

## Vote is today Ohio primary: a tight race

by Douglas E. Kneeland  
(c) 1972 New York Times

Columbus, Ohio, May 1—As the two leading contenders in tomorrow's Ohio Democratic Presidential Primary worked hard today to pry out the last possible vote, their campaign strategists fretted over what they agreed had become an increasingly tight race.

In their late-hour efforts, Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and George McGovern of South Dakota continued to devote most of their dwindling time to courting the blue-collar workers who make up much of the Democratic vote in the heavily industrialized Northern part of the state.

The importance and closeness of the Ohio Primary, one of the four scheduled tomorrow, seemed apparent in Humphrey's decision to spend the day here rather than split the time with Indiana.

The Minnesotan is in a head-to-head race with Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, who is not on the Ohio ballot, in Indiana's election tomorrow. Other primaries are to be held in Alabama and Washington, D.C.

### Humphrey camp grim

Jesse T. George, Humphrey's Ohio campaign coordinator, spoke today of the race here against McGovern:

"It's going to be very, very close." I think we're going to win the at-large race and most of the delegates, but I'm more worried than I was last week."

Ohio, coming only a week after the crucial primaries in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, has been more of a sprint for the candidates than some of the earlier elections.

Neither McGovern nor Humphrey was able to give much time to Ohio until the last few days. McGovern, in fact, did not decide to make an all-out effort here until a week or more after he won the Wisconsin primary, on April 4.

After he defeated Sen. Edmund S. Muskie decisively in Massachusetts and Humphrey did the same in Pennsylvania, leading the Maine Senator to withdraw from active campaigning, the Ohio primary became essentially a two-man struggle.

### McGovern support up

With little time to win over the voters in Ohio, McGovern's campaign aides here have been declaring that they did not think they would be able to overtake Humphrey.

Today, however, Robert R. McAlister, the Columbus lawyer who had headed the South Dakotan's effort, was close to being optimistic. "It's going to be extremely close," he said, "extremely close."



The Ohio primary enters its final day with Sen. McGovern battling...

Under questioning, McAlister conceded that he thought McGovern could win.

Informal surveys in various parts of the state have shown in recent days what appears to be strong evidence of rising support for McGovern.

Moreover, it is generally agreed that his campaign organization, using the intensive canvassing techniques that have become its trademark, is the best in the state.

Campaigning with Humphrey today through Toledo, Canton and Cleveland was Vrnak W. King, head of the State Labor Federation, which has nearly a million members.

King, who is on Senator Humphrey's at-large delegate slate, has been one of the Minnesotan's leading supporters.

In an interview today in Cleveland, King predicted that Humphrey would win in Ohio. But declaring he thought McGovern was gaining, he said, "I'm glad the election is tomorrow."

### Both tour state

Humphrey carried his campaign today to a shipyard in Toledo, where he accused the Nixon Administration of not having *done* enough for the Maritime industry.

He then appeared at a rally at a courthouse in Canton and did a handshaking stint outside a Cleveland steel plant.

However, a heavy rain dampened what was to have been a major rally in downtown Cleveland's (CPAS) public square.

McGovern toured plants in Toledo and Cleveland, held a rally in downtown Cincinnati, visited a shopping center in Dayton and then returned to Cleveland.



...closely with Sen. Humphrey in this important contest.

In a campaign in which he has concentrated on wooing workers and blacks, among both of whom Humphrey is believed to be strong, McGovern has not visited a single college campus, where much of his support is supposed to lie.

At stake in tomorrow's election are 153 delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Miami Beach next July. Thirty-eight delegates will be chosen at-large. The rest are apportioned among the 23 Congressional districts. While there is no Presidential preference vote as such, the candidates' names appear above their delegate lists and the at-large winner will be considered to have carried the popular vote.

### Jackson, McCarthy in

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who is considered by most to be trailing badly here, is also on the ballot. Although he had campaigned almost constantly in the state since April 14, he returned to Washington, D.C. today. He is expected to come back tomorrow night.

Former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota has an at-large delegate slate and several district slates, but has not campaigned.

The polls will open at 6:30 a.m. and close at 6:30 p.m., returns are expected to be extremely slow. Because of the large number of names on the delegate list, voting machines could not be used.

President Nixon is virtually unopposed in the Republican Primary and seems assured of the support of the 56 convention delegates and 56 alternates to be selected.

## North Vietnam offensive continues strong

by Henry S. Bradsher  
(c) 1972 Washington Star

Saigon, May 1—Amid signs that North Vietnamese troops might be preparing to strike at Saigon, some experts here are becoming convinced the Communists can keep their offensive going indefinitely.

Hanoi's supply system is continuing to pump into the offensive more ammunition, fuel and men — some 20,000 more men down the Ho Chi Minh trail in April in addition to units coming across the so-called demilitarized zone.

This logistical effort makes possible the same kind of methodical preparation for new attacks that produced the current crisis, at Quangtri, the Peril at Kontum, and possibly now trouble northwest of Saigon.

North Vietnam might be planning to add two more experienced divisions to its all-out effort to destroy the South Vietnamese army.

The two North Vietnamese army divisions that were fighting in Northern Laos have now pulled back. This could be the normal seasonal withdrawal in the seesaw

war there, although a month early.

But military planners in Saigon are considering the possibility that the divisions might be added to Hanoi's attempt to dislodge President Nguyen Van Thieu and control South Vietnam. Some intelligence men are skeptical of this however.

The offensive now has the South Vietnamese army in difficult situations on five fronts:

They are Quangtri-Hue in the North, Kontum in the Central Lands, Binh Dinh along the Central Coast, North and West of Saigon, and a developing new problem in the Mekong Delta.

The North Vietnamese First Division has smashed an attempt by Saigon's forces to block it off in southeastern Cambodia and prevent it from getting across the border into South Vietnam's densely populated Delta region.

The Communists are trying to support these battlefields of regular troops with guerilla activity and terrorism inside South Vietnamese cities.

Senior analysts here think Hanoi feel a compulsion to

stimulate "popular uprisings" in attempt to give some support to its assertion that the offensive has public backing. It has lacked any public support in its first month.

Intelligence reports, both prisoner interrogations and captured documents, point toward a plan to have sabotage and terrorism squads strike into Saigon.

Details of the plan have not been made public. South Vietnamese authorities have tightened their precautions against such dangers.

On a different scale, the equivalent of four North Vietnamese Divisions operating within 75 miles of Saigon might now be shifting into a new plan of attack on the capital.

Intelligence officers are divided in interpreting the movements however.

Some say the divisions will be used for new attacks. Others say the divisions have been so badly decimated by U.S. air strikes that they are pulling away fighting.

Some North Vietnamese soldiers who had been trying to capture deseged Anloc, 60 miles north of



South Vietnamese soldiers retreat along Highway One as North Vietnamese forces continue to show strength.

Saigon, are now "oozing away" to the southwest, as an official put it. Other sources questioned whether there has been any significant movement, however.

Prisoners captured from these North Vietnamese units said they had been told Saigon was their eventual objective.

Blocked in the 'Anloc area from pushing straight south toward

Saigon, the North Vietnamese seem to be swinging around to threaten the capital from the northwest and west, some intelligence men think.

The destruction of a South Vietnamese compound at Binhchanh, five miles to the southwest, might also indicate North Vietnamese elements in that direction, although it is still unclear.

## world briefs

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**Quinhon**--An area with a population of 200,000 in Bindinh Province on the coast of central Vietnam has fallen under enemy control in the past two weeks. Both South Vietnamese and American officials conceded that the loss of the area had destroyed years of work on pacification programs and that Vietnamization had failed a crucial test.

**Washington**--The White House said that on the basis of a series of exchanges between President Nixon and Soviet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev, the first-stage agreement limiting strategic arms would be broader than had been anticipated. There was also a hint that a key issue, concerning submarine-launched missiles, was near resolution.

**Washington**--Small businesses and government units with 60 or fewer employees were exempted from wage and price controls by the cost of living council. The council's action affects about five million small concerns, which are responsible for about 28 percent of the nation's annual sales. It also frees about 19 million workers from wage controls.

## on campus today

3:00--seminar, jacob neusner, legal, form-critical and comparative-literary aspects of qumran documents, hayes-healey center.

7:30, 9:00, 11:00--movie, goodbye columbus, engineering auditorium.

7:30--lecture, gloria santiago, socio-political conditions and liberation movements of puerto ricans, galvin life science auditorium.

## Hunt, Coccimiglio, Yates elected

by Jim Dixon

Jim Hunt, a junior majoring in Business Administration, was elected Friday as President of the senior class for the 72-73 school year. Hunt received 46.7 per cent of the 668 votes cast by prospective seniors. Steve Castellano, running for Vice-President on the same ticket, was also elected, garnering 39

### Berrigan to speak here on May 8

The recently elected Senior Fellow, Rev. Daniel J. Berrigan, will be at Notre Dame on May 8 and he will deliver an address at 8:00 pm in Stepan Center.

The 50-year old Berrigan was recently paroled from the Danbury, Conn., federal Correctional Institution after serving 18 months of a three-year sentence for burning draft records in Catonsville, Md. in 1968.

Berrigan was born in Virginia, Minn. and grew up in a family of six brothers headed by a social activist father with a love for poetry - two character traits which apparently rubbed off. While primarily known for his espousal of unpopular social causes, Daniel Berrigan won the Lamont Poetry Award in 1957.

He entered the Jesuit Seminary near Poughkeepsie, NY in 1939 and, after completing theological and philosophical studies at the Jesuit Seminary at Weston, Mass. was ordained in 1952. Shortly after his ordination, he was sent to France where his contact with the worker-priest movement formed his social and political ideas. Upon his return to the United States in 1954, he was active in the most progressive Catholic Action movements of the day, including the Young Christian Workers. He was also a disciple of Dorothy Day, who founded the Christin Woker movement in 1933.

In 1957 he was appointed a professor at Le Moyne College in Syracuse, where he was known as a conscientious, affectionate and demanding teacher.

He established an off-campus "International House" for his best students, whom he then trained for social work in underdeveloped countries.

In 1963 he returned to Europe, where he was one of the first American priests to be granted a visa to Hungary, Russia and Czechoslovakia. His glimpse of the Christian remnant behind the Iron Curtain reinforced his theology of poverty, in which the truest Christians are the ones who are poor and persecuted, who make no obeisance to secular power, and who live in a community of risk.

He returned to the United States the following year, and at the time he and eight others - who were to become known as the Catonsville Nine - were arrested, he was part of a team ministry on the campus of Cornell University in Ithaca, NY. He and his brother Philip, a Josephite priest also widely known for his peace activism, defended the destruction of government property as an act of Christian witness against what they considered to be an immoral war in Vietnam.

percent of the vote. Completing the elected slate is Secretary Chris Mecca who received 37.5 per cent and Treasurer Mike McCurdy who received 46.6 per cent of the vote.

The upcoming juniors elected Miko Coccimiglio to the office of President of their class, giving him 48 per cent of the 300 votes cast. Other elected officers include Jim Lerge, Vice-President with 62 per cent of the vote, Pat Kaiser who took the spot of Secretary with 61 per cent and Skip Francesconi,

Treasurer with 60 per cent of the votes.

The sophomore officers were elected on a split ticket, with the present freshman class President, Dave Yates getting 41 per cent of the vote and the Presidency. Of the 540 votes cast Greg Garrison received 38 percent to make him Vice-President, Art Gilloon picked up 47 per cent as Secretary and Pete Fleming 43 per cent to become Treasurer.

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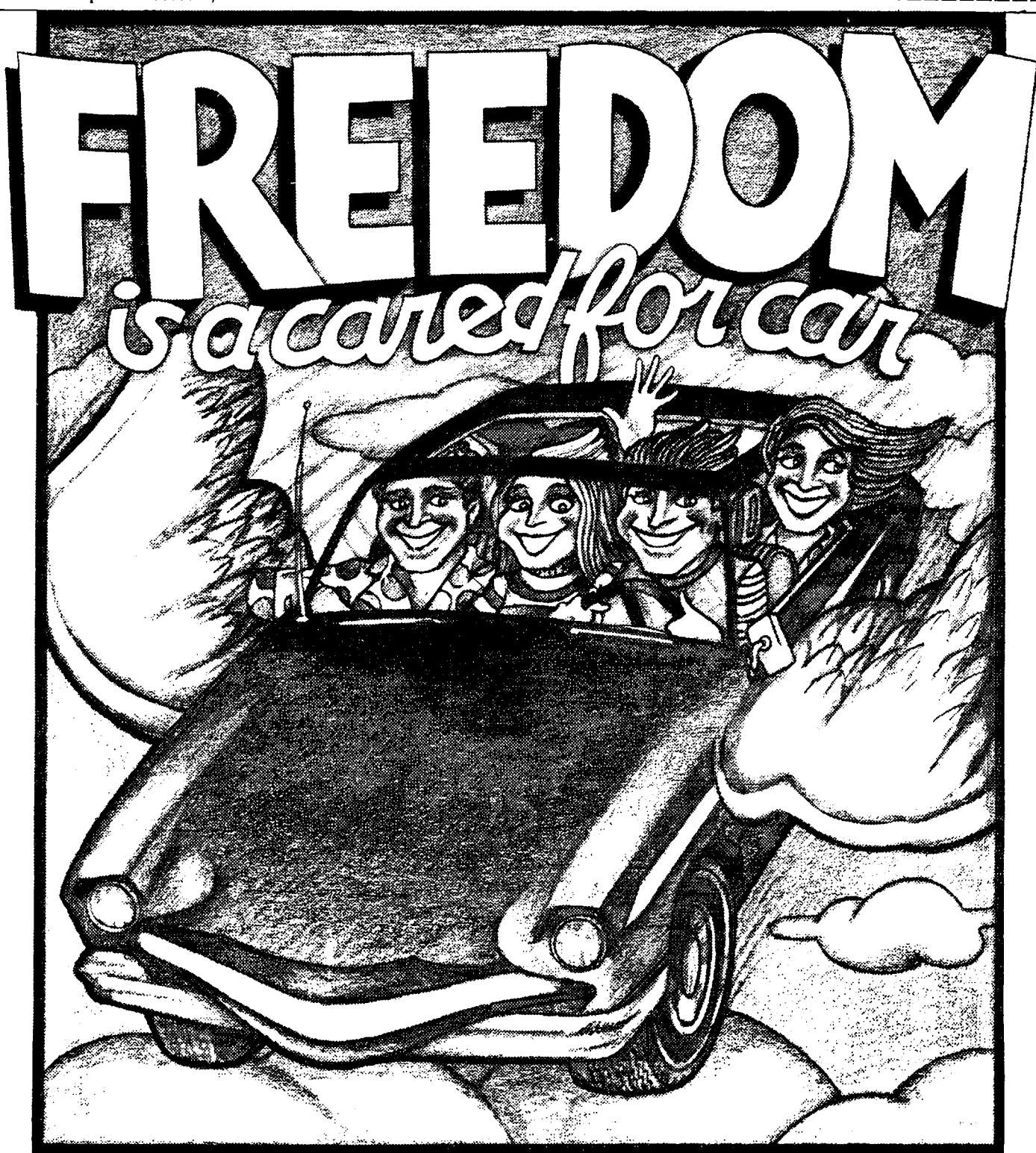
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# Small businesses exempted from controls

by Philip Shabecoff  
(C) 1972 New York Times

Washington, May 1—The Administration exempted millions of small businesses and local governments from wage and price controls today, effectively freeing over a quarter of the nation's total sales and work force from compliance with its economic stabilization program.

