

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1970

## SRO audience hears speech

# Kunstler sees 70's as decade of resistance

by Bill Carter

A capacity-plus crowd of over 3,500 people filled Notre Dame's Stepan Center yesterday afternoon to hear William M. Kunstler, defense lawyer for the "Chicago Seven" lecture on the effects of the events surrounding the Chicago Conspiracy trial. Kunstler said the trial had symbolized a transition in eras for

the forces of dissent in America, ushering in an era of "resistance" to replace the era of "protest" that had characterized the 60's.

Kunstler's appearance on the stage at Stepan was greeted by a standing ovation from the audience which lined the aisles and back of the room as well as filling all the seats on the floor. He acknowledged his longtime desire to see Notre Dame and speak to its students.

In his opening remarks he portrayed the city of Chicago as a figure for the mood of hatred and fear that he feels is now the greatest obstacle to social change in the United States.

"Chicago has become a way of life," Kunstler said. "What happened two years ago during the Democratic Convention crystallized for many of us its image as a microcosm of life in the 70's. The conspiracy trial signalled the end of one era and the beginning of another. It had a life and vitality of its own, and it still has it though the thunder of the courtroom has moved over into the appellate stage."

Kunstler outlined some of the specific details that had led to the charging of eight members of the New Left with conspiracy involving actions taking place at the time of the 1968 Convention. He broadly described the history of the law that had led to the trial, declaring that the so-called Anti-Riot Act had been passed in Congress as part of a deal to support the Civil Rights Act. Kunstler said the law had been formed in reaction to the ghetto riots that had followed the assassination of Martin Luther King and was part of an effort to obtain some legal means to deter the demonstrations scheduled to take place in Chicago.

In explaining the events as they took place at the convention, Kunstler pointed out that the efforts of the demonstrators to secure permits and accommodations were denied by Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. He accused Chicago officials of refusing privileges to the demonstrators that had always been granted to other groups, such as the boy scouts, including the right to meet and sleep in the park.

"As we all saw, the convention ended with the world watching the use of police force to curb dissent in the streets of Chicago," Kunstler said. "That scene has left scars on everyone's memory."

Kunstler noted the command of then Attorney General Ramsey Clark to Chicago officials not to conduct any grand jury investigations under the Anti-Riot Law since the law was of doubtful constitutionality. He said Clark's orders were ignored by Justice William Campbell who instructed a grand jury, which Kunstler said Campbell called "my jury", to investigate and return indictments purposely excluding Clark from any access to the reports. Kunstler accused Daley of attempting to "wash the city's dirty linen" with a trial that would

make the demonstrators look like "a bunch of hoodlums."

"He proved himself to be a frightened man of yesterday trying to explain today in yesterday's terms," Kunstler said of Daley. "For people like these, the past is always more comfortable than the contemplation of an uncertain future."

Kunstler said the eight demonstration leaders had been carefully chosen because they represented the best possible cross-section of the dissent movement, the young and the middle aged, the academic and the yippie, the SDS and the Black Panthers.

He explained that the men had entered the trial with three thoughts in mind, rebutting the government's case, presenting the reasons for coming to Chicago, and attempting to show who the defendants were, what they stood for, and what they thought.

"We were confronted with a judge with a rigid authoritarian personality, one who could not be impartial towards the defendants because he hated, detested and feared them. The disruptions that occurred were not part of a movement

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## To restrict Alumni entry

by Cliff Wintrose and Jim Holsinger

Alumni Hall residents at a hall meeting Saturday night decided to deny all visitors entrance to the hall on weekends unless as a guest of a hall resident. The move was made to prevent a repeat of Friday night's fight between hall residents, their friends, and black people from town.

Immediately after the meeting two of the three doors to Alumni were locked and at least one security guard was posted inside the other door with instructions to check ID's and grant entrance only to hall members. When a guest came inside, a hall resident had to come to the door to meet him.

The fight in Alumni Friday night began when football player Bill Barz, standing in the hallway by his room, was sucker punched in the face by a young black from town.

Barz, along with some of his friends who were standing by him, a moment earlier had been talking to a group of blacks among whom was the guy who hit him.

Barz wrestled his attacker to the floor and was grabbed by friends of the black. At this point, the friends of Barz joined in the fight.

The actual punching lasted for only about half a minute for almost immediately other people in the hall attracted by the noise successfully separated the blacks and the whites.

The same restrictions will "certainly" be in effect the first weekend back Easter vacation, but beyond that "It is impossible to put a time limit on how long they will be in effect," said Alumni Hall president Tom Schaefer.

"The situation dictated immediate action to stop a reoccurrence of Friday night. This is something we need as immediate security," said Schaefer.

"I think the hall generally is 100% behind the restrictions. They find them an inconvenience, but they realize it is a necessary inconvenience," added Schaefer.

Schaefer said that there were no

(Continued on page 6)



## Eight turn in draft cards

The Notre Dame Resistance last week increased its membership to eighteen persons, including those that renounced their draft cards last November. Six of the new members are presently Notre Dame students, two are persons visiting the Notre Dame community, and three are dropouts from the University.

The statement signed by all of the resisters says: "To carry a draft card today is to render homage to a murderous system. We can no longer cooperate with a system which makes objects of men and which deepens the exploitation of the poor and the blacks in American by sending them first to fight a war against the Vietnamese poor. We refuse any claim to privilege under such a system, whether it be that of student, wo-

man, father, or veteran. We wish to stand with men against the brutality which oppresses them, and we renounce privilege in order to rejoin our brothers who remain subject to exploitation and death. We seek their liberation and ours through a revolution of conscience."

Eight of the signers turned in their draft cards after Howard Zinn's lecture last Thursday night in a planned action. They are Chris Cotter, Edward Roickle, Christopher M. Windle, David James, James P. Leary, William Golden, Regis Snyder, and John Williams, as Assistant Professor in History.

David James, one of the signers, is a draft counselor for the South Bend Draft Union. Arthur G. Melville came to Notre Dame last Thursday from Washington, D.C., with Howard Zinn. Melville is awaiting sentence for his actions in 1968 with the "D.C. 9" and is an ex-missionary in Guatemala. While in that South American

country as a Maryknoll missionary, Melville was involved with the Guatemalan revolutionaries, for which he was censored by his order, the Catholic Church, and the CIA.

Chris Cotter, a junior theology major, said of his action, "I hope no one looks on this as a self-righteous act. I'm not saying that everybody should do what I did. It is a very personal decision. One should do what he feels in conscience is necessary. That's all that I did."

### Film on King to be shown

A documentary film on the late Dr. Martin Luther King will be shown Tuesday night in Washington Hall at 8 p.m. The entire ticket price of \$5 will be contributed to the Martin Luther King Jr. Special Fund for the war against poverty, illiteracy, and social injustice. The Students Against Racism, the Non-violence program, and SUAC are sponsoring the film since no city theater would.



# Sophomore Literary Festival receives grant

by Tom Huffendick

The Sophomore Literary Festival has received a \$3,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a federally funded organization that promotes the arts in America.

Bob Hall, chairman of the SLF, noted that "Father Hesburgh helped us a great deal with the grant," and without it "we would have been in very difficult financial straits." The festival is expected to cost between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars.

The grant has been earmarked for allotments to the authors appearing at the festival. These include Theodore Solotaroff, Ishmael Reed, Clarence Browne, and Tom Wolfe. The choice of these speakers was based on "literary merit rather than best seller lists, a dubious criteria," Hall said.

Theodore Solotaroff, editor of the *New American Review* literary magazine, will lead off the festival with his keynote address at 4 p.m. on Sunday, April 12. Hall explained that Solotaroff fits in excellently because he "can

talk the language of literature to young people."

The same night, Ishmael Reed will speak on "Contemporary Problems in Literature." Reed—a poet, novelist, and sometimes actor—was instrumental in founding the *East Village Other*, one of New York's underground newspapers. Hall affirmed that Reed "will be one of the most sought-after authors in the U.S. in about five years."



## Phelan writes a short story

The Rev. Francis Phelan, S.C.C., assistant professor of English at Notre Dame, has authored a short story titled "Luxuria Larvata," which will appear in the *University of Georgia Review* this spring.

