

THE OBSERVER

VOL. IV No. 133

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1970

SENATE CUTS FEE

by Steve Lazar

The Student Senate met for the second time last night to debate a bill that would lower the Student Activity fee from sixteen dollars to fourteen dollars, and after a period of discussion proceeded to pass the bill by a vote of 12 to 11 against, with one senator abstaining.

The bill, which was tabled at last week's Senate meeting is designed to channel more funds into hall governments by allowing them to collect the money each student will save by raising their hall tax two dollars.

Opposition to the bill came from Student Body Treasurer Denny Conroy who said it would be "difficult" to maintain the same level and quality of activities next year as was provided this year with approximately \$13,000 less, and at the same time trying to cancel the Student Government's \$25,000 debt. Conroy said that

Senate opinion on Asia varies

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Indochina War was described on the Senate floor yesterday as a cancer eating at the fabric of American Society. But Republican leaders said the public was solidly behind the expansion of the conflict into Cambodia.

Led by Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., a former Air Force secretary, backers of stiff anti-war legislation blamed Vietnam and Cambodia for set backs in the stock market, campus disorders, diplomatic "disasters" and the loss of faith by citizens in their government.

Symington, in an uncharacteristically emotional speech, charged that the war had created a "cancer on the world's future." He said it had "resulted in heavy financial reverses for millions of Americans" and was responsible for murder indictments against servicemen accused of killing Southeast Asian civilians.

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Plan summer work

by Dave Lammers

Members of the senior class are presently forming plans that would force the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of the present conscientious objector provision of the draft law. The seniors contend that the law, which grants conscientious objector classifications only to total pacifists, violates the equal protection clause and the First Amendment, which prohibits the establishment of religion by the state. Without a selective conscientious objector provision in the draft law, the seniors believe, the law violates their right not to kill in a war that they have judged unjust.

The plans involve a group of seniors living here at Notre

this bill will cut next year's budget to \$58,000—close to \$6,000 less than this year's.

Stay Senator Tom Thrasher supported the bill because he felt that some items covered in this year's budget—notably the \$12,000 allocation to the *Observer*—would not be needed next year. He also felt that the smaller activity fee would be appreciated by off-campus students.

Observer Editor Dave Bach, however, commented that this was not necessarily so "Although we are doing better this year, our financial picture for next year is not yet clear. We are thinking of several alternative ways of funding next year, but we haven't made any decisions yet. We probably won't for some time. It's unfortunate that the Senate may have acted, in part, in conjecture on *Observer* needs," Bach said.

Other points raised in opposition to the bill—that rising costs, inflation, and a possibly less successful concert-season might hamper the activities of the Student Union—did not prevail as the funds were slashed by the passage of the bill.

In other action at the meeting \$265 was allocated to finance the Notre Dame delegation to the National Student Association congress in Minneapolis August 9th to the 19th.

The motion stipulates that the delegation will be comprised of the NSA Coordinator Steve Novak and SBP Dave Krashna, rather than a five man delegation as was originally proposed. The funds granted are to cover registration fees and room and board; transportation fees are left to the delegates.

And in a final tidbit of information divulged at last night's meeting, Brian Nagle, the new Comptroller of the Student Union, said that next year's budget and bill will be regulated by a computer.



NSA coordinator Steve Novak asks the Senate for a larger appropriation.

Prof. Norling criticizes peaceniks; McGlenn sees robbery of idealism

by Tom Huffendick

A forum entitled "The War, the Strike and Its Effects on Modern America" was held yesterday afternoon in the

Library Auditorium. Featured speakers included Bernard Norling, Richard Lamanna, William McGlenn, and Cecil Mast.

Norling, Acting Chairman of the History Department, was basically critical of the present anti-war movement. He maintained, "it's pointless to talk about the war in Vietnam as brutal, cruel, and immoral; all war is brutal and cruel."

"I have no good solution to the war," Norling continued. "All the alternatives are bad and one has to pick the one which is least bad."

"To withdraw immediately is to invite the Communist powers to start similar wars in other places," Norling affirmed. He then advocated that this country "step up" the war effort.

Sociology professor Richard Lamanna devoted most of his remarks to this month's class strike. "I don't think you can prevent death by stopping your academic activity," he said.

He added, "If what you're getting here in the way of formal education is so worthless and irrelevant, then drop it."

Lamanna then termed the

university administration's support of the strike "political bias that is reprehensible." He added that resistance to the government and its policy may lead to reactionary fascism.

To substantiate his characterization of this country as reactionary, Lamanna cited a survey which reported Richard Nixon, Billy Graham, Spiro Agnew, and Lyndon Johnson are this year's most admired men.

After the audience calmed down he said, "You may think its funny. You may think its deplorable, but face up to the fact that its true."

The next speaker, physics professor William McGlenn, objected to Lamanna's contention that the university is politically biased. "It's not political bias but moral bias," he said.

McGlenn then went on to criticize the war itself: "We have ravaged land and people and in the process we've slipped nearer to barbarism."

McGlenn especially emphasized the domestic effect that the war has had. "The country has lost much of its fervor for social reform that it had in the early 60's. The war has robbed the country of the idealism that it had previously," he said. He also referred to the "frightening" alienation of youth that the war has caused.

In further reference to youth McGlenn declared, "The strike has had at least some creative force on campus." He added that the strike has shown what war is and what the Christian response should be.

Mathematics professor Cecil Mast began his remarks saying, "To be honest I'm confused; and the problem is, I wasn't a month ago."

Mast was generally impressed with the strike. "The strike has changed my views considerably," he said. He went on to comment that in his youth there was the universal idea that the government couldn't be beaten. "It's very gratifying to have the feeling that this view has changed," he added.



Professors Lamanna, Mast, and Norling at yesterday's discussion.

Seniors seek court test for CO law

Dame starting in June, hopefully in either Morneau Seminary or St. Joseph's Hall. The seniors and alumni that want to participate will file for a conscientious objector classification on the grounds that they object to the Vietnam war. Persons that want to file for a total CO, undergraduates that want to participate, or seniors that possess a I-Y physical deferment or a high lottery number that want to participate, could also live in the community. If the individual's draft board, and the state board, rejects the person's application for selective conscientious objection, then the legal processes would begin in the individual's home district.

Legal advisors to the senior group have received support from the American Civil

Liberties Union, which is presently engaged in a nationwide campaign in favor of selective conscientious objection. In the last six months, three cases on the federal district level have judged the present CO law as unconstitutional. By trying the case before the various Circuits of the court system, the seniors expect to receive conflicting opinions and thereby induce the Supreme Court to decide on the issue. By appealing the decisions of the draft board, the seniors feel that it would be next fall before the court process would begin. Draft boards have also been known to grant the CO classification to persons who apply on the basis of selective conscientious objection. Legal support has also come from Senator Kennedy's

Armed Services Committee, which recently recommended in favor of a selective conscientious objector provision. Representative Kelch of New York has a selective conscientious objection amendment in the House Armed Services Committee at this time.

