First Woman Law Graduate at Notre Dame [Graciela Olivarez]

Mark Walbran

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In a five-page position paper to be presented at the March 12-14 Alumni Security forum, students will discuss the issue of campus security and propose solutions. The forum will be held tomorrow night at 7:00 PM in the ballroom of the ND Student Center on the second floor. The panel will discuss the issue with students and faculty, and answer any questions. The forum is open to the public.

Proposes channeling
of Student Union funds

by Steve Effler

Having recently decided that the Anti-War sentiments are on the wane because, in the words of Ted Schoaf, they are "no longer fashionable," a group has decided to form a committee in this area. This group, mostly sophomores, was represented at Nieuwland Science Hall last night at 9:15 by Ted Schoaf and Bill Wilks. According to Schoaf, the group wished to form a steering committee of as many people present who were willing to work 3 to 4 hours a week. This committee would organize the March and April Moratoriums. They would also like to publish bi-monthly an anti-war newsletter if workers could be recruited and money collected. Schoaf emphasized that this publication would offer the public the kind of information on national administrative moves not often found in the Student paper. Schoaf asked that all interested in receiving it sign up. Schoaf emphasized that there were more to the war than the issue of morality. He mentioned that "$400 out of the average 900 dollars in taxes goes to military spending." The April Moratorium will attempt to bring out some of the correlation between the spending and high taxes, high prices and inflation.

The March Moratorium will have the draft as its focus. Schoaf said that the reasons behind it, its structure, and its "channeling effect" would be considered. According to one of the students, there will be some national turning in of draft cards on March 18th. He suggested that perhaps at Notre Dame this event could be symbolically held on March 17th. Gotti is among those who are organizing the effort here for South Bend residents, USFJS and ND students. Bob Molitor also spoke on a new loophole available to those who are willing to change address without report-
Dedication to the poor leads to education

(continued from page 1)

Today she recalls the confusion this brought to her, and analyz­ed the effects this practice con­tinues to have on Mexican-Amer­ican children. "You grow up with a distort­ed image of yourself. First of all, you see a teacher who gets her hair done once a week, who wears stockings, high-heeled shoes, and good dresses, and she tells you Spanish is no good. You go home—and your mother doesn't get her hair done. She can't afford silk stockings, at best she wears cotton hose, and she doesn't own a pair of high heel shoes because you are living in dire poverty. So you start mak­ing comparisons. If one week you are in the teacher's good graces, you swear that the teach­er is right. You drown every­thing that even smacks of Mexi­can or Spanish. But then if you have a falling out with the teach­er your mother starts looking real good and the teacher looks like an ogre. So you grow up in total confusion."

After finishing the eighth grade in Barceloneta, Mrs. Olivarez entered the integrated large high school in Rey. Then as today, she explained, the Anglo teach­ers who are hired by the Anglo buses of the mining company, favor Anglo students. As a re­sult, she said, the inferior image instilled in early childhood is reinforced. The confusion and the frustration which occurs among Mexican-American stu­dents accounts for their high drop-out rate. After dropping out of school the boys go to work for the mining company in "the yard" and eventually get jobs in the mines. Thus the cycle continues.

Works for Ad Agency

Mrs. Olivarez finished the junior year in Rey, but then her parents were divorced and she moved with her mother and her three sisters and brother to Phoenix. There she did not re­enter high school but enrolled in a business school and learned stenography and book-keeping in order to get a job to help support her family. For four and one half years she worked for a small firm. But a recession caus­ed her to be laid off. For three and one half months she took in ironing and sat with children to help her family. During this time she taught herself how to type shorthand in Spanish. With this skill she landed a job with a bi-lingual advertising agency which concentrated on the Span­ish speaking market. The agency bought radio time, selling time to clients and broadcasting some of the time, using its own an­nouncer. Through this job Mrs. Olivarez was launched into a 14 year radio and advertising career.

An Active Volunteer

One day when her boss was away on business and when the ad agency's announcer didn't show up, the station phoned and said that the agency would be guilty of breach of contract if someone didn't go on the air. Mrs. Olivarez then didn't really know what a breach of contract was—but it sounded bad. So with a batch of announcements in one hand and a stack of records in the other she went on the air. For three days she an­nounced during the agency's time. When her boss returned, hail mailbox was full of fan mail for "that lady who spoke Span­ish over the radio." Spanish­speaking houseswives enjoyed hearing a woman's voice. Soon Mrs. Olivarez was handling the agency's morning program.

During the hours she wasn't on the air or writing copy for the agency, Mrs. Olivarez work­ed with volunteer groups which helped the poor in Maricopa County. There the bulk of Arizona's Spanish-speaking peo­ple lived, as well as Indians, Blacks, and poor Whites from Appalachia. Although she is a devout Catholic, she did not limit her activities by working with programs sponsored only by the Church and became just as active in volunteer groups organized by the YMCA. She recalls with a smile that this caused quite a furor at the time for which she was almost excom­municated.

Full Time on Radio

After three and one half years with the advertising agency Mrs. Olivarez left and joined Radio Station KIFN which broadcasted solely in Spanish. The station's manager was not a Mexican­American but Siamese-English. He possessed a real social con­science and believed radio could be used for more than just sel­ling. His attitude complemented her own. Already she had gained immense popularity in the Spanish speaking community and was seen as their one source to the outside world. She became a kind of "Dear Abby" to her listeners except that her letters were from the poverty-stricken, not the love-stricken. Some of the problems she heard of in these letters she could not believe. For instance, she didn't believe that county health clinics and found that such dis­crimination was actually taking place.

