Humphrey wins in Pennsylvania

by Donald Janson
(Continued on page 12)

Mock Convention hears O'Brien

by Sue Prendergast and Mike O'Hare

Calling for the Democratic Party to offer "solid, tangible, and positive alternatives to restore the faith of Americans in their government," Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence O'Brien presented the keynote speech for the 1972 Mock Convention, to his group, O'Brien declared that "there is far more than election at stake in 1972. The American political system itself is on trial." He contended that millions of Americans have become dubious "of the capacity of this system to produce strong, compassionate, understanding, and trustworthy leaders sensitive to the needs of the people."

O'Brien stressed that in order to regain the confidence of the people, political leaders must not make wild promises that they cannot keep, and must admit their mistakes instead of trying to cover them up.

In regard to the Vietnam War, O'Brien declared that the party must commit itself "without reservation or qualification" to ending the war. Although he declined to specify a time limit for withdrawal, O'Brien assured the convention "our commitment will be formalized as immediately as possible and it will be absolutely, unequivocally definitive."

During the question period following his speech, the Democratic National Party Chairman advocated barring private contributions to political campaigns. When questioned about Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's role in the Democratic Party, O'Brien responded: "He has chosen to use the Democratic Party as a vehicle and has every legal right to seek delegates to the convention."

O'Brien also commented on Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's recent attacks on leading Democratic presidential candidates, "I am confident that Americans will recognize Mr. Agnew's rhetoric for relying heavily on strong support from organized labor in this big industrial state repeatedly called it the keystone to his campaign. He denied that it could be his "watermark" if he did not do well following a failed run in Florida and Wisconsin.

Thousands of union members were on the streets as the voting proceeded, handing out sample ballots for Humphrey and for one candidate from Wisconsin.

Countering their efforts near the polling places were Democratic Party Organization workers, who passed out sample ballots for Muskie.

The Muskie strategy of obtaining early endorsements from political leaders, led by former Senator Milton J. Sharp and the Democratic Chairman in Philadelphia, Peter Cardinal, Muskie scored a convincing victory today in the popularity poll provided momentum for his campaign after second and third-place finishes in the earlier Florida and Wisconsin primaries.

Sen. George McGovern, who spent only three days campaigning in Pennsylvania while concentrating on the Massachusetts Primary, showed surprising strength, running neck and neck with Muskie for second place.

Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama scored a fourth rather than the distant fourth many observers had forecast. Support for Sen. Henry M. Jackson was weak. The five candidates and Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York competed for 127 delegates. This count laggard, but in early returns Humphrey led for 43 and Muskie for 26.

With 52 per cent of 3,792 precincts reporting, the count in the popular vote was:

Humphrey 547,570, or 26 per cent
McGovern 525,890, or 23 per cent
Muskie 516,692, or 22 per cent
Wallace 128,495, or 18 per cent

With strong support from organized labor, Humphrey defeated Muskie even in Philadelphia despite endorsement and efforts of the Democratic party organization in Pennsylvania's Metropolitan City Chairman Peter J. Canel did not turn out a strong popular vote for his candidate, but managed to elect Muskie delegates in most city districts.

For Humphrey and Humphrey, it was the first essentially head-to-head confrontation of the primary season, with each surely needing a strong showing. Each campaigned in the Keystone state almost daily after disastrous third and fourth place finishes in the Wisconsin and Illinois primaries.

But even before the polls closed tonight, Humphrey was looking ahead to another primary — in California, on June 8, where the winner takes all 271 delegates elected there.

Democratic National Party Chairman Lawrence O'Brien at the 1972 Mock Convention.
Washington—F. W. Woolworth was ordered by the Price Commission to cut back its lunch counter prices throughout its chain of variety stores. The commission also ordered the Simpson Timber Company, a major lumber concern, to roll back any price increase it has made in Phase Two over the 4 per cent maximum allowed by the commission.

Detroit—In an unusual step, the Ford Motor Company announced it was recalling 436,000 1972 Ford Torinos and Mercury Montegias to install new rear axles and bearings. Last week, Ford had recalled the same cars in order to solve the same problem in a different way, which was criticized by consumer groups and some customers.

Washington—The White House announced Tuesday night that the United States and the South Vietnamese were prepared to reopen the Paris peace talks at the next regular session provided that the first item would be to find means to end "the flagrant North Vietnamese invasion." Earlier, the White House had announced that Henry Kissinger had secretly visited Moscow last week.

