

Voting Today For Fee Boost, NSA Delegates

Notre Dame will go to the polls again today with the election of five National Student Association delegates and a referendum for increasing the student activities fee to ten dollars per semester making up the two items on the ballot.

Voting will be in the halls from 11:30 to 1:00 and from 5:00 to 7:00.

Fifteen students are contending for the five delegate seats Notre Dame is allotted at the NSA Convention. Seeking these positions are Student Body President Richard Rossie, Mike McCauley, Bill Luking, Mike Kendall, Steve Ahern, Dave Burch, Bob Campbell, John Hickey, Larry Landry, Richard Linquanti, Mike Mead, Tom Taylor, Bob Rigney, and Don Wycliff. The five students receiving the highest vote totals will be designated delegates and the students with the sixth through tenth highest totals will be official alternates.

The student fee increase referendum is a proposal to increase the student activities fee from its present level of ten dollars per year to ten dollars per semester.

In a letter released yesterday Student Body President Richard Rossie stressed the areas of the Academic Commission and Student Government sponsored Hall improvement as the two areas which particularly caused him to support the increase in activities fee.

According to Rossie the additional sixty thousand dollars which the increased fee would add to Student Government's revenue would be allotted in the following manner:

Academic Commission	\$10,000
Arts Festival	6,000
Course Evaluation Book	2,000
Free University	2,000
Hall Life Fund	20,000
Incorporated Study	1,500
Literary Festival	6,000
Observer	4,500
Student Academic Research	8,000

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SBP Bans Demonstrations, Asks Protest "Moratorium"

"A moratorium for the rest of the year on all student protests" will be asked for by Student Body President Richard Rossie in a letter to students today.

Rossie said yesterday that he is asking for the moratorium as an "act of good faith and trust" on the part of the students following Sunday's meeting with an ad hoc committee of the Board of Trustees.

The letter states that "Student Government will not call for any demonstrations unless extraordinary circumstances forces it to break the moratorium." If students strongly object to any action of the Administration during the remainder of the year the letter says Rossie "will personally register an official complaint against any such action."

Further on in the letter Rossie writes, "I want to urge all students not to take any action which might endanger our cause. We must show we are indeed responsible and can conduct our own affairs."

Finally, Rossie writes, "Also I would like to point out that there are individuals (some in high places, perhaps) who conceivably would like to see us take irrational actions and thus endanger our chances of getting the changes to which we are justly entitled."

Although the letter says "all student protests," Rossie said it does not include war demonstrations. "The Presidential Review protest is not included, but civil disobedience protests are."

Lyons Hall Senator Jon Sherry said of

the letter, "I don't think a directive of the Student Body President will halt any demonstration of the students against war and on behalf of Student Power. It will not stop the ROTC Presidential

Sherry also said that Rossie had promised him that if Sherry's bill repudiating Dean of Students Rev. James Riehle's directive and reaffirming the students' right to demonstrate was passed by the Senate that Rossie himself would call for a demonstration. The bill is on Thursday's agenda.

Rossie "should have consulted the people it will effect, the 200 or so radicals. Democracy works within the student body as well as outside or it. We would demonstrate against the dictates of the SBP as well as the dictates of the Administration," said Sherry.

Sophomore Sam Boyle agrees with Sherry. He said that the letter implied that the "so-called" group of students want to demonstrate for anything. "If there is a just reason, students are obliged to demonstrate."

Boyle does not think a halt of the Review protest is necessary to Rossie's aims. He said he would not organize a demonstration on parietal hours, for instance, because he thought that was Rossie's job as SBP and "I would not infringe upon his right."

Vice-President for Student Affairs Rev. Charles I. McCarragher, C.S.C., thinks the moratorium will be effective and the students will observe it. "I think this is a change of mind for Rossie. This is the non-violent Rossie. He is beginning

to use the same tactics as Martin Luther King," Fr. McCarragher said.

He also added, "There are some innuendoes about 'some in high places' that could be clarified."

Farley Hall president and executive coordinator Mike McCauley called the request, "a brilliant diplomatic move. He sincerely believes something good will happen soon." McCauley said he thinks Rossie has more support from the student body than any other SBP in the University's history.

