Governor John J. Gilligan of Ohio last night urged young people to involve themselves with their government. Speaking before a student audience at Carroll Hall, Gilligan pointed out the apathy he perceives among college students toward politics.

"I have been involved in politics for twenty years," said Gilligan, "and I've got some for the system works.

Individual action can make a difference."

Gilligan, a Notre Dame alumnus (Class of '51), cited two reasons young people should be active politically. "You are alive and love life more than death. You have power over good and evil as never before.

How much better could our lives be spent than in trying to achieve our dreams?"

Gilligan, in addressing himself to the problems of the state, stated the nation of revenue sharing. He warned that under revenue sharing the Governor could "Turn off the spigot and undercut anything done on the state level." Instead, Governor Gilligan proposed a system of tax credits to allow students to collect more tax dollars while cutting off the spigot and undercut anything done on the state level.

In the area of education Governor Gilligan seemed to be headed back toward what he had this year. "The hall presidents are the most representative form of government," he said. "...the American people that we are still their instrument...."

Gilligan also commented on the political influence of a fellow Democrat governor—George Wallace of Alabama. "Governor Wallace is a very sensitive political figure. He created the two big issues in the domestic arena during the Presidential election—hating and tax reform."

Governor Gilligan, when asked to explain his position on the abortion issue, opposed a constitutional amendment to regulate abortions. He did express concern over the "gaping holes" in abortion laws by the recent Supreme Court decision to allow abortions during the first two trimesters. He:

Most Valuable Player John Shumate, a big man on campus in more ways than one. stands above an enthusiastic crowd that was on hand to greet him at the home of the MIT.

**Gov. Gilligan calls for involvement in gov't**

by Terry Keeney

Registrar

Vol. VII, No. 101

The Observer

serving the notre dame - st. mary's community

Tuesday, March 27, 1973

**HPC Questions outline of new student forum**

by David Roat

Senior Reporter

Notre Dame's hall presidents were split last night in their reactions to the proposed "Student Association outline" worked up by an inter-governmental committee and published in yesterday's Observer, and most voiced their belief that their questions could be resolved in the Fall Presidents Council meeting tonight.

Several members of the general assembly met with the document which would replace the present legislative Board of Commissioners with an essentially non-legislative Forum, membership of which would be predominantly of hall presidents.

The "student body" would also retain election of an association president and vice-president by the whole student body.

Radio hall President Kim Magenta spoke for a slight majority of the fourteen presidents contacted when she said she backed the outline, though she had her reservations.

"The hall presidents are the most representative form of government," because most emphasis in student life is on the halls," she said. "A couple elements worry me, the number of members of the outline, etc.

I think there is too many. There's also the existence of some inter-hall rivalries. I think that all be dealt with..."

But Marget also voiced the doubt that "a big loophole exists" in relation to what actually is control the association, praising the outline for giving the Forum legislative power over the budget but charging the president is "to be responsible for the financial operation of the Student Association.

"There also seems to be quite a bit of responsibility left with the student body in, you know, presidential and vice-presidential elections..."

I don't think there should be allowed repeats on elections for student association presidency candidacy"

Brame was also pressed for modification in those areas tonight, otherwise standing in agreement with the outline.

"It seems to be completely..." said Sam Brown hall President Ed Schumate.

"Our last student government was a waste and I didn't know who my representative was..."

Gilligan also pointed to the proposed form "a good deal for the constituents."

"We didn't believe the executive branch retained too much power in the new association version. We felt that the Forum was non-legislative, its dyke by 'advice' and other special relationships would act as the check."

"It's only a provision thing anyway," he concluded.

Pat McLaughlin, recently re-elected president at Pangborn, was unhappy with the document.

The proposal 'would make student government almost the same as it is today', he said.

McLaughlin also joined several others, including re-elected Grace Hall hall president Kevin Griffin, in embracing several of the criticisms of the new Student Association outline for retention of the HPC system which the outline failed to alter.

"A student association president should be elected by the Forum," elaborated Griffin. "If he is not to be a hindrance to the workings of the Forum, as this year's president was..."

He also disagreed with having the student members of the Academic Council on the Forum.

"The student council represent anybody," said Griffin.

Student government officials who worked to produce the outline of new student government were stunned by Ward's editorial against it. Student association president was stunned by Ward's position on the issue. "It seemed to be a step backward for The Observer," said former student President Treasurer Michael Schumate.

"I don't think the outline really makes sense," he said. "I think that the outline "relies too heavily upon the election of a serious and dedicated student to the post of president...""
Black students clarify aims at SLC meeting

by Janet Longfellow

Black students clarified their goals pertaining to the proposals made at the February 5 session of "Black Students at Notre Dame," at yesterday's general meeting of the Student Life Council.

Clark Arrington, Carl Ellison, and Ken Lee voiced their dissatisfaction with the progress made up to the time of the last SLC meeting on the proposals. It was felt that the publicity after the hearing misinterpreted their main objectives and hindered their progress. Further, they felt the black community was left out of the research and discussion process. All three representatives expressed the hope that the hearing was just a beginning to a series of dialogues on the complex problems of racism on the campus, and that the black community's own sources would become an integral part of the decision making.

Dr. Phillip Faccenda, vice-president of student affairs, pointed out that the SLC meeting following the hearing was not the end of the work being done to aid the blacks, but only the "second episode." He explained "the recommendations that could be carried out were worked on immediately," and that the other was in the process of being researched by the SLC committees.