Saigon—A 2,000 to 3,000 man South Vietnamese force was reported trapped by attacking North Vietnamese troops in a border outpost northwest of Kontum, South Vietnamese military officers said Tuesday. Other enemy forces pressed toward Kontum and appeared to be on their way to cutting the country in two through the Central Highlands.

on campus today

2:30 convention, mock political convention, stepan center.
4:15 lecture, c. m. slipecovich, escape worthiness of vehicles, radiation research auditorium.
7:00 — convention, mock political convention, allard lowenstein address, stepan center.
7:30 — lecture, brother bob hoffman, opportunities in summer volunteer work in appalachia, 217 vishay.
7:30 — meeting, chess club, 227 math building.
8:00 — lecture, hanna gray, machiavelli and the humanist tradition, little theatre.

at notre dame-st. mary's

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**McGovern takes Massachusetts**

by Bill Kovach  
(c) 1972 New York Times

Boston, April 25—Sen. George S. McGovern, winning consistent majorities that cut across social and economic lines and extended statewide, swept to victory over Sen. Edmund S. Muskie in the Democratic primary. Both candidates campaigned extensively and both were expected to win. However, the margin of victory was wider than either of them expected.

The margin of victory was wider than either of them expected. Muskie, on the other hand, had hoped that public endorsements by the state's leading democrats would forestall an organized opposition while he fought for votes in every primary contest. Both of these theories, designed to win the Democratic nomination in Massachusetts, were out of date by the time of the last primary vote in early April.

McGovern, whose upper-class endorsement by the liberal wing of the Democratic Party in January had paved the way for the court's decision in the Stein case, is ahead at present of the state's top Democratic Party leaders to protect him from embarrassment. As it developed, the state became the testing ground for two different concepts of primary campaigning in 1972.

McGovern, relying on local organization and concentrating on building momentum by campaigning in carefully selected states, came to Massachusetts on the crest of a wave of success in Wisconsin. Muskie, on the other hand, had hoped that public endorsements by the state's leading democrats would forestall an organized opposition while he fought for votes in every primary contest. Both of these theories, designed to win the Democratic nomination in Massachusetts, were out of date by the time of the last primary vote in early April.

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InPIRG endangered by IU

by Joseph Abell
Managing Editor

The InPIRG statewide network was threatened with dissolution last weekend when the Board of Trustees of Indiana University at Bloomington voted 5-2 against adding the InPIRG fee to the tuition bill.

Notre Dame organizer John Bachmann said this action might cause InPIRG activities on all the Indiana campuses to come to a halt, due to the lack of financial support.

"Without IU Bloomington, the rest of the campuses can't go on," he said.

inPIRG not ended

He quickly added, however, that this was not the end of InPIRG.

"IU Bloomington has another way of putting it on the bill," he stated, describing the InPIRG system of an activities fee, where all the "activities" such as football tickets, and student government are listed and the student could check off the activities for which he wants to pay.

"They (InPIRG) won't get as much as they had expected, but at least it's something," Bachmann said.

InPIRG representatives and the administration will meet today, he added, to determine whether the organization did not have to go to the Board of Trustees to add the InPIRG fee to the activities bill.

Describing the student support for the petition to add the fee at IU Bloomington, Bachmann cited figures of 55 per cent voting for the bill. And for a campus of over 36,000, that was a "pretty impressive number," he added.

"It's obvious that they want the bill, but the Trustees simply turned their backs on the student body," he commented.

Grad Education School initiates new program

The Department of Graduate Studies in Education at the University of Notre Dame has announced a new academic program: the educational organization and leadership major.

Included in this program are courses in leadership, guidance and counseling, and religious education.

Dr. Willis E. Bartlett, chairman of the Department, listed major goals of the new program as personal growth of the educator, knowledge of and interaction with those system of human process within which educators function, technological supports which are necessary for fully functioning educators, and development of program experiences in a deliberate and systematic manner.

Bartlett also announced plans for a special summer session course beginning June 21, "Facilitating Inquiry in the Classroom." Included in this class will be an examination of the nature of inquiry thought and investigation into the strategies, methods, and moves which will encourage the classroom teacher to encourage student inquiry.