According to McCauley, "There may be a dispute among student activists who think the way to change is through revolution."

Rossie, McCauley and Vice-President Chuck Nau were all optimistic at the outcome of the Board of Trustees meeting. McCauley said, "The biggest point of agreement of all was the immediate need for a tripartite board having authority over all areas of student affairs. Frs. McCarragher and Riehle would be on the board but would have no dictatorial rights."

Rossie said, that at any rate, there would certainly not be a permanent structure until next year, but that his office will operate in the spirit of what will come." He said he made it clear at the meeting that there should be a minimum of 50% students on the board.

According to Nau, "the Board of Trustees has only been in existence for about a year. There's a lot they have to learn about students. The next meeting will be a more productive one."

Mayor Lindsay To Support Gov. Rockefeller

BY GUY DE SAPIO

Mayor John Lindsay of New York City told a crowd of more than 1300 people in Stepan Center last night that he supported Governor Nelson Rockefeller "all the way" for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

Lindsay outlined in his speech the challenge that America faces in its cities. Lindsay said that the present administration has failed to reach its potential in dealing with the problems of the cities as a "direct consequence of the war in Vietnam." The audience responded enthusiastically as he attacked the war, interrupting that part of his speech six times with applause.

"As a people," Lindsay said, "we seem to be terribly divided and terribly fearful, tense and withdrawn. We somehow have lost a sense of national direction — the challenges it imposes, the promises it offers."

Lindsay said that it is difficult to predict the course that the country will take to solve its problems. The evidence is contradictory, he said. He reported how "five-thousand people volunteered" to help clean up a New York slum. But he was fearful, he said, because "Congressmen report that the majority of their mail seeks a much tougher attitude toward the black communities in the cities, both positively—in the form of aggressive police tactics, and negatively—

by curtailing city-orientated social welfare programs to the slums.

Lindsay stated how the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders had reported how "our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."



MAYOR JOHN LINDSAY

"We face now a new test of our honesty and purpose in confronting the problems described in the Commission Report and exposed in the streets of our nation this month," Lindsay said. "In New York City we're trying to follow a policy which consists of nothing

more spectacular than fairness and common sense."

"We don't agree that police should shoot to kill arsonists and fire upon looters indiscriminately . . . once the shooting starts, it is almost certain to perpetuate itself. Our hope is to keep that first shot from being fired."

Lindsay said that city governments would have to enlist the support of the people to prevent violence. In Harlem, "They helped because they trusted us and it took long months of work to create that trust."

The mayor said that the help of the young people must be enlisted in order to support the efforts. Young people must be placed "in positions of responsibility."

For middle-aged and older people the

Twenty Arrested In Sit-In

Twenty to twenty-five Notre Dame students were arrested while participating in a sit-in in the office of South Bend Superintendent of Schools, Charles Holt, Mon. night. The students were supporting a protest organized by the South Bend Chapter of the NAACP Youth Council. More than 100 South Bend adults were also arrested.

The students were protesting, according to a member of the group, the fact that armed policemen are patrolling the halls and school yards of some South Bend

Schools. promise of a change was enough, Lindsay said. "Today the promise is not enough for the young. They want change now. They have seen what lies outside the ghetto and they want in: they want the same chance that everyone else has."

Lindsay termed the response of the country to the Commission Report "disheartening." He said that the present administration's potential to deal with the problems had not been reached as a "direct consequence of the war in Vietnam."

Lindsay attacked the war and commended students for focusing the attention of the nation on it. "You marched and demonstrated," he said, but "your dissent was fragmented and misdirected. It failed because it missed the basic source of power in this country."

According to a spokesman for the students, they entered the office of the Superintendent at 3:30 Mon. afternoon. He said they were "warned repeatedly" that if they did not leave by 11 P.M. they would be arrested for trespassing.

At 11:15, he said, the South Bend Police Chief entered the office and told them that they had 10 minutes to leave. They refused to leave and were arrested at 11:45 P.M.

News In Brief: The Weekend

An Tostal Weekend, Notre Dame's first annual spring weekend, begins tomorrow; Gentle Thursday', as 1000 girls from mid-western colleges invade Notre Dame to usher in spring.