The council announced that all business or government units with 60 or fewer employees need no longer comply with wage and price regulations.

The decision affects five million small concerns and about \$500 billion in annual sales, or 28 per cent of the nation's total annual sales.

Today's announcement also means that 19 million workers, or 26 per cent of all payroll employment, will be exempt from wage controls. Some of these had already been exempted as low wage workers earning \$1.90 an hour or less.

Donald Rumsfeld, Director of the Cost of Living Council, insisted that the new exemptions "are not a step toward decontrol or Phase Three. They are the logical next steps in the refinement of the economic stabilization program."

The decision to exempt small business and government, Rumsfeld said, would "eliminate unnecessary red tape," from Administration and enforcement of the stabilization program and would allow better allocation of the program's limited resources.

Under the new rules adopted today, prices and wages will remain under direct controls where more than 50 per cent of the employees in a small business are affected by a "master employment contract" covering more than 60 or more workers. For example, if a company had an average of only 40 workers in a year, but 30 of them were covered by a multiconcern contract, that company would still be subject to wage and price controls.

On the other hand, if a company has 60 or fewer employees and some, but less than half, are covered by a master contract involving more than 60 workers, then only the wages of those workers covered by the contract are subject to wage controls. The other workers and the company itself would be exempt.

It is likely that more non-union than union workers will be exempted from controls under the new rules because union labor tends to be covered by master contracts.

The Council said that the new exemptions will release 67,500 small governments, accounting for 83 per cent of all local government units, and 378,000 local government employees, or 7 per cent of the total, from controls.

The Council said that even though small businesses and governments are now exempt and will no longer be monitored on an ongoing basis, "compliance with the standards and policies of the Economic Stabilization Program is still expected."

The Council added that a periodic review of the effects of the exemption would be conducted "to ensure inflationary pressures do not arise unexpectedly."

The Council added that, in any case, "prices charged by smaller firms are not expected to increase significantly because large companies within an industry tend to exert some price discipline over small companies."

However, the Chairman of the Price Commission, C. Jackson Grayson Jr., along with other commissioners, did not concur with the Administration's decision to exempt the small businesses, commission staff officials said today.

Reportedly the Commission believed that, while the decision would have no adverse economic impact on the stabilization program, the timing of the decision might erode some of the public's confidence that controls are being firmly enforced.

The council did not include the construction industry or medical services in its action in exempting small business. Rumsfeld said that these companies and services would remain controlled because of main controlled because of their "potential inflationary impact."

The Cost of Living Council also announced several related decisions today:

—controls on construction and medical services have been made "tighter" by reclassifying 201 companies upward into Tier One, the pronotification category, and

Tier Two, the category of companies that must report price and wage actions.

—The Internal Revenue Service will now shift about 30 per cent of its stabilization program manpower from handling inquiries and complaints and related matters, into such compliance and enforcement activities and investigations and audits. From now on, more than half the Revenue's service's 3,000 men stabilization force will be helping enforce the stabilization program, compared to about 20 per cent previously.

—The size of the Price Commission staff will be increased from 445 to 595, a 33 per cent gain, and the Pay Board staff will expand from 137 to 174, or 27 per cent, to help the two agencies cope with their casework.

The cost of living council declared in its statement today that its action in exempting the small businesses was consistent with the provisions of the Economic Stabilization Act amendments approved by Congress last December.

In January, the Council exempted about 75 per cent of the nation's retail stores, which account for about 15 per cent of total retail sales, as well as about 40 per cent of all rental housing from the controls program.

At that time time Rumsfeld emphasized, as he did at today's news conference at the new Executive Office Building, that the exemptions were not a sign that the government had started to decontrol the economy.

## THE OBSERVER

Tuesday May 2, 1972

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### Russia announces tougher line on U.S. foreign policy

by Theodore Shabad  
(c) 1972 New York Times

Moscow—President Nikolai Podgorny denounced yesterday United States policy in Vietnam and pledged continued support for the Indochinese Communists, in what appeared to be a toughening of the Kremlin's line on Southeast Asia.

Speaking from the Lenin Mausoleum to tens of thousands of Muscovites assembled in Red Square, Podgorny said:

"On this first of May we affirm our military solidarity with the courageous patriots of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, who are waging a heroic struggle against United States aggression."

However, the impact of the Soviet President's words was balanced by publication of a moderate article on Soviet-United States relations looking toward the summit meeting between President Nixon and Kremlin leaders later this month.

The article, published in the monthly magazine USA, expressed the hope that concrete agreements on strategic arms limitations, trade and scientific and cultural exchanges would emerge from Nixon's week-long visit starting May 22, and added:

"There can be no doubt about the objective necessity for the normal development of Soviet-American relations."

The juxtaposition of President Podgorny's speech and of the magazine article, written by Vikenty Matveyev, a senior commentator of the government newspaper Izvestia, reflected the evident ambiguity of Soviet attitudes in the present context of world developments.

Podgorny's remarks, made in the course of a 15-minute speech before the start of the traditional May day parade, were evidently intended to affirm the Soviet determination to criticize the United States on the Vietnam issue and to continue support for Moscow's allies in Hanoi.

The anti-American theme was reiterated on several floats in the parade, which has been entirely civilian for some years. One float showed a figure in Ku Klux Klan garb hanging a black against the background of a silhouette of the Statue of Liberty.

At the same time, the appearance of the article in USA magazine, in effect setting the stage for Nixon's visit, was designed to show that, Moscow would not let the developments in Vietnam stand in the way of agreements with the United States on other major issues.

Although the article also deplored the situation in Vietnam in vigorous tones, this was one of a wide range of aspects of Soviet-American relations discussed by the author.

Podgorny's statement of support for Indochina's Communists may have had the aim of assuring the Soviet Union's allies following the secret visit to Moscow last weekend by Henry Kissinger, Nixon's advisor on national security affairs. Vietnam is understood to have figured prominently in talks he had with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Party Chief.

A public affirmation of the Soviet Union's commitments to its allies was also made while Kissinger was meeting in Moscow with Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko.

The USA magazine, which is published by the Institute on Study of the USA of the Academy of Sciences is presumed to have a more limited impact than speech pronounced by a leader of the Kremlin from the Lenin Mausoleum.

But the views expressed in the magazine, whose printing of 32,000 copies circulates among academic leaders and policy-makers, are known to reflect a significant segment of opinion in the Soviet establishment.

### Pentagon Papers win Pulitzer prize

by Peter Kihss  
(C) 1972 New York Times

New York, May 1—The 1972 Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service in journalism was awarded today to the New York Times for publication of the Pentagon Papers — documents showing how the United States became involved in the Vietnam War.

Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, won the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting for his disclosures of Nixon Administration policy-making during the Indian-Pakistan War.

For what was believed to be the first time in the 56-year history of the prizes, the Columbia University Board of Trustees, who officially award them, issued a statement saying a Board majority "had deep reservations about the timeliness and suitability of certain of the Journalism awards."

While the Trustees said they had accepted all the recommendations made by the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes largely because they had done so in the past, they added that "had the selections been those of the Trustees alone, certain of the recipients would not have been chosen."

Although none of the members of the 23-man board who could be reached would be quoted on which awards were opposed, it was learned that the controversy involved the prizes for Anderson and the Times. In both instances there was argument over the way that official government documents had fallen into the hands of journalists.

In addition to 11 prizes in Journalism, there were six awards in letters and one for music. For the first time since 1968, no award was made for drama.

The prizes provide for \$1,000 awards in each category, aside from the gold medal for public service, and the teams involved will share their \$1,000 allocations while each member will get a certificate.

There were 693 entries for the Journalism awards, screened first by nine juries consisting of 45 editors and publishers. The jury recommendations go up to a 13-member advisory board, set up under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, Publisher of the New York World.

The Board may accept, reject or substitute recommendations, and its recommendations then go to the

Columbia Trustees for final decision.

In the case of the New York Times, an entry in the Public Service category had been accompanied by separate nominations for Neil Sheehan, the Washington Correspondent who first obtained the Pentagon Papers, in both nation and international reporting categories.

The Public Service Jury recommended a gold medal for both the Times and Sheehan but the Advisory Board made its recommendation only for the newspaper with members arguing that the prize in this category was not intended for an individual.

A.M. Rosenthal, Managing Editor of the Times said today:

"This Pulitzer Award means a great deal to everybody on the paper. It symbolizes to us the support we have received from the great majority of the American Press in our decision to print the Pentagon Papers and during the court battle. We are all particularly proud of Neil Sheehan, for the tenacity, knowledge and professional ability that contributed so pivotally to the whole project."

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, President and Publisher of the New York Times, is a member of the Columbia Board of Trustees, John Hastings, University spokesman, said Sulzberger absented himself from discussion and voting on the Journalism awards held at an unusual board meeting Sunday night at the Columbia University Club and today at the University.

Anderson's national reporting award involved his disclosures of White House and other discussions which pictured President Nixon as having favored the Pakistani side when the Indian army was winning independence for the new nation of Bangladesh in what had been East Pakistan.

In Washington today Anderson said:

"The Pulitzer Prize is the Academy Award of Journalism, so I have to be both pleased and proud to receive it. But far more is the significance of the award."

"This was given for exposing government secrets. The Pulitzer Board therefore has recognized the right of the people to know what goes on in the backrooms of government, and that's more important than any personal satisfaction I might have."



# UN inquiry into Russian annexations urged

by Linas Sidrys

Recently a petition was circulated on the ND-SMC campuses, requesting the United Nations Human Rights Commission to investigate the Russian occupation and subsequent annexation of the formerly free Baltic countries, and also the massive violation of human rights in these three nations: Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Although one thousand signatures were collected here, many of the students had not heard of these countries before, others argued that it was a completely futile gesture, some thought it would be like having the Soviet Union request that the UN investigate racism in the US.

All violation of human rights is deplorable; however an analogy between the personal racism here and the official and systematic genocide of the Soviet Union cannot be correctly drawn by anyone with a knowledge of this situation.

### OBSERVER INSIGHT

Lithuania is a country of 3,000,000 people within a territory of 35,000 sq. miles on the east shore of the Baltic Sea, bounded by Latvia, Germany and Russia. With a distinct history of 700 years, the Lithuanians have nothing in common with the occupying Russians; their history, language, culture, religion and physical appearance is entirely different from that of the Russians. Lithuania is the only Catholic country inside the Soviet Union; it is 85 percent Roman Catholic. The Lithuanian language is closely related to ancient Sanskrit, not to Russian or German.

For ten years after WW II, the

Lithuanians actively fought the Russians in guerrilla warfare, hoping for help from the West. For example, in May 15, 1945 the forest of Kalniskiai was a scene of battle between 84 Lithuanians and 2000 Russians; the Russians left 280 dead, the Lithuanian losses were 43, with three women. The struggle has now changed to passive resistance.

In 1970, Pranas Brazinskas and his son became the first to escape from the USSR using a Russian plane; Vytautas Simokaitis and his wife made an unsuccessful attempt the same year. V. Simokaitis was executed.

Last month, 17,000 Lithuanians in Lithuania put their own necks on the line by signing a demand for religious freedom which was then presented to Brezhnev through the UN, by this petition hoping to draw the attention to the rest of the world to their persecution. According to the UN Charter, which the Russians have signed, religious persecution is condemned as a crime against humanity. This petition was the largest protest in the Soviet Union to date; it received widespread publicity in Europe but was not mentioned in American papers.

In the March 29 issue of Le Monde Moscow correspondent Alain Jacob reported: "...we have no freedom of worship; the Church is persecuted. Our bishops J. Steponavicius and V. Sladkevicius have been exiled without a trial. The priests Zdepskis and Bubnis have been imprisoned because they taught children the catechism, at the request of their parents."

