

the collegian

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saint mary's college of california

friday morning, NOV 6, 1970.



*I'd like to see the government get out of war altogether
and leave the whole field to private industry.*

Milo Minderbinder

EDITORIAL EDITORIAL EDITORIAL EDITORIAL EDIT

This semester at Saint Mary's, a number of lectures and discussions have taken place. There was one on athletics, one on the evolution of students' rights, and one on THE REPUBLIC, just to mention a few. Student attendance at these events was disgraceful. In the three discussions mentioned, which were free of charge, no more than 50 people attended any one of them.

During the same interval, a number of movies were presented, including COOL HAND LUKE. An admission fee was charged, yet Dryden Theatre was filled to more than capacity not only once but twice—a total of approximately 500 students, or nearly half of the student body. In looking at the other movie turnouts, the attendance figures are close to those of COOL HAND LUKE.

Let me say here that I am not against movies. On the contrary, I think that their being shown here at reduced prices is a great source of entertainment for the students. What irritates me is the student attitude at Saint Mary's towards academics. As seen in the above attendance figures, most Saint Mary's students are not in college to learn, but to be entertained for four years. GENERALLY, THEY ARE HERE ONLY TO GET A DEGREE AND WHAT THEY DO LEARN IN THE PROCESS CAN ONLY BE ACCIDENTAL.

In talking with the professors here, estimates vary from 50 to 80 per cent for the number of the student body that would fit into such a category. I consider this situation not only deplorable but also dangerous. The few students that are here for an education are undoubtedly

being hindered by the majority of "non-students."

Ask yourself these questions: How many times have you gone to your seminar when everyone has finished the required reading? How many times have you discussed problems raised in the readings outside of class? How many times have you done any reading or research beyond the class assignment?

Please think about this. Ask yourself what you are doing here and decide whether or not you should really be in college. If you are not here to learn, at least have the decency not to hinder those who are. Your attitude is not only ruining the academic atmosphere of a class, but of an entire college.

—BILL DeCICCO

Letters

Dear Editor:

I should like to correct a misleading statement contained in the Draft Law Column in the Oct. 23 COLLEGIAN. The authors imply that the only way one can obtain a copy of his draft file is to go through the complicated procedure they explain. This is not true. Any registrant may look into his file personally and copy from it by hand whatever he needs. He may also authorize another person or persons by letter to look into his file at any time so that they may copy material by hand. This approach usually suffices.

/s/HENRY COHEN

Dear Sirs:

Three weeks ago the Junior Class held the "traditional" Ring Dance at which 26 couples attended. Undoubtedly, this was the smallest ring dance in many a year and caused us, the officers, to wonder what went wrong. But the question still remains with us as to why so few of our class saw any importance to the dance and its "supposed" significance. This is the question I would pose to the Underclassmen, to consider and see if some changes are in order with regard to the ring dance.

For all I know you may have a successful Ring Dance and not face any of the aforementioned problems. But if a change is to occur, then give some serious thought to it. TAKE HEED!!! If the Ring Dance were to be abolished (or forgotten) then it would only tend to invite further indifference on the part of the students here at Saint Mary's.

Thank you,
RICHARD PALACIOS

To the Collegian:

The fourth floor Community of Aquinas (Lillypot of the Tundra) held their elections for their floor government last November 2, 1970 at 10:00 P.M. The results were:

King...Rich Ochoa
Overseer...Brenden Duterte

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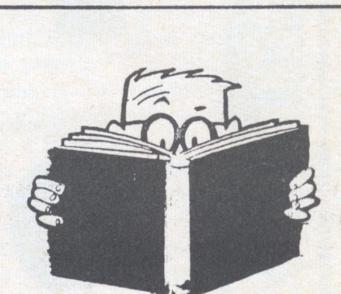
THIS ISSUE

In this issue we have dealt mainly with political topics. Politics, both on and off campus affect us all, either in the amount of money we pay for services or in the options available to us in the various facets of our futures.

THE COLLEGIAN interviewed both Congressman Jerome Waldie and former Representative at large Mike Marseille. Both have attempted to reform government in different ways. Each would have had direct effects upon our lives. Congressman Waldie attempted to reform the seniority system of the House of Representatives and thereby making it a vehicle which could help alleviate the massive problems with which our nation is presently faced. Mike Marseille attempted to have Student Body fees reduced from \$50 to \$15. Hoping that if student government could effectively use \$15 they might in time justify a reasonable increase in fees.

In the first issue of THE COLLEGIAN it was stated "we are faced with a political climate in which citizens regard Sacramento and Washington as foreign powers." Brother Ronald Issetti's book review of the Real Majority, the biggest seller in Washington D.C., may give us some insight into what is motivating that foreign power on the Patomac River.

On campus, student government has made one major improvement over previous years, the Social Committee. This has provided entertainment and lectures almost weekly at a reasonable price or at no cost at all. Though student government will have to go much further to truly justify its existence this has at least been a step in the right direction.



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BONACCI IMPROVES

It's a long, lonely walk up a flight of stairs in De La Salle to room 221, the habitat of PAT BONACCI, SOCIAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, and Arthur Charlesworth, good friend and co-worker of Pat.

Pat was in his usual calm and relaxed position, on his back feet in the air, finger in the ear and he had that eager expression that is so familiar to us all.

The interview got under way with a question that many newcomers to the campus are sure to be curious about: Was the social committee and its activities any different than what has been going on so far this year?

According to Pat, THIS YEAR IS THE FIRST YEAR THAT THERE HAS BEEN ANY TRUE WORKING SOCIAL COMMITTEE ON CAMPUS. Last year there was no attempt at having weekly movies and scheduled lectures.

feels students will enjoy seeing or listening to just for a diversion in the monotony of school work.

He and the social committee have had their share of hassles in planning and scheduling these activities because they have had to start from scratch, without any prior experience to fall back on. They have had to go out and find contacts that knew how to get hold of important speakers, lists of films available had to be found, and they had to get names and prices of bands that would be able to play at the dances. All this had to be accomplished by too few people.

At the beginning of the year when a call went out for volunteers to help on the committee, only five freshman girls showed up to lend their services. As a consequence, Pat was forced to ask many of his friends who, self-sacrificing people that they



He felt that this was due primarily to a lack of funds and a large amount of apathy on the part of the students to co-ordinate an amount of interest in campus functions. The only social function that was a success last year and perhaps every year it has been put on, was the Erie Oge. But even this event was sponsored by the Erie Oge Club itself and had no direct connection with the Social committee.

Pat ran for the seat of chairman because he has always had an interest in activities on campus. He felt as though this had been a socially dead campus. His feelings so far to his job has been that "IT'S A HEADACHE" and that if he wasn't getting paid for doing it, it wouldn't be worth it. Although it's a headache, Pat has dedicated himself to the goal of bringing activities to this campus that he

are, gladly lent their usefulness to the idea bringing entertainment to the student body.

Up to this point, Pat feels that most of the student body is enjoying what has been presented so far, although he can see mistakes that can be corrected next year if a responsible committee steps into his shoes. He is still wide open for suggestions and requests that individuals or groups have which they feel would interest the campus.

Pat's sage-like advice to next year's social committee is to get an early start on planning and scheduling activities. This planning should be, MUST BE, started early in the year and not just a few months before school in order to secure the highest possible quality of films and lecturers.

THE GOVERNANCE BOARD

While conceding the need for change, especially within the ASSMC structure, most student leaders were generally pessimistic about the possibility of creating a Governance Board as described in last week's Collegian. Jim Specht, Bill De Cicco, and Mike Genovese, all Representatives to the Executive Council, discussed the idea of a Governance Board last Thursday night.