Fr. Phelan teaches Anglo-Irish literature and courses in short fiction, and will pursue research on the works of James Joyce this summer at the National Library in Dublin. His stories have appeared in the *New Yorker Magazine*, the *Catholic World*, and the *Irish Digest*. In 1963, he completed a book of short stories titled "How to Found Your Own Religion."

The events Monday, April 13, include a talk on the Black Renaissance by Claude Browne, author of *Manchild in the Promised Land*. Hall indicated that Browne should be especially interesting because "people don't seem to believe what he says because it's so incredible."

Tom Wolfe will appear Thursday, April 16, to speak on "New Journalism and How It's Shaking Up the Literary World." Hall called Wolfe "one of, if not the, top journalists in the United

States." Wolfe is noted for his "pop journalism," demonstrated in *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*.

Stuart Montgomery, Gary Snyder, and Allen Planz, among others, are also scheduled to attend.

A special feature of this year's festival is the fact that each author will be around for a couple of days so as to allow contact with small groups of students. Furthermore, classroom visits will not be limited to English classes, but will also

encompass such classes as Sociology and General Program as well. Hall mentioned that the faculty has been a bit reluctant to have the authors go to St. Mary's.

All lectures will be free, thanks in part to the films sponsored by the SLF. Movies still to be shown are "Taming of the Shrew" April 7, and "2001: a Space Odyssey" April 17. "Belle De Jour," originally scheduled for March 9, has been rescheduled for May 6 and 7.

## Cronin hits loss of Catholicism

by Rich Smith

"Although it cannot be proved statistically, there has been a definite loss of the Catholic spirit at Notre Dame."

With those words, Dr. Edward Cronin, 1938 graduate of Notre Dame, member of last year's Curriculum Revision Committee, and professor in the General Program of Liberal Arts, expressed his feelings concerning the current state of this community.

Dr. Cronin cited the removal of the crucifix from classroom walls and the demise of classroom prayers as indicative of the decline of the University's Catholicism.

Dr. Cronin said that he does not advocate a return to the Notre Dame of thirty-five years ago, but he stressed the importance of "being different from a school named after an Indian tribe or an oil baron."

While emphasizing the fact that he did not desire a faculty that was all Catholic, Dr. Cronin said, "It makes a difference for the student if he's never said a prayer. It makes a difference for the student to see someone inside and, more importantly, outside the classroom who has a certain commitment in life."

When asked about the relevance of a Catholic education in a non-Catholic world, Dr. Cronin cited the example of a person joining a labor union and later discovering that it was Communist-backed.

"Do you stay or leave? I say you stay with it and try to influence it. Sure the world isn't Catholic. It isn't even religious. But you can influence it. Yes, I think that the Catholic university can prepare a person for the world."

## Brown named award winner

James L. Brown, son of Mrs. and Mrs. Jack H. Brown, RR 7, Elkhart, Indiana, has been named winner of the Excellency in Accounting award sponsored by the Haskins & Sells Foundation. A cash gift of \$500 accompanies the award.

The award is presented annually to a senior student in accounting who maintains the highest academic average in his class. Brown has a 3.87 average out of a possible 4.0 and carries a straight A average in accounting.

He is a member of the Beta Alpha Psi and Beta Gamma Sigma honorary fraternities and was a member of the three-man Notre Dame team that was awarded first place in the recent Intercollegiate Business Game contest at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

In response to a query concerning the role of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and of Dow and CIA recruiters on a Catholic campus, Dr. Cronin stated that these issues were only symptoms of a deeper wrong.

"The alma mater—the loving mother—has become a prostitute. The University no longer has a loving concern for her children. She will sell herself to the highest bidder."

"We even have pimps. Namely, the deans and heads of institutes who go out looking for money."

Describing himself as an "idealist without illusions," Dr. Cronin felt that the University

could alleviate its financial problems if it "told the story as it really is."

"When the alumni and friends give us money, they don't expect anything in return. Gulf Oil's going rate is 12%. If you told the people what was really needed, you would have abundant money. You would not be a mere service institution."

Replying to a question concerning the feasibility of trying to operate without government or corporation funds, Dr. Cronin said, "If the only way a university can stay alive is to cater to those who would use it to their own ends, then it is no longer a university but a service institution, serving anybody who will give it money."

## Postal talks may begin

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The federal government, citing increasing reports of dissident mailmen returning to work, yesterday agreed to discuss the issues in the dispute with the seven postal unions if enough strikers are back on the job today.

The announcement by Labor Secretary George P. Shultz was an apparent compromise of earlier government demands that no negotiations will be held until the men are back to work.

Shultz said he would meet with the union leaders today "on the assumption that people will be back to work" but would not discuss the issues unless enough of the workers were back on the job and postal service restored.

Although several large cities reported mailmen returning to work, still others voted yesterday to join the mailmen's strike. They did so in the face of a threat that federal troops would replace them.

Maj. Gen. W. P. Wilson, head of the National Guard bureau, said he was prepared to get his guardsmen mobilized within 24 hours after receiving word from President Nixon to do so. Nixon, who canceled a weekend vacation to watch developments from the White House, had hinted Saturday he would call in the troops if the strike lingered.

Some postal clerks in Chicago, the largest U.S. mail center and a key to nationwide shutdown, and in Pittsburgh, returned to work yesterday, but the letter carriers stayed away. Letter carriers voted in Madison, Wis., Atlantic City, Camden and Trenton, N.J., and Royal Oak, Mich., to return to work, but their counterparts in other cities, such

as Philadelphia, Detroit and Brooklyn, voted to continue their wildcat strike. They were joined by mailmen in Worcester, Mass., and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mailmen in Louisville, Ky., Omaha and Baltimore voted yesterday not to strike, while other major cities scheduled votes for today.

James H. Rademacher, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, the main union in the walkouts, said yesterday postal workers were expected to return to work Monday in Scranton, Pa., Carbondale, Ill., Las Vegas, Nev., Houston, Tex., and Boulder and Colorado Springs, Colo.

Citing these examples, Rademacher said he expected "an almost complete return to work by Tuesday morning."

The administration has insisted it has no voice in the matter of wages, since only Congress can grant pay increases. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said yesterday "we'll forego our Easter recess if we have to" to enact special legislation. The wildcat walkouts, which began Wednesday, already were showing their effects on the business and financial community where layoffs were threatened at some firms and others took steps to make deliveries without the mails.

Rademacher said after the 90 minute meeting with Shultz yesterday that "certain subversive elements," particularly the Students for a Democratic Society, were the cause of the New York members voting for the first postal strike in U.S. history.

"Last year members of the SDS took postal examinations and have entered the postal service," Rademacher said.

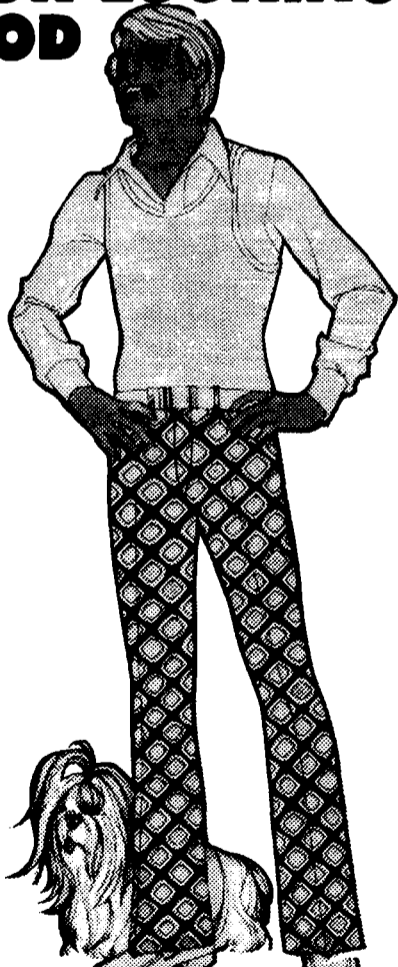
### NOTICE

Students planning to student teach during First Semester, 1970-71, must report by April 10.