Diette wins post

Jim Diette, a junior pre-med student from Orange, Conn., was elected president of Koeman Hall yesterday. Also elected was John Heslin as vice president. Heslin is a double major in English and sociology form Emerson, N.J. One hundred six of 129 residents voted.

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if you're thinking of buying

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introducing D.C.&T.

Unlike most new solo artists, David Clayton-Thomas made three albums with Blood, Sweat & Tears.


His voice, and feel, have influenced a lot of singers and groups since he arrived from Canada to join Blood, Sweat & Tears.

And, the fact that he's on his own now, has the following significance:

Steve Cropper, Joe Osborn, Larry Knechtel, Russ S复仇, Patrice Holloway, Clyde King, Vanetta Fields, Melissa MacKay among others, back up that great voice for the first time. Plus occasional strings, horns. A flue quartet. And even a few B's & T's (Dick Halligan and Bobby Colomby.)

It's all new songs, David Clayton-Thomas has wanted to make for years. So if you've enjoyed any of his three previous albums, don't miss his solo debut.

On Columbia Records and Tapes
North Vietnamese approach Saigon

by Joseph B. Trainor
(c) 1972 New York Times

Phuocbinh, South Vietnam, April 25—North Vietnamese soldiers made their way into this village 24 miles northwest of Saigon early this morning, coming closer to the South Vietnamese capital than ever before in the current offensive.

The soldiers, numbering 300, told the villagers here and in neighboring Trung Lap that there was little fighting and that they should leave. The soldiers then started digging trenches and building bunkers.

American and South Vietnamese officers were aghast at what the North Vietnamese had in mind. But they feared that the enemy force would either try to attack the district town of Cu Chi, which is 4 miles to the South and is regarded by many as the most threatening gateway to Saigon, or that they would try to cut national highway 1 between here and CuChi.

American intelligence officers have been saying that the North Vietnamese could conceivably strike at Saigon. Some of them say that CuChi could be the site of an excellent staging area.

Another rather direct route would be to come out of the so-called "parrot's beak" area of Cambodia and to drive southeast toward the capital.

In such an event, taking CuChi or simply blocking highway 1 in the vicinity of the town would make it difficult, it not impossible, for the government to bring troops now operating northwest of Saigon into the defense of the capital.

It seems unlikely that 300 North Vietnamese would try to take CuChi. But, at this point, it is impossible to know whether the troops here and in Trung Lap—members of the 101st North Vietnamese Regiment—were operating alone or are merely the first to be discovered of a larger force.

The North Vietnamese entered Phuocbinh quietly this morning, and went into Trung Lap late last night. In each case, a political officer brought out a portable loudspeaker and told the people:

"DearUncles and Aunts, you are advised to pack up and leave your homes before light, otherwise you will run the risk of being killed by the puppet artillery. The revolutionary forces will be here for three days."

After the district headquarters for Phuocbinh were alerted, the government responded with troops and artillery fire and bombs fell a mile away, which CuChi is not an area of an excellent staging area.

The possibility of cancelling Mardi Gras fac

by Joseph Abell
Managing Editor

Why Fight The Crowds Thursday

The Alumni Club will be open
10:00 pm - 2:00
12 OZ OF
COLD SCHLITZ
25c
hours this week
wed. 4:00 - 2:00
thurs. 10:00 - 2:00
fri. 4:00 - 2:00
closed saturday

CAC presents
in concert
Stepan Center
Saturday, April 28
8:30 pm
Tickets: $2 & $3
Save InPIRG

InPIRG, a mere fetus seven months ago, was almost aborted this week.

Seventy-five percent of the Notre Dame-St. Mary's student body signed a petition requesting a $3.00 activity fee be added to finance the statewide organization. Fifty-five percent of the Indiana University student body signed a similar petition.

The near fatal difference is that the Board of Trustees at IU refused to add the charge to its student fees. Right now Notre Dame is the largest university in Indiana supporting the consumer organization. But the money raised here is not enough to sponsor an effective organization.

Ralph Nader has proven that good research and strong arguments (and, of course a little economic and political pressure) can make "the system" responsible. When the work is done by professionals hired by the students and directed by a student board of directors, it cannot fail to bring concrete pressures for change.

We have one last chance. The administration at Indiana University can add the InPIRG fee to the list of optional activities fees charged at the beginning of each semester. If InPIRG is to live it is absolutely essential that this action be taken.