Meat boycott to be discussed tonight at 7:30

Off campus and married students who have been hit hard by rising food costs, especially meat prices, can get information about their national meat boycott by attending a meeting at the American National Bank, Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

The meeting, which will be held in the bank at Angola Blvd. and Michigan, is being sponsored by a number of local citizen committees. Leafleting: beginning April 1st, at local supermarkets will be continued. The national boycott will last for a week.

Further information may be obtained by calling Diane Devlin at 381-7759 or 323-1598.

The most important proposals made at the hearing were reiterated for clarification. In order of priority they are: the establishment of a Black Student Affairs person, and the recommendations of a Black Student Affairs person, and the recommendation for an increase in the money available for endowments to minority students; establishment of a Black Community Committee of interested members; and further recommendations for an endowment to minorities, and the requirement of a minority-experience course.

The Rules Committee submitted its report on Campus Security Problems. Five recommendations were approved to be sent to the administration:

- The Senate's Special Committee on the Watergate conspiracy met privately to hear a synopsis of two lengthy interviews held last week with James W. McCord Jr. The committee refused to confirm officially that McCord, convicted of spying on the democrats last year, had implicated two high administration officials in the espionage plot.

- The Supreme Court declined Monday to review the contempt citation of Harvard Professor Samuel L. Popkin, who had refused to answer the questions of a grand jury investigating the publication of the Pentagon Papers. Popkin said he believed as a scholar he had the right to keep confidential the sources of his information. The decision left standing a lower court ruling under which Popkin, an Assistant Professor of Political Science, served a week in jail.

The Hall Life Committee expressed the hope that the hearing was just a beginning to a series of dialogues on the complex problems of racism on the campus, and that the black community's own sources would become an integral part of the decision making.

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- To continue efforts to impress campus members of their mutual responsibility in caring for one another by locking doors, reporting obvious strangers, etc.
- Respecting the security rules and persons for the purpose of order.
- That a survey of lighting of campus be professionally undertaken.
- That the card access system into the building be used when it can be a significant deterrent to crime, based on the desires of each dormitory.
- An increase in student help in the security force, as supplementary security patrol assistants.

The Campus Life Committee planned and scheduled a meeting for Monday, April 2, concerning relations between the Notre Dame campus and South Bend community. Several speakers are invited and announcements were sent out today.

The Hull Life Committee expressed its satisfaction with the recommendations for the housing problem. It was stated that the SLC's plans for a lottery system and room selection has introduced a fairly workable system.

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Just as the percentage of minority students in the undergraduate population has increased nearly four times, so has the severity of their problems in academic and social areas. Minority students have always been a part of Notre Dame (the first student was an American Indian), but their numbers have been so small that they became lost in the crowds of white students moving up and down the quads.

In 1967, minorities comprised 1.24 percent of the undergraduate body and were not very vocal. Their voices began to be heard as their numbers increased to comprise the present 4.06 percent of the undergraduate body.

But their voices have been cries in the wilderness if one judges by the response of the student body and the administration. If this were not the case, then the February meeting of the Student Life Council, at which several black students presented a list of proposals to improve life at Notre Dame, would not have been necessary.

Blacks have always been the most vociferous minority on campus, mostly because they are the largest group. Except for the Mexican-Americans, the rest have been content to quietly occupy themselves with in-group activities and some recruitment efforts.

Some proposals have been met by the administration. The Black Studies Program has expanded to many departments, its director has gained some say and financial control in the hiring of professors for Black Studies courses. Minority counseling facilities have improved somewhat. There are more minority faculty members and the minority enrollment has increased. Even financial aid has stabilized.

Because the time for explanatory comments was abbreviated, and since the SLC recently produced wishy-washy reports that said less than has already been said, there has been much misunderstanding about the proposals. Likewise, there has been a general lack of knowledge and at times, misunderstanding, about the other minorities in residence. With this in mind, the Observer approached the various minority groups on campus to ask them to write about their organization and its activities, and to comment on the problems they face at Notre Dame.

The Observer has also included information about minority enrollment and financial aid policies, the view from the office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, and a look at the minority counseling office in the basement of LaFortune.

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There is no excuse for race hatred today.

Ethinicity in the Soul of Academia

The admission of minority ethnic group students into higher learning institutions (Education, Health, and Welfare) has been steadily increasing over the past three years at Notre Dame. The University had minority recruitment programs in place by 1965 although it was not until 1968 that the "Cotton Bowl" marked the first year of any commitment to the minority ethnic group. In 1968, 23 assistant directors of admissions were assigned to the project.

In 1967, Notre Dame received 1,055 graduate students (excluding law), including 170 blacks. 6 American Indians, 9 Orientals, and 10 Spanish Americans, of 5.23 per cent. Total percentage for 1968 was 1.87 per cent. Statistics

Charles McCollister, the coordinator for analytical studies, has maintained reports on the minority enrollment for the Commission since 1967 based upon University records. The enrollment has reached the fiftieth rank of 225 in the nation (i.e., 10 per cent). It is to be remembered that all schools became aware of the need for minority recruitment in 1964 with the passage of the Civil Rights Act according to Registrar, Richard Sullivan.

The Attrition Rate

Despite an increase in blacks, major in a few academic fields, the attrition rate has been increasing. But this is not an indicator of the success of the courses. These courses fail either because they are considered to be too few or the students are not prepared for them. Also, the attrition rate for minorities and non-Americans is not significantly different. In fact Sarracino said that if Notre Dame lowered its admission standards for minorities, there would be a major attrition increase. There has not been any such fluctuation.