The lack of priests is noted: "The state does not permit men to enter the seminary - only ten a year are allowed, and those are

chosen by the state, not by the one remaining bishop." The people are not permitted to build new churches, even in cases when two churches burned down the same night. Other churches are converted to museums and storehouses.

A clear picture of the Lithuanian-Russian conflict can be realized from the trial of Simas Kudirka in 1971. This Lithuanian sailor had jumped from a Soviet trawler to seek political asylum aboard the US Coast Guard vessel Vigilant. Because of American bureaucracy, ignorance and a red tape, Kudirka was returned to the Russians. The following is taken from Mr. Anatole Shub's report from Paris, released by the Los Angeles Times and the Washington Post.

The chief judge asked Kudirka "How do you explain that they turned you back?" Kudirka replied, "The ordinary American received me very well. Seeing that I was cold, they gave me warm clothing, while the Russian sailors beat me until I was unconscious. In the eyes of the eyes of the American military administration, I, as a Lithuanian, was the legal property of Brezhnev. th heir to Stalin, and should be returned to him."

A political commissar asked Kudirka if he had known that he wouldn't find work in the US - or it would have been cleaning toilets.. Kudirka answered: "The job isn't important. There is no dishonorable work, and if I had cleaned toilets, it would have been with a clear conscience, which is not the way you carry out your work. Your party membership card is only a ration card."

Kudorka spoke in his own defense, citing statements from Marx an Lenin and other writings to explain the difference between socialist theory and practice in Lithuania. "I do not consider myself guilty since I did not betray my homeland, Lithuania. I do not consider Russia, called the Soviet Union today, as my homeland. . . From the standpoint of international law I am not a criminal. My decision to go abroad does not contradict the UN Declaration of Human Rights or

even the Soviet Constitution. Therefore, I consider myself completely innocent. However, I know well that my fate has already been decided by the security organs."

Kudirka continued: "The death of Stalin saved my people from physical extermination. Now we are destined to die a much slower death - assimilation. However, we don't want to die. For ten years, our brothers in the woods (Lithuanian partisans) fought, believing that in the West our struggle was known and supported, even if only morally. Those who died in battle or in concentration camps believed it as well. (Even the state security officials admit that 50,000 Lithuanian partisans died). The Atlantic Charter which promised the enslaved nations freedom, was an empty promise, costing my people 50,000 dead and 400,000 deported, of whom 150,000 found their graves in the earth of Siberia.

"The bravest and most resolute patriots of Lithuania were

physically annihilated. But a new young generation has grown which intends to go the road of their fathers. When I refused to fulfill the wish of the state security organs, they threatened me with the death sentence. I believe that this promise will be fulfilled. I am a devout Catholic. Therefore, if the supreme court sentences me to death, I would request it to invite a priest to give the the last rites of the Catholic Church."

"... I ask you grant my homeland Lithuania, independence."

Chairman: "How do you picture an independent Lithuania."

Kudirka: "An independent Lithuania, in my opinion, has a sovereign government and is not controlled by any army. The government has a national administration, its own legal system, and a free democratic system of elections. The laws of other countries are not binding on this government, as the laws of Russia are here today. I would like there to be no more trials as mine in Lithuania."

## Irish activistists' talk

by Redman Tyrell

Calling for a student body more concerned about the critical situation in Northern Ireland, Mr. James O'Sullivan, Publicity Director of the Notre Dame Committee for Ulster Justice, yesterday announced a campus program for Thursday night, which will feature two Irish liberationist speakers and an Irish-American folk group.

O'Sullivan, a Notre Dame MB MBA student from London, England, stated that the two speakers Sr. St. Hugh and Bernard Cullen, are well qualified to speak on the subject, both being intimately involved in the movement.

Sr. St. Hugh, an Irish Franciscan nun whose brother was killed recently in Northern Ireland, has made numerous speaking appearances on the crisis, including a talk before the United Nations. Mr. Cullen, a native of Belfast, recently came to America, having narrowly escaped British imprisonment. Also appearing will be The Travelling People, an Irish American folk group who'll be singing a number of Irish militant songs.

The program represents an effort to present the militant view of the Northern Ireland situation, characterized by the statements issuing forth from the IRA Provisional Headquarters that seem to enjoy pervasive popular support in the Catholic ghettos in Belfast and Derry.

"The militant view carries the hallmark of legitimacy and has a right to be voiced. It will be voiced Thursday night," O'Sullivan said.

O'Sullivan went on to justify the militant perspective on Northern Ireland by claiming that nothing has been done to alleviate the social conditions - job discrimination, housing discrimination, and practices against the Catholic minority - that forced "millions of Irish men and women to flee their homeland in the 10th century."

The Thursday events are being

arranged by the Notre Dame Committee for Ulster Justice, a small, recently organized group. O'Sullivan said the Committee is now composed of "about 10 active members," but he was hopeful that many more would join after attending Thursday night's talks.

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# Viewpoint--- faculty

## CAP -- an inside look

**Leslie Martin**

(The following is a letter from Dr. Leslie Martin, assistant professor of English and director of the Committee on Academic Progress, to Dean Frederick Crosson, College of Arts and Letters. In the letter Martin takes a deep look at the goals and directions of CAP. The letter was released by Dean Crosson. ed.)

Dear Dean Crosson:

Two years as Chairman of the Committee on Academic Progress have been a rewarding time for me. I have profited from the intellectual and personal companionship of the Committee's students and advisors and from our sense of shared endeavor. But I must now ask, with regret, to be relieved from these duties at the end of the present semester.

I have for some time been deeply concerned about the charges of "elitism" aimed at the Committee with increasing frequency. Formerly I answered them with the confident assertion that there is, and always would be, an Aristocracy of Talent whose claims constituted a right rather than a privilege. I based this attitude on two assumptions: that the Committee did in reality locate and embrace gifted students from throughout the College; and that reasonable, adequate alternatives existed for others less promising but equally valuable as human beings.

Neither of these assumptions is, however, any longer entirely tenable. The Committee's procedures for identifying the College's best students have broken down. In confirmation of that claim, let me pose to you the implications of statistics related to the interviewing period now in progress. The figures before the names of the various departments are the number of persons submitting nominations; those after, the number of students nominated.

**Faculty**

- (10) English 23
- (1) History 1
- (1) Theology 1
- (1) Economics 3
- (2) Sociology 2
- (2) Classics - Mod. Lang 5-1
- (1) Government 5
- (1) Art 1

19

42

**Teaching Assistants**

- (16) English 18
- (1) History 2

17

29

To interpret these data one need observe only the following facts:

1. Of the 15 departments in the College, only 8 are apparently able by virtue of contact with freshmen to supply nominations.
2. Of those 8 departments, only one (English) yielded responses from more than 2 faculty members.
3. While the English faculty did nominate 23 students, a bare 15 proved to be freshmen. One was a junior.

The implications are obvious and dismal. Only 25 percent of the regular English faculty appears able to respond, and only 66 percent of their nominations involved freshmen. Although the English faculty has in the past proven an excellent resource for the Committee in terms of judgment, it produced only 15 candidates. In sum, their discrimination is excellent, but their quantitative output (and that in terms of candidates, not appointments) is less than .01 percent of the enrollment of the College.

The implications to be derived from nominations submitted by our Teaching Assistants are likewise unreassuring. The Teaching Assistants do by virtue of their classroom contact with Freshmen comprise an indispensable resource. Yet even in the English department only 16 TA's, or .70 percent of those teaching, responded with nominations. If we assume that the remaining 15 English TA's each teach one section of about 25 students, it would appear that about 375 students were not accorded careful scrutiny by their instructors despite Prof. Donald Costello's earnest urgings. It is, I think, fair to assume that among 25 randomly assembled freshmen, at least 10 percent on the average deserve preliminary consideration from their teacher and that again on the average - one student among 25, at a minimum, warrants an interview. If anything, these estimates are conservative.

Examination of the statistics for the autumn semester, 1971-72, shows an almost identical profile for the location of gifted sophomores. Then too English was the sole department vigorously active. The cumulative effect of this propensity toward localized nominations is conspicuous in the ultimate composition of the Committee. Of 31 CAP advisors on duty, 12 (40 percent) are members of the English Department. A roughly corresponding proportion of the Committee's students are English majors. The Chairman is at present a member of that faculty.

In terms of locating the College's "gifted" students, then, the Committee on Academic Progress from necessity relies largely upon the only department still actively engaged in teaching freshmen and sophomores. A substantial role must of course be played by a large department which attracts many majors. But the inability of other departments to contribute a reasonable proportion - not to mention the inexplicable absence of nominees from the Freshman Seminars and the Humanities Seminars - bodes ill for the future.

A further complication is the phenomenon of self-nominations to date many were solicited by the students themselves. I have found that faculty are quick to grant nominations to such students because they reason that their want of knowledge warrants letting the Committee screen the student and decide for itself. This is, of course, a deplorable corruption of the system originally envisioned. Moreover, I am approached constantly by students who do not know a single faculty member well enough to make even a solicited nomination

*"When the College was small and its faculty less taxed, the Committee as it is now constituted served a most useful function. But now needs have outstripped our existing capacities."*

plausible. This can lead to an unpleasant ritual interviewing of many young men who are deserving persons but average students. Their hopes must be disappointed if the Committee is to retain its past level of academic excellence.

So much for logistics. Let me return to the second of my former assumptions, the availability of reasonable, adequate alternatives to the CAP. The problems of locating gifted students could be solved within the context of the existing structures if radical measures were employed. But it is in a degree the elaborateness of the Freshman Year of Studies which poses the problem not to be resolved by any existing entity. At a time in which the Freshman Year is evolving a complex structure, the sophomore year in this College and in others remains a void. Even the efforts of Deans Thompson and Waddick cannot begin to cope with the sheer numbers of students whom they must try to aid. In consequence sophomore Arts and Letters intents, knowing that many of our departments lack an organized advisory structure of their own, look to the CAP from a standpoint of desperation. I am not inclined to sentimentalize students or their problems. Yet I find from lengthy experience that their frustration when not appointed is indicative of a vacuum not to be filled with my standard, if honest response: that the Committee is convinced they are making fine "academic progress" on their own.

In my view, the only possible alternative is an organized, effective program for sophomores, substantive in its own nature and supportive for those whose needs do not warrant appointment to a special program. The Committee itself must develop a whole new approach employing whatever can be salvaged of its old methods and improvising new, probably difficult procedures which

avoid statistical appraisals and psychological norms to recommend Freshmen to our attention. At a guess, such a new approach might involve virtually advertising the existence of the Committee; preliminary screenings of the resulting inundation of students through brief interviews and careful appraisal of all available credentials, including any faculty recommendations that are spontaneous; a more representative sampling of each student's capacities than that afforded by the intellectual autobiography presently in use; and a more discursive style of final interview than the present sudden death thirty minutes on which, in my opinion, too much emphasis lies.

When the College was small and its faculty less taxed, the Committee as it is now constituted served a most useful function. But new needs have outstripped our existing capacities. Now that the new curriculum has dispensed with any need for management of requests for exemptions from the routine program, the Committee needs to move into a new stance within an enhanced context. I earnestly hope new ways can be found.

To end on a personal note. I think you for the compliment of confidence which my appointment to the Chairmanship first testified and for the many evidences of your good will which I have subsequently enjoyed. The former gave me genuine pleasure; the latter made possible much of the "progress" which I like to think the Committee's students have achieved. Please convey my thanks and good wishes to Dean Devere Plunkett, Dean Richard Thompson, and Dean Robert Waddick. To their understanding and good offices many owe a great deal.

Cordial regards,  
Leslie Martin.

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Tuesday May 2, 1972



"Young man, you must quit your petty thievery here."

## Meet the new boss...

"...I believe in letting a thousand flowers of creativity bloom on this campus..."

"We want to let a thousand flowers bloom on this campus, and we want to work together as a team..."

--Dr. Edward Henry, President-elect  
St. Mary's College

Dr. Edward Henry blazed out from the O'Laughlin Auditorium Friday, leaving a trail of rhetoric in his wake. The president-elect used more smiles and metaphors than a fledgling poet in his recital of promises from long ago. Not only were the ideas and proposals unoriginal, but his manipulation of cliches, supposedly heavy with symbolism, strained the belief of the students. It is impossible to refer to intelligent students who want answers as "a thousand flowers". You have to wonder, where have all the flowers gone? To Notre Dame or elsewhere, if they're fed up enough. When will the administrators ever learn?

The speech's tone and content hardly redeemed it. Dr. Henry was once described in an *Observer* editorial as initially moving with "FDR-like efficiency," but Friday's convocation had neither the soothing nor the moving effect of a fireside chat. It was stiff and formal, and hardly conducive to the "community discourse" that Dr. Henry refers to. "Community discourse" seems just another one of those safely ambiguous catchphrases that can be interjected to one's advantage without forcing one to cite any concrete starting points.

Speaking of that "community discourse" and "open lines of communication," Dr. Henry didn't open the floor to questions after his monologue. Afterward, he evasively muttered something to the effect that students would be likely to bring up individual problems of a technical nature concerning their personal situations, or this or that course--questions which he said he would have been unprepared to answer. So, no dialogue.

This is presupposing a lack of judgement on the part of the students. Dr. Henry need only have stipulated at the

beginning of a Q-A period that the questions were to be general ones. His jumping to unqualified conclusions defeats his own philosophy of a desire for open student-administration communications.