The concept of an all-College Board of Governance was first explained three weeks ago in The Collegian while last week's edition explained the proposal in more detail. Specht, Genovese, and DeCicco all agreed with ASSMC recording secretary Terry Aguilar that such a plan would de-emphasize the role of personalities on the small Saint Mary's campus, while shifting concern to the structures of governance. Terry Aguilar also noted that the idea may be hard for many upper-division students to visualize, "because it is so different from what (they) have been used to." She saw that the Collegian plan would re-

quire additional administrative offices, such as treasurers and an official representative of the students, someone to be called a student body president.

DeCicco called the plan "a step in the right direction" after expressing his displeasure at the way the Executive Council is currently moving. Specht and Genovese, who were elected on a platform of increased student services last semester, talked about introducing a motion at an Ex-Council meeting to begin official action on the plan. Other official reaction, from the administration and faculty officers, has generally been cool.

Reports from the State University of New York at Binghamton (the model for the Collegian plan) indicate that the governance system there is working well. Roberta Ferschneider writing in the "Pipe Dream," the student newspaper of SUNY/Binghamton, noted that "although the faculty as a group has not accepted the new plan with a tremendously large amount of enthusiasm, the administration especially at the top, is very gung-ho."

A similar program exists at Otterbein College in Ohio, where decisions made by the College Senate are sent to that college's Trustees for final approval. It is possible that the Otterbein approach would go a long way towards answering the questions of Brothers Mel and Jerome on the role of the Saint Mary's trustees. Otterbein is also a 4-1-4 college, which may lend more argument to the possibility of success for such a plan at a small college.

Nearly all Saint Mary's students contacted agreed that a change is needed from the current form of faculty, administrative, and student government. Their disagreement came over the form that any new system should take. Most wanted to see a system that would have the built-in possibility of spontaneity and creativity. Rep-at-large Specht felt that the failing of the current Ex-Council to provide that kind of leadership reflected the entire student body's failing to promote the kind of environment for creativity and change.

Jack Forbes And A Trampled Culture

Jack Forbes, foremost speaker on American Indians, was on campus Monday, Oct. 26, in Dryden Hall. Wearing cowboy boots, a pearl snap shirt, a string tie, and a closely shaved haircut, Dr. Forbes looked well qualified to speak on the subject. He is presently teaching at Davis where they offer courses in Indian dances, songs and culture. His lecture was centered on Indian resistance, yet somehow, within a fast hour, he had covered their

religion, governmental policies and treatment towards them, and their desire and present efforts to save their trampled culture.

The lecture was factually based, easy to follow and presented in not a hostile and prejudiced manner, but rather in a matter-of-fact, informative manner. Dr. Forbes himself said that the main thing the Indians were lacking, was organization; he was pessimistic as to the Indians ever getting out of their situation. Dr. Forbes explained their situation by starting with the history of Indian resistance in its differentiating forms. The

first legal, political form of resistance was used (mostly unsuccessfully) starting in the

1820's. The most extensively used form of resistance was passive resistance, or rather, non-cooperation. In the 1870's the U.S. took direct administration over the Indian homeland

and ruled with direct colonialism. Different leagues were formed, but never accomplished much, until the Society of American Indians. These Indians were called the Progressives. They

were white oriented Indians, leaning towards integrating into white society. By a large majority the Traditionalists outnumbered the Progressives, yet they had no means by which to influence

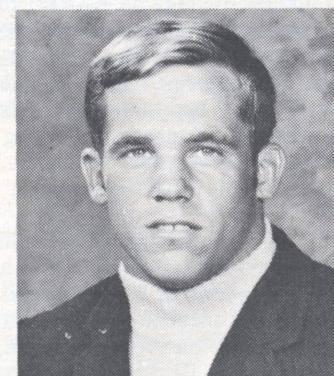
their position. And even though, the Government had no legal means, they could manipulate the Indian by merely whispering the word termination, which meant wiping out the tribe.

In relation to Alcatraz, Dr. Forbes gave a few more examples such as New York, where Indians tried forcibly to take land. All had been unsuccessful

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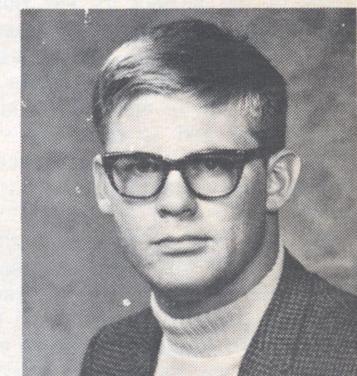
FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF THE WEEK U.S.D.

Defense



PAT MADISON

Pat intercepted a pass again and made many tackles. His containing the end sweeps helped stifle the USD offensive drive.



MIKE BRINKS

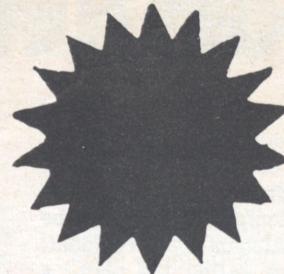
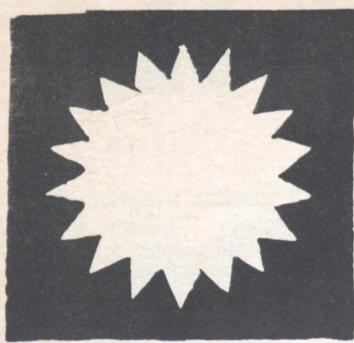
Mike, the center, played an excellent game. His effective blocking on the middle linebacker helped many of the running plays work. He has done an outstanding job all year.



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ACTIVITIES

By Lee Jones

Once again it is a new week and time to report on both the past and the future. Last weekend saw both the Football and the Soccer teams drop decisions. It also saw one of the quieter weeks on campus. This coming week looks a little different. First of all, to look back to last week's sports results.

In FOOTBALL, the team lost to powerful Cal Poly-Pomona by a score of 20-7. It was a dismal day for Saint Mary's with the only excitement for our side being provided by the blocked punt and Jim Datrice's 40 yard return for a touchdown. The defense played an excellent game as usual. Standouts on defense were Dave Goulding, who broke up countless passes and Don Hensic who hit hard and made his presence felt on the field. The offense just could not get rolling but still found an excellent performance in Julio Lopez who was once again the big ground gaining machine for Saint Mary's. Neither Jerry Murphy or back-up man Bud Gonzalez could set the team in motion. It must be remembered that Cal Poly brought with them an excellent ball club. A punter like Phil Steffen, a quarterback like Ted Flores or a running back like Alton Steele make it very difficult for any team to win. There is still next week and that game will be even more important to most of us as we face the Lions from LOYOLA UNIVERSITY. More on that later in the column.

Earlier in the day down at Palo Alto, the SOCCER team lost to the Indians from Stanford University. The score in this match was 5-0 in Stanford's favor. Score at half-time was 1-0 but then Stanford poured on the steam as an inept Saint Mary's team buckled under and let four more tallies rip the nets. Soccer is not enjoying one of its finer seasons this time around, however, the guys are still sticking with it and just a little extra effort will spell the difference between loss and victory. An on-campus game this weekend may be the one. More later on.

Now it is time to take a look at the doings on the Saint Mary's campus for the coming week.

Today being Friday will signal the departure of many for Los Angeles and a seat at the Saint Mary's-Loyola game on Sunday. Be sure and buy your tappers up here. They are a bit cheaper here in the northland. Also look for a football game somewhere on the beaches at Santa Monica on Saturday afternoon. If you are going down south, remember to drive safely and look out for your friendly CHP. They will be looking for you.

