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Lowenstein sees change possible

by Cliff Wintrose

Senior Class Fellow Allard K. Lowenstein, Congressman from New York, urged last night at the Senior Fellow speech that the dissatisfied citizens of this country work together to end "all problems that have borne down on us for so long as a people that now are at some turning."

Saying that "we are grieved and wounded, but we are tough and ready to fight," the outspoken liberal freshman congressman confidently told a receptive overflow Washington Hall audience that "we shall prevail."

Lowenstein said that "we" can cause a turn in the country's mood similar to the change that toppled Johnson, but the road will be "longer" and it "will be tougher because it will be longer."

Declaring that it is "nonsense to stop the movement," he said "instead of escalating our own miseries and continuing with this self pity," "our job simply is to take the facts to the people."

Lowenstein viewed the completely unexpected reversal of American opinion on the war primarily by the efforts of students during the spring and early summer of 1968 as an indication that once again the country's thinking process can be changed.

If the country had not responded to the pleas of the students, then Lowenstein felt that maybe it would be justifiable to say that the country is without hope, but that the response dictates another try on the part of the students.

"Are we summer soldiers? ...I just do not believe that," he said.

"We are the pillars of the constitution, and we are the

heart of the land... We are the majority, and we will no longer remain silent... Soon the country will march to stop war instead of marching to go to war," said Lowenstein.

Lowenstein said it is important to ask "what has produced the kind of atmosphere in the United States that can turn the young people against the government with such bitterness that they would march on other young people wearing its uniform."

"It is not something planted from an alien place. It is not something conspired into or organized by kooks. It is something done to our people, to our young people especially, by our government," said Lowenstein.

Calling this an "atrocious" fact, he said only the government could have created such bitterness, for our young people "grow up loving this country, caring about it as much as any generation ever has, more than most."

"They find themselves in a situation, then, in which all the things they love, and are told are true seem not to be true, and so this tremendous sense of gratitude for being American, fidelity to the traditions and heritage of this country, is precisely the ingredient that produces the kinds of hostilities, the kinds of resentment, the kinds of oppression, the kinds of frustrations that lead to the kinds of outbursts that then produce the kinds of oppression and killing, that are then justified on the grounds that they were outbursts," explained Lowenstein.

He blamed "by all odds, the government" for causing since 1963 the "most hopeful, concerned, generous human species produced" to feel "so

sour about what their government does and says," that they are now in a state which leads to the kinds of events of the last few days.

He warned that this needs to be understood by the government, because if it is not, they will do the "most extraordinary damage to this country that is possible. They will lose our sons and daughters."

"They are going to lose their loyalty, their love of the country, their sensitivity and their generosity. They are going to turn it into something bitter and negative, and they are going to make of our people a country that cannot stand," he added.

Lowenstein read a recent quote from a Vietnam colonel about the draftee's complaints concerning the My Lai massacre, that he felt summarized the "horror show" of the last few years.

"The young are idealistic, and they do not like man's inhumanity to man. As they get older, they will become wiser, and more tolerant," said the reported quote.

He traced the reasons why "I find myself unable to feel the kind of despair and gloom that seems to be so pervasive among so many of the people that feel as I do about goals "to the feeling of frustration" that is "now not limited to the usual groups..."

"That frustration is now throughout the country, and if we can regroup and take it on ourselves to explain why things

are as bad as they are" to all people who are "misled" into believing things are better than they are, "...we can change the direction of this country," he said.

He criticized President

Nixon's Vietnamization program as based on contingency that are "myths. They cannot work." He felt that Thieu's government was never going to get popular support and our support of that

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Congressman Lowenstein as he spoke to the rally.

Walsh suspends normal routine

by John Powers

Yesterday afternoon, the Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., Vice President of Academic Affairs, released a letter to all teaching and research faculty members. The letter is the result of a Student Life Council resolution of May 4 and calls for the suspension of classes today on Wednesday, May 6.

The SLC resolution calls upon "the student body through its officers, the officers of the administration, and the faculty to plan and set aside Wednesday and Thursday, May 6 and 7, as days for speeches, teach-ins, and liturgical ceremonies to express the deep feelings and reservations about our government's recent actions in Indo-China.