St. Mary's College students go to Room 320, Madeleva Hall.

University of Notre Dame students go to Room 110 East, Memorial Library.

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# Senate votes on MG funds, Stay Senators

by Al Defreese

Last night the Student Senate met to consider the following items: the question of where the Mardi Gras funds should go, the procedure for Student Life Council elections, and the matter of Constitutional revision. The election of new Stay Senators ended last night's meeting.

Fred Dedrick, Chairman of the Charity Chest Committee, informed the Senate that approximately \$3,500 was available for distribution. He stated that the Finance committee

suggested that the following amounts be given to these charities: \$100 to an ad for the Bengal Bouts, \$200 to the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Mental Health Association, \$1,700 to CILA, and \$1,000 to Students for Biafran Relief. The distribution of the remaining \$500 will be determined at a later date.

Dedrick also brought forth recommendations for the election of SLC representatives. First, the tentative dates for the elections are from April 19 to 23 and that these representatives take office on May 1, unless there is any unfinished business

that the present SLC has to deal with. If the SLC is not finished with their work, the date will be changed to June 1. It was also recommended that there be one representative from Off-Campus, two from the South Quad, and three from the North Quad. An alternate proposal was to make Grace and Flanner into a separate district by taking one representative away from the North Quad, and giving him to the Towers. This proposal would make the population of the Off-Campus district and the Towers district approximately

equal.

An election committee was appointed by Phil McKenna to study campaign procedures and to set rules for candidates. Members of this committee are Joseph Tigani, Tom McDermott, George "Buz" Craven, David Schmidt, and Jim DeSapio. They will discuss campaign expenditures, poster sizes, and other various aspects of the election.

A current bill before the Senate concerning elections is the proposal to declare second semester Seniors ineligible to vote. This bill, written by Joseph Tigani of Fisher, and co-sponsored by Thomas McDermott, would take away the vote from students who don't really have a stake in the Student Government. This would cover the Student Body President elections and the Student Life Council elections, but not the Senate elections because they are held in the fall.

The next item to come before the Senate was on the matter of Constitutional Revisions. Donald Mooney suggested that a committee be formed to revise or rewrite the present Constitution. This committee would be made up of the new SBP, the SBVP, the new Stay senators, and members of the Hall Presidents council equal to the number of Stay Senators. The prime consideration of the Constitutional Revisions Committee would be Dave Krashna's proposal to abolish the Student Senate. The

members of this committee from the Hall Presidents Council will be chosen at tomorrow night's meeting of the Council.

The final part of the Senate meeting was devoted to the election of the new Stay Senators. The Senate can have from one to six stay senators; for the past two years there have been four and again this year it was moved that there be four. Eight Senators were nominated; in order of their nomination they are: Tom Thrasher, Eric Andrus, Fred Giuffrida, Donald Mooney, Mark Zimmerman, Russ Stone, Steven Flavin and H. Patrick Weber. The vote was taken by secret ballot where each man voted for four candidates. There was a disagreement on whether the vote should be by majority or plurality. A vote was taken and it was decided that it should be by majority. The results are listed below:

- Thrasher - 24
- Giuffrida - 21
- Stone - 20
- Weber - 18
- Andrus - 15
- Mooney - 14
- Zimmerman - 14
- Flavin - 12

A majority of 18 was needed, making Thrasher, Giuffrida, Stone, and Weber the new Stay Senators.

Also, during last night's Senate meeting Fred Giuffrida and Tom Mignaneli were appointed Student Government representatives to the Faculty Senate.

## GSU discusses SLC, pay cafeteria

by Brother Patrick Carney

The Graduate Student Union debated Friday what action it would take regarding Student Life Council Seats and Cafeteria prices.

After members of the G.S.U. requested membership on the S.L.C., the latter offered the graduates four non-voting seats.

The reaction of the membership at Friday's meeting was divided into roughly three camps. Some favored accepting the proposal of the Council to send four members to the meetings to decide whether to ask for permanent seating, while others took a "thanks, but no thanks" attitude. A final group suggested that if the graduate students do not get voting representation, then they will declare themselves independent of any rules set by the S.L.C. since they had no voice in setting up such regulations. Paying for parking stickers was used as an example of such a rule.

For the time being, the group has decided to send a representative to the meetings and will suspend taking further action until a later date.

With regard to the pay cafeteria, Joe Marchese, who has researched the costs and quality of the food for four and a half months, gave his report.

Among the difficulties he encountered was the fact that the management of the food services would not permit him to see the books on the financial operations. Thus all of his figures are based only on the costs of the food to the cafeteria and the prices charged. Marchese admits that there might be justification for the high mark-ups, but says that it is impossible to find out unless he can have access to the costs for labor and overhead. He did, however, take shrinkage and the like into account.

Among the highest mark-ups which he mentioned were 970% for beets, 790% for peaches, 340% for pork sandwiches and cod and 300% for apple juice. For example, he calculated that a class of this last commodity costs the cafeteria .05 and is sold for .20.

Among the suggestions for possible reactions, were the publishing of the report with a request for a response on the part of the food services to explain the costs. Also mentioned was the idea of a boycott of the cafeteria.

It was reported to the body that the undergraduates who did

similar research on this matter last year ran into similar difficulties and found that one of the reasons for the high cost in the pay cafeteria was to make up for the waste caused by those who eat in the dining halls.

Delegates also requested that the study be extended by asking that people in the restaurant business be contacted to see what they thought about the reasonability of figures.

Copies of the report are available for those who are interested.

In other business, the G.S.U. voted overwhelmingly to invite members of the faculty senate to join them at meetings with full speaking rights.

Ed Isley is working on a study of the library with emphasis on

the assignment of carrels. He pointed out that if any of the graduates have other complaints about the library facilities or services, they should contact him.

Upcoming G.S.U. activities will feature a party on March 25 at the Issac Walton league and possible volleyball and softball leagues if someone can be found to run them.

April 7 has been set as the date for a special meeting to consider and vote on the constitution. The next two regular meetings have been shifted to the meeting room at LaFortune Center due to the unavailability of the library auditorium.

Elections for new officers will take place in May.

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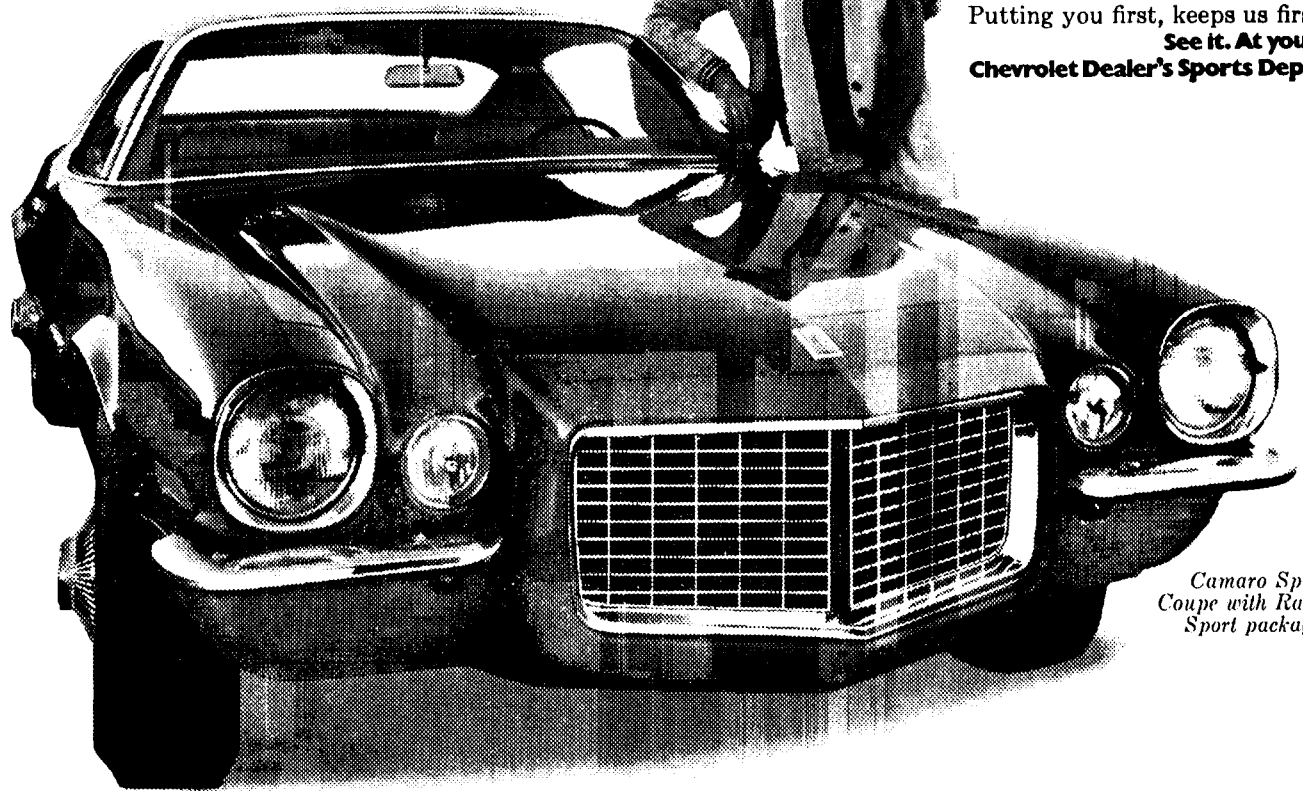
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Guy DeSapio

