deteriorating future” for Notre Dame but rather vigorous and reasonable and even courageous moves to permit Notre Dame to educate well despite the challenging environment of the 1970's. Notre Dame, it seems, has a sense of equality, cordiality and mutual respect — another name for the development of a “caste system.”

There are a number of aspects of the letter that demand comment which call for specific consideration. The idea that democratic self-government operates here in the manner of the faculty-chancellor system is simply false. Moreover, none of us would welcome a situation productive of an unreasonable faculty prerogatives or the financial position of the University. Let us hope that all realizations of the need for a meaningful democratization of faculty, student and administrative roles are not all in favor of all aspects of Notre Dame. We have differences, sometimes sharp differences, with the Provost and other administrators. We expect no less when intelligent people are doing their best in a context that requires common policies. We will try to put our complete efforts into the committee work of this University, but while we carefully worked out recommendations are opposed in the administration, we expect the reasons for the exercise of administrative prerogative. Such interchange is the necessary basis for both the faculty and administrators improving their understanding of the nature of their responsibilities, in turn, improving the learning community that is Notre Dame.

signed:

Approved in substance by,

Alton J. Berckenreider
Professor of Government

Drs. Bird
University Professor

Robert E. Burns
Assistant Professor of History

David B. Burrell, C.S.C.
Associate Professor of Philosophy & Theology

Raymond F. Cost, C.S.C.
Professor of Government

Michael J. Crowe
Assistant Professor, General Program

Gregory L. Currie
Assistant Professor of Economics

James M. Dalbach
Associate Professor of Aerospace & Mechanical Engineering

Conrad F. Delaney
Assistant Professor of Philosophy

Beatty J. Fairchild
Assistant Professor of Psychology

Thomas S. Farm
Assistant Professor of Art

Nicholas F. Fure
Assistant Professor of Metallurgical Engineering

Matthew A. Furlong
Professor of History

Philip J. Giordano
Associate Professor of History

Herbert L. Johnston
Associate Professor of Philosophy

Stephen D. Karter
Professor of Government

Kandeliphe. J. Klawitter
Associate Professor of Modern Languages

Richard A. Lamanna
Associate Professor of Sociology

Robert A. Laster
Professor of Sociology

William L. Tull
Professor of Sociology

John J. Lynn
Associate Professor, General Program

Ralph M. McInerney
Professor of Philosophy

Paul E. McLane
Professor of English

Ernan McNamara
Professor of Philosophy

Walter J. Nicpore
Associate Professor of Philosophy

Rupert D. Nunn
Associate Professor of Modern Languages

Bernard P. Nunning
Associate Professor of History

John A. Oesterle
Professor of Philosophy

Charles F. Roedig
Associate Professor of Modern Languages

Stephen T. Worland
Associate Professor of Economics

Same distribution as the first letter.

AND A PERSONAL REPLY

Many of us think that the recent statement on "The Future of Notre Dame" is an intemperate and obscure attack on the Provost, "his style" and policies. To blame all that is wrong at the faculty by any other high administrative officer at the University in the last twenty-five years is not in the interests of the whole University. Let us hope that students will realize that all realizations of the need for a meaningful democratization of faculty, student and administrative roles are not all in favor of all aspects of Notre Dame and other universities. And the "hard decisions" are shared by department heads, Dean, and Provost. In a sense, there has always been a quota system; still others would not rate Father Burtchaell for the selection of certain halls for women (rather than other institutions' halls) or the failure of the merger with St. Mary's. But all of his policies are necessary if the University is to survive. So too, most of us would prefer a 6 to 3 hour hour, rather than a 9 hour, teaching load, but if the greater teaching load helps the University to stay afloat financially, we are happy to cooperate. Furthermore, until I have more in formation, I am not inclined to blame Father Burtchaell for the selection of certain halls for women (rather than other halls) or the failure of the merger with St. Mary's.