The SLC went on to say that it hoped "that these days will embody the Spirit of the Declaration written by Father Hesburgh and endorsed by the Student Life Council. The Student Life Council hereby designates Mr. Krashna, Mr. Winnings, Professor Houck and Mr. Facenda to use their best efforts to see that this resolution is implemented." A majority of the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate endorsed the resolution almost immediately. Within several hours a clear majority of those faculty contacted by the deans also approved the resolution.

The resolution includes Wednesday May 6 and Ascension Thursday, May 7, a traditional University holiday. Both days are set aside for "an intensive study of all sides of this profound and complicated problem which involves the moral and spiritual, as well as the intellectual, quality of our national life and public policy."

The Academic Affairs office "strongly endorses" the resolution and asks all faculty mem-

bers "to cooperate in implementing the resolution." Some indicated their intention to reschedule classes, if possible, that would have been taught on Wednesday.

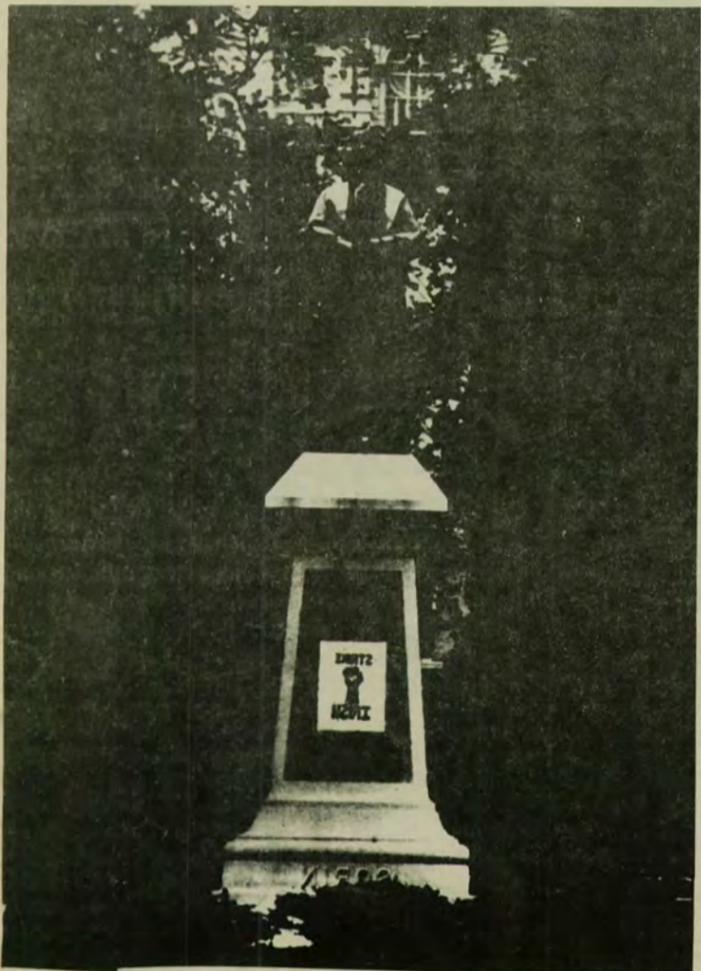
Father Walsh closed the letter by stating: "The decision to accept the Student Life Council's resolution, which responds to a wide spread campus consensus in the present circumstances, is not to be regarded as setting a precedent."

Krashna will give indefinite support

Fellow also addressed the rally. Organizer Jim Leary said that he was drawing up a "we won't go" petition and would be circulating it among the students for their signatures and Bill Mitchell read a statement of protest to President Nixon to be sent along with draft cards, to be collected in the Scholastic office, to Washington.

Lowenstein denounced President Nixon as the "prime violator of the constitution" and at the same time defended the people who are seeking an end to U.S. involvement in Indo-China.

He said that the President and the administration were trying to divert attention away from (continued on page 6)



McCarthy: sanctuary should be created for protestors

by Dave Lammers

Professor Charles McCarthy advocated last night in a talk at St. Edward's hall that Notre Dame's administrators, faculty, and students combine to create a sanctuary for the students and alumni of the University that resist induction into the armed services in protest of the Vietnam War.