## the Age of Resistance?

There are strange inconsistencies in William Kunstler's ideas about America—past, present and future—or at least in his rhetoric.

Kunstler claims that America is entering the decade of "resistance." Indeed it appears we are. People trust their government less and less or at least, are lead to believe that they should. The dissent of the 60's Kunstler states, just hasn't worked. War hasn't ended, racism still exists and people are still starving. Dissent hasn't worked—resistance is the answer.

It is that call which seems inconsistent—at least in the light of one of his opening remarks yesterday. Lawyer Kunstler said that he and the Chicago Seven defendants believed in the "system" and that they had nothing to replace it with. What then indeed is the purpose of this new "decade of resistance"?

If people believe in democracy then the watch word should be participation, not resistance. Participation in a democracy suggests a confidence in the built in checks and balances of the system. Kunstler argues that he, the other lawyers and the defendants in the Chicago trial used outlandish and abusive language in reaction to a judge that was unfair, prejudiced and not fulfilling his obligations under the constitution. There is an appellate process which is intended to consider those accusations. To argue that the defendants were left with no choice but to call the judge a "facist pig", to "resist" doesn't say much about belief in the court system.

People who claim that they believe in democracy and yet who call for resistance are acting more out of emotion than out of reason. Young people concerned that the war in Vietnam continues without a clear end in sight smash windows or burn a bank as a sign of their frustration and for their "resistance to a government that won't end the war. Seizing buildings, burning banks, and calling judges and policemen pigs and facists doesn't end wars, racism, or poverty. More importantly such action doesn't help in bringing about understanding or true peace—that peace which exists in the hearts of men who respect each other's opinions, freedom and integrity.

No system of government is perfect and none will ever eradicate all the evils that exist. The important thing is that the people in any society continue to work for all that needs to be done.

This country has at its disposal the potential to radically change the lives of all men of the world. It possesses knowledge and skills unparalleled in the history of mankind. America's most valuable asset however is its spirit; its belief in the freedom and integrity of all men; its belief in justice.

It is that concern, that spirit which is mirrored in the words of Kunstler and men like him. It is that spirit too that makes Americans take note of his words and consider them. People have to begin to admit that fact.

Dissent and forceful, vocal objection to the policy of our government are needed to assure that a government continues to work for the right goals. But calling for resistance to a government is quite a different thing.

Overturning a school bus full of blacks in the South is an act of resistance that no one should condone. Can burning a bank for the opposite ideology be more tolerable?

For this country to survive and to eradicate evil, and to provide freedom and justice people must continue to believe in democracy and the American commitment to work for improvement. Americans should guide their every action by that spirit. Whether William Kunstler likes to admit it or not, calling for resistance is a another step toward tearing America apart.



Dave Lammers

## the Age of Impotence?

William Kunstler's account of the Chicago trial leads one to believe that the conspirators were John Mitchell, Thomas Foran, Judge Julius Hoffman, Mayor Daley, with the Southern Senators, the FBI, and the Chicago police acting as co-conspirators.

The conspiracy law, we find, was a rider attached to the Martin Luther King Memorial civil Rights Act as a concession to the Southern Congressmen. Ramsey Clark, we are told, viewed the bill as unconstitutional and wanted indictments against the police and city officials rather than against any demonstrators. Clark even warned that if the Nixon Administration used the anti-riot act against Chicago demonstrators, "It would be a clear sign that a crackdown was on its way."

The crackdown came. Judge Hoffman was able to employ the immense power of the state in what a Harvard Law School Professor called "an outrage unparalleled in American judicial history." The purpose of the efforts of the federal government was clearly to intimidate, to frighten, to terrorize, to use "preventive detention". As Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleinstadt said: "I think if you could get all of them in the penitentiary you'd stop it. The ringleaders, I'm talking about."

Thus, the law becomes not an instrument of justice, but an instrument of terror. Phones are tapped, undercover agents are employed extensively, a conspiracy of New Left leaders — some of whom had not even met before the trial — is created, a prejudiced judge is employed, all of which is directed by the Justice Department.

The jury of peers, which is intended to act as a check against such perversions of the trial system, was allowed to gain no perspective of the case. They were confused and uninformed about the true nature of the case, and their compromise decision reflected this failure.

When the police and the law become instruments of terror for the purpose of repressing dissent, as they did in Chicago, law and order become a mere facade. Instead of being a means of resolving controversy, of deciding between conflicting interests, the powers of the state were used in Chicago as weapons against the potent force of New Left dissent. The authority, strength, and power of the court was used by the Nixon Administration as an attempt to dissolve its most vocal radical opponents.

When terror is substituted for the true power of the state, when the law become an instrument of violence against one group rather than a means of resolving human conflicts, the state has become impotent. When the state has lost its ability to effect the necessary changes that the members of the state require, the state has become impotent, it has lost its power, and it must resort to violence and massive untruths to retain its position. This takes for granted that a good state derives its power from the ability to effect social change, rather than through its ability to inflict punishment through the police or the penal system.

In Chicago, the demonstrators were protesting a system which they judged to be impotent. They were protesting many things: the control of the electoral process by the Democratic party elite, the war, the inequality of wealth, the inequality of the races.

We can each judge whether meaningful social change is being affected. We can each decide if the school system is progressing or disintegrating, if racism is being dealt with or preserved, if militarism is being fought or encouraged, if the poor are being helped or are remaining in squalor.

If we are moving toward disaster, the rage of those that demand social change and do not see it will increase. If the state has become so large and so bureaucratized that it is unable to answer its dissenters, then trials such as Chicago will become commonplace, bombings will increase, the public officers will resort to terror and untruths on a wider scale.

In the government must imprison its dissenters through Stalin-like terror tactics, then impotence has become dominant and violence has replaced the true power of the state. Let us hope that the state will soon recognize that its power to affect social change does not depend on its ability to inflict violence on its dissenters.

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## Mart Crowley discusses his work 'The Boys in the Band'

I don't remember how long I thought about writing *"The Boys in the Band"* specifically but it was sort of brewing around in my head for easily six months before I wrote it. Once I began to think about it, the various elements which I had been thinking about came together.

It had long occurred to me that it would be a good situation for some people to get drunk at a party and let their hair down and all call up the person which I had thought about using for a television show at Four Star. It was supposed to be four women who have a reunion, an idea which really comes from the story of "Uncle Wiggly in Connecticut". I went to a birthday party once that was given for a friend of mine in which there was a sort of diverse group of people collected and it occurred to me that night that a birthday party was a good situation in which to put the play—an event for the play.

The first idea that came to me when I thought about writing this play was to put it in a gay bar, but it got too complicated because it would have

needed too many extras. We needed to specify it a little more and make it a little more confined. Otherwise it might have turned into one of those bar plays of the thirties. I wrote the play very fast. After I had thought about it for a long time, I wrote the first draft in about five weeks.