Sponsored by the Hall President's Council, the weekend includes activities ranging from a beach party, to a Sat. afternoon picnic.

Activities for tomorrow include boat rides on the Lake by the Sailing Club, folk singing around campus, a number of spring games and activities, and the Gorrilla Theatre's presentation of the production "Gentle Thursday" on the front lawn of the Memorial Library at 2:00.

Guys And Dolls

Guys and Dolls, the musical fable about the underworld of tinhorn gamblers and sentimental chorus-girls of New York's Times Square will open its string of seven performances tomorrow night at 8:30 in O'Laughlin Auditorium. The play is being produced by the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Theatre.

Anti-Mil Ball Set For Fri.

Notre Dame's first Anti-Military Ball will be held this Fri. night in conjunction with Seven Days in May, a week of protest against the Vietnam war. Two thousand are expected to attend the dance to be held in the Fieldhouse.

Music will be provided by three groups: Captain Electric and the Flying Lapels, Indiana Joy, and the Acme Buggywhip Franchise. A light show will be produced by the Greater North Bay Alchemical Company. Tim McArtry will play the sitar. Admission is \$1.50 per person. The funds from the dance will be used to pay for speakers in the Vietnam protest. The dance will last from 8 to 2 a.m.

Mike Trombetta, organizer for the Anti-Mil Ball, stressed that it is not a date affair. Saint Mary's and Notre Dame students can come stag. Any kind of dress is appropriate. ROTC students who attend may wear their uniforms. All students are invited. "We want straights too," Trombetta added.

On The Arts

The Blue Circle sponsored Festival of Contemporary Arts continues today with Henri Colpi's *Codine*, winner of the Cannes Film Festival, shown at 7 and 9:30 pm this evening in the Engineering Auditorium. SMC's Little Theatre will host the mixed media show tonight and tomorrow evening at 7:30 and tomorrow's film will be Claude Chabrol's murder mystery *Leda—Web of Passion*. *Leda* will be shown at 7 and 9:30 pm in the Engineering Auditorium.

Young Asks For "Civilized" Nation, Attacks "White Affluent Peasants"

BY GUY DE SAPIO

Executive Director of the National Urban League, Whitney Young told a crowd of 450 in the Memorial Library Auditorium Mon. night that if "American educational institutions had been doing what they were supposed to do, we would not be in the midst of a revolution today."

"If they were teaching people to be prepared for change," Young said, "instead of reflecting the attitudes of the general society... we would not be in the midst of a revolution now, if black people had a chance to learn..."

Young's speech centered around the role that the University should play in alleviating the domestic ills of America. He pointed out the plight of the Negro, and some of the historical and psychological reasons for it. He urged students to make the effort to "civilize America."

"I am gratified by the social sensitivity of many students in our society, it is most impressive," said Young. He said, however, that many students and "leaders" were "astute at only pointing out what's wrong, but have little creativity when it comes to how it will be corrected." I can't believe that if they put their minds to it, they can't come up with a solution."

Young said that many liberals were "adept at identifying injustice when it's far away." He said that as a rule it seemed that the further away the injustice "the greater the intensity of concern. Some people today are concerned about the little brown people who are fighting in Viet-Nam, while two blocks away, little brown people are starving."

Those who are against progress have a real conviction about it," Young said. "The general problem with the liberals is that they don't have the same stamina as the conservatives." As an example, Young pointed out how twenty Southern Senators can bottle up domestic legislation and how right-wing elements such as the Klu Klux Klan are so devoted to their cause that they spend countless hours on their work. "We have a real manpower problem," Young said.

"I will believe you are for real, when your concern for justice and equality is reflected in South Bend and the University," Young said.

He suggested that the number of students at Notre Dame be increased so that more non-white students can have the opportunity to receive a college education. It is obvious to everyone today, he said, that the Negro finds himself lacking the qualifications for certain jobs, "not because of an accident of birth, but because he has been denied educational opportunity."

"I don't believe I know of a single Negro who really believes that he is inferior congenitally," Young said.

Young said that the present generation has no other option but to correct the domestic situation in America. He said that because of the atomic bomb nations as well as citizens of the

same nations have to learn to live together. "You've got to get along together, you can't afford a war."