While the students and alumni are living in the community, educational and vocational opportunities would be provided. Graduate courses and special Free University courses could be attended by the members of the community, with the possibility that persons could work on graduate or law degrees while residing in the community. Jobs in South Bend, and the possibility of an Urban Studies project in the area, are

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Students begin SCO drive

Efforts have been renewed by Notre Dame students to urge amendment of the Selective Service law in order to provide for selective conscientious objector status. The new campaign, a sequel to last November's drive, is aimed at bishops and Congressmen and hopes to enlist the wide support of Notre Dame seniors.

Last week letters explaining the rationale for the amendment and its urgency were sent to members of the Senate and House Armed Services and Judiciary Committees. The letters argue that with the abolition of occupational deferments, formerly a de facto method of selective conscientious objection for those who had the education and good fortune to secure a deferrable job, has focused the issue.

Those young men...who Fed in the red again

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The federal budget will run in the red both this fiscal year and next because of falling tax revenues, President Nixon said yesterday. He proposed a stiff tax on lead used in gasoline to raise more income and speed the fight against air pollution.

In a statement, Nixon revised his budget estimates to show a deficit of \$1.8 billion for the fiscal year that ends June 30 and \$1.3 billion deficit for fiscal 1971. This wiped out surpluses for both years he had forecast in his budget message in February.

The deficits, brought on by the current economic slowdown that is cutting government tax incomes, will be the ninth and tenth in the last eleven years.

believe that their personal participation in the Viet Nam War—or any other conflict they consider unjust violates the sanctity of their consciences are left with the alternatives of sin, jail, and emigration. A lottery without a selective conscientious objection provision amounts to continuing and intensifying a patently immoral situation."

The letter goes on to discuss the "absolute necessity" of the proposed amendment if the "individual's right and obligation not to kill another human being" is to be respected. Finally, the letter asks the congressmen to take immediate action on the amendment.

In addition to this letter, several Notre Dame students, including former SBP Phil McKenna, are travelling to Washington to discuss the proposed amendment with Senators and Congressmen, as well as with Curtis Tarr, the new civilian chief of the Selective Service System.

In another direction, a two-pronged campaign has been initiated to write letters to the Catholic bishops of the United States. Monsignor John Tracy Ellis, renowned Catholic historian—presently a Visiting Professor at Notre Dame—has sent letters to each of the bishops who heads dioceses in the U.S. The main thrust of these letters is to remind the bishops of their stand, made in 1968 and again in 1969, which strongly recommends the establishment of a selective conscientious objector provision, and to inform them of the urgency of this issue in light of the moral predicament which so many college graduates will face in June. The bishops' statement recommends: "a modification of the Selective Service Act making it possible...for so-called selective conscientious objectors to refuse—without fear of imprisonment or loss of citizenship—to serve in wars

which they consider unjust or in branches of service which would subject them to the performance of actions contrary to deeply held moral convictions about indiscriminate killing."

Another part of the campaign to inform bishops consists of having seniors write letters. Notre Dame seniors have already been contacted about signing this letter; tables will be set up in the dining hall tonight and tomorrow night for other interested seniors.

This particular letter will also be addressed to the Catholic Bishops; its main purpose is to ask for moral guidance from the bishops; guidance needed, the letter argues, in light of the fact that neither unjust killing nor imprisonment nor emigration seems a desirable alternative.

Student deferments unsure; Senate asks if they work

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon's plan to end student draft deferments got a boost yesterday from a key Democrat but suffered a setback at the hands of the Republican leader in the House.

Vote today on referendum

Today is student election day on an amendment submitted before the United States Senate by Senators Goodell, McGovern, Hatfield, Hughes, and Cranston which would bar any further expenditure of funds for military moves by the United States into Cambodia 30 days after the act becomes law, and which would cut off appropriations for all military activities by the United States in Indochina after June 30, 1971.

The amendment specifies that after December 31 the only activities which will be funded will be those concerned with the "safe and systematic withdrawal of all United States military personnel... the termination of United States military operations, the provision of assistance to South Vietnam in amounts and for purposes specifically authorized by Congress, the exchange of prisoners, and the arrangement of asylum for Vietnamese who might be physically endangered by the withdrawal of United States forces..."

Voting by the students to indicate their favor or disfavor of the measure will take place in the dorms and off-campus office today during lunch and dinner.



Steve Preston speaks at Jackson State rally, (story on opposite page)

Rep. Gerald R. Ford dropped the word to newsmen—and apparently the White House as well—that he has always favored student deferments, thought they worked "reasonably well" over the years and is not convinced that they should be eliminated.

The President asked Congress April 23 to repeal a provision it wrote into the 1967 selective service act guaranteeing to every college student a deferment from the draft for four years or until he is 24 years old.

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, (D. S.C.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and

author of the mandatory student deferment provision, has been cool to the President's proposal up to now.

But Rivers Tuesday made it plain that as the result of recent student antiwar turmoil he was losing some of his previous enthusiasm for college students and college deferments.

"I'm becoming disenchanted with these deferments, seeing 350 colleges closed down by these dedicated students who have been deferred," said Rivers. "I'm not sure college deferments are doing what they're supposed to."

Black Congressmen hit Nixon's 'closed door'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Despite their public criticism, nine Negro House members said yesterday they still have not heard from the White House about their attempt to see President Nixon.

"The White House is following its usual course when dealing with black people—which is to completely ignore them," said Rep. William Clay, (D-Mo.), spokesman for the nine member "Black Caucus" of the House.

House Republican leader Gerald Ford met with President Nixon at the White House and later denied there was a "closed door" policy toward Negro congressmen at the White House.

"On any occasion where I have sought to meet" with White House officials, Ford said, "there has always been an open door." He said he had not been asked to arrange a meeting of the Negro congressmen with Nixon.

Ford and Scott find support for Cambodia

(continued from page 1)

"And the youth of the country continue to protest, because they are unwilling to die for a cause in which they do not believe," he said.

A pending amendment to block funds for retaining U.S. ground troops in Cambodia won unexpected support, meanwhile, from Nicholas De B. Katzenbach, attorney general and undersecretary of state in the Johnson administration.

Katzenbach, who clashed bitterly with antiwar senators when he was in office over President Lyndon B. Johnson's legal authority to carry on the war, said Congress not only has the

legal right to impose the restriction but passage of the measure was "a matter of great national importance."