Out of those five weeks came what Bob Moore referred to as "the library version" which was very much longer than it is and was very over-written. Out of that long version we began to cut it and pare it down and emphasize the focus within the piece. I must have cut out easily a half-hour to forty minutes. I showed it then to most anyone who would read it. I showed it to Janet Roberts who later became my agent, to Bob Moore who later directed it. I showed it to Richard Barr, to a friend of mine named Charles Gyns who was instrumental in getting it performed. A lot of my friends had read it. They didn't really know what to make of it.

I remember the night that Bob Moore read it. He read it backstage when he was working in "Cactus Flower". I was later

sitting up with his two room-mates—the three of us were just watching television. Bob walked in with the script under his arm and he didn't say anything and he went into the other room and then he came back and said, "What do you think of it?" He said aloud to the group: "Mr. Crowley has written a bold play." He said that two or three times in different ways, like "very bold" and "very bold fellow."

And my agent when she read the play was pretty much stunned. She said that I should write it as a novel—that it was too much. I think it was really very difficult to read the play and zero in on how it ought to be done, and I think the impression that one gets from just reading is that the whole thing is camp or that everybody would be very "faggy" in it. I know that actors who read for the play who had never seen the script or didn't know how it was to be done would read Michael like he was very "minty" and that, of course, was so wrong. The sharper ones knew what I was talking about.

I gave it to a boy named Chuck Gyns—we had gone to college together and he was the managing director of the Playwrights Unit, and I just went down to see him one night because I hadn't seen him in years. He asked me what I was doing and I told him that I had written a play and was moving back into New York. He said he was interested in reading it. I sent it over to him and he read it in one night and called me the next day and said that he would like to do it in the workshop. I said fine.

Then he had to get other people's approval before it could go through and we had to sit around and wait till all those people read the script. We didn't have any money to put it on. Bob Moore was then working in another play, "Everything in the Garden", and he only had some afternoons to work. The actors available were not all of the first caliber and some of the people I asked to be in it couldn't. I asked Leonard Frey and Bob always wanted Leonard and finally we offered him the part to do, but he was involved in the Jerry Robbins workshop and couldn't get out of that.

Kenneth Nelson was like finding a jewel. We had read so many boys for Michael and they just didn't have it and Kenneth came in. Mostly people wanted to stay out of it or didn't want to have anything to do with it and at that point there were lots of melo-dramatic reactions people throwing the script down and walking out. Or people we would offer the parts to would either be kindly about it and say "I'll do it in your living room but I won't do it on stage", or "I'm afraid of it and I can't have anything to do with it."

I can think of about three different actors that we offered Larry to that wouldn't do it. Some of them would do other parts. Alan is a "safe" part so a lot of people said, "well, I won't play Donald and I certainly wouldn't play

Larry, but I'd play Alan". They were afraid because either they were homosexual to start with and were afraid of some kind of exposure or they were brainwashed that if they played these roles they would become identified with them and wouldn't get cast in anything else. It shakes up Cliff Gorman a bit I think, and maybe rightly so, but he's not gay and doesn't have any hangup about that. Nevertheless, he's done "Justine" and this, and although he couldn't be farther removed from it and it could be like Boris Karloff, a gentleman, who suddenly gets cast in nothing but ghoul parts.

I was so pleased though with the way Bob Moore put it all together. We worked on it together throughout. I came to New York and was living in his apartment and he was an old friend. We had talked so much about the play before it was ever written and he was working in "Cactus Flower" and I was living in California, he took his vacation and came out there and spent a week. We used to drink a lot and stay up very late and talk about the state of the theatre and playwrighting in general and I told him about the play. He said, "I think the time is very right for it but you better do it quick because somebody else will," and then I remember somebody asked me after I wrote the play why I did it and I said, "To beat the British". It seemed to me that it was going to come from England any minute. I just got it under the wire.

"Staircase" had just come out and when I heard about "Fortune and Men's Eyes", I had a heart attack. I was already going around with the script of *The Boys in the Band* under my arm. I remember when I first came back to New York, the first two plays I went to see were "Fortune and Men's Eyes" and "The Birthday Party" was about but I just hoped that it didn't spoil the birthday event. As a matter of fact, that was one of the earlier ideas for a title but then I couldn't use it. I later found out that what I was afraid was going to happen to my play unfortunately my play did to some other people's plays. Arthur Lawrence had written a play which *The Boys in the Band* at least arrested for a few minutes but the play is now going to get done and I have spoken to Arthur since and he says that he has re-investigated his play.

The title, *The Boys in the Band*, was on the first draft. A friend of mine that I used to read the play to every weekend—he lived in Laguna Beach and I used to drive down there on Friday nights and have dinner with him—and he was very, very hip to the literary scene. I used to take his judgement about most everything. I would read the play aloud to him—the scenes I had written—and when I told him the title he said it was just a terrible title. He always kept urging me to change the title and I had some other alternates but I never changed it.

## Division of Music at IUSB

The expansion of the music curriculum of Indiana University at South Bend to full divisional status and the appointment of Robert W. Demaree, Jr., as chairman of the division were announced today by Dr. Lester M. Wolfson, Chancellor of IUSB.

Both actions were approved recently by the Trustees of Indiana University.

The Division of Music becomes the fourth academic division at IUSB. The others are the Division of Arts and Sciences, the Division of Business and Economics, and the Division of Education.

Demaree's title formerly was director of music. He joined the IUSB faculty in 1965, and is assistant professor of music.

A native of Greenwood, Ind., he holds bachelor and masters degrees in music from the Indiana University School of Music in Bloomington, and is currently completing his doctorate. While at I.U.-Bloomington, he served as assistant director of the Indiana University Music Clinic and Performer's Clinic. A former member of the U.S. Army Chorus, Washington, D.C., he is also a composer; his works include a "Quartet in A" which was premiered by the Berkshire Quartet, and a "Festival Mass" which was presented during the opening ceremonies of

the Episcopal National Convention last fall.

During Demaree's tenure at Indiana University at South Bend, the music offerings of the local university have moved from rudimentary elective courses to major divisional status, with an extensive pattern of classes for undergraduates and graduate music majors. Demaree has emphasized relationships with local music organizations, and with the public school music programs.

He was instrumental, for example, in the founding of the South Bend Youth Symphony, an orchestra composed of selected seventh, eighth and ninth graders from South Bend and surrounding school systems, now in its third season. The group is co-sponsored by the South Bend Community School Corp. and IUSB.

Demaree has arranged for two chamber-music groups to take residence at IUSB, the Symphonic Quartet of Indiana University and the South Bend Chamber Orchestra. He initiated and administers the annual South Bend Chamber Music Festival; the 1970 Festival is currently under way.

In addition to his administrative responsibilities, Demaree is on the Board of Directors of the South Bend Chamber Music Society, and is musical director of the South Bend Recorder Society.

## The State of Grace

by Gene Molinelli

It was very simple. For freshmen (that is, sophomores in the year following the room selections) floors 2, 3 and 4 would probably be open unless, because of the elevator situation floors 4, 5 and 6 would be open instead, in which case six-man suites would all be filled with the possible exception of the 4th floor, and four-man suites would be open but in great demand until they ran out, while if singles were reserved for incoming freshmen (seniors this year), Seniors (Juniors this year) will be the only others living on the coveted 11th floor. Which means a freshman either found a friend with an astronomical grade point average, or left the Tower.

George's best friend has a 1.5 which didn't make him a very valuable friend at all. Besides, Henry had a tendency to snore.

It was midnight, on the second night after the above plan was gaily adopted by the Junior-laden Hall Council, when George stole out of his room amid Henry's snores, garbed completely in black, with sunglasses to hide his identity and a candle to light his way (there had been a party the night before and the hosts had not yet seen fit to return the bulbs), George slinked to the third floor john. He tapped once on the outside door, twice on the inside door, then entered a blacked-out john.