Saturday sees the SOCCER team host the team from the University of California at Santa Cruz in what should be a rather evenly matched contest. Saint Mary's has yet to be victorious in its numerous outings this season and will be hungry for a win. Game time is slotted for 1:30 p.m. on the campus field. Look for fine performances by Guy Kuhn and Will Gesselbrach. These two carry the spirit of the team with them.

Sunday will see the big game of the season as the Lions of Loyola host Saint Mary's at Santa Monica City College at 2 pm. Since our return to football Loyola has won two of the three contests. For some reason the team will fly south early Sunday morning. Last time it was disastrous as a sluggish team tried to fight off Azusa Pacific. Leaving on Saturday might be more beneficial for the team.

On Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. and later at 10 p.m. Orson Wells takes to the screen as Pat Bonacci brings "CITIZEN KANE" to the College for this week's movie highlight. Admission for the film is set at 25¢ and it will be screened in Dryden Theater.

On Wednesday the 11th, there will be two lectures. One will deal with China and is entitled, "China in the '70s" and the other deals with Blacks and is titled as "Separation as a means of Solving Black Problems." Both are excellent and deserve your attendance. Both are set to start at 8 p.m. in Dryden Theater and the exception lounge.

Thursday evening brings another film to the campus. This time the celluloid will hold "Defense vs. Domestic Needs." It is a documentary and runs for 50 minutes. To be shown at 2:30 p.m. and at 7 p.m., the film deals with the problems encountered in a war economy. No admission is to be charged so come on over to Dryden.

Around town this week. Over in Berkeley, Bill Graham brings some good acts to the Berkeley Community Theater. Eric Clapton Ten Years After and James Taylor will all be there later in the month. Leonard Cohen will be there on the 15th of the month. More on all of this later.

Tonight at Zellerbach Hall on the U.C. campus, the YOUNG-BLOODS will be onstage. Show commences at 8:30 p.m. On Sunday night at the Oakland Coliseum Arena at 8 pm Joan Baez will put on a benefit concert. Proceeds will go to the Institute for the Study of Non-Violence, Agape Foundation and the Many Races Cultural Foundation. Admission is \$2 for all seats. Tickets are on sale at most box offices.

This weekend at the FILLMORE/WEST IN THE CITY, Frank Zappa and The Mothers of Invention headline with Boz Scaggs and Ashton, Gardner and Dyke following up. Lights will be by Little Princess 109. Zappa and the Mothers will be there only for tonight and Saturday night.

So long for this week. Will see some of you in Los Angeles. Until next week. PEACE.

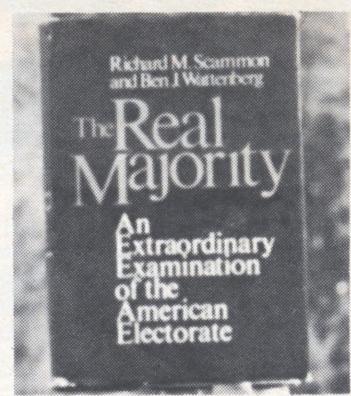
Book Review

THE REAL MAJORITY

Richard M. Scammon and Ben J. Wattenberg. **THE REAL MAJORITY: AN EXTRAORDINARY EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN ELECTORATE.**

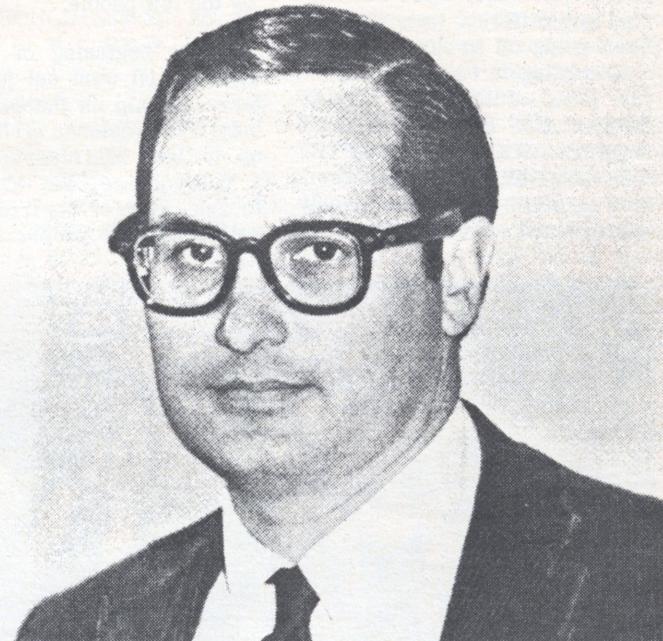
The dust jacket of **THE REAL MAJORITY** describes this book as a "unique political handbook." More specifically, it is a guide for anyone planning to run for political office in the 1970's. According to the authors, the surest way of getting elected in the coming decade is to follow these simple and sensible steps. First, never speak conscientiously and boldly to the great issues of the day because the vast majority of the American people do not want to be disturbed by acute appraisals of our problems or by sincere suggestions on how to solve them. Secondly, avoid any extended discussion of foreign affairs; according to Scammon and Wattenberg, most voters are more concerned with domestic problems which impinge on their daily lives--with muggers in the park, high prices at the supermarket, and blacks living next door. Thirdly, on these pressing social issues, take the "centrist" position of a 47 year old housewife who lives in Muncie, Indiana and whose husband is a plumber by day and an auxiliary policeman by night; in other words, emphasize such things as "law and order," the evils of school busing, and the need for cutting government spending. Fourthly, in planning your campaign, ignore the young, the poor, and the black, for their votes are too few to worry about; concentrate rather on the man who comes from the "middle class," earns a "middle income," considers himself "middle-aged," and assumes the "middle-minded" position on political problems. In other words, cater to the "common man," "the average guy," "the middle American," or, as Scammon and Wattenberg would have it, "the real majority."

and Wattenberg are talking about; for them the middle position is the equivalent of the lowest common denominator. Taking this kind of centrist position in order to win an election strike many serious and sensitive people as immoral--such a campaign strategy would reveal to them not only the duplicity of our political leaders but even more significantly the inadequacy of a political system based on the prejudices of middle America. It has often been said that democracy is a very imperfect form of government but the best one we have been able to devise. However true this aphorism may be, it leaves unanswered the basic philosophical problem which democratic governments pose, that is, the dilemma of whether to



judge morality on the basis of numbers or principle. Unfortunately, this perplexing problem completely eludes the "middle-minded" authors of **THE READ MAJORITY**.

—Brother Ron



Brother Ron FSC is a professor of American History at Saint Mary's. He also teaches Asiatic

History and is completing his doctoral dissertation at UC Berkeley.

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A FUTURE?

The eloquent spokesman of the electronic age, Marshall McLuhan, declares that we live in an electronic environment where modern communication has reduced our world into a "global village." An American housewife can watch on her TV set innocent South Vietnamese women and children being inhumanely torn apart by American missiles and napalm. If she uses human sympathy, she shares the agony of the innocent. Similarly, an African housewife in Nairobi Kenya turns on her transistor and she hears in Swahili that the mto (men) have landed on the moon. She shares the amazement with Walter Cronkite and the Americans. In other words, the electronic age has brought world's problems to our attention and concern no matter where they occur.

It would seem that a strong sense of international community should be inevitable because the electronic environment has made us to realize that the world faces a common end, a destruction from nuclear holocaust, air pollution, starvation, and endless wars. With the present nuclear stockpiles and B and C weapons, World War III would mean certain extinction of human life. Both the possessor and the non-possessor will go up in vapor. This fear lays darkly across the world.