"The moral crisis has reached huge proportions," McCarthy said. "If a man comes out with the conclusion that the killing in Vietnam is unjust, he is in an enormous human dilemma. We must stand together now, for this may be our last chance.

McCarthy spoke at length about the anxiety and suffering of the students who have decided that to kill in Vietnam is unjust.

"What can we do to relieve the human suffering in Vietnam and here at Notre Dame?" McCarthy asked.

The professor's proposed sanctuary would mean that students, faculty, and administrators would stand together within the community. Students and alumni that would join the sanctuary community

Postpone elections

Class elections co-ordinator Barry Doyle announced yesterday afternoon that the elections scheduled for today have been postponed due to the student strike. Doyle added that the postponement is in cooperation with the statement issued by the SLC Monday afternoon.

Doyle requested that candidates suspend their campaigns during the strike. Friday has been set as the "tentative" date for the elections.

would stay on campus, starting this summer, and faculty and administrators would contribute through legal services, finding jobs, providing courses, and allowing students to live in the dormitories.

McCarthy emphasized that his sense of the present situation indicates that "this may be our last chance to stand together. If we do not, we will stand alone before the courts, the draft boards, in Canada, in prison. We aren't going to be better people by ignoring the massive suffering going on, by suspending moral judgement in times of crisis."

McCarthy emphasized that the sanctuary would be unique to Notre Dame as a Christian university. "This community would be saying something efficacious to the country, and would be a follow up on our pretensions to moral

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Chris Ottenweller, Tim MacCarry, Mark Winings, and Ed Roickle (head turned) talk during strike strategy.

Meeting for all students to be held

by Shawn Hill

At 8:00 p.m. at Stepan Center there will be a general meeting of all students to discuss strike proposals. Other activities for today include a general discussion on the main quad and a celebrated Mass by Fathers Amen, Bartell, Burrell, Shilts and Whelan.

After last night's meeting of the steering committee for the student strike, Steve Preston, committee member in charge of publicity, supplied the following information to *The Observer*.

The primary objective of the strike, according to Preston, is the "immediate withdrawal of

all U.S. troops from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia." Preston stated that this is the main goal of the steering committee, although they recognize the other aspects involved in the strike.

Preston stated that the following resolution was passed by the committee: "We do not advocate any initiation of violence on the part of strikers during the strike." He emphasized the importance of the resolution and said that the committee strongly suggests all strikers to abide by the resolution.

According to Preston the members seriously questioned their status as steering committee and concluded that they were hopefully representative of striking students. He said that the committee was "very self-conscious" about taking any action that was unrepresentative of the students, and that it would do all that is possible to

Fire discovered

by Al DeFreeze

Early Tuesday morning two unlit Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Military Science Building and at three a.m. a gasoline fire was set at the rear of the building.

A security guard, discovered the fire, then stamped it out with his foot and called the fire department as an added precaution.

One of the firemen sent out to the fire said that scorching of the paint was the only damage done to the building. The firemen, however, was worried that it "would give people ideas".

Major Joseph Maio and Colonel Max Lake of the ROTC program said that the incident would not disrupt activities in the building.

Father James Riehle, Dean of Students, stated that students were seen in the area of the ROTC building, but that no arrests have been made. Riehle also said that adequate measures have been taken to prevent any further harm to the building.

insure true representation and responsible action. He stated that "We are aware of a great potential for both good and bad and we are devoted to the proposition that responsible action will produce the most enduring and beneficial results."

Preston concluded by stating that the length of the strike was still indefinite at this time. The length of the strike will be one of the issues to be discussed today, according to Preston.

The Faculty Senate met last night and approved a call for a general faculty meeting this afternoon at 1:00 p.m. in Washington Hall. The Senate also approved a recommendation that the general faculty meeting accept and sign Fr. Hesburgh's declaration on the war.