President Nixon, who opposes the amendment, met for 90 minutes with GOP congressional leaders but they reached no conclusions on how to block or sidetrack the measure.

Sen. Hugh Scott, Pa., and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Mich., the top congressional floor leaders, both said they found surprising support for Nixon's Cambodian policy in weekend trips to Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The antiwar measure, sponsored by Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R. Ky., and Frank Church, D. Idaho, appeared to have enough support for passage. Scott said he was still trying to work out a reasonable compromise to spare the administration what would be regarded as an embarrassing defeat.

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Speakers deplore Jackson State killings

by Mike Chapin

No Blacks attended yesterday's rally for Jackson State victims on the steps of LaFortune. Spokesmen for the rally felt it was somewhat less than a success with only 35 people, all white, present.

One strike leader felt that the Blacks boycotted the rally because they did not organize it. They are "hung up in the Black Nationalist bag," he said. Also, he felt that Notre Dame Blacks were angry with Student Body President Dave Krashna for not lending their causes very much

support in the past few weeks.

The first speaker, history professor John Williams, related some of the facts behind the incidents at Augusta, Georgia and Jackson State.

At Augusta, six Blacks were shot in the back, according to one report, while participating in a disturbance set off by a "torture-killing of a sixteen year old retarded Black boy," Williams said.

At Jackson State, Williams said that the students were allegedly throwing rocks onto a thoroughway which bisects the campus. Police were called and confronted some students in front of a dorm.

"Apparently a bottle smashed which was apparently interpreted in that free-form way police have, as sniper fire," Williams said. Two students were killed.

Williams then talked about some of the reasons in history that might be responsible for the present racial imbalance in America. He said that the basic problem and the fundamental constitutional crisis is not the war but race.

"The Constitution was never intended to be equal to all races" when it was conceived, he said. In the Reconstruction after the Civil War, racism in the political and economic institutions was not ended. Restrictions could no longer be made because of race, but this just opened up restrictions on other grounds which nullified any attempt to end racism, he said.

"Thus far in America our political and economic situation is hardly compatible to equality," Williams said. The killings around the nation demonstrate this fact, he thought.

Williams felt that the people in America feel like our society is unique and that all problems will just solve themselves. Racism exists because we feel

"the United States is the world's Great White Hope," he added.

Steve Preston, a national strike coordinator, explained how the Black Panthers were the leaders of a recent strike conference at Yale. Because they had already made the commitment and whites were still unsure, Preston felt the Blacks were more able to take over the leadership.

Preston emphasized that this unity could break down if white students do not start empathizing with Blacks.

"I would guess that most white students could not name one of those students killed in the South," he said.

"This is where the movement will break down. Perhaps we had better think about what has gone on in our heads in the past few weeks."

Preston said that the dwindling crowds and people taking off for home and going to the beach might kill the movement.

"The danger is that the

(continued on page 7)

Communiversity

Wednesday, May 20, 1970

10:30 am	A New Conscience Father David Burrell La Fortune Student Center 2nd floor Ballroom	4:00 to 5:30 pm	Three Humanisms Hans Verwey La Fortune Student Center Room 2D
1:00 pm	Higher Education in Times of Crisis: Part II Thomas Musial La Fortune Student Center 2nd floor	7:00 pm	Art and Politics Don Yates Library Auditorium
3:30 pm	Some Thoughts on Ideology of the Institution Paul Messbarger La Fortune Student Center 2nd Floor	7:30 pm	Communiversity Mrs. Naegu Jerry Hart La Fortune Student Center 2nd floor
		9:00 pm	War and Existentialism Part II Open Discussion Holy Cross Parlor-SMC

Opportunities vary for CO group

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being planned. A counseling center on the draft is planned. Ex-Student Body President Phil McKenna emphasized in a meeting Monday night that married students would be welcome in the community, since the group will not officially be associated with the University.

Faculty support for the plan has been impressive. Mr. George Shuster, Fr. Charles Sheedy, Mr. Thomas Schaeffer and Fr. William Lours of the Law School, Fr. David Burrell, Fr. Ernest Bartell, Mr. Charles McCarthy, and other faculty members have indicated their strong support of the plan. Several of the men have law degrees and in November, Lours, Schaeffer, and McCarthy drafted an amendment providing for selective conscientious objection.

McKenna and other seniors plan to present the plan to the provincial of the Holy Cross

Order, with the hope that the Order would lend financial and moral support to the plan. Letters are being sent to all of the American Catholic Bishops, who have supported selective conscientious objection through the American Catholic Bishops Council.

The moral argument of the seniors, and younger men who feel that they are in the same position, is based upon the just war theory of the Catholic Church. The just war theory sets down criteria for a just war in the areas of just authority, just cause of the war, and just means that are proportionate to the cause of the war. The seniors state that their right not to kill in a war, when the war is perceived as unjust and immoral, must be protected by the legal authority of the state and the moral authority of the institutional churches. "Our right not to kill when that killing is judged unjust is inalienable," said McKenna. Several judges

have concurred with this judgement when Catholics who objected to the Vietnam war argued in the courts that the law must respect the beliefs of selective conscientious objectors as well as the beliefs of men who are total pacifists.

The organizers of the community believe that Notre Dame, as "the citadel of Catholic education," is an especially important factor in their plans. Publicity of the action is especially important to the plan, and by forming a community at Notre Dame with the intention of testing the CO law, the students believe that the prestige of Notre Dame will be an important factor.

Seniors, alumni, faculty, or underclassmen that wish to participate in the community or find out more about the plans can contact Profess Charles McCarthy at 7574 (G-90 of the Library), Phil McKenna in 448 Morrissey, Mark Mahoney in 315 Sorin, or Mark Dellamano at 232-1842.

Students stop investigators

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—A crowd of angry black students, claiming that valuable evidence might be jeopardized, prevented a group of Mississippi highway patrol investigators yesterday from removing sections of a dormitory where two youths were shot to death.

Several investigators and workmen from the patrol's crime laboratory showed up on the Jackson State College campus to remove panels in Alexander Hall that has been riddled by bullets.

About 275 students at the black college clustered in front of the women's dormitory and their leaders told the investigators to go away. The investigators left, without their evidence.

Two blacks were shot to death by highway patrolmen in front of the dormitory last week. A state college board official who authorized removal of the panels said the FBI wanted the material, but the students voiced fears that the patrol would harm the evidence.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who visited the campus Monday, spoke to a group of cotton industry leaders at the annual Delta Council meeting in Cleveland, Miss., Tuesday.