So, on July 9, 1970, the first World Youth Assembly with 653 participants from 113 countries and 12 dependent territories convened at UN headquarters in New York. For 10 days the Assembly which was conceived as a part of the UN 25th Anniversary Celebration, wrestled with and discussed the most pressing problems which threaten human survival—the war machines of imperialist nations, like the U.S. in Southeast Asia and the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe, the threat of nuclear weapons and the success of disarmament, colonialism and neo-colonialism in the Third World, Human Rights in fascist and racist nations, poverty and economic development. These are problems which should cause us to raise our eyebrows. The Youth Assembly solved no problems and nobody expected it to. THE SOLUTIONS REST IN THE HANDS OF THE DOMINEERING POWERS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

But, the Assembly succeeded in several things. First, the youth concern and realization that our "global village" is faced by abominable problems and that as future leaders of the world, we (the Youth) must start thinking creatively and in a concerted effort to find alternate solutions to these problems. Secondly, the realization that world youth could come together in order to understand and attempt to communicate with one another, sharing a kind of global "youth-thinking." Although cultural and political views differed, the Assembly created a temporary cultural pluralism in which the parti-

pants heard and shared one another's views. EVEN THE AMERICAN STUDENTS WHO GENERALLY HAVE A MYOPIC UNDERSTANDING OF NON-WESTERN CAME TO GRIPS WITH THINKING AND THIRD world problems. thirdly the Assembly acquainted the youth with the structural inadequacies and problems of the United Nations. Apathy toward the United Nations by the world youth is intolerable. Global concern by world youth is already demonstrated by students' unrest, ranging from U.C. Berkeley to the University of Tokyo. Students question the foreign policies of their governments. They call for remedies for the human condition. This is a common cause to world youth.

The big question which remains to be answered is how to change and rescue the international system from dumping us into a disaster. The Youth Assembly and the students of the world have realized that unilateral action by any country is disastrous. The present pattern of international relations must therefore change from unilateral to multi-lateral involvement. The United Nations vividly remains the only organization in international relations which can perform multi-lateral policies. It has the potential and the capability because it lacks ideology. Facism in a country like the U.S. or the Soviet Union will certainly destroy the world. NAZISM DID NOT HAVE THE SOPHISTICATION OF MODERN NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

The Youth Assembly convened to evaluate the genuine peaceful purpose of the and to urge their countries to support the world organization, the only hope left for peace in the nuclear age. For the UN to function effectively as a peace keeping organ in the world first THERE MUST BE A RADICAL CHANGE FROM POWER POLITICS TO COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY. Secondly, A CHANGE FROM IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATIONS TO THE BUILDING OF A SAFE AND PEACEFUL WORLD. The task of bringing these conditions about rests with everyone of us to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of nuclear war. If we think that human nature or Machiavellian politics cannot be changed, then WE ARE ASSUMING THAT THIS SAME HUMAN WICKEDNESS WILL RAISE THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

The Youth Assembly is one of the attempts to rid ourselves of apathy towards world problems. As future world leaders we must start thinking of changing world's fratricidal course to global authority. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber has expressed his opinion on youth when he said "By far the greatest challenge in the world today is the passion of the youth, admirable in its motivation, dangerous in its frustration." SO IT IS OUR TASK TO EITHER CHANGE THE WORLD OR LOSE IT.

-Lako Tongun

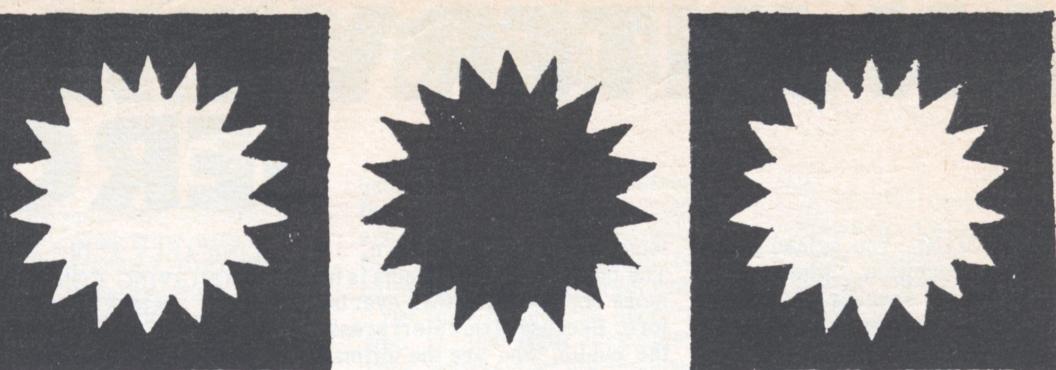
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NEWS COLUMN

New Courses

Two new courses will be offered during November and December by the Saint Mary's College education department in cooperation with the Orinda School District.

The courses, which offer two quarter units, are part of the Saint Mary's College program of participation with local school districts in the development of in-service courses. Both courses will be presented as workshops.

The first, a workshop on Communication and Conflict Resolution, will be conducted by Mrs. Leona Rife on November 7 and 14 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Pine Grove School library. Included in the workshop will be such subjects as the role of the active listener; messages as a means of satisfying individual needs; and resolving conflict situations without the use of power.

The second course, also at Pine Grove School, will be presented on four successive Monday evenings, November 23, 30, and December 7, 14, will be held in room nine from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Contract Teaching and Learning Centers, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan, will cover diagnostic-prescriptive techniques; preparation and use of materials; and the design and use of an instructional program utilizing contract teaching and learning centers.

Primary attention in these two workshops will be on grades kindergarten through sixth. Further information and applications may be had by phoning the Superintendent's office, Orinda School District, 254-4901.

Chalmers Johnson

Dr. Chalmers Johnson, author, television panelist, U.C. professor, and noted authority on modern China, will present a lecture on the Saint Mary's campus entitled "China in the Seventies."

The lecture, which is part of the Saint Mary's College lecture series, will be presented on November 11, in the Dryden Theater. It will begin at 8 p.m. and the public is invited to attend free of charge.

Neri Exhibit

Manual Neri, a nationally known Bay Area sculptor, will exhibit small format drawings in the Saint Mary's College Art Gallery from October 31 through November 27.

Neri, a professor of art at the University of California, Davis, has been the recipient of many grants and awards, including the National Endowment for the Arts Award. He has exhibited widely in important national and regional exhibits.

The Saint Mary's College Art Gallery is open daily, except Monday, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and is located directly behind the chapel on the Moraga campus.

Goodlett Lecture

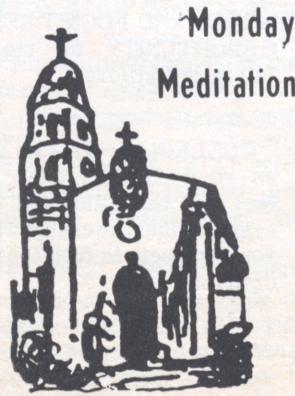
Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, a black doctor, psychologist, and journalist, will be delivering a lecture on the Saint Mary's campus entitled "Black Minorities and Separation as a Means of Solving Black Problems." This lecture is the third in a series planned to bring the local community the opportunity to learn of the goals and frustrations of minority groups.

The lecture, which is sponsored by the California Ethnic Minorities Lecture Committee, will be presented on November 11, in Dryden Reception Hall. It will begin at 8 p.m. and the public is invited to attend free of charge.

Speech Tournament

A top field of collegiate debators from Bay Area colleges and universities will compete Wednesday, November 4, in the Saint Mary's College Autumn Invitational Speech Tournament.