A rally is scheduled for 3:00

Faculty reaction mixed

by Mark Walbran

Faculty sentiment to the strike appears mixed. Yesterday afternoon, *The Observer* spoke with several faculty members who shared their views on the strike.

Professor Bernard Norling, Chairman of the History Department, thought that the strike would not achieve anything. Previous rallies held, he said, have had the effect of making the individual's opinion clearer to himself, but such rallies have not had any affect upon the President.

"The present Administration pays no heed," said Norling.

Norling said that strikes disrupt education and preoccupy students with politics when they should be devoting themselves to their studies. He said that after students complete their studies they can involve themselves with political affairs.

"Past experience has indicated that strikes by students have been harmful to education without being helpful to the public life of the country," said Norling.

Norling said that a strike for two days would do no harm. He said that if he meets with students during the strike today, he would discuss either public affairs or the regular course material depending on the wishes of the students.

Professor Gerhart Niemeyer of the Government Department said that any strike implies an amount of violence between

p.m. on the main quad after which the assembled students and faculty are scheduled to march to Howard Park for a city-wide rally. Leafletting was scheduled for this morning in many of the factories and high schools in the area. It was expected that the marchers from Notre Dame and St. Mary's would be met by members from Indiana University at South Bend and various high school demonstrators.

However, the march to Howard Park was not granted a parade permit yesterday. The march organizers say that they will have marshalls to see that the march is carried on in an orderly fashion. The marchers will be required to march two-by-two and stop at all stop signs.

He said that it was self-defeating in its violence. He added that the President would not give way to violence.

Professor Niemeyer's class on Monday was disrupted by students chanting "Strike! Strike!" in the corridors. He said that he did not dismiss his class but continued teaching.

Dr. Niemeyer said that the incident reminded him of similar incidents involving the Nazis three or four years before their takeover.

"You know I lived through all that," he said.

Professor John Houck of the College of Business said that he found the entire situation "intriguing." He expressed the hope that in the next two days the Administration, faculty, and students will be able to discuss peacefully the war and other related issues.

Jim King, a teacher in the Sociology Department and President of the Graduate Student Union said that the term "strike" was a bad choice. "We are not striking the University," he said, "we are trying to foster public opinion or to have discussion on a moral crisis." King called the situation a "suspension of normal duties." He said that he was in favor of this suspension.

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DOIN'

Seek to determine Guard motive

KENT, Ohio (UPI)— A broadcast on a sheriff's radio frequency, the confusion of the moment and a breakdown in telephone communications led to erroneous reports that two National Guardsmen were killed in the shooting Monday at Kent State University.

The report also came from the office of the university news bureau. Joseph Durbin, assistant public information officer at Kent State, said, however, he did not issue the report and that as far as he knew, no one in authority in the office gave such a report.

Newsmen in the United Press International bureaus at Columbus and Cleveland said they telephoned the university news bureau and received from a person there a report of the deaths of the two guardsmen. The person attributed the information to Durbin.

Durbin said it was possible that in the confusion following the shooting, someone who was in the office might have given out the report as fact. Contributing to the confusion was a four hour overload of telephone circuits in northeastern Ohio during which even emergency calls could not be processed.

David Dix, city editor of the Record Courier at Ravenna, a community eight miles east of Kent, said a transmission from the scene over the Portage County Sheriff's office radio reported the guardsmen's deaths.

Dix said the sheriff's office dispatcher asked for and received a confirmation of this. Dix said a call to the university confirmed only three deaths at the time it was not known if any were Guardsmen.

Dix said another factor was that two of the dead brought to the Robinson Memorial Hospital were wearing khaki military type clothing.

Jerry Hayes, of the university's news service, said two guardsmen were killed, the campus "one from a heart attack and one from emotional exhaustion."

He said this may also have contributed to the report that two guardsmen were killed.

Hayes said school spokesmen were aware of the erroneous report but because of the breakdown in telephone communications, "There was nothing we could do" to correct it.

He said he finally was able to set up a walkie talkie system with the campus radio station to "try and get the facts correct."

Four students were slain and 10 wounded, three critically, in the three second volley from the rifles of about 20 guardsmen who were retreating under a barrage of rocks thrown by demonstrators.