Spring is a cruel period. Some students, in order to let off steam, make panty raids on halls. But all others would not rate Father Burtchaell too high in a popularity contest. But he is not trying to be popular. Some of his policies are necessary if the University is to survive. So too, most of us would prefer a 6 to 3 hour hour, rather than a 9 hour, teaching load, but if the greater teaching load helps the University to stay afloat financially, we are happy to cooperate. Furthermore, until I have more information, I am not inclined to blame Father Burtchaell for the selection of certain halls for women (rather than other halls) or the failure of the merger with St. Mary's.

Paul E. McLane
Harris: 'cautious optimism'

Amendment's future uncertain

by Dean Mayors

The office of Senator Fred Harris expressed "cautious optimism" yesterday over the future of an amendment introduced by the Oklahoma Democrat as part of the Senate Higher Education Act.

The amendment was passed by the Senate on February 28 and expressed Congress' support for student representation on governing boards of institutions of higher education.

"The Senate Higher Education Act also contains the controversial school busing amendment that is currently being discussed by the Senate committee. Because of the controversial nature of the busing amendment, Senator Harris' assistants fear that it will be killed before their amendment is considered by the conference, if it is considered at all."

The section of the Harris amendment discussing students and boards of trustees carries no force of law. It only "encourages" student participation on the governing boards of institutions of higher learning and recommends that "at least one student member" serve on each college board of trustees.

The amendment does not empower the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to issue a report to Congress concerning the possibilities of student representation on boards of trustees that would be due one year from the enactment of the bill.

Senator Harris' amendment was co-sponsored by Senators Hartke, McGovern, Randolph, and Mondale. Moderate and conservative senators who are coming up for re-election in 1972 voted for the Harris amendment in overwhelming numbers, even in the face of stiff opposition from the ranking Republican conservative, Peter Dominick of Colorado. Of the 33 senators up for re-election in November, only 5 voted against the bill.

The National Student Lobby worked on the Harris amendment while it was under Senate consideration. In addition, several Senators spoke in behalf of the amendment just minutes before the final vote. Senator Javits of New York commented, "I think it is important that students should have a place on the governing boards of colleges... I shall vote for and support this amendment."

After the victory on the Senate floor, Harris expressed his hope that students would follow through with continued lobbying for his amendment and other aspects of the Higher Education Act.

The National Student Lobby worked on the project of helping students across the country become "full-voting" members of the boards of trustees of all institutions of higher education.

Steve Perlman, an aide to the Senator who drafted the amendment, explained that the Higher Education Act has "just been referred to a special committee composed of both House and Senate conferees. We believe that Senator Harris' amendment will pass this legislative hurdle because of the pressure placed on the committee as a result of the overwhelming support..." The amendment passed the Senate by a 66 to 25 margin.

A House version of the Higher Education Act is also being considered by the committee, but it does not contain a section specifically dealing with the seating of students on college boards of trustees. Should the House bill emerge from the committee intact, Harris' efforts to include his amendment in the Senate Higher Education Act will have been fruitless.

The Senate's assistants believe that this will not happen, however, because the conferees currently on the committee were appointed by the Senate. They feel that the conferees will mirror the sentiments of the Senate.

The conferees also carry added weight because Harris' amendment was passed by a roll call vote in the Senate, signifying that the senators were willing to "publicly go on record" in support of the measure. Influential senators such as William Proxmire, George McGovern, Jacob Javits, Edmund Muskie, George McGovern, and Edward Kennedy all voted in favor of the amendment. Significantly absent from the roll of "yea" were the names of William Fulbright and Barry Goldwater. Goldwater voted against the amendment, and Fulbright did not vote on the amendment.

Another possible stumbling block for Harris' amendment is the element of time. The Senate Higher Education Act also contains the controversial school busing amendment that is currently being discussed by the Senate committee. Because of the controversial nature of the busing amendment, Senator Harris' assistants fear that it will be killed before their amendment is considered by the conferees, if it is considered at all.