Dr. Henry does plan to sample student opinion sometime next week through a questionnaire to be sent to 500 randomly selected students. That's a start, but why didn't he mention this to students during the convocation and offer some concrete proposals instead of his rambling generalities? Why was there no report on the results of the progress of the SMC-IUSB negotiations for co-exchange, instead of just a vague non-committal reminder that a coexchange is being planned? Dr. Henry wants to "implement community government." Great--but how?

"New majors are already under consideration," we are told. This stirs our interest, but we are only left frustrated when we are not told exactly what majors. And so on. Perhaps it's advantageous for a politician to speak in terms that won't commit him, but Dr. Henry is no longer a politician. St. Mary's needs an administrator who is willing and unafraid to commit himself. It certainly would have given students some hope to hear some plain facts instead of the same old run-around. After Friday's speech, no one would call Dr. Henry a morale-builder.

In a press conference on March 13 immediately after his appointment to the presidency, Dr. Henry stressed the need for reconstruction of the Board of Trustees, and the inclusion of students and faculty on the Board, in an attempt to "implement community government." However, on Friday, he only suggested, "I hope to convince the corporation...to include more laywomen and men as well as nuns, representing all walks of life..."

Fine! But but he didn't specifically commit himself to faculty membership. Here we go again, on the ambiguity merry-go-round. Those laywomen and men could be just more outsiders, unfamiliar with the real problems of St. Mary's.

Meet the new boss--as the song says, "same as the old boss."

Maria Gallagher

Observer

## Man over clock

Russell Baker

(C) 1972 The New York Times

Washington, May 1--Daylight Saving Time is an act of magic. One instant it is 2 o'clock in the morning and--abracadabra--the next it is 3 o'clock in the morning. An entire hour has been made to vanish. Science cannot justify it; logic cannot explain it; farmers cannot tolerate it. But there is the fact nevertheless. For one entire hour no one has been born and no one has died. No one has made a fortune, no one lost a love.

Two A.M. breaking every rule required to keep the Universe in orderly running condition, simply and instantly turned in to 3 A.M. magic.

This is an exciting demonstration of what we can do when we really want to rise above science, constricting regulations and rules of the Universe; because the magic behind Daylight Saving Time is nothing more mysterious than a general human agreement that men are more important than clocks. Because we don't like what the clocks tell us we take the clock in hand, and, using physical force, make the clock tell us something more to our liking.

"We are tired of it being dark by 7:30 in the evening on these sweet days of spring," we say to the clock. "When the days are as good as this we want them to last longer."

"Tick tock," replies the clock smug in its scientific esatitute, immutability and sense of representing inescapable rule and universal order.

"Clock," we say, "we are man! When woman and man want sweet spring's light to last beyond 7:30 in the evening, they cannot be frustrated by officious clocks." A quick hand on the hands, and the magic is done. Through the night has advanced not at all, it is suddenly 8:30 P.M.

The pity is that this instance of man's taking charge of his own destiny is so rare, for the principle of Daylight Saving Time could be used widely to make life more human in many areas where life is at present barely tolerable.

Why not, for example, wave the wand and abolish the hour between 1 and 2 P.M. of each weekday? The gain in human happiness, as well as sobriety, would be incalculable. This is the hour traditionally occupied by the start of the business lunch, a dreadful ritual in which, to transact three minutes of business, men have to sit two-and-a-half hours in a darkened restaurant struggling, each, to seem more vital than the other. An hour magically cropped out of the day at this point would surely work magic for the Gross National Product.

It would also be a boon to school children, for it is the hour immediately after lunch when the future hope of America is barely educable, what with drowsiness caused by healthy young digestion and the grim knowledge that the school day still has two hours to run.

The deducted hour could be resored magically at 7 A.M. at which time the women of America (men on Mondays, Wednesday, Friday and alternate Sundays in liberated households) would turn off the alarm, reset the clock to 6 A.M. and take another hour of sleep.

Applications of the magic need not be confined to the clock. It can be made to work with the calendar, too. Would it not be delightful if at midnight on the 31st of January we all went to the calendar, tore off February and immediately entered the month of March?

People born in February and skiers would probably object. Some people like standard time all summer long, too, and for those people certain areas of the United States are reserved, areas in which Daylight Saving Time is not allowed. The same provision could be made for those who want to keep February where it is. Several mountains in Vermont, the city of Buffalo and a large tract of northern Minnesota would still go from January into February; the rest of us would be able to say, at midnight, January 31: "only three more weeks until spring!"

The removed month of February would be put back, naturally, but at a place where it would improve life for the generality of humanity. The ideal spot would be immediately after the month of August, so that children might say at August's end, "only one more month until school begins," and that women might have another four weeks respite from football.

In times of political drudgery a race habituated to rearranging time by magic would be especially fortunate. How sweet if tomorrow we could all awake, peel four years off the calendar, and thus make politicians who so depressed us last night four years older, tired, maybe even wiser. We would have to put those four years back in somewhere later, of course. But not too soon. Maybe in the 21st Century, if the war is over then.

Daylight savings time is something that hasn't gotten to South Bend yet-----ed

## THE OBSERVER

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Many thanks for a semester of hard work and fun to the staff that has it all together. Have a nice summer. - A.A.



# the once and future student (interregnum)

new writer of the fertile page

pete peterson

Fred and I walked into the Sink just as darkness was falling. We showed our ID's to Larry and went into the main room. I went up to the bar for a pitcher of Coors and two paper cups and went to the booth where Fred was sitting, and poured two glasses of beer before sitting myself.

Fred lit up a cigarette and I realized that I had left mine in the car, so I bummed one of hers. She took off her coat and stuffed it into the corner of the booth.

"Hey, hey, tropical heat wave's a-comin'!" We looked up and saw a fiftyish, balding man wearing a nylon windbreaker and a Detroit baseball cap, shuffling and snapping his fingers at the mouth of our booth. Oh, jay, Dancing Delmar.

"Hello, Delmar," Fred said. Dancing Delmar pirouetted and put his hands flat on the table while his feet continued to move.

"Hey, hey, tropical heat wave, coming through, heard it all on the evening news, tropical heat wave comin', yeah!"

"No kidding," Fred smiled. "When's it coming, Delmar?"

"Tonight, yessir, it's comin'g tonight, that tropical heat wave, we'll get it soon, tropical heat wave, comin' through!" Delmar began to dance again, and Fred poured his glass full of beer. He picked it up without missing a beat, and drank between phrases. "Temperature rising, just like spring, tropical heat wave comin' through, gonna be beautiful, yeah, yeah

we'll all go swimmin', yeah, yeah!"

"That's great, Delmar!" Fred said. "I'll get my tan this weekend!"

"yeah, yeah, tropical heat wave!" Delmar danced slowly away, turning and snapping his fingers.

A bearded, black-haired freak came in from the bar area and sat next to Fred, across the booth from me. "Hello, people what's new?"

"Tropical heat wave," I answered drily.

"Oh, Pete, this is John the Baptist," Fred said.

We shook hands. "John the Baptist?" I asked.

"Yeah, well, it's a long story." John jumped up and grabbed an empty cup from the next booth. He looked at the pitcher questioningly and I shrugged. "It started a long time ago," he said, pouring himself a glass of beer, "in Atlantis."

I drained my glass and took another one of Fred's cigarettes.

"Yesssss..." John shut his eyes. "In Atlantis." He opened his eyes and suddenly sat forward. "We're all vibrations, dig? I mean, atoms and everything is just made up of vibrations, right? Well, those vibrations come from the stars, and sometimes a vibration is a note, dig? Well, when a vibration produces a note of ex-

ceptional clarity and resonance, that note will never fade away. It may go to the moon or the sun or the stars, it may become a comet, but it never dies. Eventually, it comes back to the terrestrial plane."

"And your vibration is a clear note?" I suggested.

John smiled beatifically. "A very clear note. The clear, rich note of the Baptist."

"How did you recognize that?" I asked.

"The note is clear. I wax in communion with the vibrations of the stars and my vibrations were clarified, mellowed out and enriched, and the note emerged from my inner soul and became me. It vibrated and its resonance shook every atom of my being and the note was manifested in my astral and terrestrial body and made them one."

"You weren't John the baptist before?"

"Not quite. But in a way, yeah, I was. But, dig, I wasn't tuned into it. I didn't have the sensitivity. I was just living in my body, abusing it with all forms of drugs and garbage food. But the note was strong and clear. You have to clarify your vibrations..." He turned his attention to explaining to Fred that communing with the Eternal was essential and that finding a medium was all-important. Naturally, the closer you got to a medium such as John the Baptist...

I switched off my mind and was con-

centrating on the beer in front of me when someone said, "Aren't you Pete Peterson?"

I looked up to see a short-haired guy in a sportshirt and windbreaker standing over me. "Yeah," I answered uncertainly.

"I was at Notre Dame last year when you ran for Student Body President."

"Oh, yeah, that was me."

"That certainly was quite a campaign. Who was that guy you were running with?"

"Rory Baruth. He's a junior out here at CU now."

"Oh yea,? You guys living together or something? Sort of Student Government in Exile?"

"No, actually I've only seen him once or twice since I've been here."

"Me and my roommate both voted for you."

"Thanks."

"I thought you guys really had some great ideas. Too bad you didn't win."

"Yeah, well, there were a lot of factors involved in that, you know?"

"Yeah, well we'll see you around!"

"Yeah, see you." I turned back to Fred, who had not quite been convinced that the path to enlightenment started in John the Baptist's bed. We pulled on our coats and walked out into Dancing Delmar's tropical heat wave.

It was snowing to beat hell.

## elton john superstar? wednesday

Elton John came to Los Angeles in mid-1970 for a promotional appearance at the Troubadour, famed as a rock talent hatchery, won standing ovations and, within three weeks, was a major rock celebrity throughout the United States.

Gordon Lightfoot, Bread, the Beach Boys, Quincy Jones, Three Dog Night, they all dropped by to see what the applause was about during his week at the Troub.

Leon Russell came in, too, and as Elton tells it, "He's my idol as far as piano playing, and there he was sitting in the front row. My legs turned to jelly...I mean, to compare my playing with his is sacrilege."

Al Kooper, one of Blood, Sweat & Tears' founding fathers, said of a John LP, "That album's really got me screwed up. It's just the perfect album, and I carry it around everywhere with me in my briefcase."

Elton, meanwhile, was having difficulty with his new "superstar" status.

"It's just a word," he said. "I hate it. In America everyone gets overexcited and I found I had to take a few people aside and calm them down. Imagine how I felt being introduced to people like Leon Russell as 'Elton John, superstar'—pretty stupid, I tell you."

"I suppose it's because I'm basically very

quiet that I don't revel in that sort of thing. It's nice knowing certain people like me, but I know what I'm capable of and I'm capable of much more than I'm doing at present."

"There's no reason for me to get big-headed. I hate it when things get blown out of all proportion."

The superstar, err, that is, John will headline in concert here on May 3 at the ACC, with tickets priced from \$5.50, \$4.50, \$2.75.

Appearing with him will be his regular trio of backup musicians, Dee Murray on bass, Davey Johnstone on lead guitar and Nigel Olsson on drums.



## the myth of the wasteland

fr. robert griffin

The myth of the Wasteland in literature is a tale told in images of death and sterility of a kingdom that lies under a curse. The failure of the natural fruitfulness of the earth and the dehumanized sexual energies of people who copulate as mindlessly as machines are a reflection of the wounded king sick with impotence. The land will remain doomed until a hero (a questing knight) comes who can cure the king. In the meantime nothing grows in the Wasteland. The rain does not come to relieve the drought and bring new life to the fields. All human life is still-born or aborted, because the Wasteland is a kingdom without hope or grace.

At times this year, America has seemed like a contemporary wasteland, even in the garden spots of a Southern springtime. At Easter I travelled over 4300 miles across Dixie on a bus with the Glee Club, and although the Glee Club has its own form of vitality and the tour was a delight, at times I felt stifled by a civilization whose best accomplishments seem to be expressways and Burger Chefs. On the expressways, all the scenery becomes the same scenery, and all the landscape looks like the views on the Ohio turnpike between Toledo and Cleveland. Just off the highways are the chief eateries: Colonel Sanders', Howard Johnson's, Burger King, Burger Chef, Fish'n'Chips, McDonald's. The sign outside McDonald's gives you the grim statistics of the eating habits of the nation: over nine billion of these meat sandwiches with the

flavour of bletters have been consumed, and you know your lunch will be computerized with the rest to send the sales total spiralling towards the ten billion mark, and a nausea rises in your throat.

At night, there are the coast-to-coast motels: the Uptowners', the Downtowners', the Rountowners', the TravelLodges, the JiffiLodges, the RamadaInns, the Holiday Inns—anonymous bedrooms overlooking a parking lot, with the same plastic drinking cups, the same television set with re-runs of the Honeymooners, the same germ-free bathroom, with the same credential of sanitation pasted in a strip across the toilet seat. You wonder who, among the gypsies of the road, slept here last. Motel rooms keep more secrets than the grave; and there is no clue, no hint, no message except once, when there was a passage marked in the Gideon Bible; "Put not your trust in chariots." It sounded like the night prayers of a traveller who was having car trouble.

After nineteen days of travel, I came home with the feeling that the New Eden has come a Paradise Lost of superhighways rushing on to the next roadstop of instant lunches and sleep-ins with anonymity: symbols of a Wasteland of a mass conformity wherein man's capacity for wonder has sickened and died from hunger.