He ceremoniously placed his candle in

the middle of the floor and on the third stall tapped out famous selections of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" while humming "Silent Night." The attempt was to be frank, musical. The door creaked open and then shut sharply behind him.

There were three others in the stall, speaking in whispers. George did not see any of them but he recognized them by the flickering candlelight illuminating their feet. There were the calloused feet of Pete, and the slippered feet of "Pop" flanking the maroon-socked feet of Paul who by merit of his 3.9 had obviously taken the place of honor.

It was half an hour before George re-emerged from his rendezvous in the dark—relieved and refreshed (it turned out that the meeting had been held in a rather convenient place). He slipped back to his room and slid into bed. It was all set: Paul would get rid of the hated Ray Beez while keeping "Pop" U. Lahrity and Pete Sonalati. That left room for either George or Henry, and George had just closed the deal.

All he had to do was build some sort of shrine on top of the library and dedicate it to the three, and spend about one hour a week with it chasing the birds away. Really, it was not too much to ask.

### SMC Evaluations

Those wishing to evaluate courses for SMC Teacher-Course Evaluation should contact Maureen Meter at 4675 or Box 521.



Scene from Mart Crowley's 'Boys in the Band.'

# Kunstler sees 70's as decade of resistance

(Continued from page 1)

engineered to tear down the American judicial process, they occurred because that process did not exist in that court. The object there was not to punish men for crime in order to prevent future crime as it should be, but to punish men because they think certain thoughts," Kunstler said.

"The disruptions were a reaction to the Bobby Seale incident. Seale is neither a madman or a martyr. He wanted only his right to defend himself. If Hoffman had given him that right instead of shackling and gagging him in court, it would have been a wholly different trial."

In explaining his own actions Kunstler defended his choice to allow his defendents to disrupt the courtroom. "In point of fact, he said he had never been held in contempt before, nor had assistant council Weinglass, nor any of the defendents through countless court experiences.

He went on to say that he could not "repudiate the actions of my clients because I could not say what I thought was wrong to say."

The trial, he said, taught him a fundamental truth—that no institution of

government is sacrosanct, that the courts are open to the same censure, demonstrative activities, bitterness, frustration and despair that go on in the streets of the ghetto. Before a court can ask for respect, he said, it must be capable of earning it. If a court openly derides the constitution and repudiates the sworn oath of the judge to uphold the constitution, then it must prepare itself for disruptions," Kunstler continued.

"The Chicago trial taught me a great deal about myself, my country and the life people lead in it. I see now that the past decade was one of protest, an experiment with civil disobedience, an age of learning. It was a true movement of people; but the new decade will be one of resistance, symbolized by a clenched fist."

"The change has been wrought by ten years of inability to reach the root of the evil that is corrupting this society. We have just approached the heartland of evil that is characterized by the corrosive racism that binds white people in a grotesque mold, the gross poverty of the ghetto, and an obscene war that no one understands."

Kunstler said his hope for the future

rested with the young people of America who can not tolerate the abrasive values in American society. "The finger of scorn can not be pointed at young people in any but a hypocritical fashion unless we also condemn all the violence perpetrated by our own country and this world of ours."

Of the conspirators, he said, "They could no longer be like good Jews and walk into Cyclon B without a fight. They tried to get others to fight all that attempt to cripple the human spirit, whether in the courtroom, the university campus, or the streets of the ghetto."

Kunstler concluded by stating that he did not believe a revolutionary stage had yet been born, but recognized the possibility of that action as a time-honored tradition. He expressed the hope that it would not be necessary for blood to flow to accomplish social change.

"I only hope that wherever my words and the words of those who talk like me reach, Cassandras though we may seem, someone in a position of power wakes up and sees that the people in this country

are divided and distraught. There is a new era, a new future waiting to be born. The U.S. must respond to the winds of change. Unless we do that, we won't do much more than force the confrontation and usher in the whirlwind, the new era of human relations."

Kunstler said he hoped there were ears to listen to what he said, that his words would not receive the same kind of indifference that President Nixon had expressed toward the Oct. 15 Moratorium, a reaction which prompted Kunstler to ask, "Who the hell does he think he is?" The immediate overwhelming response of the audience became Kunstler's conclusion to the speech, as he claimed that it said more than anything he had left to say.

In the brief press conference that followed the speech, Kunstler called the Notre Dame audience "tremendous, a totally alive and responsive audience." He indicated that he had much confidence that the appeal process would work perhaps even to eliminate the convictions since the contradictions in the trial were so outstanding. As an answer to disturbances in the courtroom, he said fairer judges would easily eliminate the problem.

## University Vice-Presidents reply to Nutting letters

by John Abowd

Last Friday Nutting for President Headquarters released letters from four vice-presidents of the university commenting on the proposed Chancellor-President revision in the University structure. The letters came in response to a March 12 com-

munication sent to all members of the Board of Trustees, asking for personal opinions on the merit of the proposal.

All four administrators acknowledged the receipt of position papers from Nutting Headquarters. Rev. Edmund Joyce, Rev. John Walsh and Rev. Charles McCarragher made

specific comment on the movement. However Joyce, Executive Vice-President, did note that: "...in all courtesy I should accept at face value your statement that the 'Nutting for President' campaign is not a practical joke."

Rev. Jerome Wilson, Vice-President of Business Affairs,

was the only one of the four who made any comment on the value of the Chancellor-President idea. Noting that it "can have validity...but a young, dynamic President is needed." He foresaw the problem if distinguishing the president from the chancellor if the younger president began accepting invitations "to get into the mainstream of life off the campus."

Nutting headquarters announced that the number of signatures on their petition has climbed to over 1000 as a result of the distribution of over 8000 leaflets in the dining halls and the maintenance of a booth in the outer lobby of the library four nights a week.

New projects in the campaign include a door to door survey of campus opinion which will continue according to Steve Raymond, a spokesman for Nutting headquarters, "until every student has been talked to." The purpose of this action is to make available on a campus-wide level students who can provide answers to questions about the proposal. In addition a survey of faculty and alumni opinion is being conducted.

In the planning stages are a second position paper to answer attacks which have been leveled against the proposal and a "Fun (not fund) Raising Dinner" for Nutting supporters.

## Restrict Alumni entry

(Continued from page 1)

disturbances Saturday night and the hall was extremely quiet. Security guards reported that there were complaints from students who wanted to use the hall "as a thoroughfare" and from two people both black and white who wanted a place to go.

Schaefer emphasized that hall residents considered Saturday night's action only a stopgap solution. He said it would not work as a long term solution.

"We do not see the present solution making students more responsible than now. The incident was unfortunate, but we hope to reap some benefits from it. Hopefully students will be more responsible toward each other and more responsible to problems which confront the hall as a whole," said Schaefer.

"What is going to help next time is a sense of community we are striving for right now," he added.

Schaefer placed the primary responsibility for Friday's incident on the failure of all residents to form a "community" in the hall.

"We do not have any community right now. Everybody realizes we don't. What we have is a number of cliques," said Schaefer.

"We have a number of students who are lost in the crowd and no one has made an attempt to make them feel a part of

Alumni Hall. Alumni for too many people is just a place to live," he added.

To gain a sense of community, communication with other people in the hall is being set up on a "personal" basis said Schaefer and will revolve around the sections. He reported that one or two section leaders on the first floor have already set up meetings in the section with the black hall members present to talk.

Schaefer then said that after Easter vacation is over, more section meetings of this type will be set up, and he vowed that "I am going to see to it personally that section leaders do this."

The possibility that some people may view Friday's incident as a reflection on the black concentrations worried Schaefer.

"The incident is not the direct result of the black concentrations. It is only an indirect result in that black guys from town know that black students live in the hall, and they assume they have a right to be there," he said.

"We have never had a black-white confrontation within the concentration itself and only one minor incident which involved a black from the concentration," added Schaefer.

The second floor of Alumni contains the black concentrations and Schaefer stressed that there was an "extremely natural interaction" among the black and white students on the floor.