At the bottom of this page is a sample letter asking the President of IU to add the fee to the activities fees. Sign it and mail it to:

Office of the President
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Eight cents is all that stands between you and InPIRG's last chance.

John Abowd

Convo frolic

It's show time at the convo again. Not Barsum and Bailey, it's prerogation. A creation of college and university registrars that trancends a circus in fancy activity, a Kafka novel and a night in the Office observer for absurdity.

It is really fun, though, if you don't take it too seriously. There are games that you can play on lines - watching the kid in front of the English line waiting so patiently until his turn, then screaming miserably as the person ahead gets the final card. So it goes.

Or you can watch the lines for the Theology or Non-Violence courses. There is more courtesy on the New York Subway. The elbow technique used is something to behold. Maybe football players have to count standing in these lines like practices under NCAA rules. There's no way to enjoy this hassle so patiently until his turn, then screaming miserably as the person ahead gets the final card. So it goes.

Just think, with that eight o'clock class, you will have the chance to eat breakfast everyday. Don't let it bring you down.

Jim McDermott

Editorial:

It is not easy to criticize the role President Nixon has given Henry Kissinger as principal foreign policy advisor, negotiator, and private spokesman in the White House, but leaving aside for a moment, it is hard not to deny Kissinger's conception of American discretion, and ceaseless energy.

A secret trip to Moscow, following his quiet and meticulous preparation of the president's mission to Peking, is only the most dramatic illustration of the confidence and power Nixon has entrusted to him. And it is a tribute to them both that this confidential relationship endures despite Kissinger's insistence on expressing his independent judgments, even when these go against the President's inclinations and decisions.

Just before the White House announced that Kissinger had been concentrating for four days with Brezhnev and Gromyko, Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, made a report to the House Civil Service Committee in which he accused Nixon of building up a "palace guard" while literally ignoring the opposition or assuming that bad faith on the part of those who oppose the war.

Kissinger has taken on other responsibilities almost as delicate and arduous. Somehow he has found time to mine all the communications open to the President's critics in the universities, the Congress and the press. He has been loyal to the President, without more trust than we have now. He has been a "guard" of White House advisers who shape national policy without having to answer to either the Congress or the American people.

Conversely, as a member of the President's agenda in Peking and Moscow, to keep the summit meetings alive while American troops are in Vietnam and American bombers are over New York, to keep the peace in the Mideast, to have borders and areas for agreement and common interest - all this is hard enough.

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The following is a letter from Stanley Kubrick, the brilliant filmmaker behind the Detroit News on April 9, in response to that newspaper's recently announced policy of banning all ads, editorial pages, and motion pictures from their editorial and display advertising pages.

Dear Sir,

The Detroit News terms its decision to refuse to give space to advertising, publishing or reviewing "X" rated or unrated films as "a modest declaration." To me, it seems rather to be an irrational dictum, in its emphasis on protection and preservation, one part of the public mind or what, "in our judgement," are movie pictures of a pornographic nature. Recall the words of another arbiter of public morals nationally who said, "Works of art which cannot be understood and need a dictionary of instructions to justify their existence, and their finding which way to interpret, could hardly be safeguarded. Can we look the public in the face and say 'no' in all cases such as they like, then the newspaper is effectively suppressing the films it does not like. For all practical purposes at the end of the film is banned when the public is prevented from knowing of its existence or whereabouts. To start to ban films or books, or plays, or any form of expression so that the grounds of oppositioness is to take the first step on a course that history shows has ended in a振兴 of many other liberties.

For any newspaper to deliberately at the chief executive or any other equitement communications seem especially iliical and short-sighted. I am not a Con- utilitarian expert, but I should guess that the spirit of the First Amendment. It is certainly an act inimical to the principles of freedom without which no newspaper and no public could be exercised. It is important to understand that the "X" rating is designed by the Motion Picture Association of America and does not designate that a film is pornographic but merely places it in the adult film category, allowing no one under 17 (in some states) to view it. This category is consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court opinion that only the morals of minors are vulnerable and must be protected. There is no power, legal or otherwise, to make such panellings.