Sponsored by the Saint Mary's Forensic Society, representatives from the University of California, Berkeley, University of Santa Clara, California State College, Hayward, University of San Francisco, and host Saint Mary's will participate.



Monday Meditation

A meditation group, meeting weekly on Mondays at 7:30 p.m. in Dante 218, has been formed by Dr. Morris Augustine. A type of yogic meditation is practiced involving techniques to aid in the achievement of a state of quiet attentiveness. Sessions will include both practice and discussion, the purpose being to "furnish students with a very effective antidote to today's increasing de-humanization, hyper-activity, and materialistic pressures."

This meditation method is not specifically religious and is being used by countless non-religious people. But it has an honored place in every religious tradition as a conductive to the highest levels of religious contemplation and moral awareness.

"Its chief attraction to people today," says Dr. Augustine who has been practicing and studying yogic meditation for over ten years, "is its unique effectiveness in enabling one to achieve peace and live life on a deeper, more satisfying level."

AN INTERVIEW: JEROME WALDIE

COLLEGIAN: You gained national recognition when you challenged the Speaker of House last year. What would you replace this system with?

WALDIE: There is a multitude of suggestions as to what could be substituted. I personally have opted for one that is not shared by any substantial number in the House of Representatives. I think the California legislature,

longer a current concern. 1) The communications media is far more sophisticated than ever before. Because of this alert press the public, who are the ultimate compellers, would demand that an abuse of power be redressed. 2) The power of the executive branch has become tremendous. Now, because of the vacuum of power in the legislature the power has gone to the executive branch.



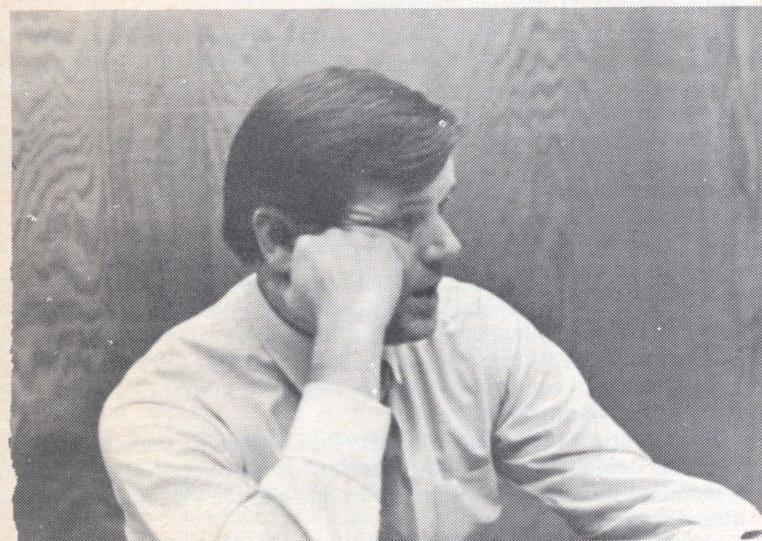
and especially the assembly, is the best legislative body in the land.

This system gives the speaker the power to appoint committee chairmen on whatever basis he determines is best. That basis, under any circumstances, could not be any more arbitrary than the basis of seniority. It would have the added advantage of subjecting it to a curb on the abuse of power, by making his appointments ratifiable by the caucus of the majority party.

The advantage would be that THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN ABUSE OF POWER WOULD NOW BE ASCERTAINABLE. At the

I think the legislature has to assume more power in order to compensate for this imbalance of power. The constitution sought to avoid the concentrating of power by creating three equal branches of government. By concentrating power in the speaker we would get an assessment of abuses and the responsibility for these and also redress the imbalance of power that is now concentrated in the hands of the president.

COLLEGIAN: By challenging the seniority system you have obviously hurt your effectiveness as a congressman...



present time power is exercised by committee chairmen in sort of an anomalous enclave. Not only do they abuse power by the act of mis-exercising it but a more frequent abuse is their failure to exercise power when they could provide solutions for our massive problems. When they do use their power nobody knows that they've done so and you can't point a finger at them in order to redress that abuse of power. YOU CAN'T ASSESS RESPONSIBILITY BECAUSE WE HAVE DIFFUSED POWER SO WIDELY.

If we concentrated power in the speaker, you could demand that it be redressed. I know that the frequent contention is that they could abuse this power catastrophically. Because of two new developments this is no

WALDIE: Your assumption is wrong. THE ERROR IN YOUR ASSUMPTION POINTS OUT THE TOTAL ABSURDITY OF THE SYSTEM. I'm probably the most alienated individual from the system in the House of Representatives. I deplore it and attack it publicly all the time. I break all the rules of the House by speaking out against what I consider to be inequities. Anyone who is that alienated from the leadership particularly that of his own party, ought to be assigned to the purgatory you suggested.

But the absurdity of the system is that if they were to take action against me they would set a precedent that the seniority system is no longer inviolate. SO ALL I HAVE TO DO IS STAY

CLINICALLY ALIVE AND HAVE A FORGIVING CONSTITUENCY THAT KEEPS SENDING ME BACK AND SOMEDAY I WILL BECOME A CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. No that's crazy.

Also the national press has embraced this cause and embraced me as an initiator of it and a participant in it. Any retribution that would be sought against me would make a national story and the leadership does not want a national story.

COLLEGIAN: Because of the publicity you mentioned and the lack of leadership in the California democratic party, have you ever considered returning to California politics?

WALDIE: No. I am of the opinion that the day when a northerner can be elected to a statewide office is remote. The balance of power is over whel-



ingly in the southern part of this state. It's just not in the cards for a northerner to a statewide office, especially this northerner because of the violence of my attacks against the Los Angeles interest in regards to the water program. That establishment really detests me. The Metropolitan Water District Board of Directors, which constitutes the political establishment, finds me to be a very objectionable individual, I would suspect that that would mitigate against holding statewide office.

The other problem that I personally have is that I find myself much more interested in the legislative branch than the executive. I COULD BECOME A CONGRESSMAN PROBABLY THE REST OF MY LIFE, BARRING REAPPORTIONMENT. BUT I DON'T THINK I WANT TO DO THAT EITHER. I WANT A POLITICAL LIFE BUT THAT MEANS I HAVE TO BE CHALLENGED CONSTANTLY BY EFFORTS TO MOVE UPWARDS AND I DON'T SEE MUCH OPPORTUNITY for me in the future in California.

COLLEGIAN: What do you view as your political life? Do you feel that the antiquated national systems must be changed before you can begin to function for your district?

WALDIE: I think the problems of this area are not greatly different from the problems of America. I THINK IT IS A



VERY TUNNEL-LIKE VIEW OF A CONGRESSMAN AS SIMPLY TO BRING BACK PORK-BARREL PROJECTS TO CONTRA COSTA COUNTY. If that's the role of a Congressman I don't want to be one. I think the role of a Congressman is to engage in participation in resolution of the problems affecting the entire nation, apart of which his district is. These problems involve the racial divisions, war and peace and the reallocation of priorities of expenditures in the Federal government.

It is my view that the big problems, the big issues afflicting this nation will really never be solved in any major way by participation in the legislative branch unless it reforms the seniority system. This system keeps old Congressmen from rural areas in the power positions of an urban Nation. SO, UNTIL THE SENIORITY SYSTEM IS REFORMED I WOULD CONSTRUE MY ABILITY TO HAVE ANY MEANINGFUL PART IN PARTICIPATING TO FIND ANY SOLUTIONS TO BE GREATLY LIMITED.

COLLEGIAN: You voted against the Crime bill for Washington D.C. Why?