About 100 blacks, led by state NAACP President Aaron Henry, marched two miles from the church to the Coliseum where Mitchell spoke. Patrolmen armed with shotguns escorted them. Police ordered them to stop at the Coliseum entrance and permitted only a few of them to go inside to listen to Mitchell.

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

DAVID C. BACH, Editor

GAETANO M. De SAPIO, Publisher

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Letters to the Editor

Editor:

As Chairman of the Student Life Council, I have received some inquiries regarding a statement made by Student Body President David M. Krashna at the May 4 SLC meeting and how it should be judged in the light of subsequent events. I would like to take this opportunity to set matters straight as I see them.

The situation was this. As the SLC moved toward a vote on whether to call for setting aside May 6 and 7 for "speeches, teach-ins, and liturgical ceremonies," Dean Hogan inquired whether—if this motion passed—Student Government would seek to prolong the suspension of normal activities beyond Thursday, May 7. After a long pause to consider his answer, Mr. Krashna answered "No." This answer clearly influenced several SLC members and led to unanimous faculty and administrative support of the motion.

The next relevant fact is that, at the mass meeting in Stepan Center on May 7, Mr. Krashna called for an extension of the "strike" until Friday, May 15.

There are some further aspects which should be considered before one pronounces judgment on the SBP's actions as described above. In the first place, the temper on campus was altered dramatically between Monday afternoon and Thursday evening. Already by Wednesday, "strike" activities had achieved a momentum which, in my opinion, could not have been reversed. I was present at a hastily-arranged meeting on Wednesday night in LaFortune Center involving the hall presidents, several student government officials, and the most active (to that point) leaders of the "strike." In the ensuing discussion, no one in that group even considered not continuing the "strike" for another week. In fact, I received a considerable verbal lashing for interjecting my opinion that it should be called off. At this meeting, a bad split developed between the former strike leaders and the others which led to a flaring of tempers and a "walk out" by these leaders. At this point, Mr. Krashna intervened to call these early strike leaders back to the meeting and to form a coalition group to plan the Thursday mass meeting. At this point, he in effect committed himself to a more prolonged suspension than he had formerly promised. In my opinion, had he not done so, the rejected leaders would have gone off on their own and likely have been led to desperate tactics that would have had serious adverse effect on the University.

In short, I believe Mr. Krashna's pledge was made in good faith, but subsequent events created a situation where honoring it would have been futile at best, and at worst would have deprived the student body of

ship at a most crucial time.

Sincerely yours,
James L. Massey

No Classified Research

Editor:

It has been falsely reported several times in the recent past that there are secret research projects on the Notre Dame campus. To make the University's position on classified research (i.e., research restricted to persons with government security clearances) unambiguously clear, the University Committee on Research and Sponsored Programs makes the following statements:

1. There are presently no classified research projects at the University of Notre Dame.

2. It is University policy that, except in times of national emergency classified research projects will not be accepted.

There are no restrictions of any kind on discussion of or dissemination of results of any research conducted on the campus. We believe that it would be out of character for a University to engage in work which has to be restricted in any fashion.

John L. Magee
Chairman, University Committee on Research and Sponsored Programs

The C.O. Law

Editor:

While I applaud the McKenna-Dedrick suggestion (Observer, May 18) to collectively confront the draft law—there being power in numbers and the draft law generally being a crock—I would just like to set the record straight.

The McKenna-Dedrick statement repeatedly refers to the need to be a "total pacifist" in order to get formal recognition as a conscientious objector.

That is not so. According to the law, one must be "by reason of religious training and belief, conscientiously opposed to war in any form."

One must be opposed to war in all form in order to get your C.O. status, but it might be helpful for those who see a difference between institutional and personal violence, to note that total pacifism is not required.

You can, when the draft board asks you, readily say that, yes, I would defend my ninety year old grandmother if a gang of thugs were about to rape her.

However, you can also point out that in that particular situation, you have a real choice as to your methods of defending her (you can physically disable an attacker without killing him or without even coming close) and for that matter, you have a real choice as to being physically violent yourself. If you have the guts, you can put your body between her and them and give her a chance to run.

However, in a war, when you are a soldier, these options are

not open to you. In combat, when they say shoot, you have to shoot. And when you shoot, you shoot to kill. And incidentally, disobeying such an order in a combat situation is an offense that can, legally, result in the death penalty executed on the spot.

In my C.O. claim, I argued that a man who leaves himself no option but to kill is just as morally responsible as a man who kills on purpose.

And incidentally, they gave me my C.O.

All best—
Joel R. Garreau '69

Academic Council Statement

Editor:

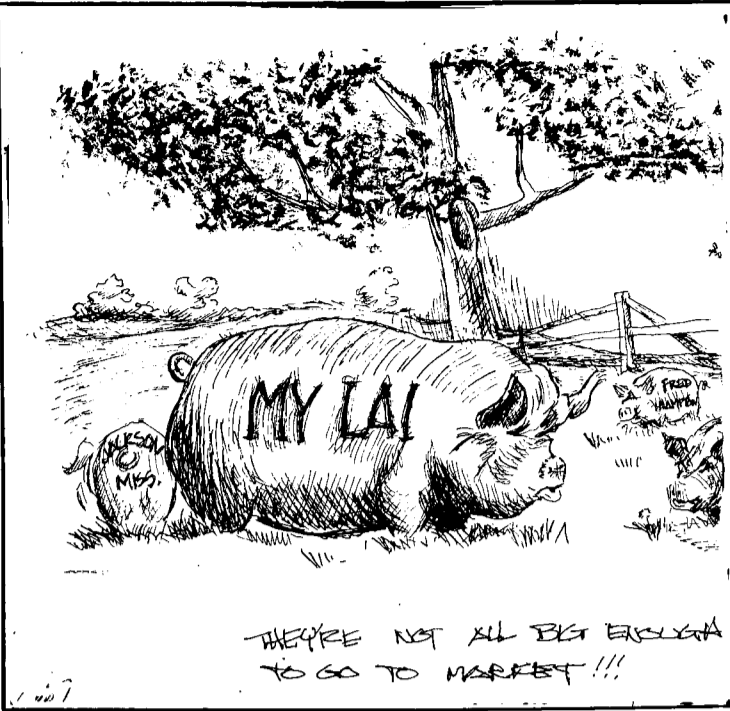
Those of us who in some way shared the spirit of the strike responded to the approval of the academic amnesty with deep gratitude and with re-dedication to the task of seeing that U.S. forces are immediately withdrawn from Southeast Asia. Thankfully, the faculty and administration saw fit not to penalize those of us who could not carry on with business as usual in good conscience. Thankfully, they also saw fit to provide us with an opportunity to continue work which should have been initiated here much earlier in the history of our nation's involvement in Southeast Asia.