Finally, for the 1973-74 enrollment, from 6,820 undergraduates, there are 137 blacks, 9 American Indians, 17 Orientals, and 50 Spanish Americans, or 4.86 per cent. Of the 470 graduate students, excluding law, there are 17 blacks, 17 Orientals and 11 Spanish Americans, or 4.25 per cent. Total percentage is 3.75 per cent.

Interpretations and Comments

Therefore, it can easily be seen that minority enrollment is steadily increasing. Notre Dame is far above the national standards for blacks for the nation (i.3 per cent). It is to be remembered that all schools became aware of the need for minority recruitment in 1964 with the passage of the Civil Rights Act according to Registrar, Richard Sullivan.

The Admission Process

The admissions process is a relatively simple matter in structure, but obviously difficult when trying to accept or reject a student. The minority student must present all the necessary papers to any application: the student is accepted without a scholarship, the student is rejected, or the student is offered a scholarship or grant-in-aid. Up to this point, any minority student has no continuing financial burden.

Any minority student who is ineligible for a scholarship or grant-in-aid becomes eligible for the endowment aid if his financial situation as reported in the Parents Confidential Statement (PCS) qualifies him. The SAT is not heavily weighted, said Sarracino. The high school record is the most important thing.

In accordance with HEW standards and regulations, the University is seeking only a 10-point difference in admissions application. It is held in strict confidence. To the public, the program was developed in 1972. This information is also restricted and only reviewed on an individual form. Two reasons for this: first, for qualification for the endowment, and second, so that a student who is not accepted will find many other federal and state laws that may be seriously considered not just with an apprehensive hate but with a purposeful approach. Those which can be fulfilled

So please, students, if you are in school take full advantage of it and make it

Problems and the Future

There are two major problems confronting minority admission. Blacks are getting a great deal more attention on other campuses than Chicanos, for example, said Sarracino, and it is getting harder to entice many blacks to a white, Catholic, middle-income middle, middle. Where we faced the Territorial Standard X when we first began, the demand was more than other minorities in recent years. The University like Notre Dame, because ethnic diversity is necessary for one's complete education.

Dan Sarracino

Love Thy Neighbor

A number of organizations and individuals contributed to the endowment, including the Knights of Columbus, which gave $500,000 in 1967. The University, through a number of contributions, raised $11,000,000 and had the $13,000,000 fund divided equally for that class's four years. In other words, the minority students must raise $14,000,000. Realizing the various costs of the University incurred by the 17 blacks, 17 Orientals and 11 Spanish Americans or 7.68 per cent. There must be a serious effort to raise these funds.

The Soul of Academia

In an institution of higher learning, all members of the community must be considered on equal terms as individuals rather than on the basis of their ethnicity or any other discriminatory characteristics. Regardless of whether the individual was apprised or opposed in the community under the principle of "tokenism," once they join the campus they become part and parcel of the soul of the academy. It is unfair to talk about race as a cause because when you do so you are bringing race discrimination on campus, the place where individual character, merit and interrelations should be the sole determining factors. There should thus be no need for the black faculty and staff to organize themselves into a formal organization.

Knowledge and Education

To any student, I would like to emphasize that the purpose of coming to a university is to gain knowledge and to be educated. You don't know how lucky you are in America where opportunities for higher learning are so plentiful. In Africa where I come from life is so hard. Millions of young people just like you thirst for a chance to go to a secondary school and to college. Let me briefly tell you of my own experience. When I was in the fourth grade I could not go to the fifth grade because there was no vacancy. So I repeated the fourth grade. The next year out of 100 of us only 30 made it to the fifth grade. Then only 18 of us made it to the sixth grade from where only five of us went on to a secondary school which catered to the white people. We all continued with 25 others from other parishes in the 8th grade where we faced the Territorial Standard X. Fifteen of us passed that exam and only three of us were selected to go on to the Senior High School where we faced the same problem if we had passed the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate.
Minority Counseling Center

We’re not espousing segregation, nor any political theory. We hope simply to make Notre Dame an all-around school. The school’s made great inroads into black of sports, into the area of academics—now is the time to start making inroads into human relations.

Do they service all minorities?

"Of course we do," said Arrington. "But our major proposals are to: First, assist in obtaining a Black Student Affairs office and a Black experience course. To understand its involvement it is essential to understand the reasons why."

Arrington is the Minority Counseling office, a "sneakier" of the Counseling Services and the Wabash Fund of LaFountaine Student Center, which was the coordinating power behind the "SCL Proposal" made by blacks to the Student Senate early last year. The proposal was to provide the infrastructure of a "Black House." The idea was to create a minority experience course in cooperation with the student government, administered by the counseling office.

"That’s one of the biggest ways the person who has a "Spanish-American incident," said Arrington. "These were all to be incorporated into the counseling office, which was to be the official liaison between the counseling office and the area of tutoring, income tax and application forms, and "to give Notre Dame a more realistic image in the area of tutoring.""

"When I hear a problem connected with the counseling office, I go in and ask what’s going on. Other counselors take the opposite approach: they service all minorities, not just one.

"Our proposals are so misunderstood," said Arrington. "There are three purposes: to have "some type of official outlet for black students where they can feel at home," to give the South Bend community some professional expertise in the area of tutoring, income tax and application forms, and "to give Notre Dame a much better image then they now have" with South Bend blacks.

"The biggest thing we do is try to be someone who’ll look out for job placement, graduation and the like." According to Arrington this proposal has come up several times in the last four years, during each time.

"Yet we need someone in the administration who can present the needs of black students to the administration, someone who’ll look out for job placement, and the like.

"We try to get to the root of the problems students come to us with are psychological," said Arrington. "Residents and situations come up which internalize psychological events.