I came home to the news of the political search for the Hero who can cure the Wasteland of its cultural, domestic, and social shabbiness—only all the heroes look as tired as the Jackie Gleason re-runs on the television of the motel rooms. To contribute to the general gloom, the Fisher-King, that gray victim, in a white house, of moral and spiritual impotence in national life, is trying to be his own hero of redemption. But according to the formula of the myth, the patient cannot be self-cured, and the sickness cannot heal itself. A health-bearing

here, a messiah, must come; and after his vision of truth, the rains will begin, bringing life to the desert places of the desolate Kingdom.

Here at Notre Dame, I have no feeling that the children of the Wasteland are expecting a Hero to arrive who will cleanse the Shire. In the face of a continuous war, which is part of this generation's illness, I find two attitudes: (1) that what is needed is more student strikes, more demonstrations, more Masses on the quad, more teach-ins, more helium-filled balloons, more war-games in the motif of guerrilla theatre. Or (2) that we are doomed to be betrayed by politicians. Candidates are elected who pledge not to begin a war, or with plans for ending the present one. Yet war goes on, year after year. Politicians are dishonest men who never keep their promises. A plague on all their houses...

The mood of a Wasteland is always characterized by despair, but those who believe in the myth have the hope that the hero and redeemer will come, possibly like Arthur, the king returned from Avalon to re-establish Camelot, or like Frodo, the Hobbit of the Rings, emerging from Middleearth with Gandalf of the Gray Havens as his companion. But my own belief for a long time now has been that the Hero-to-come-is now among us. He is a corporate here, and he lives on the campuses and in the communes of the country, and sometimes serves in the Army. He is, then, not Arthur, not Frodo, not Kennedy, McCarthy, or McGovern. Rather he is all the young people recently come to adulthood who have ever dreamed of a world free of war and slums and poverty and hatred and sickness. To him has been given the vision of truth needed to heal the diseased and ravaged land, and his name is Youth.

But the Hero who sits around bitching about the shiftlessness of politicians sounds

as impotent as the rest of us. The Hero whose idea of a war protest is a march to the nearest draft board seems as tired as an old television documentary of Hubert Humphrey. What our Hero needs in not tired blood, but a rage and passion for the possible. To know the possibilities of an election year is the bit of wisdom that makes the difference between a hero and a dreamer.

In the ancient romances, there is the story of a sword sunk deeply into a stone—only the rightful heir of the throne, Pendragon's son, can draw the sword from the stone, and afterwards lead a generation of heroes as the semi-Christian defenders of the causes of God. According to the romance, only the unknown boy, Arthur, was able to draw out the sword.

Today again, in the Wasteland, the sword is sunk deeply into the stone. The sword and the stone is given, temporarily, into the keeping of this generation. It is the task of this Generation Called New to find the unknown lad, Pendragon's son, who can, on behalf of all of us, draw the sword from the stone, and lead a generation of God's heroes as defenders of the causes of mankind. But the Hero who is Youth had better act quickly, because here in the Wasteland, no one, not even heroes, escape the death of the spirit for very long.

It may sound like the stuff that fairy tales are made of, but in a Wasteland it is better to perish as dreamers than to live by the reality of fifty thousand miles of superhighways leading nowhere but to the sandwich palaces where even now the minions of McDonaldburger are preparing their ten billionth tidbit of indigestibility.

## An Observer news feature

## Previous 'life' through hypnotism

by Dan'l Barrett

"At first I was very confused. I saw a man and a cabin in the forest, but I didn't know who he was. And then I was the man; I was Tim Sykes and it was my cabin."

"I was very proud of that cabin, because I had built it all by myself. I was a loner and liver in the forest because I didn't like people - they only got in my way."

Bob Welly, president of Flanner Hall, is a member of an informal group experimenting with the phenomena of hypnosis. During one experimental session he was hypnotically regressed into the "former life" of a lumberjack which he describes above.

Regression is a hypnotic practice in which a person's consciousness is taken back until his early childhood, past that to his embryonic stage, and then further, into former life.

## First found in '54

It is not a very well understood experience; its history dates back only to the 1950's when it was accidentally discovered. Since then it has been investigated by many groups, but no real understanding of it has been attained.

The accidental discovery came in 1954, when Virginia Tyge went to a hypnotist in hopes that he could cure her smoking habit. While hypnotized, she was made to recall events from her early childhood and gestation period. As she went back, she described things about her earlier life that she otherwise did not recall.

That level of regression had been attained before, but this time the hypnotist experimented and allowed her to regress even further. Suddenly she felt herself become an Irish woman by the name of Bridie Murphy. As Bridie she could dance a jig and speak snatches of Gaelic, something she otherwise could not do.

## Skepticism

Skeptical investigators later discounted the regression by showing that when she was very young, Virginia Tyge had known a person who could dance the jig and speak Gaelic; but the wave of interest continued. One man even committed suicide, leaving a note explaining that he wanted to investigate reincarnation first hand.

Interest in regression renewed about four years ago when a

## Campus book drive launched

by Redman Tyrell

A campus Book Drive for Indiana Prisoners was announced yesterday by Kathy Nagy, the coordinator for the Drive.

The drive, sponsored by INPIRG and running from May 1-17, is an effort to supply desperately needed reading material to four Indiana penal institutions: Indiana Women's Prison, Indiana Reformatory, Indiana's Boy's School, and Indiana State Prison.

Book donations will be handled on a hall basis, Nagy said. Boxes will be placed in the entrance or main lobby of each hall so that "students can conveniently rid themselves of books they may want to give up," she added. INPIRG captains will be responsible for each hall's collection.

Almost any type of book will be acceptable, Nagy commented, including textbooks, paperbacks and comic books. Magazine and newspaper will not be collected because they become outdated so quickly, Nagy said.

Notre Dame and St. Mary's are the second and third schools in Indiana to begin such a drive. Indiana University began their program last week. Nagy expressed confidence in the success of the collection drive, and said it would be continued next year if successful.

dentist accidentally hypnotized his daughter and regressed her in to a life seventy years ago. In it she was able to correctly name her mother, father, siblings, husband, and offspring. Evidence showed not only that the names were correct, but also that the girl had no reason to know anything about the people.

## ND group formed

The Notre Dame group started when T.C. Treanor contacted Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, an experimental regressionist, and asked that she perform hypnotic experiments with the group. Mrs. Ryan consented, and a meeting with the group was arranged.

Mrs. Ryan started developing the groups capability to go into a trance the first night. First she told the group to stand up, close their eyes, and imagine they had a balloon in one hand and a bowling ball in the other.

She repeated this suggestion over and over, and soon all the students were tilting toward the hand they imagined had the bowling ball. The point of this, however, was not to put the student in a trance, but merely to show what Mrs. Ryan calls the "power of suggestion."

## How she does it

Her technique for hypnotizing people seems to be down pat; the first step is to reassure the subject that she can not make him do anything under hypnosis that he would not do normally. The smooth delivery is calculated to allay all fears the subject might have.

After this, she has him lay in a comfortable position, close his eyes, and just relax. Then she takes over with her voice; without letting the subject know it, her voice becomes very monotonous and unaccented, and he drifts off into hypnosis.

The first stage consists of telling the subject to relax his whole body. Starting from the toes, Mrs. Ryan proceeds upwards, telling the person to relax each part, but keeping the same monotonous rhythm in her voice as she goes.

Soon the subject has relaxed his whole body and is ready for the second stage of hypnosis. Here Mrs. Ryan tells him that she is tying a helium-filled balloon to his wrist, and that his hand wants to rise. The hand starts to slowly creep away from the body, at first inch by inch, but later in bigger stages.

The hand never stretches straight into the air because Mrs. Ryan stops coaxing it up and tells the subject to let it fall. As he does so, she tells him to let his hand touch his feet; when it does so he will go into a deeper trance.

A hesitating hand is a clue to Mrs. Ryan that the subject is still unsure about going into a deep hypnosis. If the person is really

unwilling, the hand will not touch his feet. Here, also, many people give up, realizing that they are not going under as they should.

If the subject touches his feet, Mrs. Ryan tells him to imagine that he is walking down a flight of ten stairs. While he does so, she counts off the stairs for him, telling him that when she gets to the bottom he will go further into his trance.

At the end of three flights of stairs, the subject is usually in a deep trance and ready for experimentation.

## Welly's vision

Mrs. Ryan actually succeeded in regressing two of the Notre Dame students, Bob Welly and Glen Corso. Welly was regressed through one life, while Corso was regressed through two. (By comparison, the dentist's daughter mentioned earlier in the story was regressed through fourteen lives.)

What is it like to be regressed? "At first I was skeptical and had a hard time visualizing things," Welly explained, "but things got better quickly. I saw the picture like you would in a nightmare - you feel as if things are really happening and you are right there participating."

Bob was regressed back to the year 1670, when he was a lumberjack in Northern Canada. He was a hermit who never married, lived by himself, and had no use for other people. "It was strange," Bob explained, "because these are all things that are alien to my personality."

"After I died," Bob continues, "I felt I was drifting around for a long time, and then suddenly I was on an old fashioned train. I felt very removed from everybody and later felt as if I was floating fifty yards above the train and looking down on it."

## 2 lives for Corso

"The train disappeared quickly," Bob said, "and Mrs. Ryan brought me out of my trance."

Glen Corso, the second subject, was regressed back to 1750, when he was a blacksmith's apprentice in Philadelphia. The blacksmith, Jonathon Harris, liked to dance, but was not able to do it well. Both his parents were already dead by the time.

Glen described growing up and marrying, and also his own death bed scene. He told of dying at age 42, of a lung ailment caused from breathing around the forge. He said his lungs stopped breathing, and he could feel himself die.

After dying, Glen saw the body from near-by, but did not want to return to it. Instead he was finally carried off in a swirling mist, until suddenly there was a very intense light all around.

After drifting for a while, Corso felt that he became a civil war lieutenant by the name of Billy

Simmons. He described seeing General Grant, and realizing that it was the battle of Shiloh. After he saw Grant, however, his gun jammed and he was forced to take cover.

After the war Billy Simmons became a customs worker in New York, according to Glen, and was stricken by a heart attack while walking down Wall Street in 1901. He died the next day.

When Billy Simmons died, Mrs. Ryan brought Glen back to age three, where he tried to count to fifteen and recite the alphabet. "He messed the alphabet up quite badly," commented Treanor, "but he was able to count to fifteen."

## More mind control

Participants pointed out that this and a number of other facts demonstrated that Glen was in a very deep trance - so deep that he lived out the part into which he was regressed. "At one point Billy Simmons was drunk," Treanor pointed out, "and when Glen acted this out his words became slurred."

Mrs. Ryan also tried to progress Corso into the future, but admitted "this would be purely imagination." Glen bore this out when he was not able to predict the next day's lunch correctly.

The regressions were not the only form of hypnosis with which the group experimented. Mrs. Ryan seemed to enjoy playing games with the hypnotized students; she even made Bob Welly forget his name at one point.

"First she made me forget the number five," Welly explained, "and then she told me I would remember the number but forget my name. And I did that, too."

Mrs. Ryan also gave Bob the suggestion that his cigarettes would taste terrible the next day, and according to Bob, "Every time I smoked it would just taste terrible."

## Control of senses

Perhaps the most amazing example of her control was when she told Bob there was no one else in the room. "All of a sudden the people became blurred, then they were just a blob of color, and finally they were gone."

Another time she told Bob that he was smelling perfume, and asked him what it smelled like. "I could smell a flowery fragrance," Bob admitted, "but I knew damn well she didn't have any perfume there."

Mrs. Ryan also used other students for these experiments.

Once she told Glen Corso to get on his hands and knees and put his nose to the floor, suggesting that he could not move his nose. "You could see his muscles quivering and his whole body shook, but he couldn't move his nose," Welly claimed.

## Astral projecting

The group tried two other experiments - astral projection and self-hypnosis. Astral projection is an experiment where the soul is made to leave the body and is free to go wherever it pleases.

"I could feel that I was trying to leave my body," claims subject Joe Abell, "but as soon as I tried to leave, I was snapped back. All I got were brief flashes of what the room looked like from three feet above my head."

"I was disappointed," he continued, "because I think it would be great to be able to float around and go wherever you want."

## Self hypnosis

Self-hypnosis was the other experiment, and it was only taught to two subjects, Tom Bornholt and Pete Freis. By using it they have been able to control their mind to the extent of being able to stop hiccupping, remove fatigue, and even control muscle action. "I think it is really fantastic," Pete asserted, "it gives you a real control over parts of your body."

## Opinions

What do the participants think of the whole situation? Maria Gallagher had qualms about the type of control Mrs. Ryan had over the hypnotized person. "It looked like they were under her complete control," she commented. "The fact that she could look into people's eyes, count to three, and control them seems absurd."

Pete Freis disagreed, saying "I only do what she asks because I really want to do it. But you do have to trust - trust a whole lot."

"I really trusted her," explained Joe Abell, "but I also had confidence that the people in the room would not let her do anything wrong."

How much faith do the students put in the regressions? "I don't know," claims Joe, "I think a lot of it is imagination." Freis felt the regressions were interesting but "did not put much faith in them."

"I don't know how much faith I put into the regression," Welly admitted, "But it is fascinating to see the way the mind works."

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## Indiana and Ohio: a study in inconclusiveness

Ed Ellis

Presidential primaries are deemed important for any of several reasons. First, they may show strength somewhat greater or less than that expected for any particular candidate. For this reason Wisconsin was important in 1972, since both George McGovern and George Wallace showed stronger than expected. Second, and related to the first, a primary may show a surprise victory, and start a trend, such as was started in Wisconsin. Thirdly, a primary may be a knockout blow to one candidate. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were this to Muskie—especially Pennsylvania.