Yet while giving concerned students a chance to march forward in the cause of peace, the faculty and administration have also given some of us a chance to simply pack up and leave. In effect, each of us has been placed in a decision-making position in which he is about to reveal himself as either a participant or an escapist. Either he will reveal himself as an individual who is genuinely interested in education in the broadest sense or as an individual whose presence at Notre Dame is solely the result of outside compulsion.

No doubt the approval of academic amnesty will make copping out an increasingly real alternative. Thus academic amnesty alone will not reverse the extension and expansion of our nation's involvement in Southeast Asia. Only our readiness to capitalize upon the opportunities provided by academic amnesty will bring about a reversal of our nation's policies and an alteration of her priorities.

Perhaps the faculty and administration have never before placed such faith in our sincerity and conscientiousness. Should we cop out and escape we might as well forget about ever again asking the faculty and administration to believe in our capability to assume any sort of responsibility.

Sincerely,
John Marquardt



Glen Corso

The Good Father

The Soft Parade

The rather remarkable utterances of an intelligent man appeared in an article in the *Observer* last Friday. Father John McKenzie expounded his thoughts on the war in Vietnam, conscience, American philosophy and the just war theory.

Several of Father McKenzie's comments are rather surprising to say the least. For example when Father McKenzie described the American war ethic as "when your enemy is down you kick him." One might raise several questions.

If the Reverend Father means that the United States, once having defeated an enemy, proceeds to ravage the population, extract huge reparations, and makes no efforts to help the country, then it becomes obvious that history belies such an accusation. Perhaps though the good Father didn't mean to imply this. It is possible that he meant that the United States presses ahead with vigorous offensive actions when it senses the enemy is tiring. If so then the U.S. must stand condemned. Yet one wonders whether Father McKenzie applied the same standard when the U.S. army was thrusting into Germany in 1945.

However an even more amazing statement of the good Father's was when he said the Vietnam war was "a totally immoral operation. For anyone with a conscience, the only thing to do is to stop it." Hopefully Father McKenzie was misquoted. Probably not though. For such an attitude to be held by a supposedly educated man is inconceivable. It is Fr. McKenzie's prerogative to condemn the Vietnam war as immoral. Yet in doing so he is making a subjective evaluation, binding on no one, save himself. By following it by a statement directly implying that anyone who supports the war is without a conscience is ludicrous. In fact it is a clear example of the growing intolerance on the part of the academic community towards dissenting views. One need only look around to see other instances of the same attitude: Professor McCarthy implying that the only way that you can be a true Christian is to oppose the war in Vietnam and be a conscientious objector; Presidential aide Henry Kissinger, invited to Johns Hopkins University for an "academic exercise" is embarrassed and asked such asinine questions such as "are you a war criminal?"; student organizers at one of the rallies on the main quad refuse to let a Vietnam veteran speak until several people shout for him to be heard; or all that rational dialogue about the Cambodian affair that was generated by the strike, which were really seminars on how far to go with the strike.

Father McKenzie's explanation of the just war theory was interesting. The primary reason for it being so was because Father said that there were four qualifications used in determining a just war. Yet one week before that Professor Charles McCarthy proclaimed before the Alumni Senate that there were THREE principles of Orthodox Catholic Morality that were used in determining the justness of a war. Ah well one principle more or less doesn't really make that much difference does it?

Almost as interesting, but not quite, was Fr. McKenzie's rationale for denying that the United States' action in South Vietnam fulfilled the first two qualifications he claimed were necessary for a just war. Fr. McKenzie claimed that the "national welfare of the United States is in no way threatened by anyone in Vietnam, except possibly some of our own citizens." Of course "national welfare" is a very nebulous term. If the so called "national welfare" is only threatened as the result of an actual invasion or imminent attack by other means on the Continental US then it is true that the "national welfare" is in no way threatened. Yet for those of us who define it otherwise there just might be some justification, Christian or otherwise.

The line of reasoning manifested in the denial of the second qualification for a just war was fascinating. Father McKenzie said that if we were to use means proportional to our reason for being there "we should arm ourselves with slingshots." This was a rather astute observation. Father McKenzie's point is valid though, if you consider the freedom of a people that unimportant. It seems that many do.

Night Editor: rich smith (in absentia)
Layout: Mike Bridgeman, The Boss

Headlines: Dave Lammers, The Boss,
rich

Night Controller: Randy Ernst

Egyptian sites under construction

Russians threaten missile use against Israelis

LONDON (UPI)—Russian soldiers will fire the SAM3 ground to air missiles at Israeli Phantom jets crossing the Suez Canal when the sites the Soviet Union is installing in Egypt are ready for action, East European diplomatic sources said yesterday.

And if Egyptian pilots especially trained to fly advanced MIG21 jets prove inadequate, Russian pilots will take over and fly them in combat against Israeli planes behind the Suez lines, the sources said.

According to the magazine Aviation Week, the Soviets are building 15 T-shaped sites along the entire length of the Suez Canal to house their new SAM3 anti-aircraft missiles. The concrete sites are located every

7.5 miles along the canal, the magazine said, so that each site's range overlaps that of its neighbors.

The Aviation Week article also said that three airfields inside Egypt are now completely under Soviet command and control

and three others are probably controlled by the Russians.

Ranking Communist sources here left little doubt that Moscow was poised to intervene in the Middle East because the Kremlin is committed to the hit.

It does not want to risk its SAM3 sites for reasons of prestige and for fear some of these secret weapons may fall into Israeli hands and eventually the hands of Americans, the sources said.

The Russians will retain total control over the missiles and actually fire them, the sources said. They also said Russian technicians will "direct" from radar stations the advanced MIG21 jets flown by Egyptians.

The United Nations Security Council condemned Israel last night for last week's sweep against Arab commando bases in southern Lebanon and warned that its repetition could lead to sanctions against Tel Aviv.

Movement for a New Congress outlines plans

This is the first in a series of articles written by the organizers for the Notre Dame Movement for a New Congress.

On May 4, 1970, Princeton University announced the formation of a National Committee for a New Congress, designed to engage nationwide student support for peace candidates in the primary elections, over the summer and in the fall in key congressional campaigns. The movement is designed to organize local chapters which will provide information to the national office in Princeton, and disseminate information to local students who wish to help change the direction of U.S. foreign policy through active support of peace candidates in the Congressional elections.

The movement has already begun to perform three main tasks in making students an effective force in Congressional elections.