WALDIE: I voted against that bill because it had two provisions that I considered to be objectionable concentrations of power in the Federal Government.

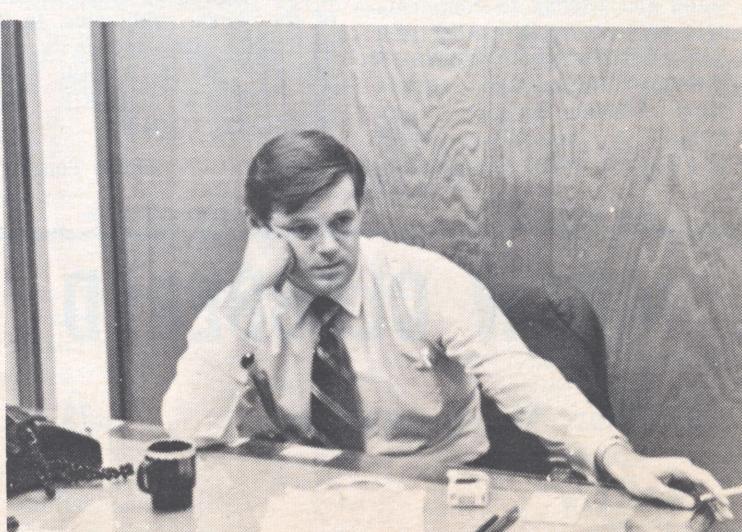
The most objectionable of which was preventive detention. Where the issue is a man arrested of a crime is determined to be the type of man who might commit another crime. That concept is not only foreign to American jurisprudence but would necessitate a new court system and further the congestion in our present system.

The other objectionable provision was the no-knock provi-

sion. Again, it was a major extension of the federal power over an area that heretofore in America had been considered a privileged sanctuary for American citizens. This provision would allow the police to break into a home unannounced if he believed that evidence might be destroyed. Law also provides that a man may kill in defense of his home. A policeman could easily be shot in the process of breaking down a window or door in fear that evidence might be destroyed. There is no liability on the part of the man who shot the officer, he was defending his home against an unannounced intruder. THAT TO ME DOESN'T SEEM TO BE A RATIONAL RESPONSE TO CRIME.

THE LONGER I AM IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT I GET A GREATER AVERSION TO GRANTING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POWER OVER INDIVIDUALS. Personally, I am not willing to grant them additional power unless I find the need compelling and extreme. YOU WILL NEVER GET BACK A SINGLE POWER OVER YOUR LIFE OR A SINGLE CURTAILMENT OF FREEDOM THAT YOU GIVE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The interview was conducted by: Laurie Liguori, a junior History major; Mike Malloy, a senior Government major and features editor for The Collegian and; Tony O'Donnell, a senior Government major and vice-chairman for public relations for the California Young Republicans.



INTERVIEW: Ex-Rep MARSEILLE

Mike Marseille had served on the Executive Council since his sophomore year. He was elected Representative-at-Large and served on the food committee and the finance committee. His junior year he chaired the Executive Council's committee on coeducation which submitted a 36 page report to the board of trustees two weeks before they voted in favor of coeducation. He was returned to the Executive Council for a second term and served again on the food and finance committees. Mike's senior year has seen him assume the job of layout editor for the Collegian. Three weeks ago he submitted his resignation to the Ex-council.

COLLEGIAN: In your recent letter of resignation, you stated that because the Constitution has no relevance to you, you could no longer uphold it. Would you care to explain this?

MARSEILLE: The Constitution was revised and ratified over three years ago when interests of the student body were different than they are today. Three years ago class governments were very strong and influential, today they are ignored. The Constitution is based on class governments, which are ignored, and, therefore, the whole setup is false.

COLLEGIAN: Do you think that the council could function better with a different President?

MARSEILLE: No. I think that John Blackstock is as capable as anyone else, in fact he is an excellent administrator.

COLLEGIAN: Why, then did you frequently make it known that you opposed his policies?

MARSEILLE: Because I didn't happen to agree with them. It is quite easy to be a good administrator and still follow bad policies.

COLLEGIAN: Such as...

MARSEILLE: Such as choosing when to follow the Constitution and when to lay it aside. There must have been at least 30 times in the past nine months when he has done things that were contrary to the Constitution which he also swore to uphold.

COLLEGIAN: Didn't you agree with him sometimes when he went against the Constitution?

MARSEILLE: Yes, I did. He also realizes that the document is outdated, and to ignore the thing is a lot easier than it is to try to revise it.

COLLEGIAN: What about your disagreement with him over studentbody fees?

MARSEILLE: Well, I wanted them lowered and he wanted them raised. We finally agreed to compromise and have the students vote on it. He forgot to tell Brother Mel and Brother Mel refused to let us have the election. I think it was an honest mistake on John's part. Unfortunately, it was an expensive mistake for the students to pay for.

COLLEGIAN: Do you think that the Goverments System as proposed by the Collegian would be more relevant?

MARSEILLE: No, it is an interesting idea, but I think that it would be more silly than the system we have now.

COLLEGIAN: Why is that?

MARSEILLE: Because the governance system is based on the presupposition that there is some unity of purpose to bring together the three elements. Nothing could be further from the truth at Saint Mary's.

COLLEGIAN: What do you mean by that?

MARSEILLE: First of all, the students don't really care about what this school does. They just want to get out of here with as little pain as possible. The faculty is mainly concerned with its status. This was made very clear with the recent absurd uproar over the MBA program. The administration is trying to keep control of the students and faculty, and it is doing just that. I don't think that Brother Mel is ready to remove himself from the driver's seat.

COLLEGIAN: What type of student government do you think would be best?

MARSEILLE: I think that the only possibility would be a system that is oriented to interest groups. In the past few years the only real accomplishments have been done by groups organized for single purposes, for instance the old food committee and last year's committee on coeducation. Since these small groups are doing all the work, they should do the governing. As soon as a group accomplishes its purpose it should disband. MECHA, the BSU, the dorms, the football team, crew, rugby, the student players, and the Young Republicans should all have direct representation on the council.

COLLEGIAN: What about the students who don't belong to any

you and try to secure the information from you later.

3. If the officer seems to have no apparent reason for detaining you, you should ask whether you may go. If he says "Yes," it is best to leave the area quickly.

4. If the officer says "No" or "stay here" or "come with me" or otherwise restrains you from moving, CONSIDER YOURSELF UNDER ARREST AND OBEY HIS COMMANDS. Do not resist the officer or become disorderly. You will either be committing a criminal act or endangering yourself. You may NOT resist an arrest even though it is an illegal arrest because no court is present as to make a decision as to the legality of the arrest.

5. If you are under arrest, ask the officer upon what authority and for what crime he is holding you. He must tell you and advise you of your right to an attorney and to remain silent.

6. If the officer is arresting you on the basis of a warrant, ask to see it. If he does not have it in his possession remember to demand to look at it at the Station House. There is, however, no provision in the California Penal Code that the officer must show you an arrest warrant to a person being arrested.

7. In California, an officer may pat down your clothing to see if you are armed and if the pat down creates suspicion that you are armed he can search. OTHERWISE, HE MAY NOT SEARCH YOU WITHOUT A WARRANT, unless he sees you committing a crime or has reasonable grounds to believe that you have committed a crime. Without a

warrant, the officer may not search you, your car, home or other premises unless he has reasonable grounds to believe that you have committed a crime and the search is relative to that crime; his search is allowed, if he has grounds, to prevent you from using a weapon or from destroying contraband within your reach.

8. When you are at the Police Station you have the right to request the help of a lawyer (you may be limited to one phone call). YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS. ANYTHING YOU DO, SAY, OR SIGN, even if it does not seem incriminating at the time, MAY BE USED AGAINST YOU LATER.