1. In anti-the democratic principles involved in the position of the Detroit News, the indiscriminateness and arbitrariness of its edict is illustrated by the banning of my film, "A Clockwork Orange." From its display advertising and editorial pages. The film has been awarded the New York Film Critics prize for "Best Film of the Year" and "Best Director of the Year," and it has been nominated for Academy Awards as "Best Picture," "Best Director," "Best Screenplay," and "Best Editing.

Yet the Detroit News censors would indiscriminately delate and discredit all "X" films because they fail to conform to what they judge to be the standards of their readers, but even if they are so secure of the rightness of their judgments of a vast variety of films, are they so overwhelmingly certain, in this age of diverse social attitudes, that they regard as "offensive" in them? Many readers may find their purification program offensive, and many other films may find that they are censoring their readers rather than adding to them. Many others are inspired by its judgment in an arbitrary and extraneous fashion. How is this done? A film can be formed, yet at the same time, to exercise free choice, which is one of the reasons, and by no means the least important one, why one buys a newspaper.

High standards of moral behavior can only be achieved by the example of right-thinking people and they cannot be maintained by the coercive effect of the law. Or that of certain newspapers.

Yours very truly, Stanley Kubrick
O'Brien attacks 'treason' charges

by Jerry Laskus

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien lashed out yesterday afternoon for their charges of treason directed against Democratic presidential candidates.

In particular, O'Brien singed out Vice-President Spiro Agnew and White House advisor H.R. Haldeman who both have claimed that Democratic Senators Kennedy, Humphrey, Muskie, and McGovern are traitors. (Agnew and Haldeman further charged that their actions are supporting a North Vietnamese military victory.)

O'Brien claimed that "While this is not surprising rhetoric on Mr. Agnew's part, the Vice President's language should be labeled for what it is: a vicious slander upon elected public officials who have serious questions about Mr. Nixon's renewed, all-out bombing of North Vietnam."

The Democratic Chairmen noted that all of these senators and Democrats have been in constant opposition of Nixon's Vietnamization program. They view it as "a certain prescription for prolonging military conflict."

"For more than three years, a majority of Democrats have been attempting to drive home the fundamental point that the Vietnamization program, in the absence of a constructive negotiated political settlement, was bound to result in a North Vietnamese offensive aimed at settling the Vietnam question by military means," he continued.

O'Brien termed Agnew's rhetoric "Republican McCarthyism" and he charged that it employs "slander, innuendo, and a blatant disregard of the intelligence of the American people." In the following interview session, O'Brien stressed that the convention in Miami will be an open convention. "Our nominees for President and Vice-President will be made in Miami and not before."

He accredited the open convention to the numbers of candidates that are in the contest and the recent convention reforms that the Party has made.

The National Chairman of the Democratic Party refused to make predictions about the upcoming Indiana Primary. "I learned long ago not to make predictions about Indiana."

O'Brien stressed that his position is a neutral one and that he cannot support anyone. He noted that other Democrats have that option. He spoke of this in light of the state Democratic chairmen in Indiana and Michigan, who have recently come out in opposition to Governor Wallace. "These are matters within the states," O'Brien continued, "and I don't pretend to be an expert on the matter."

Apollo 16 on the way home

Astronauts walk 'keep busy'

by John Nobie Wilford

Houston, April 25—A floating "walk" in space and a midcourse rocket firing kept the Apollo 16 astronauts busy today as they sped smoothly away from the moon on their homeward journey to earth.

When the spacecraft was still 200,000 miles from Earth, Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden, a member of the Navy stationed at the Kennedy Space Center, gave the astronauts a "big mother".

Television pictures of Mattingly's work showed the astronaut floating upside down as he moved gingerly from hand rail to hand rail. He made two trips to the rear of the spacecraft to collect the film that should give scientists detailed mapping pictures of the moon.

Although his heart raced as high as his feet he almost managed to keep it a secret. Mattingly seemed to enjoy the experience, hopping and giggling several times as he worked.

"Wab-a-dub-dub," Mattingly exclaimed as he rejoined the other two astronauts, Capt. John W. Young of the Navy and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke of the Air Force in their cone-shaped Apollo space suit.

The Apollo hatch was opened to the harsh space vacuum from 3:03 P.M. to 4:45 P.M., E.S.T. During that time, Apollo 16 traveled about 3,500 miles.