1. To involve students throughout the country in a nation-wide effort;
2. to collect and maintain a file of names and addresses of students who want to work for elections of peace candidates so they can continue to be involved in their home states during the summer and at school this fall;
3. to identify peace candidates and amass information on congressional voting records, voting patterns in various districts and feasibility of electing peace candidates.

The Princeton chapter where the movement originated serves as the national coordinating center with a computerized data file constantly updated and available to all chapters.

Last Sunday, May 17, John Roos of the Government department announced the formation of a local chapter of the Movement for a New Congress. The Notre Dame chapter will serve as the area headquarters for Northern Indiana schools, and channel Notre Dame students into important campaigns over the summer and especially next fall. The local chapter is also doing research into election statistics and voter turnout in the Indiana elections over the last 10 years and forwarding this information into the central data bank at

Princeton. Roos expressed the need for many volunteers who are willing to work either part time or full time over the summer and next fall in Congressional campaigning and canvassing, if the present Administration's policy is going to be reversed by the election of peace candidates.

Each hall has a representative that students may contact. Volunteers are needed now for research and for working in the office. Headquarters is the Academic Commission Office on the

4th floor of LaFortune. Hall representatives will also be seeking volunteers this week. On Thursday night there will be a meeting in 104 O'Shaughnessy at 7:00 at which the group will be broken up into smaller seminar groups in which experienced campaigners will orient volunteers on the dynamics of canvassing and campaigning.

The Movement for a New Congress is a chance for students to channel their dissent into constructive political action in Congressional campaigns.

Young criticizes Agnew

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, said yesterday "southern law officials are almost given license" to kill protesting Negroes by the speeches of President Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

"The law officials of Jackson, Miss., probably think they're doing the right and patriotic thing," Young said of the slaying of two Negro students during a protest at Jackson State College.

"When the President calls them bums and the vice president calls them rotten apples," Young said, "to the mentality of a southern law enforcement officer" the response is violence.

"I wouldn't be surprised if they didn't expect to receive the medal of freedom award," Young said of the policemen who opened fire at Jackson State.

"It is as wrong for top officials in our government and white leaders to call people 'bums' and 'rotten apples' as it is

for revolutionaries to call people pigs and honkies," Young told the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

Young's reference to "bums" was to some off the cuff remarks the President made on a trip to the Pentagon. Nixon praised U.S. fighting men and compared them to "those bums" burning books and tearing down campuses.

"If Jackson was an integrated school," Young said, "it might cause some pause" on the part of police. But he said segregation still implies discrimination and police feel at least unconsciously that "as long as we can segregate them we can shoot them."

The statement was an unusually harsh one for Young, who is generally considered a moderate. Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W. Va., praised the Urban League head, but Young said the Nixon administration was "undercutting and undermining" the efforts of moderate Negro leaders.

"Time is running out," he told Randolph. "Those in power who should want to make moderates the prophets are instead making prophets of the revolutionaries."

Young accused the administration of "hocus pocus . . . white magic" in its racial statements and policies. "It has a rhetoric of compliance but policies of non-compliance," he said of the administration's stance on school desegregation.

Young and Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., committee chairman, criticized the Justice Department's support of granting tax exempt status to white private schools in the South. Mondale said the administration was "endorsing a strategy for indirect, wholesale establishment of segregated schools."

Bick receives Spes Unica

Dr. George Bick, professor of biology, was named recipient of the St. Mary's College Spes Unica Award. The announcement and presentation were made at the annual faculty dinner hosted by College President Msgr. John J. McGrath in the dining hall last Wednesday evening.

Presented annually since 1958, the Spes Unica Award is given in recognition of eminent service to the College. Dr. Bick was cited for "years of generous service, his scholarly research and outstanding teaching."

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Hickel finally sees President

Nixon holds first cabinet meeting since Cambodia

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon met for more than three hours with his Cabinet yesterday, discussing

U.S. military intervention in Cambodia, the violent protests it aroused and the state of the economy.

It was the first time in more than a month the President had

called his Cabinet together the first time since Kent State and Jackson State campus slayings, the most recent stock market declines and since he ordered U.S. troops into Cambodia.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler refused to disclose details of the session, except to list the subjects discussed. But he did say that Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Secretary of State William P. Rogers briefed the meeting on the Cambodian venture and the latest diplomatic repercussions it triggered, and it was presumed that his Indochina policies are working.

President, critical of the administration's attitude toward young people, came to light two weeks ago.

Ziegler also announced that Nixon would meet today with the heads of 15 predominately black colleges and universities. James E. Cheek, president of Howard University, requested the meeting following an outbreak of racial violence last week in Augusta, Ga.

Earlier in the day, Nixon breakfasted with congressional GOP leaders to discuss ways of blocking Senate attempts to limit the President's powers to involve U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia, and chatted with Kurt Georg Kiesinger, former West German chancellor, who is visiting this country.

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel said the Cabinet members discussed "the full spectrum of the nation's problems, including our interest in the problem of youth." It was the first face to face meeting between Nixon and Hickel since the interior secretary's letter to the

Departments reorganized

The University of Notre Dame today announced a reorganization of its public information and publications departments and the appointment of three new staff members.

James W. Frick, vice president for public relations and development, said the departments of public information and publications will be combined into a department of information services under Richard W. Conklin, 34, formerly director of public information. Conklin, who received his M.A. in American Studies from Notre Dame in 1959, came to the University in 1967 from the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn., where he was director of the news bureau and an instructor in journalism. He is a former reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Minneapolis Star.

Frick explained that the reorganization "is designed to serve more effectively the University community and the communication media."

Frick also announced the appointment of Ronald R. Parent, editor of the Lafayette College alumni magazine, as associate director of information services. Parent, 33, is an alum-



Richard Conklin



Ronald Parent

nus of the University of Maine who took graduate work in journalism at Southern Illinois University before joining the Lafayette College staff in 1966 as publications editor. In 1968 he took over the editorship of Lafayette's alumni publication and has also served as assistant director of public information at the college. Parent will be responsible for the production of all major University publications and will be the managing editor of *Insight* magazine, a Notre Dame quarterly distributed to alumni, parents and friends. Parent replaces John Thurin, who recently resigned as director of publications to start his own graphics and communications firm in South Bend.

Mitchell: need law and order

CLEVELAND, Miss. (UPI) — Attorney General John N. Mitchell deplored the student shooting deaths at Kent State and Jackson State yesterday and said: "This is a nation determined to live within the law."

"Neither violent demonstrations nor unrestrained reactions are part of the law," Mitchell said in a prepared speech drafted by the White House.

In his appearance before the Delta Council at Cleveland, the attorney general said the deaths of four white students at Kent, Ohio, and two black students at

Jackson State symbolized "the saddest semester in the history of American education."