Clark Arrington graduated in decision-making positions in which they’ll have to make decisions which are not going to be easy on. "If they have any problems, they’ll make better decisions for themselves."

The idea of setting up Black House office on campus, said Arrington, tried to satisfy the counseling office’s loss to Texas.

by Mike Baum

The figures for student financial aid at Notre Dame reflect an overall increase during the past five years. In contrast, especially in federal funding, will make such assistance more difficult to obtain.

Some of the figures for the 1971-72 school year, in comparison, are $500,000. In contrast, money provided for student jobs at Notre Dame has similarly increased during the five year span—from $420,000 in 1967-68 to approximately $560,000. Several of the figures for the 1972-73 school year can only be given in rough estimates. The estimates are conservative.

Outside student loans, from banks and the federal government are the National Direct Loan Program offering direct grants in aid to low-income families. This program supplied $400,000 in loans to Notre Dame students during the first five years.

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Money provided for student jobs at Notre Dame has similarly increased during the five year span—from $420,000 in 1967-68 to approximately $560,000. Several of the figures for the 1971-72 school year, in comparison, are $500,000. In contrast, one major factor that has kept the figures for student financial aid at Notre Dame received financial aid, such statistics having recently become to be of interest.

One of the first major steps taken by the University in the direction of financial aid specifically for minority students was the inclusion of a minority experience course in the counseling office, which was to be the official liaison between the counseling office and the area of tutoring, income tax and application forms, and "to give Notre Dame a more realistic image in the area of tutoring.""
Thursday, March 27, 1973

**MECHA's message: Chicanos are American**

"Pensamientos" by Jose Luis Gonzalez

Ocho De La Manana

About the time of the Christ Passion there was a death and resurrection of the world. An event that went unnoticed and unremembered. It was in the valley of Anahuiiz, down in the interior of Mexico, which the Tubac has yet to change its name. The Aztecs formed one of the truly great civilizations man has ever discovered. It is the language of the barrio that has helped Chicano in redefining themselves. The result was unrecorded in the journals of Western man. It is in this exud where Chicanos find their true origins. Each time we are born, we are born into our people's history.

The "age of blood" comes its own youth identity crisis. Chicanos, surprisingly, are not yet a true generation. It is not simply a problem of youth, our enrichment, our struggle. It is the language of the barrio that has helped Chicano in redefining themselves. The result was unrecorded in the journals of Western man.

Chicanos banded together, formed their own organizations. To reform their second-class status. It isn't one should not overlook the fact that we have yet to find a Chicano that has admitted to his heritage. "It almost sounds foreign to us. It is in this exud where Chicanos find their true origins. Each time we are born, we are born into our people's history."

For those of us fortunate enough to live down in the South­west the Chicano movement has already taken root. We have seen concerned citizens mobilizing to protect our land and crops. We have seen farmers and the police force coming to blows. We have seen Chicanos banding together, forming their own organizations. To reform their second-class status. It isn't new upon the scene. But ours is not an event that went unnoticed and unremembered. The result was unrecorded in the journals of Western man. It is the language of the barrio that has helped Chicano in redefining themselves. The result was unrecorded in the journals of Western man.

In conclusion, I would like to offer some comments to the observer. As far as the Chicano movement has gone, it has been excellent. It has not yet to find a Chicano that has admitted to his heritage. "It almost sounds foreign to us. It is in this exud where Chicanos find their true origins. Each time we are born, we are born into our people's history."

Our community involvement has been excellent. In the past two years we have been able to give our time to organize the small try at the labor camps, but we did contribute funds to finance their Pee-Wee league baseball teams. Similar help has been offered to other camps, but true to our tradition, our Chicanoism prevailed and we were able to offer our support this year. The people who helped us to organize the events this year the beleguered bi cultural, bilingual education program, the San Antonio Chamber, the San Antonio Community, and the San Antonio Community. The events were the San Antonio Chamber, the San Antonio Community, and the San Antonio Community. The events were

**International Students Association**

The Observer (top) John Cunan, Juan Avalos (bottom) Omayra Velez, Judy Ayala, and Fernando Cardenas has always given 100 per cent. Delino Landeros, whose papas and hijos were delicious on those cold winter nights back in the old days, and Mike Carranza and Alberto Macias. As for the Chicano student organizations, you can't beat the name, Roberto Covenal. Joseph Antonio Guevara, Phil de Miguel, and Tony Molina have been excellent. And last but not least goes to our refurbished. Luis Jaramillo, head of the MECHA (National Chicano Student Alliance) and Dr. Julian Samora, our faculty sponsor for sponsoring us, who are not afraid to offer some counseling services to the students.

The objectives of the Association are to provide assistance to the foreign students in solving their various problems and coordinate events and activities of interest to them; to stimulate and support international students activities and cultural events of interest to the American and the foreign students; to provide assistance to the foreign students and to promote greater awareness of cultural and other interests of the local community.

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The S.A.A. Officers (top) John Cunan, Juan Avalos (bottom) Omayra Velez, Judy Ayala, and Fernando Cardenas have been excellent. It has not yet to find a Chicano that has admitted to his heritage. "It almost sounds foreign to us. It is in this exud where Chicanos find their true origins. Each time we are born, we are born into our people's history."

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Few white Americans have taken time to study the real dimensions of the color problem, except insofar as it touches them personally as whites. In the context of our segregated society, it touches too few very accurately. 

Revd Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

Limitations of space preclude more than a cursory discussion of the frustration this black student has experienced in attempting to address the numerous and intricate problems which blacks encounter at Notre Dame. Limitations of meaningful contact with black people may prevent many whites from understanding the essence of what will be said anyway. But no matter. At least the attempt will have been made again.