Earlier, mission control directed the astronauts to realign their spacecraft's Earthward trajectory with a second firing of the spacecraft's small maneuvering rockets. The maneuver successfully altered the angle at which Apollo 16 should re-enter the Earth's atmosphere from 9.9 degrees to 6.5 degrees.

Apollo 16 is now scheduled to splash down in the Pacific Ocean at 2:45 P.M., E.S.T. Thursday.

Tomorrow, the astronauts should have a relaxed day, conducting some experiments and slowing their preparations for the splashdown.

Beginning at 4:18 P.M., the astronauts plan to hold a space-to-ground news conference, answering questions submitted by newsmen at the Manned Spacecraft Center. The conference is to be televised.

Mattingly's EVA (extra vehicular activity) was the second such operation by an Apollo astronaut.
Reasons for leaving.

Some see their future in home towns under 10,000. Of 19 small-towners polled, 84 desire to teach elsewhere than in their home towns. Marianne Lewis, University of Illinois freshman from Van Orin, Illinois, summarized the most common reason for leaving home: "There's very little opportunity here—socially and careerwise. After you've lived here six months you've done everything there is to do."

Independence threatened

Many students feel their independence would be threatened if they went back home to live. "I like my home town, but I think you need to be away to grow up." Sue Prendergast, University of Illinois senior from Orange, Connecticut.

The migration of college graduates to large cities threatens the survival of many small towns. "Almost without fail, the individuals who leave our community are intellectually the upper half," commented Dean Madsen, school administrator in Morris (Illinois) population 7,000. He contended that a number of these students would like to return to small town areas but are unable to find work there. "In our rural community college graduates find it practically impossible to get a job commensurate with their abilities," he concluded. Teachers are the only exception to this situation, and school administrators discourage young teachers from coming back to their home towns since their familiarity to students often causes disciplinary problems.

"You have to live rurally for its own sake, for its relaxed pace. I live in this type of community," Madsen added.

How does this continual drain of its most talented young people affect small-town America? "Materially it starts to deteriorate and interest in reading and education decline. National educational tests reveal the effects of the lack of interest in reading: 'Every year our vocabulary scores come back to the same general below-average scale,'" Madsen commented.

Possibilities of reversing the exodus from small towns seem slight unless industrial developments away from cities can provide jobs for people who feel as if they are "out of place, too crowded and too built up. I'd like to move to the country where there's more land and more privacy." John deci
dive factor

For many students, job offers are the most decisive factors. "I came to LaGrange because it was the best job opportunity," said Dave Swengel, a 1969 University of Illinois graduate who teaches science.

ND Placement Director Richard Willemis rated career and advancement opportunities as the most important considerations of students leaving. "There is not a big factor, except in individual cases. In general, I suspect as high as 75 percent would still care."

About 10 percent of the small survey area's graduates go to geographical preference, and many others indicated that career opportunities would be more important than geographical location: "Where I end up is where I'm going to go up," said one student.

A greater number of boys than girls seemed anxious about their location of their future homes, although the former generally have more choice in where they will live. "Women's jobs are more localized and less interesting than men's," commented a senior from Krook, Illinois. "Students accept this roo
tlessness as part of our system." Sue Prendergast.

The one who stays

Despite the mobility of our society and the evidence of increased migration of young people away from their home towns, it's still a "sweet home" for 33 percent of the students surveyed.

Most of these students have strong loyalties to their home areas. "New York is a vibrant, youthful, interesting city, and I love it!" one proctored. "Dakota, South Dakota, is the greatest place in the world to live, while another said the Chicago. Security also seems to play an important role. Noli Kane, SMC freshman from Krook, Illinois, said, "I feel more comfortable there because I know the people and the town. I like new situations, but I don't like to drift. I want to know where I stand rather than to know a lot of places superficially. As Thoreau said, 'I've traveled a good deal, but always come back to Concord.'"

One SMC senior said she planned to go to a graduate school only because she had nowhere else to go. "I'm not getting married or going in grad school, and I don't want to struggle alone in a big city. At least at home I'll have my bearings." Living at home is also less expensive.

Opinions vary greatly on the influence of college itself in shaping students' attitudes toward their homes.

"The atmosphere in Ankeny (Iowa) is different from that to which I've grown accustomed at college," said Ann Beckman, SMC freshman. "At Notre Dame, where there are kids from all over, you get more of a metropolitan influence. It broadens my sphere of experiences so that when I go back, I find that some people have a limited viewpoint to which it's hard for me to adjust."