He then spoke out on the need for law and order, declaring: "There are 200 million innocent bystanders in America who must be protected, and the first duty of peace keeping forces is to protect the innocent."

Mitchell addressed the Delta Council after making a personal visit to Jackson State, where campus disorder resulted in the fatal shooting of two students by Jackson Police.

An FBI report on the death May 4 of four Kent students in a

confrontation with the Ohio National Guard has been sent to the White House and is being circulated among top administration officials before it is made public.

Mitchell spoke of Nixon's "cool judgment" in meeting the campus crisis brought on by his Cambodia venture and the student slayings.

"This administration will do everything that responsive leadership and cool judgment can do to hasten the return to the tradition of peaceful change," Mitchell declared.

A major portion of his speech dealt with the economy and the President's efforts to cool off inflation without bringing on a recession.

Mitchell asserted flatly that wage and price controls "are not now and never have been" part of Nixon's strategy. He said they would bring on rationing, black markets and government domination. "Forget about them," he said of mandatory controls.

A spokesman for Mitchell said the speech was drafted by a presidential assistant, William Safire, and polished by Mitchell and his new special assistant, Richard Moore, a former West Coast television executive.

Air raids on Red supply line curtailed

SAIGON (UPI) — Monsoon rains have sharply curtailed U.S. air strikes against North Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh supply trail through Laos into South Vietnam and Cambodia, military sources reported yesterday.

Scores of American jet fighter bombers were reported diverted by the weather from targets in Laos and thrown into the Allied campaign in Cambodia against Communist troops near Phnom Penh.

Cambodian infantry and tanks moved into blocking positions 25 miles south of Phnom Penh yesterday in a pincers against North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces trying to escape South Vietnamese units moving through Takeo Province. Artillery fire was heard in Phnom Penh for the first time.

Across the border in South Vietnam, Communists shelled 61 Allied targets in the heaviest round of raids in any 24 hour period in 11 days. The attacks coincided with the 80th anniversary of the birth of the late North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh.

The monsoons in Laos will permit the Communists to increase the flow of materiel over the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

But the monsoons, which sweep from north to south at this time of the year, were reported falling in central Cambodia Tuesday and this will probably bog down Communist troops who must keep off main roads while traveling through the countryside.

At the same time, the Cambodian monsoons will turn Communist sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border into quagmires and restrict American and South Vietnamese opera-

tions designed to destroy North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bases and destroy supply caches.

Communiques Tuesday reported continuing success in the Allied offensive through the Cambodian sanctuaries at relatively little cost to American and South Vietnamese troops.

Field reports said the Allies have seized 14,286 Communist weapons, 3,222 tons of rice and hundreds of tons of ammunition and other supplies.

U.S. headquarters reported 155 Americans killed and 632 wounded since U.S. forces first entered Cambodia on May 1. South Vietnamese losses were placed at 564 men killed and 1,937 wounded. The Allies reported killing 8,181 Communists and capturing 1,165 more.

Sources reporting the curtailment of American air operations in Laos said only B52 Stratofortresses, which fly at high altitudes and are not affected by weather, were able to stage heavy raids against the Ho Chi Minh Trail stretching from the Mu Gia Pass hundreds of miles south to the point where the borders of South Vietnam and Cambodia meet.

UPI correspondent Robert C. Miller, reporting from Phnom Penh yesterday said Communist forces retaliated for the pincers move in Takeo Province by blowing up a small bridge on highway three 23 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

He said other North Viet-

namese and Viet Cong units were driven off when they tried to dynamite the railroad line between Phnom Penh and Takeo

Few attend Jackson rally

(continued from page 3) repression will continue...Blacks will be oppressed...right through the summer," Preston said.

Unless we align ourselves with the Blacks, we will "hurt our cause and weaken our own moral commitment", commented Preston.

Jim Leary then closed the rally by relating the fact that the Justice Department sent Attorney General Mitchell to investigate the Jackson State killings.

"Mr. Mitchell is not exactly a well known friend of the Black man," he said, "or anyone's for that matter."

The rally then broke up into a rap session on the grass in front of the student center.



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at a point 20 miles south of Phnom Penh.

UPI correspondent David Stuart Fox reported long lines of Cambodian tanks and busloads of infantrymen moving south toward the town of Phngtassom 40 miles south of Phnom Penh where North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops have touched off heavy fighting in recent days.

Stuart Fox, reporting from the village of Phsa Kum Roesey 23 miles south of Phnom Penh, said Cambodian troops supported by tanks and artillery moved into the town yesterday but withdrew 30 minutes later in the face of Viet Cong sniper fire. Rain was falling.

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ND athletics-are they a paradox?

by Frank Vatterott

Editor's Note: This article was submitted to The Observer sports department by Frank Vatterott, a senior Communication Arts major. He did an in depth study of athletics at Notre Dame as a field assignment for one of his courses and these are his findings.

An apparent paradox exists at Notre Dame. Required courses have been reviewed, ROTC has been challenged, hall rules and the historic neutral position of the University toward political controversy are toppling. Almost every conceivable facet of Notre Dame's tradition and methods of education has been reviewed and placed in the framework of the "new university"—with one large exception. The exception is the athletic department.

The most famous college athletic department in the country, symbolized by the Stadium, the Athletic and Convocation Center, and Director Edward (Moose) Krause, has been

curiously ignored. Notre Dame students, whether they are labeled leftists, priority pushers, pursuers of relevance, anarchists, or self-styled muckrakers, have all stayed away from a confrontation. The athletic department has remained in its respected place despite the fact that many activists despise its glorious position, which, they say, contributes heavily to the unsatisfactory conditions at Notre Dame. The Students feel that the department has been complacent too long and no longer is in tune with the progress of the university. No one, however, has done anything about it.

"I think definite inadequacies exist in the athletic department," says Phil McKenna, the ex-Student Body President. "But there are two hangups to this. One, it's a very big area to get into. Two, it's very controversial, and during our administration we touched on other controversial issues. We didn't want to alienate ourselves from a lot of people by taking off on the

athletic department."

McKenna said he chose not to comment on the decision to go to the Cotton Bowl, although personally opposed to it.

"It bothered me that we decided to extend the season that much longer," he said. "But when the administration announced the proceeds would go to scholarships for minority students, I was in a bind." McKenna, one may remember, advocated higher minority enrollment throughout his tenure.

Rick Libowitz, long interested in university relevance, noted that there are other, more pressing issues for the relatively small activist group here. He admitted that he does not view the athletic situation as "atrocious, as, for example, Alabama's." He also took the issue of the athletes, not the athletic structure.