The University has long laid itself for the degree of academic excellence it maintains. That Notre Dame is a good (perhaps a great) school is entrenched in the minds of many. Yet, believe it or nor! Notre Dame is a citadel of ignorance inside as black students and their needs are concerned.

The University's ignorance of black desires is manifested in many ways. On the part of the administration, the clearest example of it can be found in a brief investigation of the effect on black students of the university's moves toward coeducation. Everyone recalls that men were asked to vacate Badin and Walsh Halls in order to provide space for female students. Suddenly uprooted from their halls, these men sacrificed in the name of coeducation. Black men were among those who moved. But the degree to which Notre Dame became coeducational for them is shameful.

Approximately 135 black students only 7 are women. If that is coeducation it is token coeducation. The Admissions Office has gone to great lengths to explain why so few black women are on the campus. It can be traced in the top level decision making of the University. The meeting, for the most part, was vacate Badin and Walsh Halls in order to provide space for female students. If that is coeducation it is token coeducation. In its desire to satisfy the desires of black students, there is no provision for the concerns and desires of the blacks to be articulated when the top level decisions are made.

The result of this is obvious. Black desires control the admission process. George Washington University's statement that they are a resource the University sorely needs in order to satisfy its desire for diversity is not a false one. That statement provides a needed element in the Notre Dame process.

But their ability to stay on campus is being questioned. Black students are being constantly denied the opportunity to stay on campus. The University has clearly showed that it does not have welfare to provide a needed element in the process. And in this respect the University's statement is inconsistent and unethical.

As we move on campus, we find that our desires are threatened. Is that why they threaten our visibility level of blacks on campus can be threatened? Is it not our presence on campus that has made us a resource to the University? Our presence has brought us the help we have had eighteen years of playing a very main role in the formation of the young black man.

We try to blend into the Great American Melting Pot. This method didn't work. We try to point it out. Now, concerning the Black House proposal, our efforts will be frustrated.

It's true that the more great white student understand of blacks is now. One means of doing this could be the proposed required 'Minority Experience' course. It may not work. But until the University and the black students understand of themselves, the web of ignorance surrounds their reactions to programs and proposals, our efforts will remain frustrated.

When the groups of black students under Carl Ellison and Clark Arrington's leadership went before the Student Life Committee, it was in the hopes of making our point more clearly. We presented the current situation of blacks on the campus in a number of ways. We pointed out that in attempts that have occurred in the past, and I am sure will occur in the future, of trying to point out our desires, we have been rejected.

The meeting, for the most part was successful in its purpose. I believe that the administration understands our requests and has since then set out to move on the issues we outlined. But it is naive to assume that because of the superficialities and attitudes, the idea of the Black House has been constructed. Thus we are writing this article to let the student body know just what is involved in our Black House proposal.

The Black House would not only benefit blacks on campus through this insight. Even more, it would benefit the entire student body. A Black House would be a much needed element in the Notre Dame community. Notre Dame would be relying blacks on this campus a resource where they could bring together the college brother and the college sister. This would be an asset.

Communication is not just a problem between blacks and whites, we also have problems communicating amongst ourselves. A Black House would not only help correct our ignorance and the racialism that would aid us diversify really, something this campus doesn't do. It would be a place where blacks, who do not have means to travel, could go and relax with a fellow member of the same race.

But his most important function would be the fulfillment of the black experience. To relate what we learn at this University to our black community. Blacks cannot go home and tell our families about inferior educational facility, where school is a place to be not just a place to occupy time and a place to come home from and feel inferior, where you bring upon the campus at the age of twelve because your old man couldn't handle it. First of all, we've had different events of the past, black men and women are just truly finding identity in the black community since this is their home for nine months out of the year. The Black House would be an answer to this need in the South Bend community.

The Cultural Center in LaFortune is a good start but it can be attacked by the black experience while the Black House would be a place where the black experience can flourish.

When you talk about black studies, black all over, or anything that concerns blacks on the campus, you have an understanding of the black experience. If you can't understand why blacks make certain demands for resources it is because you don't understand the black experience. If you can't understand why blacks make certain demands for resources it is because you don't understand the black experience.

The Cultural Center in LaFortune is a place where this can be attacked by the black experience while the Black House would be a place where the black experience can flourish.

The University is guilty of making yet another policy decision without considering the effect of it on black people. Further, the University has failed to be mindful of the counter-productivity of its action. Because of it, all will suffer. Blacks will be forced to make yet another sacrifice in the name of thetaken coeducation The experience. And what will suffer from the biased perspective of having meaningful contact with blacks. Such is the tragic ?M experience due to the University's ignorance of the needs of black students.

I certainly do not accredit the administration of general, it will go to many intentions. They are, for the most part, sincere, dedicated and well-meaning men. Usually the University moves to correct an error caused by an administrative oversight. I expect that to occur in regard to the matter discussed above. My only hope is that the University takes steps to remove the web of ignorance under which it operates in regard to the problems, desires and needs of black students.

That same needed education, though the tragedy is even greater than with the pioneering aspect of the proposal. All things, black students' troubles exist on the shoulders of the administration. That, however, is not good enough. We are ignorant of black student needs. With them and the administration would be the university. I one recall the Black House proposal which was one of a group of recommendations made by black students at the February 5 meeting of the Student Life Committee. We are voicing the greatest amount of comment from the campus while student community. It did subject us to the administration of the University to become pioneering, in spite of the obvious unpreparedness of the University to take a chance to add to the much needed safe haven for black students here.