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# Violets breeze through Fencing Championship

by Steve O'Connor  
Observer Sports Writer

New York University captured the 1970 NCAA fencing championships by a comfortable margin last Saturday with a total of 71 points that easily outdistanced second place Columbia with 63 points and defending NCAA champion Pennsylvania who finished third with 62. Following these leaders were Navy and Harvard who tied for fourth with 55 and Temple and Princeton who tied for sixth with 52 points. Notre Dame's threesome tied with Michigan State at 46 points for tenth place.

This 26th annual championships held at the Convocation Center saw an interesting rules change after the first day's competition. The preliminaries were held Thursday to qualify fencers for the semi-finals and the following day the rules committee decided to hold a round robin with the remaining fencers in each division, instead of again having qualifications for a restricted final Saturday. Fifteen of the 46 competing schools qualified all three of

their men Thursday to receive the maximum 15 points. NYU pulled away from there to win, by placing Walter Krause first in foil with an amazing 21-2 record. His brother Wayne Krause placed second in epee at 17-6 and Jeff Tishman NYU's entry in sabre took third with an 18-5 record.

Columbia's Bruce Soriana captured the sabre title impressively by going 21-2 in the final round robin. His teammates, defending foil champion Tony Kestler (3rd in foil Sat.) and Harris Knecht added 27 wins between them for Columbia's edge over Penn. Penn placed a fourth in epee, a fifth in foil and a sixth in sabre for their 62 points. Case Western Reserve finished a surprising 9th with only two fencers in the finals. Their outstanding individuals were John Nadas who won epee at 18-5 and Frank Nagorney who placed second in sabre with a 19-4 record.

The Irish performance was overshadowed by the powerful squads from the East who had the strong individuals. Roger Holzgrafe the senior of the ND

three finished thirteenth in sabre (10-13) and Glenn Kalin finished twenty-second in foil (7-16). The great performance by Rich Deladrier who achieved All-American status (6th in foil, 14-9) was the bright spot for ND and the returning Junior will give Coach DeCicco something to build on next year in his

quest for a national championship.

Following the meet Saturday Coach Louis Bankuti of Columbia was voted Coach of the Year. Individual winners of this award were also voted to men in each weapon. Bert Freeman's 7th place finish in foil and his aggressive quickness won him the award in foil. Bruce Sorian, the

sabre winner, was also the sabre champion for the year. His lightning explosions from defensive positions and his sure-footed attacks were the reasons that he was voted the honor. In epee it was M.I.T.'s Guy Pommars (5th in epee) with the flawless style and cat-like grace, who won the outstanding fencer award in that weapon.



Rich Deladrier was the only bright spot in an otherwise disappointing ND performance in the NCAA Fencing Championship. His sixth place finish in the foil netted him All-America honors.

## Sihanouk plans to live in Moscow and Peking

TOKYO (UPI) - Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia said yesterday the Soviet and Red Chinese governments have granted him permission "to live alternately in exile" in Moscow and Peking.

Sihanouk, who was deposed last week as Cambodian chief of

state, also denied charges made by the Cambodian national assembly that he had amassed a fortune and gave away state funds to pretty girls.

Sihanouk's statements were made in a press note issued in Peking and distributed by the official Communist New China News Agency. (NCNA)

He said he has a small sum of money that could last him only "a few months in exile."

"I have therefore requested if the friendly governments of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China would, out of humanitarian consideration, accommodate me throughout the period when I live in exile alternatively in Moscow and Peking, and this request has been complied with," he said in the broadcast monitored in Tokyo.

It was the latest in a series of Sihanouk's statements distributed by NCNA from Peking, where he has been since the day after his ouster.

In earlier statements, he called for the overthrow of the regime that replaced him in Cambodia but said he had no intention of making an attempt to regain power for himself.

The Cambodian National Assembly, in voting unanimously to remove him as chief of state, accused him of giving \$1,800 to pretty girls every time one smiled at him, of profiting personally from the operation of a state gambling casino in the capital of Phnom Penh and of enriching his family at state expense as well as allowing North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops to violate the country's neutrality.

## Business Review presents award

The first Notre Dame Student Business Review Award was presented Friday to Joseph T. Druecker, a senior Finance major.

The award, created by this year's Senior Editors, will be given for the outstanding article published in each edition of the Student Business Review. The winning article for the present issue was entitled "Special Drawing Rights and the Liquidity Crisis."

The Student Business Review is written and edited by the students of the College of Business Administration.

Senior Editor Jim Burke said: "We hope the creation of the Award will serve to encourage more Business students to write for the Review. We hope to re-affirm the Review's position as a forum for the expression of the creative business interests of the Business student."

Other Senior Editors are Bill Goodyear, Pete Gregware, and Phil Eglsaer.

The Business Review is currently accepting articles for its May issue. Students interested in submitting an article should contact one of the Senior Editors.

## Management changes revealed

Seven students will assume new positions of management at WSND this Wednesday. Junior Steve DellaPietra was named station manager. He replaces graduating senior Rick McDonough.

A management major from Middlebury, Connecticut, DellaPietra has served as WSND's chief announcer for a year and one half.

Junior Mike Lenehan of Fairlawn, New Jersey replaces Al Izenman as AM program director. Mike has served as a music programmer, ad writer, announcer and director of special products. His major is communication arts.

Art Martin is the new sports director. A junior communication arts major from Kenilworth, Illinois, Art takes over from Jim Crowe.

The chief announcer's job is being filled by Marc Carmichael. Marc is a sophomore communication arts major from Muncie, Indiana. Marc has worked as both a newsman and announcer.

The new business manager will be John Horeled. John, a

freshman from Hebron, Illinois, replaces Luke Griffin.

Taking over as music director is John McElligott. John is a sophomore from New York City, and will step in for Tom Laffey.

The new news director is John Yurko, a junior communication arts major from Valencia, Pennsylvania. John served the year as campus news director. Carl Zwiler is the present director.

Other department heads re-

maining in their present jobs include FM program director Paul Matwy, assistant FM program director John Sabo, FM program supervisor Maureen Schmizzi, director of sales, traffic and continuity Kathleen Martin, production engineering director Bob Duffy, and George Molnar, chief engineer.

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## Cans stolen

Thomas Hamilton, head of the Students for Biafran Relief said last night that several youths from the South Bend area have absconded with the group's collection cans from various locations on campus. These youths have been covering the campus in a supposed collection campaign, while in reality they have been using the money for their own purposes. Anybody who sees one of the youthful thieves should apprehend them or inform campus security police.

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# Three defenders survive in Bengals

by Terry Shields

Observer Sports Writer

The 1970 version of the Bengal Bouts featured only three champions who were able to retain their crowns. This more than any other fact illustrates how wide-open the Bouts were this year. Friday evening featured some real "sock it out" boxing and also a few lackluster events.

One of the champs able to keep his title was the 125 lb. winner, Eduardo Ferrer. Ferrer won a unanimous decision over Jack Griffin. Griffin showed that he was no pushover by using his counterpunching ability to the fullest. The fight was close for both the second and third rounds but Ferrer's superiority in the opening frame won him the verdict. The announcer made a mistake in proclaiming the winner and when the correct decision was announced the fans became a little incensed. Nonetheless, Ferrer has his third title in a row.

The 135 lb. fight was not the most popular with the fans. Tom Gould registered the triumph un-animously on the strength of a good third round. He and Terry Kruth felt each other out for the first two rounds but Gould found a few openings in the last round to gain the crown.

The next fight featured what was probably the finest boxers

in the entire field. The crowd was "psyched" for this match and there was a good deal of electricity in the air as the bell rang. Tom Suddes outpointed another savvy veteran in Paul P. Partyka to retain the 145 lb. title. Suddes kept Partyka at bay in the first two rounds with a lightening quick jab. Both fighters looked to be in great shape and they probably could have lasted at least three more rounds. In the last stanza Suddes broke Partyka's timing and this insured the unanimous victory for "Sudden Tom."

The 150 lb. fight was a donnybrook that any Irishman would have been proud of. Kevin Kerrigan hammered away at Mike McNicholas for two rounds (two knockdowns in the first round) and it looked as though "Nappy" (Dominic J. Napolitano, matchmaker for the Bangals) had made a mistake. McNicholas, however, came out swinging in the third round and displayed a tremendous amount of intestinal fortitude (or guts!) and slugged it out with Kerrigan until the final bell. Kerrigan won by unanimous decision but everybody that was there will remember the game comeback effort by McNicholas.