"The great majority of athletes here are intelligent people," Libowitz says, "And great guys." Let Moose Krause sit in his twin-domed pleasure palace. It's the athletes who are important, and they for the most part are responsible people."

While many of the students interviewed agree with Libowitz, some see the "football syndrome" as the elusive enemy. "Football is a symbol of what's wrong with this place," says NSA coordinator Steve Novak. "But the answer is not to get rid of the sport but to change the symbol. Trouble is, if you attack the symbol, you attack the sport, which of course isn't evil."

"As far as student mentality goes, the worst problem around here is that damn stadium," says Ed Roickle, SLC member and old-time radical. "The activists I know and myself came here as fans and gradually lost interest. Football became trivial. The war, the grape boycott seemed more important. It was a judgment thing."

Notre Dame football. of

course, is a moneymaker for the university. Rich Moran, former editor of the *Scholastic*, feels this is the reason there has been almost a total lack of protest. "Notre Dame was one of only three universities pushing big-time athletics that showed a profit last year," notes *Observer* and *Scholastic* sports editor Terry O'Neill. "If the department ever stopped making money, then things might start happening."

But perhaps the main reason there is not protest is the difficulty of documentation. "Somebody inside, a player or an official, would have to challenge the structure," Ray Serafin, a former associate editor of the *Scholastic* said. "Rumors are always around, but no one ever has proof of what he hears."

Four years ago, an attempt by two *Voice* (predecessor to the *Observer*) editors to challenge the alleged "double standard of grading for athletes and non-athletes was swiftly cut down. Robert Anson, (now a *Time* correspondent), and Steve Feldhaus, the editors, were taken into Michael DeCicco's office and shown the statistics. Then DeCicco told the two to go out and find five teachers who would admit to giving athletes higher grades than they deserved. The two couldn't find them.

Whether the teachers were truthful or reluctant to condemn themselves will never be certain. But documentation will remain difficult. O'Neil admits he "considered" writing a few muckraking articles early in his career, but never did. "The closer I go to the department, the more I realized what a classy operation it is. Without being an organization man, I can truthfully say that a high sense of values pervade the department."

While some activists and writers concede the honesty of the department, many question the conservative nature of the director, Moose Krause. "Not

many people like the statement he made at halftime of the Kentucky basketball game," says Keven Rooney. (Krause had told the television audience that the ACC was a factor in keeping down student demonstrators by letting them work out their frustrations in an athletic manner.) Krause once told this reporter that he feared "the Commies" were getting into the nation's sports departments, "just as they've gotten into education and religion." Yet the great majority of radicals, as well as moderates agree that Krause is a good athletic director. He is regarded, though, as relating sports to anti-activist feelings, which, according to many radicals, isn't the case. "Hell, I play basketball at the Convo all the time," says a long-haired junior. "But that doesn't mean I believe in Cambodia."

Activists, in sum, have been satisfied to leave the athletic department alone. But there is one person who is not satisfied—Dave Krashna.

The Student Body President notes he is making plans to "study the many questions I have been asking myself for the past three years." Krashna emphasizes he is "not accusing anyone yet," but is going to review a few things. Those "things" include the distribution of Cotton Bowl funds and the continued shifting of black high school stars from offense to defense. Krashna says the black students are currently studying the situation.

The highly idealistic "Nutting For President" committee also questions the relevance of athletics. But the anti-athletic campaign "is only part of a much

larger philosophy on the part of Dr. Nutting," reports Steve Raymond, the chairman. Dr. Nutting is the only faculty member to publicly blast the institution of football in his essay, "The Holy War." Nutting's stand, however, is still academic.

MAJOR LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	18	16	.529	...
New York	19	17	.528	...
*St. Louis	16	17	.485	1½
Pittsburgh	17	21	.447	3
Philadelphia	14	22	.388	5
Montreal	13	22	.571	5½

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	28	11	.718	...
*Los Angeles	21	15	.583	5½
*Atlanta	19	16	.543	7
*Houston	19	19	.500	8½
*San Fran.	18	20	.474	9½
*San Diego	17	23	.425	11

New York 7 Montreal 4
Philadelphia 2 Pittsburgh 0
Cincinnati 3 Chicago 1
St. Louis 9 Houston 2, 7th inn.
Los Angeles at San Diego, night
Atlanta at San Francisco, night

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
*Baltimore	24	10	.706	...
*New York	20	16	.556	5
*Detroit	15	16	.484	7½
*Boston	15	17	.469	8
Washington	15	20	.429	9½
Cleveland	11	20	.355	11½

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
*Minnesota	23	10	.697	...
*California	24	12	.667	½
*Oakland	18	18	.500	6½
*Chicago	15	20	.429	9
*Kansas City	13	22	.371	11
*Milwaukee	11	23	.324	12½

Washington 3 Cleveland 1
Milwaukee 5 Oakland 1, 5th inn.
Minnesota 1 Kansas City 0, 3rd inn.
California 3 Chicago 0, 5th inn.
Boston 4 Detroit 4, 8th inn.
Baltimore at New York, night

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Stickmen lose finale

Sunday in Chicago the ND Lacrosse Club bowed to a strong Chicago Lacrosse Club 10-5. Chicago's better stickhandling spelled the difference as ND's season mark fell to 3-4.

The Irish found themselves down 4-1 at the half and Chicago broke it open in the third period running the score to 9-1. Then ND fought back on the efforts of attackmen Ed Hoban Kenny Lund and midfielder Tim McHugh. These three sparked a belated Irish rally that netted three goals in the fourth period to cut the margin to 9-4. Chicago stiffened however, grabbing their tenth goal, and a final ND score produced the 10-5 result.

Pro football is active

MIAMI (UPI) The Green Bay Packers and the Miami Dolphins swapped players Monday, with veteran tight end Marv Fleming of the Packers signing with the Dolphins and Miami wide receiver Jack Clancy going to Green Bay.

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Quar-

The Chicago Lacrosse Club is a team composed of ex-college Lacrosse players who have organized the team for weekend action. Although their practices are few, theyears of experience that each has had shows in their stickhandling and general field play.

Even with this loss and the losing ledger on the season, the outlook for next season is good. Fifteen freshmen, most of whom never played Lacrosse before this year, gained valuable experience and added depth to the club. Their play in the future could well decide whether or not this club goes Varsity.

terback Terry Bradshaw, the Pittsburgh Steelers No. 1 draft choice from Louisiana Tech., will undergo surgery next Monday to remove a calcium deposit on his right thigh. Club physician Dr. John Best recommended the operation after Bradshaw had aggravated the injury in the Senior Bowl.