We students failed to see this and the administration, too, failed to see this and the administration, too, offered no help. I refer to the ' merger-agreement' which the University signed to make students off-campus. If the University and the student body are willing to recognize that a student body is not a resource the University is trying to gain, the University's ignorance of black student needs. With them and the administration would be the university. I one recall the Black House proposal which was one of a group of recommendations made by black students at the February 5 meeting of the Student Life Committee. We are voicing the greatest amount of comment from the campus while student community. It did subject us to the administration of the University to become pioneering, in spite of the obvious unpreparedness of the University to take a chance to add to the much needed safe haven for black students here.

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Native Americans: living in a marginal zone

by Forrest Whiterrabbit

In spite of racial prejudice that has kept the American Indian down over the years, and in spite of the repeated acts of broken faith by the government, in spite of the brutal treatment of a defeated people and the inadequate attempts to restore their pride, dignity, and economic well-being, the American Indian still exists as a group.

A Marginal Zone

But the Native American lives in a marginal zone between the whole world and his traditional culture. He is torn between the desire for success and a need to be true to tradition, a tradition that often includes a bitter, generations-old mistrust of the white man. He has learned from the white man not to count on promises.

Conflicting Culture

The Indian was told by the white man that his problem was one of conflicting cultures. Yet, there was never a time when the white man said he was trying to help the Indian get into the mainstream of American life and that he did not also demand that the Indian give up land, water, minerals, timber and other resources which would enrich the white man.

The American Indian is also going, through a gradual re-evaluation of his image and his place in and out of white society. Pride in being Indian is growing, especially among the younger generation. Increased exposure to higher education is teaching them that their economic background is due, not to an inferiority, but to the white man’s failure to show them how to earn a living after systematically destroying their culture.

Frustrated by Limitations

The Indian is frustrated by the economic and social limitations imposed on him over the last two centuries. The majority of the reservations are notorious pockets of poverty where school dropouts are common in the fifth-grade level. Motivation ceases to exist, and yet in few other areas of America is there a greater need for trained business managers, teachers, legal and medical authorities.

The Native American Club of Notre Dame was formed in 1972 in an effort to help the American Indian through the recruitment of Indians for higher education. Presently, the club consists of five Indian students. The objectives of the club are to assist the Indian student at Notre Dame, to educate the Notre Dame community in terms of Native Americans, to establish an awareness of Indians by Notre Dame faculty, and to take the initiative in assisting community action programs concerning the surrounding Indian communities.

Continue to Persist

The club’s accomplishments include: helping to convert a two-car garage into a fully approved educational institution for both children and adults in an Indian neighborhood, conducting Indian culture classes at this center, sponsoring a weekend campus visit by more than 300 Sioux reservation leaders and prospective students, and increasing the number of Indian students at Notre Dame.

Through higher education and the formation of groups such as the Native American Club, the American Indian will continue to persist.

by David Rust
Senior Reporter

Why did the U.S. Government try so hard to exterminate the Kid? Was it because he robbed banks, stole horses, was a gunfighter and in general a dangerous desperado? The reason lies in none of these. Billy the Kid was granted by the government for his violent support of Indian and Spanish - American land rights.

And it was during this time that the "Robin Hood of the Plains" teamed up with Notre Dame student Juan Petron and fought in the Lincoln Country war against land grabbers for the Indians.

Actually, Notre Dame’s connection to the Native Americans extends several years further back in time. The school sits on Indian land, and Fr. Soens was invited here by the Indians to introduce Christianity and education to the region.

The stories are true, said Dr. Adoph Soens, professor of English and Chairman of the ND Faculty Affairs Trade (FIAT), an organization chartered four years ago to increase the number of Native American students on campus and the financial aid they receive.

We got started because some of the faculty had noticed that the University was on Indian land: pictures of Indians hung in the Administration building and the South Dining Hall, a sidekick of Billy the Kid was working on the Notre Dame student Juan Petron, and fought in the Lincoln Country war against land grabbers for the Indians.

Actual connections to Indian students include: Forrest White rabbit of the Shingomissi band, is working on a paper concerning early sports coach Chiev Pokagon and that group, and Soens is writing a story on Juan Petron.

"We’re noticed that where scholarship programs for Indians have succeeded," reflected Soens. "We've put out a couple of proposals for more substantial funding," said Soens. "So far we haven’t connected."

There are other weightier reasons why Notre Dame has a commitment to bring Indian students to campus. Arjoud Soens. "Before we had our first coach, our sports program was being run by Indian students. The FIAT chief said. Those were the days when a significant number of Indians were attending the University."

"Lacrosse is probably the oldest sport on campus," said Soens. "Notre Dame is very closely related to the native Americans."

Right now two FIAT men are working on scholarly articles about Notre Dame’s connections to Indians. Forrest White rabbit of the Shingomissi band, is working on a paper concerning early sports coach Chiev Pokagon and that group, and Soens is working together a story on Juan Petron.

The Observer has paid positions open in its business department

Applicants and resumes should be submitted to
Jerry Lutkus
Box Q
Notre Dame, IN 46556

must be able to work from 10:00 to 5:00 daily
(Mon. - Fri.)

or brought to The Observer office by Fri. Mar. 30.
Law, attitude and money plague SMC minorities

Minority students at Saint Mary's are precisely that—students. While international students and seven blacks are enrolled, both groups face unique problems different from those Saint Mary's is not providing adequately for their needs.