9. At the Police Station, you will be booked, and may be finger-printed and photographed--even if you don't agree to it. You should demand an itemized receipt for everything taken from you.

10. You cannot be forced to take a lie detector test. A BLOOD OR BREATH TEST MAY BE PERFORMED in a reasonable manner even if you object, ONLY, however, FOR ALLEGED MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. You cannot be placed in a lineup in the absence of your lawyer.

11. When your lawyer arrives, tell him immediately of anything that seemed unfair just before, during, or since your arrest, while the events are fresh in your mind.

Ex-Council Minutes

The executive Council was called to order at 6:00 p.m. on November 2 by Mike Genovese. First on the agenda was a record report made by Paul Bernardes. Purpose of this would be to buy and sell records with profits going to the Executive Council.

Mike Genovese initiated a psychiatric committee which could be made available to needy students.

Jim Specht suggested that a list of committees be made public and they are as follows:

STUDENT-FACULTY

Jim Davis
Rick Anderson
John Zeller
Bill Tamaras
Lee Jones
Joe Blell

PSYCHIATRIC
Mike Genovese
Joe Sheridan
Dan Boyle
Donna Mendoza

LECTURE

Pat Bonacci
Glenn Williamson
Dan A. Ramirez

FOOD SERVICE
Art Charlesworth
Pat Bonacci
John Huntley
Tony O'Donnell
Janet Kassouf
Jim Dougherty

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Mike Genovese
Dan Wolff
Sean Devine
George Ehering
Pat Giffen

Next Monday a final financial report will be given from a finance committee meeting held Monday night, Nov. 2.

Motion was made by Bill Deseco and seconded by Pat Giffen that \$750 be given to the debate team. This was approved and passed by the Executive Council.

It was then announced that an election will be held Monday, Nov. 9 to elect a Representative-at-large and vote on recent constitutional changes.

A report was given on the Executives' symposium to be held Feb. 3 and 4, 1971 on the college campus.

Jim Specht then presented a suggestion to from a committee to work on the proposed governance board. A report will be given on this in two weeks.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned by the presiding chair.

Respectfully submitted,
s/Teri Aguilar
ASSMC Secretary

of those organizations?

MARSEILLE: They should continue to be mis-represented by the regular 12 reps.

COLLEGIAN: Thank you very much for granting us this interview.

MARSEILLE: You are welcome. Maybe you could help me now.

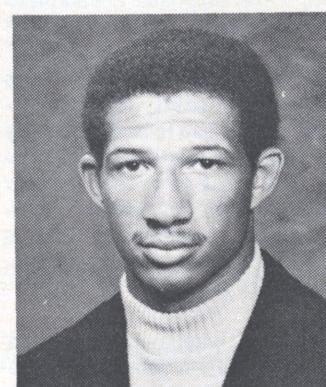
COLLEGIAN: What sort of help do you need?

MARSEILLE: Well, I lost a little gasket...

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FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF THE WEEK CAL-POLY

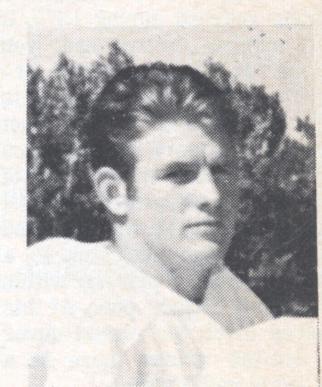
Defense



JIM DATRICE

Jim's excellent defensive play has contributed greatly to the Gael's Success. Jim recovered a blocked punt and returned it for a touchdown. This is the second time that Jim's heads-up play has resulted in a touchdown.

Offense



BOB GODFREY

Bob's playing was a factor in the Gael's offensive drive. His run and pass blocking kept numerous drives alive. Also he ran well and caught several passes. All year Bob has been a steady performer for the Gaels.



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THE DRAFT

In a September 30 press release, the director of Selective Service, Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, previewed some new draft lottery regulations. For some mysterious reason, the actual text of the regulations was not made public until several days after Dr. Tarr's press release. Although the regulations had been signed into the law by the President on September 26, Andrew Shapiro managed to pry them loose from White House aid Pete Flanigan only by October 2.

Andrew cited eight examples from the regulations. Most of them represented no change from the previous rules so in this article we'll deal primarily with the regulations that aren't familiar to us.

A new group labeled the "Extended Priority Selection Group" has been formed. You will automatically fall into this group in 1971 if you meet three membership requirements in 1970: (1) YOU MUST HAVE BEEN IN THE LOTTERY POOL (i.e., classified 1-A, 1-A-O, or 1-O) on DECEMBER 31, 1970; and (2) YOUR LOTTERY NUMBER MUST HAVE BEEN REACHED OR PASSED OVER BY YOUR DRAFT BOARD AT SOME TIME DURING 1970; and (3) YOU HAVE NOT BEEN ISSUED AN INDUCTION NOTICE DURING 1970.

Starting in January 1971, the draft board will induct men only from the Extended Priority Selection Group. THIS GROUP HAS EXCLUSIVE TOP PRIORITY WITHIN THE OVERALL LOTTERY POOL. No one will be inducted from the overall lottery pool until the Extended Priority Selection Group is exhausted.

The exclusivity accorded the Extended Priority Group will not last throughout 1971. Instead the new regulations subject registrants, to just three months priority. DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1971, THE DRAFT BOARD WILL CALL ONLY MEN FROM THE EXTENDED PRIORITY GROUP, unless that Group is exhausted. The order of call within the Extended Priority Group will be determined solely by the lottery members of members of the Group.

From the lowest available numbers the board will climb toward its legal ceiling within the Extended Priority Group; that ceiling is 175, the highest number reached during 1970. If your number is reached, you will be issued an induction order. However, if your number is not reached and you are not ordered to report for induction prior to your three months of extended priority, then you will immediately leave the Extended Priority Group and sink to a level of reduced priority within the overall lottery pool. At this reduced level, you would never be drafted unless there is a full-scale mobilization.

Let us suppose that you are engaged in some legitimate delay while a member of the Extended Priority Group. Even though your number is reached within the Extended Priority Group, you are passed over due to this continuing delay.

YOU WILL NOT THEREBY ESCAPE THE DRAFT. Instead the new regulations extend further your already Extended Priority. Thus whenever your delay ends you will instantly fall back into the Extended Priority Group again. YOU WILL THEN FIND YOURSELF A ONE-MAN EXTENDED PRIORITY

GROUP AND YOU WILL BE PROMPTLY ORDERED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION.

Now let's assume that you have managed to gain some deferment or exemption (other than C.O.) while a member of the Extended Priority Group. Of course, if your number is reached you are passed over because of the deferment and, therefore, no longer a member of the lottery pool—let alone the Priority Group within the pool.

YOU STILL HAVE NOT ESCAPED THE DRAFT. You will instantly resume your former condition of Extended Priority as soon as you are reclassified 1-A, 1-A-O or 1-O. As a consequence YOU WILL PROMPTLY BE ISSUED AN INDUCTION ORDER (or civilian work order) before anyone else in the general lottery pool.

Let us assume that while a member of the Extended Priority are up. If you do not want to be drafted now, you can immediately request a 1-S(C) deferment. Your induction order will be cancelled and you will be deferred for the remainder of the academic year.