Neither today's Ohio primary nor Today's Indiana primary are liable to do any of the three things that make a primary singularly important. Neither have had the great media buildup that was present in last week's contests, and as of now, there are no indications that anyone will score decisively in either one as far as delegate strength is concerned.

## OHIO

In Ohio, Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey squares off with South Dakota Senator George McGovern. This is the first sharply defined race between the two. Edmund Muskie's demise has left most of his Ohio strength in disarray, Governor John Gilligan has refused to support either of the top two contenders, and the result seems to be a straight fight between Humphrey and McGovern, with Humphrey leading but McGovern closing fast with an extensive media campaign. The guess here is that Humphrey will win,

though not by much. There will be a wide split in delegate count with 153 up for grabs.

## INDIANA

In Indiana, Humphrey faces Alabama Governor George C. Wallace in the first straight confrontation of the year between Wallace and a party "regular." Muskie is also on the ballot, but gave up campaigning in Indiana long before he gave up campaigning altogether. The state labor leaders favor Humphrey in general, though Wallace has had some endorsements and the party machinery favors Humphrey. Wallace, however, has large areas of support, especially among the 63 per cent of the state categorized as blue collar.

Humphrey has emphasized his status as a party regular, implying heavily that Wallace is not a true Democrat. One of the Minnesota senator's television shorts has blamed Wallace for Mr. Nixon's victory in 1968, and for the first time this year, Wallace has been attacked vigorously on his record as Alabama governor. Aiming straight for the blue-collar vote, the "regulars" have cited Alabama's low blue collar wage average, Alabama's low education standards, and Alabama's allegedly poor crime record.

Wallace has countered with attacks on Humphrey's campaign tactics, saying that Humphrey, as well as McGovern and Muskie, have stolen his issues.

Despite the heat generated in the state, observers rate the contest a toss-up,

depending heavily on three facets: the Muskie vote, the McGovern vote, McGovern is not on the ballot, and the Republican crossover vote. All three depend on how much influence labor leaders have over the rank and file. The guess here is Wallace, but very close. This is based on the report from State Democratic chairman Gordon St. Angelo that a good number of crossovers are expected. In Wisconsin this helped Wallace, and in Indiana it should do the same.

## No Gain for Anyone

Given a close Humphrey victory with a big delegate split in Ohio, and a narrow Wallace victory in Indiana, we can draw few strong conclusions about the future. Should McGovern or Humphrey win big in Ohio, the loser would be in sad shape indeed. Should Humphrey win in both states tomorrow, but big in neither, his bid would be much stronger, and McGovern only slightly weaker. These possibilities, however, do not seem likely, given what we know now.

Consider now the potential effects of the Indiana primary on the Wallace show. A defeat might damage his drive seriously, since he has come since Florida without a major victory. Admittedly, his candidacy is not of the sort that requires constant reinforcement. A substantial percentage of the vote would be enough to "send his message." However, there comes a time even for Wallace when he needs something new to talk about. Indiana has always been

Wallace country, and a poor showing might stall his drive, or at least make it hesitate in Michigan on April 16.

A Wallace victory, of course, will boost him greatly—especially a victory over the 1968 nominee. Despite this, it will not kill Humphrey.

## A Long Shot Gets Shorter

The man, then, whose future is most explicitly on the line today is George Wallace. But consider the effect on the party of a split today between Humphrey in Ohio and Wallace in Indiana, given of course a respectable showing by McGovern in Ohio. Simply, the delegates are badly splintering. McGovern and Humphrey show strength in spots, and Wallace holds down a healthy bloc of his own. Rather than turn to Wallace to break what looks like a deadlocked convention, perhaps the "regular Democratic party" will turn elsewhere for a compromise. Perhaps the party will turn to Edward M. Kennedy, despite his avowals of disinterest.

In all, 281 delegates are chosen today, including 29 in Wallace's home state of Alabama, where he should win easily, and 15 in the District of Columbia.

An inconclusive set of primaries will help no one, and 281 convention votes will have passed on if all goes as expected. Should this pattern continue, even the 271 votes in California might be insufficient to break a deadlocked race between McGovern and Humphrey. Inconclusiveness will push Kennedy to the fore. But more on that Thursday.

## Justice dept. ignored memo in ITT deal

by Robert M. Smith  
(C) 1972 New York Times

Washington, May 1—Although he thought he had only three days to do so, Richard W. McLaren, former assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, strongly urged then Attorney General John N. Mitchell to seek a temporary restraining order to halt the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's acquisition of a major food vending company.

In a memorandum to Mitchell submitted April 7, 1969, McLaren—now a Federal Judge in Chicago—called a preliminary injunction to stop I.T.T.'s acquisition of the Canteen Corporation "particular necessary." Despite this argument, the Justice Department did not move for an injunction and the merger with Canteen took place April 25, 1969.

At one point in the memo, McLaren wrote, "If antitrust is ever to take action to prevent such a restructuring of the market, this acquisition of a leading firm by the largest conglomerate is the one to challenge."

The memo has been made available by the Justice Department to the Senate Judiciary Committee in connection with the recent hearings on the fitness of Richard G. Kleindienst to be Attorney General. The committee was given the memo with the proviso that it be shown only to senators and that they not copy it. A copy of the memo has been obtained by the New York Times.

Later — after I.T.T. had acquired Canteen

— the government sued to break up the merger. It lost in the trial court. However, when the Justice Department subsequently settled the Canteen case and two others with I.T.T., the huge conglomerate agreed to give up Canteen while keeping other properties.

In the recent hearings McLaren told the Judiciary Committee that three factors had persuaded him not to seek an injunction to stop the Canteen Merger. He identified these factors as shortness of time, a hardship plea by Canteen's management and "the novelty of our theory—according to some." The phrase "the novelty of our theory" referred to McLaren's position — not shared by his predecessors — that the government could act to stop conglomerates from merging with other companies.

The memo clearly shows in its seven pages that McLaren felt that — even when he thought he had only three days — the government could get a preliminary injunction. Second, it demonstrates, in a section titled "Legal Precedent for the Case," that McLaren felt that his theory, thought it might be novel, would prevail.

In the second paragraph of the memo, McLaren wrote: "We can reasonably expect consummation of the merger on or shortly after April 10." He sent the memo to the Attorney General on April 7.

In the section on precedent, McLaren wrote: "We relied upon this theory in attacking the acquisition of Penick and Ford, TD. by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. In that case, we were denied a preliminary injunction because the district court placed

heavy reliance upon testimony of the Reynolds' officers that they would not engage in a reciprocity program... We would hope to convince the courts in this case that an injunction should sue and that the court erred in Penick and Ford."

Summarizing his concern, McLaren wrote: "We believe that this merger would create a vast complex of buyer-seller relationships not enjoyed by any competitor of Canteen. This would give Canteen an unfair competitive advantage. Canteen's position as one of the nationwide firms in the vending field, and as a leader in the industry, makes the danger of its position being further enhanced through reciprocal dealing of substantial competitive significance."

McLaren, in other words, feared that I.T.T. would not only use Canteen to feed its own employees in its many plants, but would also use its great economic power to induce its suppliers to use Canteen's services.

Elsewhere in the memo, McLaren wrote: "Canteen and its franchised distributors are the largest organization in the United States in the business of retailing food and related items through coin-operated vending machines. They are one of the largest organizations in the business of providing in-plant feeding and vending to industrial plants. I.T.T. Industrial plants are part of the market for companies like Canteen."

"Furthermore, I.T.T. makes purchases from many companies which are actual or prospective customers for Canteen. We contend that through vertical integration

and reciprocity this acquisition will foreclose a substantial portion of the relevant markets from competition, entrench a leading firm, raise barriers to entry and very likely trigger similar mergers by other leading food and vending firms.

"Food and vending has traditionally been a service business where the small independent who was willing to work hard could compete effectively. A few mergers of the sort we have here could seriously change that healthy industry structure."

Under the heading "conclusion," McLaren said, "I recommend that the attached complaint be approved and that we be authorized to seek a temporary restraining order pending a hearing on a motion for preliminary injunction."

McLaren has refused to be interviewed by reporters concerning the I.T.T. MXXX

Under the heading "Conclusion," McLaren said, "I recommend that the attached complaint be approved and that we be authorized to seek a temporary restraining order pending a hearing on a motion for preliminary injunction."

McLaren has refused to be interviewed by reporters concerning the I.T.T. antitrust cases. He could not be reached for comment today.

At the Senate hearings he originally testified that shortness of time and Canteen's management problems forced him to abandon the effort to get an injunction. Later, however, he modified this by telling the Senators of a meeting of I.T.T. and Canteen lawyers with Kleindienst.

## SMC election holds no surprises

SMC hall elections yielded three winners, two in undisputed contests, and a run-off in balloting yesterday.

Juniors Judy Tweet and Genivieve G. Farrell, running unopposed, were elected president and vice president respectively in McCandless Hall. In another uncontested race, LeMans Hall

voted juniors Regina Ivory and K.C. Tiernan to the posts.

A reelection will be held in Holy Cross Hall basement Friday

between 11:00 and 6:30 between candidates Mary Ellen Stumpf and Gail Pocus, due to the close margin in balloting there.

## WHAT'S HAPPENING THIS WEEKEND

(ans. on p. 4)

## Buffalo Club Meeting

May 2 7:00 pm

## Room 1104 Grace Tower

Agenda: elections  
baggage truck  
refreshments

For Information call John 6809 Dick 3702

## Meal tickets

May 2--Flanner, Grace  
May 3--Flanner, Dillon  
May 4--Holy Cross, Lyons  
May 5--Howard, Kenan  
May 6--Alumni, Zahm  
May 7--Badin, Walsh  
May 8--Stanford, Been Phillips  
May--Sorin, Cavanaugh  
May 10--St. Ed's, Grace  
May 11--Pangborn, Farley  
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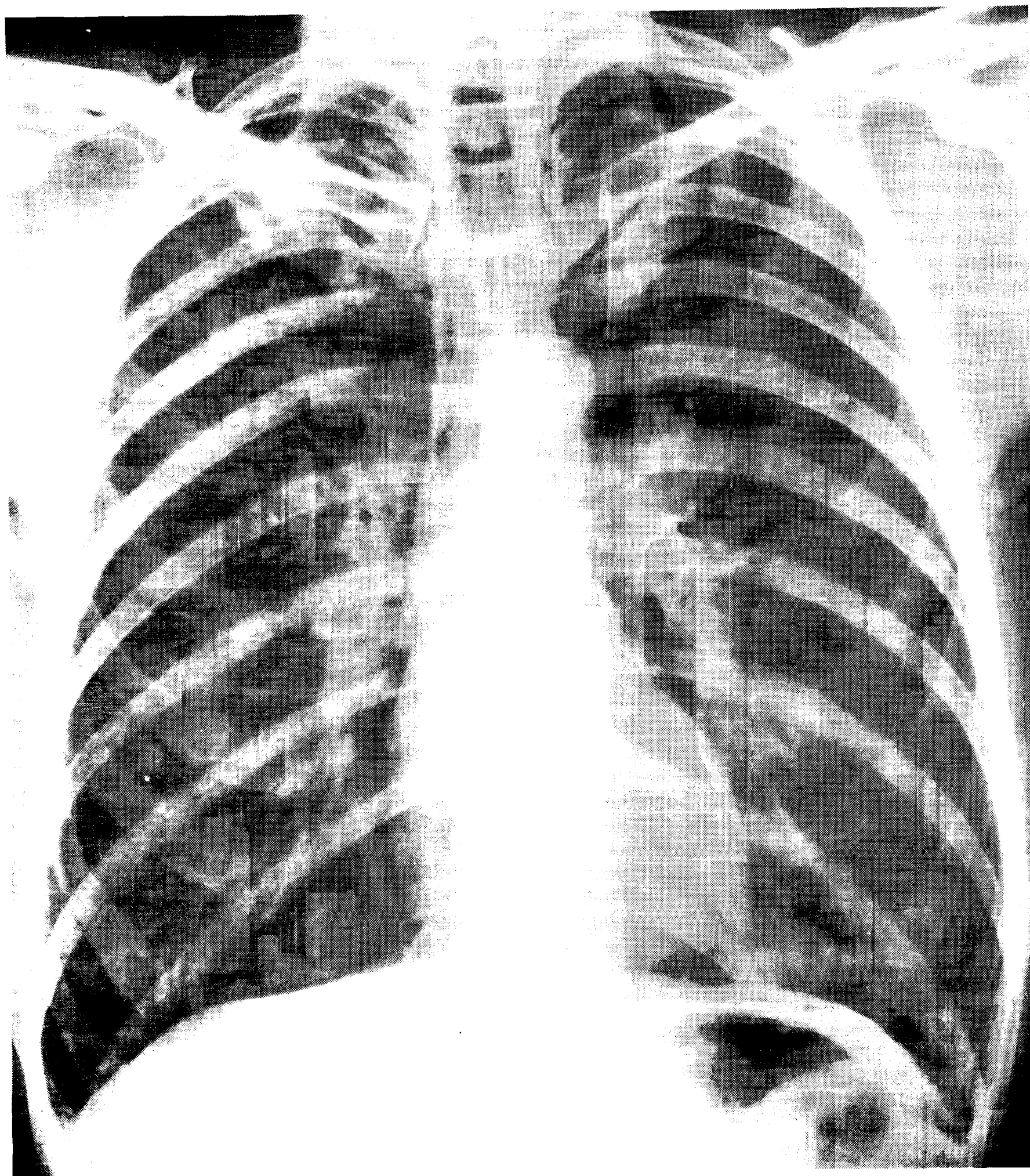
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# ND netmen capture Huskie Invitational

by Eric Kinkopf

The Notre Dame tennis team, capturing four of the six singles championships, and one of the doubles trophies, easily outdistanced an eight-team field in winning the Huskie Invitational Tournament at DeKalb, Illinois on the Northern Illinois campus last weekend.