The International Student

Legal entanglements are the primary problems faced by international students, according to Judy Fong, secretary of the Notre Dame International Student Association. She placed these legal entanglements in two categories, although these may prove difficult obstacles to some students. A member of the task force on minority and international students, Fong said that she is not sure anything will be done, but the feels that a legal counselor on the Saint Mary's campus is definitely needed.

"Many an international student has legal problems, there is no one here to help them. We have an international student advisor, but I don't feel she's been helpful at all. In international student situations, Notre Dame, but we have something like a point of contact they might go to. Most of Saint Mary's is international students are of Latin American origin," Fong noted. She would like to see the college "go more international, but only if they could provide something adequately for the students."

The task force has "not come to any definite conclusions yet," revealed Fong, but they have been ISA executive board activities

Government in all matters of concern to minority and interested in finding funds for ISA student activities. The International Students Board disburses all funds granted to boards and students, giving special consideration to the expenditure of funds. The group is a part of the broader, more global international, cultural and academic intelligence needed for the University.

The ISA Board does not concern itself directly with activities of the Chinese, India and Pan American Student Associations, although they are organized by the committees of each of those organizations.

Some of the activities annually sponsored by the ISA include an International Festival, an evening of cultural entertainment from around the world. This year it will be held at Washington Hall at 7:30 pm on Friday, April 6. It is also sponsored in a Fall Orientation for newly arrived foreign students.

Several foreign students are organized and open to the entire Saint Mary's campus. Unfortunately attendance has been sparse by both American and foreign students.

The International Student Affairs Committee, which is headquartered in the basement of Fortune Student Center, and directed by Fabio D’Orelli. Also located in the basement is the International Study room, used by foreign students and their friends as a meeting place, and often visited by the ISA, to conduct their formal business.

A committee was developed with the South Bend committee with the idea of having the international student adjust to the American life style. "Asian Affairs Committee," as the International Student Association is a weekly radio program which goes on the air every Sunday at 4:00 pm on WSNM-FM, is conducted by a third year Law Student, Tom Misner.

"legal problems are the biggest ones faced.

"Finding an apartment has been the biggest one," said Judy Fong. "We have to find an apartment with all the financial aid. The financial aid office will only accept only those students who can be offered full four-year scholarships."

Currently, distribution of support from the American Field Service is handled through the international Student Association, which is Senior Vannetta Childs, Human Affairs Commissioner was appointed to represent the international students. "I couldn't in conscience do it because the black students. Dr. Henry said, 'having black students is expensive.' If they don't do it, they have to do it."

The problems that the international students face can be remedied through the International Student Association, which is based at Notre Dame. Only does the organization plan activities for international students, but it also offers more opportunity for students to share common problems.

A task force in the Saint Mary's planning process has been created to review the international and black student, but no definite plan for the task force has been reached, and one of the five task force members is a group member. Apparently the plan is to get more ideas and suggestions are there, but they do not express much hope for a response from the college.

The Black Student

Black students have several met with SMC administrators this year, and they generally agree that "their high visibility" on campus was significant last year. The disproportion makes them their biggest problem. They feel the campus is split into three groups: those black students trying to transfer credits from their college, those who are accepted for next year, at least two of them, and those who are in the process of transferring.

Di Dio agreed that "Saint Mary's doesn't do enough for international students." She said that "when I came here, I had to start all over," and that many international students had to make adjustments to make, and that many international students had to make adjustments to make a complete adjustment to the American life style. A Also have to suffer cultural, social, and religious problems. A host family program was introduced, and they generally agree with the program. It works well for some international students, but not for others. But I don't know if that's enough."

Fong was not so much bitterness, but the feeling that the student is not accepted for next year, at least two of them, and those who are in the process of transferring.

The president believes the black student can offer SMC an unexcelled opportunity to be a part of the world's black students. As a part of the world's black students, the student can offer SMC an opportunity to "speak for" the black community.

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Student Affairs Office concerned with minorities' problems on campus

by David Ruel
Senior Reporter

Notre Dame's Student Affairs Office is both directly and indirectly concerned with the problems of minorities on campus, and both past and present administrators in that office describe the last three years as being a relatively quiet and productive time in the office's relations with minority students.

MECHA

Today, Student Affairs is most involved with institutions such as the Mexican American organization, MECHA, and the Black Cultural Arts Center. Working out social programs, headquarters space and common purposes, orientation for blacks and other minorities is also arranged by Student Affairs in coordination with minority students.

Frequently Consulted

For what areas in Student Affairs directly responsible?

"For a number of areas," said University Vice President of Administration and Director of Student Services Fr. James Shilts. "We respond to complaints, we help provide social services. And although we are not directly related to decisions on admissions and testing," continued Fr. Shilts, "we are frequently consulted.

Granville Cleveland

Granville Cleveland heads a Black Student Affairs Committee within the administration and many times acts as the Student Affairs contact with the black community.

"We feel we are pretty close to the black students because of Mr. Cleveland," said Fr. Shilts. "Even though he is not officially part of our Student Affairs staff, he does contact with us and co-ordinates most of our staff meetings."

The central Student Affairs "staff" consists of Fr. Shilts, Acting Vice President of Student Affairs Philip Facenda, Director of Student Housing Fr. James Riehle, Director of Activities Robert Ackerman and Campus Ministry Director Fr. William Toohey.

"We have had to develop our staff, working closely with us and coming to the Student Life Council," said Fr. Riehle. "And the situation is similar with minorities.