The section of the Harris amendment discussing students and boards of trustees carries no force of law. It only "encourages" student participation on the governing boards of institutions of higher learning and recommends that "at least one student member" serve on each college board of trustees. The amendment does not empower the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to issue a report to Congress concerning the possibilities of student representation on boards of trustees that would be due one year from the enactment of the bill.
Tragedy in Northern Ireland: innocent victims

by Bernard Weisrub

Friday, April 7, 1972

The agony of Northern Ireland is borne daily by Mr. and Mrs. Groves, who are Roman Catholic, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, who are protestant, are innocent victims of war. Out of the numbing toll of casualties that climb daily-291 have died since August, 1968-the Groveses and the Nicholls emerge as two couples whose anguish, like so many others, is stark and terrible.

The Nicholls only child, a 17-month-old son, Colin, was killed in an explosion Dec. 11 on the Shankill Road, the youngest bomb victim of Northern Ireland's strife. Mrs. Emily Groves, the mother of 10 children, the youngest aged five, was shot in the face with a rubber bullet on November 4. She will never see again.

"There's no hope," said Mrs. Groves. "The professors at the hospital say there's nothing in the world anybody can do."

Twenty-two houses in her face were broken. "I was on the operating table five hours," said the 50-year-old housewife. "Five professors were with me. They gave me skin graft for my face. They gave me plastic surgery for my nose. They gave me stitching under the eyes. They were so kind, so very kind."

Mrs. Groves lives in a gray stone house at 79 Dalymore Gardens, a meandering street in the Catholic stronghold of Andersontown. Once a lively, agarotic woman, whose life revolved around her family and her church, Mrs. Groves sits stiffly now in the living room, sipping tea, wearing dark glasses, speaking quietly. Her husband, William, an electricity lineman, sits beside her each morning. "It all happened so quickly," she said.

The Army itself said in a statement shortly after the incident that "It was...never the intention that Mrs. Groves should suffer from injury, and the fact that she was seriously is very much regretted."

Although an investigation was planned, no findings have been announced yet. "I was in Royal Victoria Hospital two weeks," said Mrs. Groves. "We never even got an apology from the Army."

Every morning at 9 a.m. with the help of a daughter, she attends Mass at a nearby church. "I have no bitterness against the soldier and I just say God forgive him," said Mrs. Groves.

"My religion has helped me. I accept the will of God. I believe God makes the right decisions, that he knows and cares. I never lose hope. I am going to Lourdes in July. I may never get my sight back but I may get the courage to accept this. It'll help me right the depression."

---

Sexuality discussions set

Notre Dame and St. Mary's students will have the chance to discuss aspects of human sexuality in a pilot project designed by Dr. Gerald Giantonio of the ND psychology department.

Giantonio explained that the programs are in part an answer to the ignorance about sexuality that students will have the chance to psychology department. Giantonio explained that the programs are in part an answer to the ignorance about sexuality that students will have the chance to discuss aspects of human sexuality in a pilot project designed by Dr. Gerald Giantonio of the ND psychology department.

Giantonio has received well trained, according to the leaders for the group have been well trained, according to Giantonio. They have received training in the topics that will be discussed. The Counselling Center on campus was utilized in preparing them to lead group sessions.

Two sessions will be held on each campus. Since the size of the groups is limited, anyone interested must sign up ahead of time.

Giantonio's office, 100B of the counseling will have sign ups in 164 LeMans. The times for both offices will be non-lea c shbees on Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

Any questions can be answered by calling Giantonio (7763) or the assistant to the Director of Counselling (4835) during the above hours.

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Celebration

"Women at St. Mary's -- A Celebration of Self," a program of activities designed to highlight the opportunities and challenges for women in community, will occur April 11 to 13 on the St. Mary's campus, declared the co-ordinators, Ann Dunn and Barbara Klassen. The events will be highlighted by an all-faculty tea during Tuesday lunch. Other events during the celebration will be a keynote address by Dr. Roberta Cuneen of the Buffalo Five, a special raffle, and a bicycle-balloon parade during Tuesday night, a dance Wednesday night and a closing mass on Thursday night.