The decision of the 155 lb. title was the most unpopular of any with the fans. It appeared that Dave Pemberton had con-

nected more often than his opponent Gary Canori but evidently the judges felt that Canori's blows did more damage. Canori won on a split decision.

In the next bout the fans thought they were seeing a ghost when the bell rang for the start of the 160 lb. title fight. Bill McGrath's fighting style looked so much like his older brothers that it would be hard to distinguish who was who if they fought one another. Not even the name McGrath could intimidate Roland Chamblee, however. In what was the wildest, best accepted (by the fans), and most exciting match of the evening Chamblee outslugged McGrath to win on a split decision. The fight was so close that a winner shouldn't really have been declared. On the strength of landing more solid punches in the final round the split verdict went to Chamblee.

The next fight was declared a "matchmakers delight" as Gruesome Ed Grenda opposed "Gentle Ben" Mike McCoy. The spectators were "up" for this match but when the two giants squared off the results were rather disappointing. Neither man threw very many rights and since this was an exhibition match no decision was given.

Jed Ervin dethroned Chris Servant as king of the 165 lb. division. Ervin won the unani-

mous decision of a fight that was marred by an extraordinary number of clinches. Ervin won the fight in the second round as he hit Servant with a number of jabs. Ervin had won two other titles but this was the first time that he won in this weight class.

The 175 lb. championship was another bout that was full of clinches. Bob Minnix edged Matt Connelly by a split decision. Neither boxer showed their true capabilities in this match and at the end both showed that they were not happy with their performances.

Bill Etter outlasted Denny

Allan to win the heavyweight title as he took a unanimous decision. For the first two round Allan chased Etter all over the rings and he landed a few hard rights. Etter showed better conditioning in the final round and Allen was obviously trying to hold off Etter's charge by clinching. The judges apparently felt that he didn't hold the quarter-back off well enough.

The crowd for the 39th annual slugfest was an estimated 3,500-4,000. They were treated to a fine display of boxing and no doubt many will return next year for more of the same.



Junior midfielder Bob Perry scored the winning goal in ND's double-overtime triumph over Cincinnati.

## Court champs welcomed

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. (UPI) — The Rough Riders of East Chicago Roosevelt High School rode into town Sunday afternoon on two fire department trucks—one of them a snorkel unit.

The new champions of the Indiana high school basketball state tourney were met by a two-mile long caravan of vehicles at the intersections of Highways 30 and 41 in Schererville.

Thousands of fans lined the streets as they proceeded down Indianapolis Boulevard through the downtown area of East Chicago to their high school.

About a thousand more fans were in the combination auditorium gymnasium—many of

them crowding the basketball court.

Coach Bill Holstedt praised Jim Bradley as the "greatest basketball player that ever played at Roosevelt High School and the best player in the state of Indiana."

"I think everybody in the state will be proud of Jim Bradley before he stops playing basketball," the coach said.

LA GRANGE, Ill. (UPI) — An estimated 4,500 cheering fans welcomed the state championship LaGrange Lyons basketball team home Sunday and co-captain Scott Shaw demonstrated the high spirits of the players when he said, "It's un-

real to be the state champion. Bring on UCLA."

It was just as noisy at East Moline where 1,500 persons packed the East Moline high school gym to give coach Cliff Tally and his runner-up team a standing ovation.

Junior Steve Heinzelman said he hopes the Lions, who are the only school to send an unbeaten team to the state crown twice, would come home 62-0 next year.

## Notre Dame LC edges Cincinnati

The Notre Dame Lacrosse Club opened their season last Saturday in a rather wild fashion as they defeated the University

of Cincinnati 11-10 at the Stephan Center Field. It took ND two overtime periods to secure the win.

The match was a real seesaw affair which saw the Irish down by as many as four goals. In the first half the home team played poorly and at one point they were on the short end of an 8-4 score. The Irish managed to score once more before the close of the half and the score stood 8-5 in favor of the Bearcats at intermission.

The poor showing in the opening two stanzas may be attributed to opening game jitters. There were a few freshmen in the lineup and it took them and some veterans a while to warm up to the contact.

The Irish came out fired-up in the second half and at the end of three periods the score stood 9-8 in favor of du Lac. They scored four goals and held the Bearcats scoreless over this span to gain the advantage.

UC came back to tie the Irish in the fourth period at nine all. An ND goal gave the Irish a lead again and this time it looked as

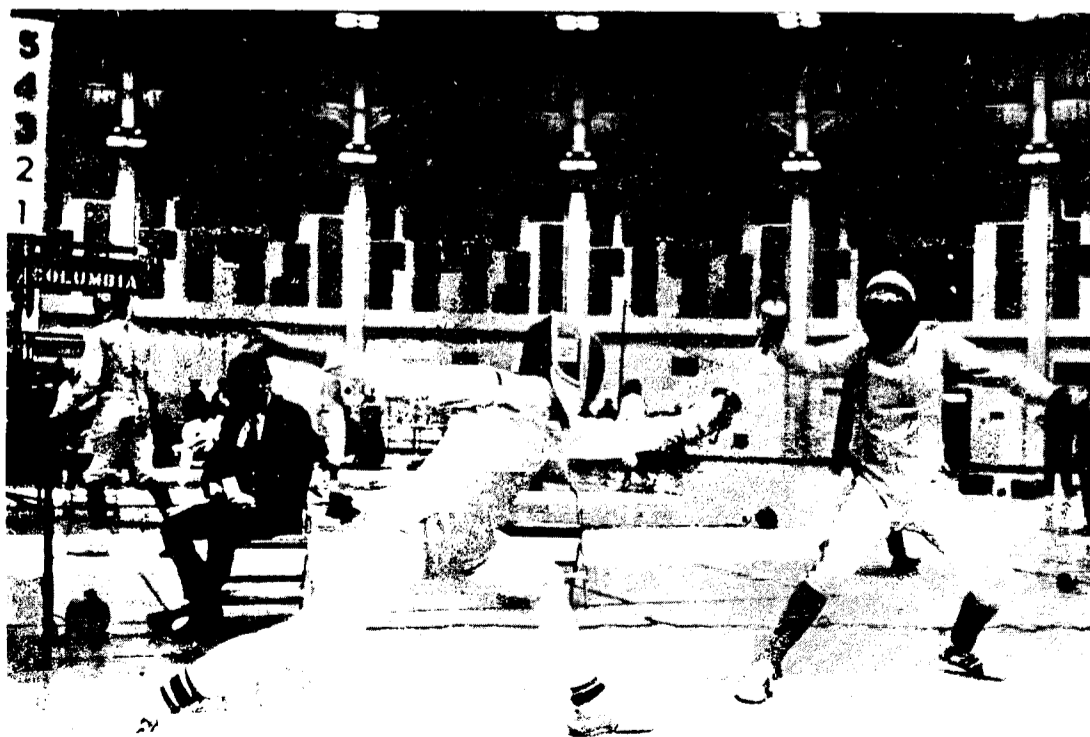
though they might hold on for the win. Cincy came back, however, and scored with 0:56 remaining to send the contest into overtime.

After a five minute period nothing had been decided and it was not until midway through the second overtime that the Irish could hurl the ball into the goal. Bob Perry came through with the big shot to win it.

Kenny Lund, a junior midfielder, played an outstanding game for Notre Dame as he counted five big tallies for the Irish cause. Lund's all around play helped the inexperienced members of the squad and he was instrumental at both ends of the field.

The Irish suffered one casualty in their season opener. Mike Loughrey, a freshman attack man, dislocated his shoulder and it is doubtful whether he will return to the lineup this season.

Other Irish goal-producers were (besides Lund) Ed Hoban 2, Jeff True 2, Perry 1, and Pete Murray 1.



Action at the NCAA Fencing Championships held this weekend at the Convo: Walter Krause (left) of NYU defeats Tony Kestler of Columbia on his way to the Foil Title. STORY ON PAGE 7.