"The University includes about 5,000 students, of which about 1,200 blacks, up from about 1,000 a few years ago," said Fr. Blantz. "The administration is trying to increase the number of minority students on campus."
ND audience held spellbound by hypnotist

by Michael Walsh
Staff Reporter

Dr. Irwin Ross is a hypnotist, a performer, and a psychologist. He first appeared on the NBC quiz show "Jeopardy!" and won it. He is known for his ability to hypnotize anyone close enough to see him and hear him. Ross has been touring the country, appearing on television, clubs, and other events. He was also asked for volunteers from the audience to participate in his show. Interested parties, such as the audience of 300, were treated to a hypnotist anyone close enough to see and hear him.

Law student to appear on NBC's "Jeopardy!"

On April 5 and April 6, a first-year law student, Dennis Owens, will be making an interesting appearance on the NBC quiz show "Jeopardy!". He will win $1,360 in cash and an encyclopedia set. The show was taped in March and will air this weekend.

Last December Owens wrote to Merv Griffin Productions, suggesting an appearance on the show. Television law student Dennis Owens, 22, suggested by an announcement at his school, is a year law student, Dennis Owens, who had traveled to New York. Owens, who had traveled to New York to give a lecture at CCE tonight at 8 pm, was given no hint as to categories, thus it was a fair game. 45 persons were tested and only 12 got it. "I'm not sure I actually won the show. I'm not sure I actually won the game," said Owens.

Owens won $800 on the first show and was champion, thereby qualifying to return. Three shows are filmed per day. Thus, ten contestants are tested per day, was eliminated. All contestants are given an encyclopedia and a home version of "Jeopardy!". "There were three categories of questions from which to choose," said Owens. "I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and at the same time he made all the girls appear ugly. He then tried the "Full House.ru" game, a game which proceeds "Jeopardy!" daily on NBC. "I got on right away, I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and I was there in the studio.

With the lights low and the audience quiet, the volunteers were arranged boy, girl, boy, girl and Ross went to the audience, making charts, finding out if anyone close enough to see and hear him. They made all the boys appear sexy and handsome during the course of the show, and at the same time he made all the girls appear ugly. He then tried the "Full House.ru" game, a game which proceeds "Jeopardy!" daily on NBC. "I got on right away, I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and I was there in the studio. They had given them with the color and what directions they may take in the appearance of the girls, the harbor, and I was there in the studio.

This weekend enables parents to come to the college to see how it's run and where it's going," she said. The show went on for ten minutes before it ended. "I wanted to go on "Jeopardy!" because it's tough, a real test. Winning there proves something I wasn't concerned with how much money. I might lose, but rather competing and winning at least one round, I wanted the champion. It was an ego challenge, and, boy, was it fun," said Owens.

San Francisco Mayor Alioto to lecture at CCE tonight at 8 pm

Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco will lecture tonight as part of the Continuing Education as part of trade and banking, as well as in states and independent businesses. "Urban Problems" at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 27, 1973. The audience held spellbound by hypnotist. Dr. Irwin Ross is a hypnotist, a performer, and a psychologist. He first appeared on the NBC quiz show "Jeopardy!" and won it. He is known for his ability to hypnotize anyone close enough to see him and hear him. Ross has been touring the country, appearing on television, clubs, and other events. He was also asked for volunteers from the audience to participate in his show. Interested parties, such as the audience of 300, were treated to a hypnotist anyone close enough to see and hear him.

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**ND ruggers defeat Marquette**

 Notre Dame rugby team celebrated its home-opener last Saturday with three lopsided victories over the Marquette Warhorses.

 In the "A" contest the Irish spotted the Warriors a 5-0 lead but the Warriors never came close the rest of the afternoon. Notre Dame narrowed the margin to 1-0 as John O'Connell converted to give the Irish a 1-0 halftime lead.

 The game remained close for a few moments in the second half until O'Connell again split the uprights giving the Irish a 1-0 lead and then the Irish ran away with the match. A try by Dave Simpson put the Irish ahead 16-0, and then Jeff Warmann raced over 60 yards for a score and O'Connell converted to up the Irish lead to 22-0. Pete Prattz' try added the final points of the day in Notre Dame's 22-0 win.

 "You've got 12 men here who didn't let you down," he finished. "Next year's a new year, and we'll be back. It's like winning the championship."}

**The Irish Eye**

Home again

 The scene has happened before: a Notre Dame team returning from the coast after losing a championship in the last game of its season.

 Two and one-half years ago it was the Fighting Irish football team, a team that lost a perfect season and a National Championship in a rainy, muddy game with Southern California. Yesterday it was the Notre Dame basketball team, a squad that suffered a bitter defeat of its own—a 69-61 loss to Virginia Tech in the final game of the 1973 National Invitational Tournament.

 Back on the Irish campus, like the '73 football team, returned to South Bend in anything but losing style. They returned to campus by bus, with a police escort, and were welcomed by a enthusiastic crowd of some 1,500 students—a larger group than had greeted the team last Wednesday.

 Coach Digger Phelps, who led the squad to an 18-12 record, let his own comments run in a similar vein. "We were stunned after that shot," he admitted, "and a lot of us were shocked. It was just something that was unfathomable to us."

 For the Irish cagers, who will lose only one regular, Don Silinski, to graduation this spring, did most of their talking. "We were really well supported," Novak, the only semi-finals combined to lessen the student turnout. Such, however, was not the case yesterday.

 The comments of the two players were brief and pointed, and dealt largely with the support given the team by the ND student body. "I was prepared to walk out of the Notre Dame basketball team," he said, "if I were the only player that left the team."

 "We were really well supported," Novak, the only student in junior standing, added. "And a lot of us were shocked. It was just something that was unfathomable to us."

 "You've got 12 men here who didn't let you down," he finished. "Next year's a new year, and we'll be back. It's like winning the championship."