Throughout the three days, there will be faculty-student dining, and at least twenty "rap sessions." Celebration activities will range from the intellectual and inspirational to the playful. Sponsoring the "rap sessions is being encouraged. One of the zaniest plans sought so far is a bicycle-balloon parade through and around Tuesday's picketers, led by SBP Jean Seymour on her Moulin-Stowaway bike.

Inaugural address to reveal Kersten oligarchy plans

by Anthony Abowd

New Student Body President R. C. Kersten is not even hinting what is planned for student government until his inaugural tonight. The ceremony starts at 7:00 p.m. on the front steps of the Administration Building.

"I have been thinking for weeks about how to get at the privileges of the office with none of the responsibility," said the "Prime Mover" said. He added that this will be clarified in his Inaugural Address.

Kersten invited the student body to his Coronation and Inaugural Ball. The invitation was printed in yesterday's Observer. Kersten announced several changes since Ball statement.

"Chopped Lips" will be playing at the last of the "De Profes," as had been planned. Formal attire is not required, according to Kersten, but "everybody to come with high spirits." The "Prime Mover" said. He added that all theners will be at the entrance at that time.

The Inaugural Ball LaFortune will follow immediately after the coronation ceremonies.

Note:

The celebration is supported by the St. Mary's Campus Ministry and the Human Affairs Commission. It has been endorsed by President-designate, Dr. Edward Henry, Student Body President Jeannott Seymour and Dr. Paul Messchrag, chairman of the faculty assembly.

"We want people to come out of themselves and meet the people of St. Mary's. We believe this meeting in celebration will lead to a greater awareness of the power of community and the potential within individuals," said Fr. Cormier.

Dunn added that "we want to create an atmosphere of reflective spirit and openness to dialogue. People discover their self and grow through involvement with other people. We're simply getting in individuals together and hoping to create community."

"patch work quilt"

University of Notre Dame education expert has been called upon Indiana Governor Edgar Whitcomb to form a task force to remedy the "patchwork quilt" of state school financing.

Dr. Richard H. Metcurs, an assistant professor of education at the University, pointed out in a letter to Whitcomb the implications for Indiana of the recent California Supreme Court decision against using local property taxes to finance education.

Indiana is among the top third of all states in dependence upon local property taxes for school revenue. Metcurs wrote, "and the state ranks 40th among all states in the extent of equalization achieved by state aid."

Metcurs said any new plan for financing public elementary and secondary schooling in Indiana needs to consider "all of the present resources available, state, local, and federal - and all of the operational units, the local resources."

To solve complex allocation problems, the educational researcher advocated use of linear programming, a technique employed by business, industry and the military. He urged the Governor and Indiana Superintendents of Public Instruction John Loughlin to form a task force composed of educators, school administrators, legislators and a representative of the Governor's Office.

Why doesn't General Electric talk about thermal pollution when they talk about nuclear power plants?

by Anthony Abowd

The exodus of college students to Florida for Easter break ended tragically for one Notre Dame freshman.

William Sohn, 19, of Holy Cross Hall, remains seriously injured in a hospital near Daytona Beach, Florida. He suffered a broken jaw and a serious brain concussion from the accident.

Sohn was traveling with several members of the ND rugby team on Friday, March 31. The car he was riding in went out of control and flipped several times, according to Kevin O'Grady, a ND student who was in the car. None of the other four car passengers were injured.

Sohn in auto mishap

Friday, April 7, 1972

Sohn was removed from intensive care yesterday. His mother, traveling from their hometown, Joliott, Illinois, to be comforted by his friends, will not be transported.

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Cooling.

We recognize thermal pollution as a serious problem. And we want people to know about it. And we think General Electric has a responsibility to talk about it. And we think the ad may help solve America's heat pollution problems at nuclear sites. And we worry that the nuclear power plants will continue to pollute.