Many students felt that although college did not alter their basic attitudes toward home, it made them more mobile and more confident in their own abilities and provided them with more opportunities to move away.

Mrs. John Cimino, 1971 graduate of Marycrest College in Davenport, Iowa, commented, "College didn't especially make me want to go away, but it helped me to adjust to going away when I got married."

"College opens avenues and helps you decide what you want to do," said Mrs. Terry Cinnati, 1969 graduate of Southern Illinois University. Miss Wheaton saw the trend toward leaving home as more of an inherent personality trait of today's students than a specific product of college education. "Other students want to college also makes its students who are interested in different lifestyles," she suggested Madsen.

"I probably would have left in a few years anyway, college merely hastened an inevitable process," said Jim McDermott.

"There's no place like home—wherever that is."

Student migration: why college grads are leaving their home towns

Many students felt that although college did not alter their basic attitudes toward going home, it made them more mobile and more confident in their own abilities and provided them with more opportunities to move away.
Gas stations to check emissions

In conjunction with "National Check Your Vehicle Emissions Month," local automobile service stations are being urged to supply tests and alterations without charge to car owners.

This work will perform the dual purpose of stimulating the car performance and retrograding its pollution emission.

Brooks-Silverman Inc., a local service station situated at 916 E. McKinley Avenue in Mishawaka has been a leader in this area for the past few years. This spring, they have taken on the promotion of emission tests. Craig Hileman, service manager, estimates that two hundred cars have already undergone the 15 minute process this April.

The process at Brooks-Silverman consists of a three part procedure. The first constitutes visual inspections of such ignition systems as the distributor, up and down. Also involved is an adjustment of the carburetor.

The second section deals with the air injection in the fuel system in order to minimize the emission of such pollutants as carbon monoxide and partially burned hydrocarbons. Involved in this is such facets as checking whether the choke is fully opened, and the tightness or looseness of the idle mixture.

The third process deals with the emission control system. The main advantage of this is the positive crank case ventilation valve (PCV) which reduces the amount of oil vapor by recycling it into the carburetor for more complete utilization. This device has been used on cars by law since 1961.

Hileman commented on the usefulness of such programs said that by today's standards, improvement in cars produced in 1972 would not have one-sixth the pollution emission levels as those put out in 1961. Carrying this thought further, he postulated that ninety per cent of the cars undergoing the tests could derive improved performance.

Hileman expressed hope for the success of the program because, if such programs are a failure, the government might make such inspections mandatory annually, and for many cars this would be a waste of time and money.

Two members of the chemistry department faculty were available for comment on the effects of cutting down on automobile emissions. George Hennion stated that the modern automobile has long been considered "an engineer's dream and a chemist's nightmare" in regard to the inefficiency which the energy bound in the fuel is utilized.

Prof. Jeremiah Freeman, head of the department, explained how gasoline which is not fully burned or "oxidized" is released into the atmosphere as long chain hydrocarbons. These undergo oxidation with oxygen and form oxidized compounds like aldehydes, ketones, and carboxylic acids which can be irritants to the bodies mucous membranes.

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Find out about the people

Discuss Summer Volunteer Work
**ND netmen blast Iowa, 8-1**

by Erie Kinkoph

The Notre Dame tennis team posted another one-sided victory yesterday afternoon, clipping the Iowa Hawkeyes, 8-1 on the Big Ten campus in Iowa City.

The only Irish blemish on the scoring sheet was a 6-0 setback in the number six singles spot and teamed with Mike Reilly to win the second double match.

**Handball hints**

This article by Mr. Noel O'Sullivan, a physical education instructor at Notre Dame, first appeared in Handball magazine.

During my years of instructing handball, I often taught classes to both advanced and beginner players at Notre Dame. I have come to realize that there are no short cuts to learning how to play the game. Because of the numerous skills required for success in handball, only time, practice and experience can give the player the necessary experience. But as a teacher of handball, it is my responsibility to teach the basic concepts which, if understood by the student, can be applied in practice, and which will result in successful results.

**Wednesday, April 26, 1972**

**The observer**

**Crew fares poorly**

The Irish crew club, racing yesterday before a good turnout of fans at thely Sunday's showing at Springfield, tied 7-7 with the Minnesota Gophers and dropped a pair of close races against Washburn University of Topeka, Kansas.