The country needs a mixture of the best of Negro culture and white culture, Young said. He said that we have to feel confrontable with difference, "for only in difference, do we find creativity." The ghetto "compounds mediocrity" because "sameness can only produce sameness." The negro does not want "cultural absorption," but "cultural interchange."

Young attacked the tendency of Americans to generalize when it comes to the Negro. Headlines in papers read "Negroes riot in Detroit", he said, but it was not all Negroes just four percent.

"In Detroit, one out of five

rioters was white," Young said. "It was our most integrated riot and therefore the most violent."

Young also attacked what he called the "affluent peasants" of America. Those people who have "acquired a middle class income, but who haven't acquired a middle class mentality." He termed them "easy to organize and basically insecure" so therefore they were prone to resist efforts at change and integration.

He also feels that those who say that change will take time are wrong. "If they are thirty-five," he said, "they say it will take 30 years. If they are fifty, they say it will take 15 years. There seems to be a definite correlation between the time it is going to take and the time they are

"If the establishment thought that it was in its best interests to change attitudes, it would change them," Young said. As an example it pointed out how quickly the attitudes towards the Soviet Union has been changed by public relations since 1938. Young pointed out how it had changed four times, depending on the world situation and whom America was fighting or afraid of at the time.

Young said that the students should make the effort to "civilize America." He said that America not only had an unjust attitude in its race relations, but was lacking in its moral fiber.

President Explains Referendum For New Senior Patriot Award

By P.J. SCHROEDER

Newly elected senior class president, Dave Witt, said yesterday that he was "most anxious to see the members of this year's Junior Class vote in favor of the referendum proposing to change the traditional Patriot of the Year Award."

The referendum, being considered in the Halls today, offers current Juniors a choice of three alternatives for the Patriot Award. The first is to continue the Award as it has been in the past with no change in format. The second proposal is to discontinue the Award entirely. The final alternative is designed to revamp the Award presentation and to model the new ceremony on Yale University's Chubb Fellowship Award.

According to Witt, this alternative provides that a "distinguished guest" come to Notre Dame for a period of several days to a week. During this time the recipient of the Award would meet informally with the members of the Senior Class either in small discussion groups or in seminar. He would be housed with Seniors living in dorms and would "share, as much as possible, in the life of the members of the Class." At the end of his visit to campus the recipient would give a formal lecture to the Seniors and would be presented with the Award.

Witt said, "It has become the tradition here at Notre Dame that each class have its one big event. The Sophomores have their Literary Festival, the Juniors have the Junior-Parent Weekend, and, up until this time, the Seniors have always had the Patriot of the Year Award. But the Patriot Award has now shown itself to be no more than an insubstantial ritual. This is readily witnessed by the just criticism given it by the campus news media and, more significantly, by the small number of Seniors who actually attended the presentation ceremony last March."

Witt added that he hopes to see the new Award become a much more "participatory ac-

tivity in which every Senior has the opportunity to meet and talk with the recipient." Witt said that, in the past, New York Mayor John Lindsay, author C.P. Snow, and columnist Ralph McGill have been named Chubb's Fellows by Yale and have come to that school for "much more than just a speech and an award presentation."

He said that the cost of such an award would be approximately \$1,000. "This is a relatively small sum considering that for many other events we are talking about thousands of dollars." Witt divided the cost into two areas; approximately one-half going toward the recipients travel and living expenses and the remainder as a honorarium. "At this point, said Witt, we have not come up with a name for the Award. Hopefully, when it is endorsed by the members of the class tomorrow we can begin actively seeking University and Alumni support. If someone is willing

to help us establish the award on a permanent financial basis—Well, the Award will then have a name."

Witt said that he also hoped to see a permanent selection committee established. "The members of this committee would be determined by position not by personality. Thus, for example, every year one of the senior editors of the Scholastic and Observer along with members of Senior Class government would automatically take their place on the committee. But we have made no final decision about this."

The Selection Committee would accept nominations beginning in late May and continuing through Sept. Witt said that in order to avoid the confusion and controversy which surrounded the election of past Award winners the Selection Committee alone would decide the final recipient.