So why are we running this ad? It's one ad in a series on the problems of thermal pollution. And we want people to know about it. And we worry that the nuclear power plants will continue to pollute.
Donald Foley, the head track and cross country coach at East Provo High School, Maywood, Ill., will retire following the 1972 cross-country season. Wilson was named the 1961 NCAACross Country Coach of the Year.

Foley, 35, will join the Notre Dame staff in the fall and coach the cross-country team along with Wilson, who concludes his track career this spring.

"I have a great deal of respect for Alex Wilson and the contribution he has made to the Notre Dame athletic program during the past 22 years. We will miss him in every way but Don Foley is an outstanding young coach," said Krause.

Foley, a 1958 Notre Dame graduate, lettered for three years under Wilson while competing in the broad jump and the high hurdles. The Princeton, Ill., native received his Master's Degree in physical education from the University of Illinois in 1959 and then coached at Ill. High School for three years before moving to Lewis College, Dubuque, Iowa, as the track coach for the next six years.

Foley was also the track and cross-country coach at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Va in 1968-69 before joining the Virginia State Department of Education in 1970. He returned to East Provo High School last fall.

Considered one of Notre Dame's greatest middle-distance runners and already voted into the Halls of Fame in both the United States (Helms) and Canada, Wilson has produced numerous All-Americans and championship teams in cross-country and indoor and outdoor track. Wilson returned to Notre Dame in 1950 from Loyola of Chicago, where at one time or another he was the athletic director, and coach of the basketball, swimming, track and cross-country teams. He coached at Loyola for 18 years.

While at Notre Dame, Wilson's outdoor track teams have won two Central Collegiate titles (1963,66) while placing high in the NCAA.

The Irish opened their season in Tennessee last week and coach Alex Wilson in his 22nd and final campaign, was pleased with the results except for one crucial injury.

ND registered a 77-47 win at Middle Tennessee and then finished third behind Southeastern Conference champion Tennessee and Wisconsin at Knoxville on Saturday. But freshman sprinter Eric Penick, who posted victories in the 100 and 220 at Middle Tennessee, pulled a muscle in the 100 at Tennessee and will probably be out for the next month, including spring football in addition to track.

"Actually, we ran well at Tennessee. I was surprised with several of the efforts but our lack of depth hurt us," reasoned Wilson, who watched weightmen Greg Cortina (56-9 1/2) and Elio Polselli (178-8) register the lone victories at Tennessee. The Vols finished with 181 points, Wisconsin 56 and ND 36.

Distance runner Dan Donne posted good efforts in the three mile (14:25.5) and steeplechase (9:35.7), finishing behind nationally ranked Vic ace Doug Brown in both events. NCAA indoor champion Tom McMannon ran 14:1.1 on his first outdoor effort at Middle Tennessee but was second in 14:3.1 on the wet Tennessee track.

Wilson also figures a key for the Irish will be the continued improvement of Mike McMannon in the jumps. He managed a 25-10 long jump in Knoxville after going 46-9 in the triple earlier this week. Army, 6-5 during the indoor season, will be facing its first outdoor competition of the season.

The Cadets have been plagued by injuries the past month and sprint ace Tony Dodonish (9.6,21.4) may not run. Ken Madera (9.7,21.5) is healthy along with vaulter Tom Marks (15.4), miler Bob Curran (4:08) and quarter-miler Steve Hanman (48.4).

Stickmen at Wooster

by Andy Scandelbury

The Notre Dame lacrosse club resumes action this Saturday, traveling to Ohio to face Wooster College.

Wooster stopped the Irish last year, 6-3, enroute to a 7-2 season. They were on the east coast during the Easter break, recording victories over Bryant College, Rhode Island, and the University of Maryland.

The red hot Irish will be without the services of defensive star Fred Morrison, who suffered a shoulder separation against Temple City. His replacement, Ernie Bergkessel, played brilliantly against Orange County and, he will start defensively with Bill Foley and Tom Baker.