The victory marked the third straight year that Coach Fallon's charges have either won or shared the Huskie crown, the deadlock coming last year when the host team, Northern Illinois, took advantage of a poor performance by Irish number one singles player Buster Brown for a share of the title.

But this year it was a different story, as Buster avenged his showing of last spring when he lost in the first round of both the championship and consolation brackets by taking number one singles to lead the Irish rout.

The Irish net captain got the resident racqueteers off and flying by defeating last year's champ, Tom Gullikson of Northern Illinois, in the opening round and outlasting Roger Converse of Indiana State, who had beaten him earlier this year, in a close match for the title.

"Last year Buster didn't play well at all," coach Fallon commented, "but this year he was just great. He was placed in the tougher half of the draw and had to come up the hard way. And to top it off, the boy he beat for the championship had defeated him earlier this year."

Mike Reilly, was the only Irish double champ, taking the number three singles crown and teaming with freshman John Carroco to annex the number two doubles title.

Other Irish individual champs were Brandon Walsh, who won at the number four position, and Rob Scheffter, who captured the number five singles crown.

John Allare just barely missed making a shambles of the competition as the senior lefty lost a sudden-death tie-breaker to Don Brown of Miami of Ohio at the number two singles position.

The other doubles combos of Brown-Allare and Scheffter-Kane each earned points for the Irish by

## Golfers 2nd in ND event

by Tom McKenney

Notre Dame's golf team was unable to overcome Ball State's classy performance Saturday and had to settle for a second place in the Notre Dame Invitational tournament.

The impressive Ball State team swept the first three individual places to finish with a team total of 732 for the 36-hole tournament. The medalist for the meet was Steve Seibel. Seibel shot a one under par 70 in the morning round and managed a 73 on the afternoon 18 for a one over par total 143.

Freshman Mike Kistner was the low man for the Irish, finishing fifth in the individual competition with a 148. Mike LaFrance and Marty Best both finished with 151, followed by Jeff Burda at 152, Chuck Voelker at 153, and Gary Quinn, 154.

In spite of Notre Dame's good overall performance and their second place finish, the Irish stroke total of 752 was a long 20 strokes off the hot Cardinal pace.

U. of Cincinnati was third with 760, followed by Northern Illinois, 770, Indiana State, 782, Eastern Michigan, 785, Central Michigan, 791, Aquinas College, 793, Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 796, U. of Detroit, 801, and Wayne State, 829.

Next weekend, the Irish will travel to Bloomington, Indiana to compete in the Northern Intercollegiate Championship.

winning the consolation brackets of the doubles action after being ousted in the first round of championship play.

Coach Fallon was extremely pleased with the overall performance of his squad.

"I'd have to say we did very well. We put five out of six of our singles players into the finals of fairly tough competition. And those who won did so rather convincingly."

"All the fellas were playing the caliber of tennis they're capable of playing. And it's a good time to start coming around with a tough match against a strong Indiana team coming up. We're finally beginning to round into shape, although perhaps a little late after that earlier loss to Cincinnati."

The Huskie pairings were based on a draw with the ten point pro scoring system used because of a

lack of time due to inclement weather.

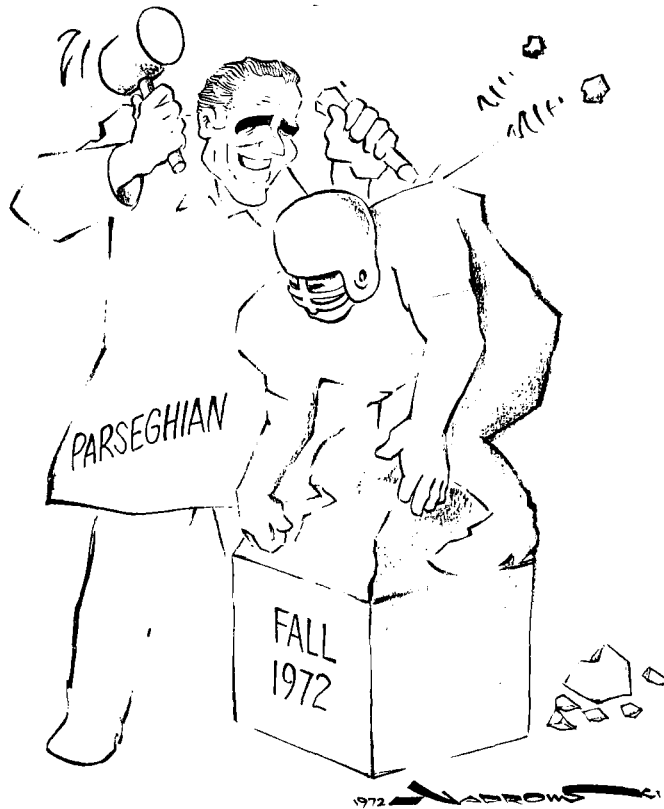
Each team was awarded six points for a championship or two points for every victory leading up to the individual crown. Two points were also awarded to the teams with winners in the consolation brackets.

The Irish won the tournament with 38 points, followed by Indiana State with 25. Miami of Ohio totaled 24, Northern Illinois 20, Illinois State 16, Ball State 9, Western Illinois 5 and Northeast Missouri 0.

The victory will not be counted in the Irish spring slate, which stands at 10-3.

Today's scheduled match with Indiana University has been postponed indefinitely due to conflicts with the Hoosiers' final examinations.

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME.



## Booters win two in Ohio

The Irish soccer team posted a pair of victories over the weekend in Ohio, edging Cincinnati, 3-2, on Friday and trouncing Miami, 5-1 on Saturday.

Jafar Moghadan provided Notre Dame with its margin of victory against Cincinnati, booting a home a second half penalty kick, while Jeff Noonan scored two goals to lead the Irish past Miami on a soaked, slippery field in Oxford.

Bob Donovan gave Notre Dame an early advantage Friday night in Cincinnati's Astro-Turf stadium, driving in a rebound of a Mike Machin shot. Jeff Noonan upped the Irish lead to 2-0 with a second

quarter tally but the Bearcats closed the gap to 2-1 before half-time on a penalty kick.

Another penalty kick enabled Cincinnati to tie the score in the second session but Moghadan's boot secured the Irish win.

The ND booters had an easier time with Miami as captain Bruce Graves, Tom Shriver and Moghadan joined Noonan in the scoring parade while Mike Farrelly, Rick Eichner and goalie Carl Straub kept the Redskin attackers at bay.

The Irish, now 2-1, will be in action again Thursday, hosting Northwestern at 3:30 behind Stepan Center.

## Rugbers lose 2 in tourney

It just hasn't been a good season for the Notre Dame rugby club this spring. Since winning the Gator Tournament over spring break the Irish have dropped four straight contests including two shutouts.

Most recently the Irish ruggers were victimized by Navy and Tennessee. Over the weekend the scene was Washington and Lee University and the event was the National College Tournament.

Notre Dame was eliminated from the 16-team field by a strong Midhipmen squad that managed to put 10 points on the scoreboard in the first half while the Irish remained scoreless.

Though the second half was quite another story, with the Irish outscoring Navy 13-6, it still was not enough to overcome the Middy's early lead.

Tries by both Dave Simpson and Jim Carr, and a successful penalty

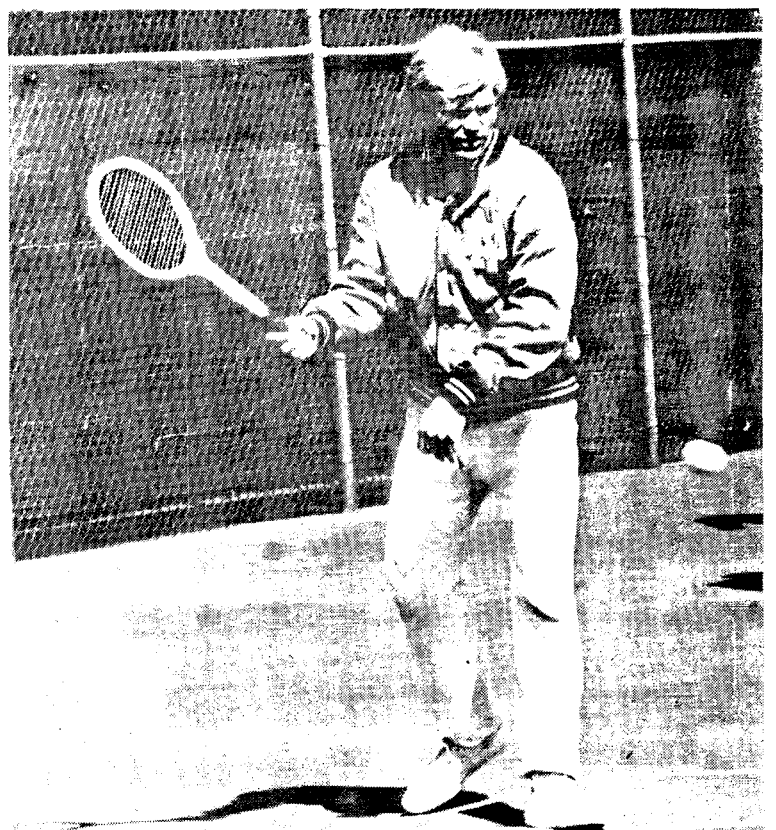
kick by Ed O'Connell accounted for all of the Irish scoring in their first round game.

In the consolation match the Notre Dame lost 10-8 to the Volunteers of Tennessee. The Irish were never really out of this game, but the Vols' ability to capitalize on one of their conversion attempts made the critical two point difference.

Irish tries in this game were scored by Terry McCarthy and Joe Hafner.

The tournament was won by Palmer College.

This weekend the Irish will be hosting their own invitational tournament with teams from LSU, Kent State and Colorado State participating. The tournament will start at 1:30 Saturday behind Stepan Center with the finals slated for Sunday.



Notre Dame net captain Buster Brown led his club to the title in the Huskie Invitational Tournament over the weekend by capturing the number one singles crown.

Jim Donaldson

## The Irish Eye

### The defense rebuilds

Joe Yonto, George Kelly and Paul Shoults are football coaches. They direct the activities, of respectively, Notre Dame's defensive line, linebackers and defensive backfield. But, in another sense, they may be considered construction workers, for all three are busy this spring rebuilding the Irish defense.

With the sidewalk superintendents seated in the stands looking on with avid interest, Yonto, Kelly and Shoults have set to work making major repairs on Notre Dame's defensive edifice that thwarted so many opponents last fall.

With eight regulars gone from the '71 defensive unit that allowed a mere 8.6 points per game, the coaching staff has no small task to accomplish. Tackle Greg Marx will be back to serve as the cornerstone on which to build, as do linebackers Jim Misuraca and Jim O'Malley, but after that veteran trio come only inexperienced ballplayers.

Three years ago, coach Yonto faced a similar dilemma. Ends Bob Kuechenberg and Tom Nash and tackle Eric Norri had graduated, leaving Yonto only standout tackle Mike McCoy to anchor the line. Yonto found three promising sophomores, Walt Patulski, Fred Swendson and Mike Kadish, to team with McCoy and there weren't many slubs that were able to run on Notre Dame's "inexperienced" line the next fall.

"I'd be almost asking for a miracle for things to work out like that again," Yonto says. "We were lucky once, I don't know if we'll be so lucky again."

"We hope that Marx will be our leader," Yonto continues. "He's a hard worker and a fine competitor. But at the other three spots, we lack experience."

Freshman Kevin Nosbusch and junior Dick Maciag are fighting for the job of being Marx's running mate at tackle. Both have plenty of size but little playing time.

The same situation prevails at the end spots. 'Freshman Mike Fanning looks like the top prospect to date, ranking just ahead of Tom Freistroffer, Jeff Hein, Tom Fine and Gorge Hayduk.

"He's a hard worker and he moves well but he'll have correct his mistakes," Yonto says of the 6'6, 245-pound Fanning.

The fear of mistakes looms large for secondary coach, Paul Shoults, who has had to start building from scratch this spring after losing his regular deep trio of Mike Crotty, Ralph Stepaniak and Clarence Ellis.

"We're missing some fine players and a lot of experience at positions that demand experience," Shoults comments. "Playing in the secondary leaves a player open to criticism from the press and fans. We'll have to find out how the new candidates respond to pressure. That'll be their big test."

"We've got pretty good speed this year, although we don't have a big, strong back like Stepaniak," Shoults continues. Ken Schlezes runs a 4.6 40-yard dash and played quite a bit last season. Reggie Barnett does 4.5, Mike Townsend, 4.65 and Terry Garner, about 4.7.

Shoults has been pleased with the progress of his top four deep backs, remarking, "They've come along as well as could be expected considering the shortness of spring ball. They are progressing fairly well and I expect much improvement to come in the fall when our workouts become more exacting."

At least George Kelly has plenty of material with which to build his linebacking corps. In addition to the veterans, Musuraca and O'Malley, no fewer than nine people are battling for starting berths. Pat McGraw, Drew Mihalic, Sherm Smith, Gary Potempa, Mike Webb, Greg Collings and Brian Clemente, as well as Tim Sullivan and Tom Devine who are recuperating from injuries, may win a starting berth next season.

"I know that we can put people out there that are capable," Kelly relates. "Most of our players are lacking game experience, but not practice field time, which is almost as valuable."