YAF Attacks Fee Increase

Robert Narucki, Executive Secretary of the Notre Dame Young Americans for Freedom adopted an official policy statement urging "Notre Dame students to oppose and reject Student Body President Richard Rossie's proposed Activities Fee Increase referendum, which will be presented to the student body on Wednesday."

"We were promised that the one hundred percent increase in student fees that went into effect in 1966 was necessary because there was a desire to prevent any fee increase in the near future."

Narucki said. "Now, less than two years later, Richard Rossie and his bureaucracy are seeking a one hundred per cent increase again, and after only one month in power."

We students have been kept in the dark long enough, and should know exactly where our money will be spent, before approving such a proposal. Mr. Rossie has been too general in his rational, for this increase. YAF demands to know why this proposal is necessary, and precisely which of our student needs will be fulfilled."

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Hester: Viet War Genocidal

BY DAVE BACH

Retired Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, himself a participant in two world wars, condemned United States participation in the Vietnamese "civil war" yesterday as "illegal, immoral and now genocidal." He made the statement in an informal address to a sparse group of 25 in the Law Auditorium.

The general retired in 1951 in opposition to the Korean War which he termed a "civil war" and an American intervention in foreign domestic affairs.

The claim of illegality was built up after an explanation of the U.S.'s entrance into Vietnam, the roots of which were buried in the beginning of the cold war.

In 1949 the U.S. intervened in the civil war of China by helping Chiang Kai Chek and his nationalist Chinese get to Formosa, setting an example for U.S. intervention in other internal affairs. The U.S. then began financing the French in the Indo-Chinese War under President Truman. The Eisenhower administration continued this subsidy.

After Dienbienphu in 1953, the treaty which settled the war called for elections to be held in 1956. Here, however, General Hester claimed that Secretary of State John Dulles persuaded President Eisenhower to appoint Ngo Dinh Diem the chief of state of South Viet Nam. "Dulles was not only secretary of state, but he made foreign policy," according to Hester.

In August, 1954, Hester claims that Eisenhower explained U.S. involvement in Vietnam this way: "We are not there (in Vietnam) for any idealistic purpose. We are there to get supplies that we need." The President's statement made no mention of any military or even economic commitments to Vietnam. Hester then claimed that President Johnson knows this fact, and ignores it.

In the '60's, Hester asserted that Diem was initiating talks with Hanoi when Henry Cabot Lodge flew back from a Washington conference and carefully let out the fact that the U.S. would not oppose a coup. "WE placed Diem and every other successor in Vietnam, if not through selection, then through approval. . . These governments do not represent anyone but the people in

Washington who put them there."

The most recent legal claim, the Tonkin Resolution, was a fraud. The attacks on the *Maddox* and *Turner Joy* "never have been shown to be true as a fact that occurred." Even if the attack occurred, however, the United States ignored the UN charter in which "we promised not to act unilaterally unless we were faced by invasion," he reasoned.

He based his claim of immorality on the fact that we are intervening in foreign internal affairs as a practice. "This country will pull the pillars of the world down if it does not reverse itself and substitute international co-operation for international conflict."

He dismissed the communist threat by stating that "instead of fighting communism, we are

creating communism, creating situations where communism can thrive."

The general is currently touring the country speaking against the war in Vietnam "No democracy can survive, no real freedom can be maintained if the people know that what is being done is not in their best interest and remain silent."

Hester said that he supported the United States' role in World War II, and to a lesser extent, World War I, because they were wars of self-defense. He claimed that he was not a philosophical pacifist (as witness his 30 years in the Army) and that "if our security was threatened I wouldn't be opposing it, but there's quite a bit of difference between self-defense and aggression."

Newman Here For Gene Speaks At ND, SMC

Campaigning for Senator Eugene McCarthy on campus yesterday, actor Paul Newman said, "I have six children. When they bury me, I don't want them to be able to say I wasn't a part of my own time." About 700 students took part of their time to see Newman, who appeared at both Saint Mary's and Notre Dame to appeal for canvassers for the Democratic primary in May.

Newman said that McCarthy's candidacy made possible a new sort of politics, which "may well turn into what is true, what is moral, what is ethical." He called Senator McCarthy a man of "extreme political courage" who has given the people an alternative to which they are entitled, a chance to return government to the people. Striking a non-partisan note, Newman emphasized the power of the individual to do away with machine politics and bloc voting. "It is refreshing," he said, "to have a candidate who isn't playing politics with my vote." He cited the New Hampshire primary, in which what he called "a people's army" of McCarthy supporters gained a surprising victory for the Senator.