O'Leary called both clubs "evenly matched" and with their three game win streak on the line, the Irish look for a close contest.

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ND nine wins 6 of 10 in South

by Vic Dorr

Notre Dame's varsity baseball team was off to a successful start yesterday after completing its annual spring trip, and the team brought back memories of a wide-open regular season.

The Irish posted a 6-4 record during their 10-day and-a-half swing into the South, and during the road trip, they encountered a 25-run weapon which eluded them for much of last season—the long ball. The Irish accounted for 23 extra-bases in nine of their nine home games during the spring season, and their lowest-scoring game was a four-run effort.

The Irish also showed that they could be hurt by the big inn.

In three of their four losses, coasting Jake Kelleher was beaten by opponents who were able to crowd five or more runs into a single inning.

ND 9—Murray State 5

Centerfielder Dick Nonbaum got the ND offense off to a good start with a two-run single in the sixth inning when he lined the first pitch of the season into center field for a double. ND went on to score in five of the first two runs in the first and five in the second against Murray's George Hopkins, and the Irish hung on the rest of the way. Bob Reschan did the rest of the damage, collecting 12 of the Irish runs. The Irish managed to get six hits, and their lowest-scoring game was a four-run effort.

The Irish did have to pay a price for their offensive outburst. Two Irish runners were left on base when Tony Zappia re-sealed his shoulder or one, allowing Murray to break up a double play in the seventh inning, and it was probably too late for the Irish.

ND 7—Murray State 6

A heavy rain forced cancellation of Notre Dame's scheduled twin-bill with Illinois-Chicago in the Murray State tourney. The Irish met Murray in a doubleheader and won the first game, 7-2, last day. ND led 3-1 after six innings, but Murray's Jerry Weaver hung on, west the distance, and allowed the Irish only two more hits.

Weaver's teammates, meanwhile, took advantage of ND's pitching mistakes and scored seven runs in the top of the seventh. Jim Loughman's three-run home run in the seventh inning was the turning point against ND. The Irish, who had men on base in six of the last seven innings, were unable to comeback and score any runs against Weaver.

The Irish attack again did its part, collecting 12 extra bases in the game. The Irish scored twice in the first inning, and ND missed out on an opportunity to tie the game.

The game was a thrilling one, with both teams showing their offensive capabilities. The Irish scored twice in the first inning, and ND missed out on an opportunity to tie the game.

The Notre Dame rugby team staged a would-be rally in the ninth inning to come close to within one point of the Irish. The Irish, who had men on base in the seventh inning, were unable to comeback and score any runs against Weaver.

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Scholarship programs threatened

More than $1.8 million in scholarships and grants for Indiana students has been threatened by state budget cut-backs, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, said today.

"The rest of the states will have meetings this coming week and the Platform will meet shortly afterward," according to Eric Andrus, Mock Convention organizer.

The convention is still one hundred delegates short of its 1,800 member goal but this is not critical according to Andrus. Andrus said that scholarships and grants for Indiana students would be cut by approximately $1,100,000 from the amount originally appropriated to the Scholarship Commission. The full weight of these cuts would be felt by renewal applications, that is, students who will be sophomores, juniors, or seniors next September. These renewal scholarships, which also average approximately $800 each, would be cut to something like $500 according to preliminary estimates.

The Scholarship Commission was appropriated $6,000,000 for the academic year of which $3,600,000 has already been obtained by freshman scholarship applicants and hence will not be affected by any proposed cuts.

Cavanaugh elects officers in run-off

Paul Tobin was elected president of Cavanaugh Hall by a 91 to 59 marlin over Denny Deehan in run-off elections held March 18. Mike Cavanaugh won the vice-presidential post by a 78 to 59 vote over Frank Guerrieri.

Tobin is a junior English major from Iron Mountain, Michigan.

 Candidates may visit campus

by Anthony Aboud

Ten freshmen have picked permanent chairs and committee representatives for the Mock Democratic Convention to meet April 24.

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