Kelly rates Musuraca and O'Malley at the top of his list and says of some of his other prospects, "Sullivan was doing well before he hurt his knee and Devine is recuperating, too. McGraw is having his best spring and youngsters like Mihalic and Smith have played real well. Potempa has improved his pass defense and that's make him a more complete linebacker."

"I'm most pleased with the situation right now," Kelly says. "We have a lot of people competing for open jobs and who have great hopes of contributing. Two things that we will have to work on are a lack of quickness and knowledge that results in mistakes."

The lack of experience and knowledge will present a problem for the Irish in the early weeks of the fall. But, with Yonto, Shoults and Kelly as architects, Notre Dame could once again build a sturdy defensive wall.



# Stickmen top Columbus

by Andy Scantlebury

The Notre Dame lacrosse team closed out its home season on a victorious note Sunday afternoon, stopping the Columbus Lacrosse Club 9-2 behind Stephan Center.

A large crowd took advantage of the beautiful weather and saw the Irish break open a close contest with a seven-goal second half barrage. The game, however, was by no means decided until midway through the third quarter. Up until then, the Irish were sluggish and Columbus kept close, taking advantage of the numerous Notre Dame errors.

Junior Dave Jurusik put the Irish on the scoreboard with a "man up" goal at 10:07 of the first quarter. The one goal lead held until Columbus' Charley Fitzgerald tallied at the 3:33 mark of the second quarter, climaxing a great clearing play by the Columbus defense. Bill Dacy gave the Irish a 2-1 half time lead with a picture play goal at 12:06, but Columbus had visions of an upset.

Throughout the afternoon, Columbus played with only two midfield units and this was the key to the game as Notre Dame wore them down in the second half. After Notre Dame's Jim Bingle and Columbus' Tom Lyle exchanged early third period goals, the Irish took over offensively and tallied six straight markers. Rich Mullin and Jurusik closed the third quarter scoring with goals at 9:26 and 14:33 respectively.

Middle Jim Brown continued the Irish scoring spree in the fourth quarter with his fifth goal of the year at 2:48. Then, it was attackman B. J. Bingle's turn. The talented junior, a sure bet for post season recognition in the Midwest, tallied twice, at 9:09 and at 11:03. In between his goals the consistent Steve Tarnow scored and the Irish had their eighth win of the year.

Despite the nine goals, Columbus goalie Jay Lehr was sharp making two impossible stops on Bingle and freshman John Corcoran. Irish goalie Paul Simmons played well in picking up his fifth victory of the year. He had plenty of help from his defense, however, especially defenseman Tim Baker, who undoubtedly was the star of the game. Playing in his final home game as an Irish stickman, the senior from Towson, Md. was spectacular, blocking shots,

clearing the crease with vicious checks, and thrilling the crowd with several rushes as if he were lacrosse's answer to Bobby Orr. The deserving Baker was awarded the game ball by his teammates.

The Irish stickmen close out their season Saturday at Chicago against the Chicago Lacrosse Club. A victory will give the Irish the Midwest Lacrosse Club title.

## ND trackmen fare poorly

by "Lefty" Ruselmann

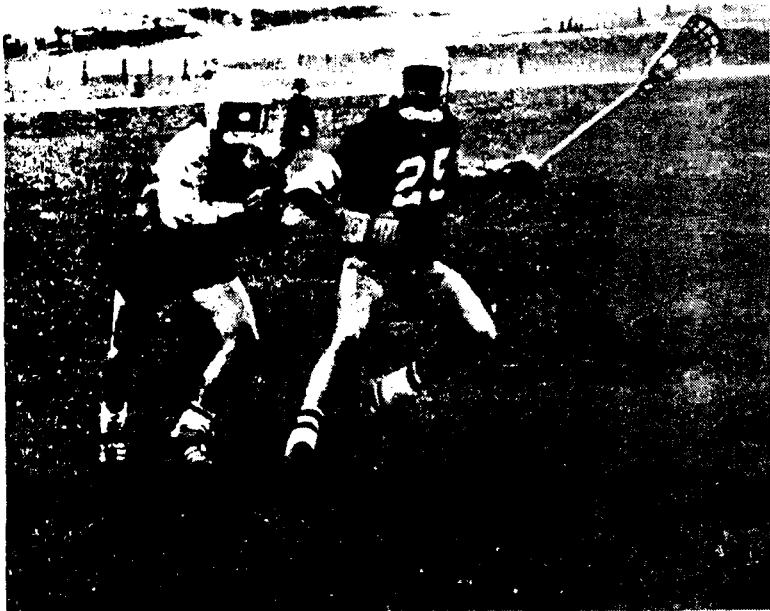
Members of the Notre Dame track team went to meets at three different locations over the weekend, but turned in generally subpar performances.

The bright spot in Saturday's activity was at the Penn Relays in Philadelphia, where freshman Greg Cortina placed third in the shot put event with a throw of 59 feet, 2 inches. Greg also took fifth place in the discus throw with a toss of 151 feet.

The shuttle hurdles team, which competed in the Drake Relays at Des Moines, Iowa, had a disappointing afternoon. The foursome of Jack Gerwe, Tom and Mike McMannon, and Pat Mullaley failed to qualify for the finals. However, Tom McMannon did get as far as the finals in the 110-yard high hurdles but finished fifth. Team captain Elio Polselli also reached the finals in the shot put and discus events, but he could not place. His best throw with the shot put was 55 feet, 6 inches, while his best discus toss was good for 164 feet. Throughout the meet, intermittent rainshowers played havoc with competitors' times and made for lower caliber performances.

Other Irish runners who did not go the Des Moines or Philadelphia competed in the Ball State Relays in Muncie, Indiana, where Notre Dame's sprint medley team placed third.

This afternoon, Notre Dame will compete with some 15 other colleges in the Indiana State Meet in Lafayette. The Irish, along with Indiana and host Purdue, are the top squads in the field, and Notre Dame rates a strong chance at the team title.



Steve Tarnow, pictured here in action against Michigan, has been a nightmare for opposing goalies this year. The talented freshman is one of the leading Irish scorers.

### LOST AND FOUND

Found: stopwatch. Identify. Don 3374.

Lost: ND classring. Gold-Purple stone. Rob. 8152. Reward.

LOST: Around Easter, light-weight ND jacket, possibly glasses in pocket. reward. Call 3134.

LOST: tan corduroy jacket in room 118 O'Shag. call 1742 or 1751.

### PERSONALS

Yesterday was my birthday but nobody cared... Jack Greeley p.s. got a dime?

Hey Aunt Ween, I like you even with the hiccups. Your nephew, Jimmy

B.S., Fee B., J.W. A tawdry cheapness will outlast our days. (L.B.) Good capers, though. Ree-ee-ee. Thomas P.

Dear Secret Admirer. Pretty Swift. See PZ1W8923 pg 131. Paul.

Dear Secret Admirer Please come forth. Paul's driving us nuts. (signed) His roommates.

## ND nine at Hillsdale

by Stan Urankar

Notre Dame's varsity baseball squad will finally get a chance to play at Cartier Field tomorrow, but not before taking to the road once more, travelling to Hillsdale College today for a doubleheader.

Nine games remain on the 1972 ND hardball schedule, with six of those contests under the shadow of the Golden Dome. Michigan invades South Bend Wednesday afternoon for a twin bill, while still another Mid-American Conference team, Bowling Green, will visit Cartier for a three game, two-day series this weekend.

Single games at Western Michigan Monday and against Valparaiso here on Tuesday will draw the curtain on the 39th season for Irish coach Jake Kline.

Rick Eich and Mike Riddell, the workhorses of the Notre Dame pitching staff this year, are the scheduled starters in tomorrow's doubleheader. Eich, a junior southpaw, will be looking for his fifth win in six decisions this year.

Riddell, called by Kline "the most consistent pitcher we have this year," shackled Butler in his last outing to win his second game against three losses. The junior righthander leads the Irish mound corps in innings pitched (35 and one third), ERA (4.56), and strikeouts (34), while surrendering only ten walks, three of those passes given intentionally.

Hard-hitting Rob Reschan is continuing an assault of the ND record books. The sophomore third baseman has six home runs to his credit, only four short of the mark set by Rich Gonski in 1964. The RBI title is likewise within his reach. Reschan has 24 to day, with John Carretta's 34 runs knocked home in 1960 the mark to shoot for.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### WANTED

Need ride to Minneapolis. May 4 or 5. Call Tilly 5745.

WANTED: we will do typing anytime for reasonable prices. Especially on short notice. Call Chip 8256 or Mike 6963.

WILL BUY: working refrigerators, couches, chests, anything of value. Call Mrs. Cooper, 272-3004.

Responsible woman over 30, grad student. To house sit, mid-June through mid-August. In exchange for place to live during summer school. Local references. Call 312 324 0043 after 7 pm.

Typing: term papers, technical reports, thesis, dissertations, resumes, professionally done. Selectric changeable type machine used. Prompt service, free estimates. 24 hour. Phone 233-9466. EXPERT SECRETARIAL SERVICE.

Will work on Volkswagens - 12 years experience. Reasonable. Call after 4 pm. 272-3980 or 272-2765.

WANTED: Metal file cabinet; used 3-speed bike. 232-6796.

Wanted: 2 white girls for personal international correspondence. must be over twenty. call 283-7982 for information.

Ride desperately needed to N.J. this weekend. Dan 8427.

### FOR SALE

For Sale: Two (2) \$5.50 Elton John tickets. Call 1687 anytime.

For Sale: 2 snow tires and chest of drawers. Bob. 8251.

35 mm Minolta. Camera reasonable. Call after 6 pm. 259-3573.

Seniors selling furniture: two couches, corner bar, rocking chair, rugs, stereo, cushion chair, book case, end tables, curtains, small icebox, dressers, albums etc. call 1079.

For Sale: 1 fantastic Boys - Girls 20" beginner bicycle. Low mileage very few dents. Call 272-1885 after 6 pm.

1969 Fiat 850 Sports Coupe. radials, snow tires. Priced for quick sale. 233-6059 after 6 pm.

1960 Red VW 41,000 miles. Good transportation. \$150. 289-4940.

STEREOS: at student discount rates - almost any brand. You can't afford not to call us if you're buying or thinking of it. Call Tom 1327 or 1318. Mateco Marketing.

Realtone Stereo. Tape deck. AM-FM radio. BSR turntable. Air suspension speakers. \$95. Call 1246.

SAVE ON RECORDING TAPE! Cassette, Reel, and 8-Track; Ampex, BASF, Memorex, Sony or TDK. Call Don 3729.

CAMERA: CANON FTb like new. Call 234 9765 after 5 pm. \$195.

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Engagement rings, watches, complete line Hallmark rings. Waltham watches. Tremendous savings. 313 Morrissey. 3575.

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'69 VW bug, light blue, 4-speed stick, excellent condition, \$1195 firm. Bill Lavage, 259-0225.

PHOTOGRAPHERS: must sell new camera system: Honeywell Spotmatic, telezoom 2x MAG, etc. Call Jerry 8849.

1967 Triumph TR-4 conv, wire wheels, radial tires, dual exhaust. 48,000 miles. 233-1912.

Refrigerator: GE, big freezer, too big for campus - cheap 8125.

For sale: Portable 8-Track stereo tape player with AM-FM radio condition. Call John 1642.

### FOR RENT

Furnished house. 1 story. 3-4 people. 272-6174 till noon, after 430. Available May 4, 1972. \$140.00

House for rent. Summer only. 2 blocks from ND 3 to 5 bedrooms. \$175 mo. Call Julie 4549.

House for Summer students 4 bedroom house, completely furnished, 1 1/2 baths, shower in basement, washer and dryer. Phone 232-7180.

Cottages on Lake Michigan Shore for rent. GINTARAS RESORT, 15860 Lake Shore road, Union Pier. tel. 616-469-3298.

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Met club baggage truck to Long Island only. Space limited to first 70 \$5 depositors. Sign up at 432 Zahm from 4-28 to 5-2. between 6-8 pm Any questions call 1883.

Grow Abroad this summer... a month of carefree travel only your won in Europe... plus four weeks of study in art, music, photography, drama or French. Growth through experience and instruction... isn't that what it's all about? \$695 from New York. Call Joe McDonough, campus representative. American International Academy. Phone 234-3465 or 283-7024.

Student Union Charter Flights to Europe. 5 departures and returns. All different dates on sale at the Student Union ticket office, 11:15 - 12:45, 4:00 - 5:00.

SUMMER STORAGE: New bldg. dry and clean. Will pick up and deliver. Mrs. Cooper, 272-3004.

The Student Union will be closed from May 4 on. It will reopen September 6.

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Students: 7 Day Caribbean sailing package. Beautiful San Juan, Puerto Rico. Sail, swim surf, snorkel, mountain and Mangrove trails, deep sea fishing, fortresses, islands, Flamenco dancers, and Steel bands. All expense paid exciting week of sailing and entertainment aboard a PEARSON 26 Fiberglass sloop. Only \$150 (plus air fare) Hurry! Only limited space. June 10th - June 30th, Captain John Ladd, Box 5141, San Juan P.R. 00906 or phone 725-0139 (AC 809).

CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS: New Haven club is sponsoring a baggage truck which will stop in several cities For info call Paul 7954 or Jess 3610.

MCAT-DAT: Summer home study review and testing program for the Medical-Dental Admission Tests. For information write: Graduate Studies Center, Box 386, New York, NY 10011.

To whoever stole my wallet from the Convo: keep the money. Send back the cards. GFR.

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