When asked how McCarthy

expected to counteract Kennedy's wealth, Newman expressed confidence in "the young people of America, who are Senator McCarthy's capital."

He called the Vietnam conflict a civil war, and said the United States should "let them handle it."

After asking students to sign up as McCarthy volunteers, Newman reminded them that 500 canvassers were needed this weekend in South Bend, and suggested that young people "kick the eleven o'clock flick" in favor of getting out the vote for a man who has given youths without political direction a chance to make their presence known in national politics.

After leaving Notre Dame, Newman spent the rest of the afternoon speaking at the storefront headquarters in town to over two thousand people, many of whom called him "the best thing that's ever happened to South Bend." Newman's son, Scott, joined his father at the Miami and Ewing Streets headquarters which Scott flew here to manage. Newman said he was proud of his son's efforts in the campaign, even though he is cutting classes to do it.



Tom Figel

What Kind Of Future?

Since the Second World War, the American novel has become more and more Black Humor. Everything is funny but nothing is explainable unless in the form of a V or a Catch-22. Novelists take events from life, remove the context, and the absurdity shines through.

There is a reason for the change in novelists' outlook, a method in their new madness. Many of them teach or have taught—Barth at Buffalo, Vonnegut at Iowa—and many, as a consequence, have become familiar with the academic environment.

"Intellectuals are the hope of the future," one St. Mary's professor said. "Just ask one sometime." That's true, the first tenet of academia. Academics are amazing people, men of vision able to see beyond the real concerns of existence—the Bomb, poverty, civil rights—to the peripheral. One English professor, for example, explained in a one hour lecture to a first semester class why he should not be called "Dr." Another will be called "Dr." and nothing else. Others in other departments will not converse because the first has not published enough and the second has published nothing but trash. Can Yoasarin be far away and which end of the egg should be broken first, anyway?

The liberal arts are supposed to be the disciplines most conscious of what man is and it is unfortunate that those who teach in the college seem to understand the value of that the least. Those most in command of truth evidently have the least responsibility for its implementation. If beauty and truth (beauty which is truth, truth which is beauty) can not be had in toto, they should not be achieved in part, thereby leaving those most against the war, those most against America as it is, free to golf or garden, to entertain the outspoken poet of their choice. They copy a student misconception: beards signify commitment, wearing a button will end the war.

In English classes, they ignore what a novelist says to concentrate on the minutiae of how he says it. Preparation for a degree in English involves dissatisfaction with the written word; after three of four years, a critical standard has been developed, all the books, all the plays, conforming to that standard have been read; and all that is left is to read bad novels, see bad movies, and bad plays. Nothing can be good and that is what makes it worth reading or worth seeing. In retrospect, even the good novels become bad because each suffers from at least one "fatal flaw". Like conservatives, who consider a man completely evil because he is part evil, they are most entertained when they are most disappointed. Pedantry is its own reward.

In all colleges, a degree, especially an advanced degree, becomes the excuse for castigating all who are outside the sphere of the university. Under one lump and undesirable appellation, garbagemen and G.I.'s, track coaches and bankers are snubbed as "the masses", sometimes called the "middle class." Some work is more dignified than others because of the intelligence which attends it.

Academics moan about words wasted on those who will not hear; but intellectuals are not heard because they are snobs. Anyone who favors the war cannot be talked out of his belief since his thinking processes do not proceed along logical avenues; anyone who does not agree that America is lost cannot be anything other than hopeless.

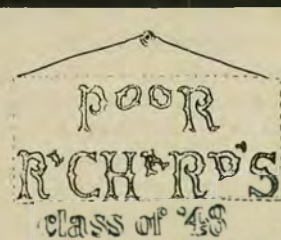
It's unfortunate that those who pretend to be most on top of reality are actually most removed. Granted that logic does not always prevail, that people vote according to appearances and not according to substance, that old men snore and dogs bite, that's the way things are and that's what has to be dealt with.

Intellectuals may be the hope of the future; but what kind of future is that?