Notre Dame's lightweight crew lost an early lead against Washburn University and Minnesota, which they held until the final stroke. It was the first time all season that the Irish failed to win a single race.

Notre Dame's lightweight, medium and heavy weight crews refused to drop the ball as they lost the last two races.

**Irish drop doubleheader at MSU**

by Stan Urankev

D efeated by the Golden Gophers.

Coach Digger Phelps commented. "He's definitely the best I've seen this year," raved catcher Bob Roemer about the strong-armed Deller. "He throws the hardest of anyone I've faced, and he breaks only one pitch." "Michigan State has just enough superb pitching," Irish coach Jake Kline noted. "We faced their fourth and fifth pitchers, and they're as good as Michigan's third." "Bailey Oliver's single state 13-5, a lead in the first inning of the nightcap. After leadoff man Dick Carrow walked, Mark Schmidt led off with a fly ball off the bat of John Dave in the second, and dropped it for a two-out double. "Two at the plate," Oliver delivered his RBI safely down the right field line.

Rumpp to score easily.

Sackmann's third single hit in the seventh, the third of the inning, into left field against Stein from McCormick, Kansas, has won six, lost none, with an average of 9.0 in big League as a rookie in 1969. His current season selection who led with his cracked bat and out of the southpaw for just five innings against Michigan State was reported to have his hitless streak and Louisville as his final series.

"We are certainly happy to get a player of Myers' ability," Irish coach Digger Phelps commented. "Schackman averaged 9.40 points and 18.0 rebounds per game in his senior year for McCracken.

John Carpio was a second baseman as the Irish netted blasted Iowa 8-1 yesterday. Carpio defeated his opponent at the number six singles spot and teamed with Mike Reilly to win the second doubles match.
He added that it has been a principle of the Church since "time immemorial" that human laws which violate the laws of God are not laws to the Church. "It's not a question of disobeying or defying those laws, those laws simply don't exist," said Fr. Trotan.

Both Fr. Trotan and another Catholic priest, Jim Mang, who testified yesterday, strongly emphasized in response to defense questioning the obligation for the Christian to act to stop injustice. "In the case of an unjust war," said Fr. Trotan, "the obligation is not just to make a judgment, but to act positively." "Jesuit did not just teach about his beliefs, he put them into practice," said Fr. Mang. "This is what made him so powerful...so often we get sucked into doing the less noble things, the things we must do to be good," he added.

The testimony came on the second day of the defense presentation at the trial of the Buf falo Catholic Bishops last November, that the bishops of the county have been accused of conspiring to commit murder, after their personal bone to pick with the government building last August 21.

Fr. Trotan said that civil disobedience action must meet pre-requirements to qualify as a Christian response- all legal alternatives must have been exhausted, the action must be non-violent, and the people acting must accept the consequences.

"Out of respect for the law, one takes the civil disobedience," said Fr. Trotan. "It's essentially as an appeal for it, as a last law," said Fr. Trotan.

He said that the American Catholic Bishops last November, drafted a statement which declared that a sending end to the war is a "moral imperative." "We would therefore follow," Trottan said, "the actions of a person who accepts guidance from the Church, and many say, in any way, serve in this war."

Mock Convention

(Continued from page 4)

th a t a C hristian h as a o blig ation to o b e y in g the l a w ? " a s k e d a n d n ow t e a c h in g a t C anisius n o n-violently r e s ist any p olicies e x a m p le in o ur L e a d e r..." a n ­ c rim e in v i o latio n o f f ed eral and v i o le n t, a n d t h e p e o p le a c t in g m u st t a k e t h e c o n s e q u e n c e s . I t 's " selectiv e n atio na lizatio n o f the M inority R e p o rt. This section c a lls f o r the " U.S. to s p ons o r a " U.S. war."

The Convention then proceeded to debate the first plank of the Minority Report, which called for the "selective nationalization of certain industries to avoid the menace of corporate power." The motion to add this plank to the program, however, was defeated.

The Convention then went on to the sixth plank, the platform, of the Minority Report. This section calls for the "U.S. to sponsor a U.S. war." "It would follow therefore," Trottan said, "the actions of a person who accepts guidance from the Church, and many say, in any way, serve in this war."

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