THE LONG-RANGE CONSEQUENCES, HIDDEN WITHIN THE NEW REGULATIONS, ARE DEVASTATING. Up until the AGE 35, whenever you are reclassified 1-A, 1-A-O, or 1-O, YOU WILL INSTANTLY REENTER THE STATE OF EXTENDED PRIORITY. Once again, you will be issued an induction order (or civilian work order) before anyone else in the general lottery pool. Therefore, once you receive a 1-S(C) while a member of the Extended Priority Group, you have only one track left, remain out of the lottery pool until age 35.

Andrew Shapiro has been left with one distinct feeling with the new draft lottery: DISMAY. To him it is most discouraging when federal regulations barely a year old, and about to enter a period of peak effect, are suddenly scuttled in favor of new regulations.

The problem, as always, is yours: Many of you have, no doubt, already planned your futures to some extent in reliance upon your understanding of the old regulations. Those regulations according to a White House press release of November 26, 1969, were supposed to establish a "fair and easily understandable method of random selection." In actuality, the old method was so "fair and easily understandable" that it had to be drastically overhauled before its first birthday; and what is worse, the new brain-child of the federal regulators has enough birth defects to render its life expectancy problematical at best.

However, whenever the road gets rocky, when you think there isn't a silver lining behind every cloud or that the grass isn't always greener on the other side of the fence, just recall the inspiring words of our President on November 26, 1969: "IN SIGNING THIS DRAFT LOTTERY BILL, I think it might be well to refer to a statement that was made over 100 years ago by General Grant with regard to the draft that was then in effect. He said that 'THE AGONY OF SUSPENSE IS WORSE THAN THE EFFECT OF THE LAW ITSELF'." Thank you, Mister President.

MORE CHANGES

I have been concerned for quite some time with the inability of College students to participate in those areas of campus decision-making which directly affect their lives. Too often our young people have been relegated to standing on the sidelines instead of being encouraged to become active participants.

Most of us will agree that student decision-making is part of the educational process. Through meaningful decision-making students will grow. They will become more mature, responsible, and finally have the opportunity to test new ideas and to question old ones. Students must be provided the opportunity to discover and pursue new questions, and to test accepted propositions.

For too long students have been viewed as representing the "problem" and have not been allowed the opportunity to fully participate in "Problem-solving." Innovative approaches must be taken to insure student participation in decision-making on our college campuses. Token participation is inadequate and unacceptable.



Odell Johnson

Dean of Students

(From the Collegiate's file of outstanding photographs of distinguished members of the Saint Mary's College community.)

An area of immediate concern to many of us on the Saint Mary's College campus is the development of a meaningful residence hall program. In an attempt to provide for more direct student involvement in the development of a comprehensive residence hall program, a Dormitory Council is being established to facilitate this process.

The Dorm Council will consist of one representative from each floor of each dormitory on campus. This network of student representatives will hopefully address itself to all the major issues affecting students living in the dormitories. The Council will formulate and implement programs that will stimulate and enrich the social, intellectual, and overall educational growth of our residents, as well as the community at large.

It is my hope that students will view the Dormitory Council as the embryonic stage in the process of self-regulation and self-determination.

A STATEMENT BY ODELL JOHNSON, DEAN OF STUDENTS

DRAFT LAW COLUMN:

Each week The Collegian offers a Draft Law Column to its readers. The column is written by John M. Striker and Andrew O. Shapiro of the Military and Draft Law Institute, New York City. Striker and Shapiro are the authors of a recent draft law guide,

"Mastering the Draft: a comprehensive guide for solving draft problems," published by Little, Brown and Company.

This column is offered as general advice; for specific questions on the draft, a draft counselor should be consulted.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.: My lottery number is high (270). I want to have my year of draft vulnerability behind me come January 1, 1971, but my local board placed me in CLASS II-S this year. In one of your earlier columns you wrote that you would try to change the practice of forcing the II-S deferment on students who do not want it. WHAT HAS HAPPENED? It's getting late.

A.: In an earlier column we pointed out that under our interpretation of the law, a student should not be placed in Class II-S during any academic year UNLESS he has requested the deferment for that year. At the time, the Selective Service System disagreed. We said in the column that "we will first seek to convince the Selective Service System to alter its present policy" before bringing a class action in court to force a change. Fortunately, the class action will not be necessary. On October 23, 1970 local board memorandum No. 117 was issued. It provides that ANY STUDENT, regardless of whether he has requested the II-S deferment for this year or a prior year, MAY NOW REQUEST IN WRITING, TO BE TAKEN OUT OF CLASS II-S. Upon receipt of the letter requesting removal from class II-S, the local board should promptly place you in class I-A; the promptness being necessary in order to accomplish the change before December 31. Any registrant who is in class I-A on December 31 and whose lottery number has not been reached will fall into a lower priority group on January 1 and will be, for all practical purposes, beyond the draft. Be sure to send your letter by registered mail, return receipt requested and keep a copy of it for your own records.

Q.: My draft board has five members. Only one showed up for my personal appearance last week. Is this illegal?

A.: No. All five members do not have to attend your hearing. The regulations allow the board to designate one or more members who will meet with you. The designee(s) will then report back to the other members after your appearance.

You do have a right to meet with at least one board member. This point was underscored in a recent case where the registrant was allowed to meet only with the draft board clerk, rather than a board member. The court ruled that the registrant had been illegally denied his right to a personal appearance. Therefore, his induction order was invalid.

Q.: Do you automatically fail your physical if you wear contact lenses?

A.: No, not automatically. Contact lenses disqualify a registrant only in what the Army calls "complicated cases requiring contact lenses for adequate correction of vision." Complicated cases may include defects such as corneal scars, an irregular astigmatism, or keratoconus. Of course, the existence of any of these complications should be documented by a physician.

If you wear contact lenses, you should remove them at least 72 hours prior to your physical. Otherwise the Army may have to retain you at the examining station in order to test your eyes. Army regulations authorize retention for up to three days.

Q.: The last mailing address I gave my draft board was my dormitory room. Now, I've moved off-campus to live in my girlfriend's apartment. I'm not going to report this new mailing address, but I just want to know whether I'm doing something illegal.

A.: Not as far as the mail goes. Technically speaking, the regulations do require each registrant "to keep his local board advised AT ALL TIMES of the address where mail will reach him." This requirement, however, does not compel the registrant to report every change in mailing address. He can, instead, arrange to have mail forwarded, without informing the draft board of his new forwarding address.

The Supreme Court has decided that a registrant does not have to remain in one place or inform the draft board of every new mailing address. He can keep the board advised of the address where mail will reach him if, acting in good faith, he leaves a chain of forwarding addresses, with the reasonable expectation that he will receive mail in time to comply with it.

Q.: I am trying to fill out the "Special Form for Conscientious Objector" (SS 150), but I am not satisfied with some of the wording on the form. I heard that Elliott Welsh, the C.O. in the recent Welsh case, altered the form to suit his beliefs. What exactly did he do and was it illegal?

A.: In series I of the form, a C.O. must sign a printed statement that begins: "I am, by reason of my religious training and belief, conscientiously opposed to war in any form. . ." Welsh signed this statement only after he crossed out the words "my religious training and." Welsh wanted to emphasize that he did not consider his system of ethics "religious."

However, the Supreme Court vindicated Welsh's beliefs; regardless of how he characterized them, they were "religious" in the eyes of the law. Had Welsh chosen to call his beliefs "religious," he would have made a decision in his favor even easier. However, the fact that he rejected the word "religious" could not be used as the determining factor against him. Failure to use the word is, according to the Supreme Court, "a highly unreliable guide for those charged with administering the (C.O.) exemption." Draft boards must decide for themselves whether a registrant's beliefs fulfill the legal definition of "religious training and belief."

We welcome your questions. Please send them to Mastering the Draft, Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017