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Starting Gridders Top Reserves, 29-0

By Terry Shields

The Irish gridgers held their second scrimmage of the spring Saturday afternoon in the Stadium, marking the mid-point of training season. The first team offense and defense dominated the action, for the most part. They won going away 29-0, before approximately 1,000 fans (mostly students).

The first team offense consisted of Jim Winegardner at tight end, Jim Seymour at split end, George Kunz and Chuck Kennedy at the tackle spots, Ed Tuck and Jim Reilly at the guards, Tim Monty at center, Bob Gladieux at flanker, Jeff Zimmerman and Ed Ziegler at the running backs, and Terry Hanratty at quarterback.

The defense was made up of Larry Schumacher and Bob Kuechenberg at ends, Pat Mudron and Bob Jockisch at the tackles, Toyn Capers and Pete Donohue at inside linebackers, Jim Wright and John Lavin at the outside linebacking positions, Ernie Jackson and Tom Quinn at halfbacks with Don Reid at safety.

Capers kicked off to the second team but it was unable to move against an improving defense. The first team offense floundered the first two times it had the ball. After a beautiful coffin corner punt by Jim deArrieta put the ball on the four yard line, Hanratty began to open up the attack. Successive bombs to Winegardner, Seymour, and Gladieux carried the starters downfield. After another pass to Seymour, Gladieux went in for the touchdown. Scott Hempel missed the conversion.

Hanratty continued his antics throughout the first half, hitting "Mr. Cling" Seymour with two more bullets. However the All-America candidate wasn't content to merely throw over the opposition, he also ran through them for 23 yards and a score on a keeper play. Hempel split the uprights and it was 13-0 at the half.

As the second half began, Hanratty took up where he left off by hitting numerous receivers with aerials ranging from 10 to 20 yards. The running game finally began to click on the dashes of Ziegler and Gladieux. Gladieux, who ran well all afternoon, scored from 28 yards out. The starting Irish eleven then added a two point conversion as Han-

ratty flipped to Ziegler all alone in the end zone.

In the fourth quarter, Coley O'Brien who played a stellar defensive game for the second team (he intercepted a pass), changed to a white jersey and immediately drove the first team into scoring territory.

However the drive stalled. After Quinn intercepted for the first team, O'Brien hit Seymour with a 56 yard toss. Seymour made a terrific move after catching the ball to elude three defensive men. He would have gone all the way had he not stepped out of bounds. This didn't bother O'Brien as he fired a strike to Gladieux for the final score. A two point conversion on a pass to Ziegler added icing on the cake.



One of the prime movers in Notre Dame's baseball attack this season is first baseman Dick Licini. The Yonkers, N.Y., junior is hitting close to .300.

Irish Bow To Northwestern

The Baseball team was beaten by Northwestern 11 - 5 yesterday. ND now stands 8 - 6.

Golf

Irish golfers returned with a 2-5-1 record after a season-opening trip to Michigan State and Illinois State last weekend.

ND tied at 770 with Purdue, behind Ohio State (752) and host MSU (767) Saturday in Lansing. (In college golf, six players from each team play 36 holes. The best five cards comprise the team medal score. A team gets one victory for each opponent with a higher score and one loss for each opponent with a lower total.)

Notre Dame medal scores on the par 71 MSU course: Chuck Musick 78-81; Fran Mentone 72-83; Bob Wilson 72-75; Bill Cvengros 78-76; Chuck Martinez 83-77; George Farrell 80-81.

Putting difficulties hampered Notre Dame at Illinois State in Normal, Ill., Monday. Iowa won the six-team match easily with 705. Following were Illinois

State 731, Southern Illinois 735, Notre Dame 738, Missouri 741 and Illinois 746.

The Irish contingent had 38 three-putt greens in its 12 rounds. In addition, Mentone, who seven birdies in his morning round at MSU, had a four-putt green at Illinois State. Fr. Durbin, golf coach, described the carpets as "cow pastures with no grass at all."

Notre Dame medal scores on the par 69 ISU course: Musick 78-74; Mentone 76-76; Wilson 75-75; Cvengros 71-73; Mike Heaton 73-73; Martinez 77-71.