From the problems her listen­ers wrote to her, Mrs. Olivarez and the station manager planned educational programs to help the Spanish speaking community in all areas. Whatever information she could gather concerning her listeners' problems she would broadcast to them. KIFN was soon broadcasting countless pro­grams on food, health, immigra­tion laws, and social security. In addition Mrs. Olivarez got hold of several soap operas in Spanish and played these daily between eleven and twelve o'clock. It was these programs that introduced her to the power of mass media. Salesmen who kept a parasitic beat on the Mexican-American community complained that these programs had cut down their selling time. Then Mrs. Olivarez sympathized with the salesmen but today she realizes the problems they caused with their hard selling technique to the woman alone in the house.

(continued tomorrow)
Choate subsidizes Mrs. Olivarez

This is the second of three installments on Mrs. Grace Olivarez, who will be the first woman to be awarded a Juris Doctor Degree by the Notre Dame Law School. She will receive the degree this spring—ed.

by Mark Walbran

In 1962 Mrs. Olivarez met Mr. Robert Choate who profusely expanded her opportunities to do social work. Mr. Robert Choate of the Choate Foundation had long been interested in her work and asked her to join the Choate Foundation in its work in the southwestern United States. She was rather wary of Choate and suspected him to be just another White out to solve the Mexican-Americans' problems. Choate knew that at this time Mrs. Olivarez was supporting only her mother and was using a considerable amount of her income to help starving families in the county who could not wait for the bureaucracy of the local Welfare board to provide them with food. Choate made her see that she had become dependent on helping these people on a day to day basis without solving the situations which caused them to be poor. She admitted that she sometimes almost felt hurt when families she had helped no longer asked her for assistance.

Taking a leave of absence from the radio station, Mrs. Olivarez went to work for the Choate Foundation. At this time she began to realize how little formal education she had had. After speaking nothing but Spanish for fourteen years, she was now required to use English.

Mrs. Olivarez

Mr. Robert Laura was rather wary of her around the Southwest and he met Fr. Theodore Hosburgh when the Civil Rights Commission was having hearings in Phoenix. In Phoenix no one really talks about discrimination but she spoke out and presented recommendations that the winners of minority groups and their problems.

In 1962 Mrs. Olivarez met Fr. Theodore Hosburgh when the Civil Rights Commission was having hearings in Phoenix. In Phoenix no one really talks about discrimination but she spoke out and presented recommendations that the winners of minority groups and their problems.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has announced that Miss Marilyn J. Reed, a senior at Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, has been named a Woodrow Wilson Designate for 1970. The "Designate" status singles out those young men and women as outstanding students with a strong interest in teaching. Miss Reed was listed as one of 1,153 designates selected from 12,000 outstanding graduating seniors nominated for the honor by more than 800 colleges. This list of designates will be sent to 60 graduate school deans in the United States and Canada, with the recommendation that the winners be awarded graduate fellowships. The designates join the ranks of 15,000 former Woodrow Wilson Fellows which include consumer crusader Ralph Nader, poet Nina cavalry, and eleven college presidents.

Marilyn Reed is named Wilson Designate

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Marilyn Reed is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John J. Reed of Hobart, Indiana. She graduated from Andrean High School in Gary, Indiana, and is an art major with a special interest in art history at Saint Mary's College.
The philosophy Department of St. Mary's College presents Dr. Nicholas Wolterstorff in a public lecture this afternoon at 3:30 in Carroll Hall. The title of the lecture is "The Ontology of Art". Dr. Wolterstorff is professor and chairman of the philosophy department at Calvin College. He was educated at Harvard University and has taught at Haverford and the University of Chicago and the University of Texas. He has written for numerous philosophical journals and is the author of a book soon to be published by the Chicago University Press, On Univer- Sity: An Essay in Ontology.

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Presented by Student Union Social Commission

O.C. to run poll

by Don Ruane

A phone survey designed to determine why students move off campus will run from Saturday until Thursday of next week, according to Off-Campus Commissioner Bernie Ryan. Assisted by Carol Cunick of SMC, Ryan and fifteen other Notre Dame and SMC students will conduct the survey from their rooms during their free time.

The survey consists of thirty-nine questions and is directed at all undergraduates living off campus. Ryan plans to put a survey through the Hall Presidents Council to get the opinions of the undergraduates residing on campus.

According to Ryan, the "primary objective of the questionnaire is to find out why people move off campus and particularly to try and get some idea of how much influence dorm life is to living on campus." Ryan contends that the prime reason students move off campus is dissatisfaction with dorm life. The survey will try to find the reason for the dissatisfaction. "We want to find out what can be done to improve the residential community; to get some idea of where student government is lacking in communication and where the university is lacking and to try to get a better perspective of the problem," said Ryan.

The survey is tri-sectional and covers the reasons for the move off campus; the responsibilities of student government and the university to the off campus student and the advantages, quality and expenses of living off campus. Other questions cover such things as restrictions set by landlords, consideration of returning to campus housing and recommendations for or against fresh- men living off campus.