Weightlifting

Notre Dame's Weightlifting Club will play host to the Indiana State Weightlifting Championships Saturday in the Fieldhouse at 1 p.m.

Judging of the Mr. Indiana Physique contest in junior and senior divisions will follow the lifting.

The Irish will be represented by a five-man lifting team, but South Bend's "Dave's Gym" is favored to win the team title.

Winston Binney, a Junior National

Weightlifting champion, will compete in the newly formed 242-pound weight class this year. Tom Lentych, Dave's Gym, is favored to win the Mr. Indiana senior division after failing by a point last year.

Entered for the Notre Dame Club are: Mike Tomasulo, 132-pound class, Alhambra, Calif.; Tim George, 148-pound class, Kansas City, Mo.; Mike Wider, 148-pound class, Elkhart, Ind.; Jed Ervin, 165-pound class, Kansas City, Mo.; and Mike Burgener, 198-pound class, Marion, Ill.

Tickets, on sale at the East booth in the Fieldhouse, are \$1 for adults and 50 cents for students. Children will be admitted free. The contest is open to all Indiana AAU members and colleges.

Tennis

Varsity tennis coach Tom Fallon and members of his team will conduct a free net clinic at 2 p.m. May 4 on the ND courts.

Participants should supply their own rackets and shoes. The clinic is open to the public.

New York A. C. Saga Goes On

By Bob Scheuler

During the past Easter vacation, two separate events added to the saga of the New York Athletic Club and the various anti-segregation campaigns being waged against it.

Last Feb. 16th, the NYAC's track meet at Madison Square Garden was boycotted and picketed by Negro athletes because of the club's exclusion of Negroes from membership. Prompted by this boycott, a committee of Notre Dame alumni was formed by Newsweek religious editor and Notre Dame alumnus Ken Woodward, '57, to support the boycott and to ask the NYAC to explain its policies.

Woodward's committee attempted to bring pressure on the NYAC by getting a statement from the National Board of the Notre Dame Alumni Association against the racial exclusionary policies of the NYAC. Woodward also tried to garner the support of the New York area alumni and the New York Notre Dame

Alumni Club.

There are many ND alumni in the NYAC, and they play a large part in the control of the NYAC, which has been termed a "Catholic Club". Therefore, the effects of anti-segregation statements from the alumni associations would have had a great effect on the NYAC.

In spite of the strong personal stand of Father Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of the University, the National Alumni Board issued only a mild stand against racial segregation,

but said nothing about the policies of private clubs. The New York ND Club not only refused to take a stand, but also disclaimed any connection with Mr. Woodward or his committee.

Spurred by the failure of the ND alumni to act in a more forceful manner, Assistant Sociology Professor Robert L. Hassenger circulated a letter on April 10th, addressed to influential members of the Notre Dame community, including Father Hesburgh and Student Body President Richard Rossie, in order to enlist their support against the NYAC.

In his letter, Prof. Hassenger called upon "the Faculty Senate and the Student Senate to go on record (against the policies of the NYAC) in the strongest possible way, as our first step toward doing something to honor the life of Martin Luther King. By the time the alumni return here for their reunions in June, some group ought to draw up a statement which would be

submitted to the returning alumni, making it clear that Notre Dame does not condone such exclusionary policies, and perhaps even suggesting that all people who belong to such organizations withdraw until these policies are changed."

In reply to Prof. Hassenger's letter, SBP Rossie sent him a statement assuring him of his full support and also inquiring what further helpful actions the students could take.

In the meantime, the New York City Commission on Human Rights, also prompted by the February 16th athlete's boycott, began an investigation into the NYCA's policies and subpoenaed the club's membership rolls. The NYAC's response to this action was to bring suit against the

commission to prevent the subpoena of its records.

During the Easter vacation, New York State Supreme Court Justice Korn ruled on the NYAC's suit. He stated that "it appears to be conceded that there is a firmly held, prevailing opinion that the petitioner (the NYAC) discriminates against some minority groups and that its sponsorship of the recent amateur track meet, a major sporting event, held at Madison Square Garden, triggered a mass demonstration."

Following this, Justice Korn reluctantly ruled that the NYAC, because of its private status, was outside the jurisdiction of the commission, "until legislators in their wisdom remove the exclusion."

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