Two of the dead were girls, and at least one of them, a pretty 19 year old brunette freshman named Allison Krause, was an innocent bystander who

had telephoned her parents a short time before to express disapproval of the demonstration on the 20,000 student campus.

"She was completely disgusted with the whole thing," said her father, Arthur Krause of Pittsburgh. "And now she's dead. Why in hell couldn't they have fired blanks or tear gas, or something besides live ammunition?"

In addition to Miss Krause, Sandra Lee Scheuer, 20, a junior

of Youngstown, Ohio; Jeffrey Miller 19, a freshman of Plainview, N.Y.; and William K. Schroeder, 19, a sophomore of Lorain, Ohio, died in the gunfire.

John Cleary, 19, a freshman of Scotia, N.Y.; Dean Kahler, 20, a freshman of East Canton, Ohio; and Joseph Lewis, 18, a freshman of Massillon, Ohio, were reported in critical condition at Robinson Memorial Hospital in nearby Ravenna.

A full investigation was

ordered by Gov. James A. Rhodes, who sent guardsmen onto the campus during a weekend of rioting triggered by President Nixon's Thursday night broadcast announcing U.S. troops had entered Cambodia.

"Rhodes called it 'the saddest day I have known as governor.'"

The President, learning of the tragedy at the White House, said it should convince educators and students alike that when

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Send draft cards as escalation protest

by Jim Hayes

Before a large crowd in the fieldhouse early Tuesday afternoon, Steve Brion, Bill Mitchell, and Rich Moran announced they were turning in their draft cards as a protest of the escalation of the War.

In a letter addressed to President Nixon, and read by Mitchell, the three announced their opposition to his recent widening of the Vietnam

conflict into Cambodia and Laos.

They denounced that President's decision because, "In refusing to recognize the authority of our elected representatives in the House of Representatives and the Senate, you have denied us the right upon which our democratic obligation to society rests."

The three believe "the

merciless killing in Southeast Asia is immoral." Even without moral considerations however, they stated that the President had acted illegally in expanding the war without consulting

Congress. This was the crux of their argument. "We can not obey the laws of a nation whose leader prostitutes the basis of those laws, i.e. The Constitution.

Mitchell, Moran and Brion sent their draft cards to the president to be returned only when he returns to legal means

of effecting policy for the United States. As long as Nixon ignores the Constitution and laws of the land, they will continue their protest.

Their statement concluded, "We send our draft cards to you not in defiance, but in personal efforts for peace."

the letter encouraged fellow students to do likewise. It also advised those students to send their cards to the Scholastic office. Brion is editor of the Scholastic and Moran a former editor.



Bill Mitchell

Begin hunger strike

by Mark Walbran

To protest the present situation in Cambodia, 137 Zahn Hall residents began a 48 hour fast beginning at midnight last night.

In their petition the students said, "As a symbol of our concern, and in order to bring the sufferings of people all over the world more directly into our presence, we will voluntarily refrain from eating within the forty-eight hour period beginning at midnight Tuesday, May 5, and ending at midnight Thursday, May 7."

In their statement to *The Observer* the students said that it is important to note that this is the action of the hall community—the type of community

action "which personifies the spirit we have been trying to build at Notre Dame."

The students urged other halls to follow their example.

The fast is tentatively scheduled to end with a mass at 11:30 Thursday night between Zahn and Cavanaugh to be celebrated by Zahn Hall rector Fr. Thomas Blantz.

The statement said that the petitions will be personally presented to Fr. Hesburgh today and that he will be asked to send them to President Nixon.

The students said that they contacted the dining hall management who said that there was "no chance" for the distribution of food or the money from it to the community.

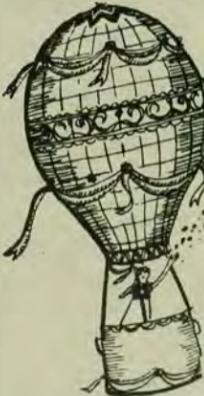


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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

DAVID C. BACH, Editor

GAETANO M. De SAPIO, Publisher

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Editorial

We are deeply shocked by the violence that has swept college campuses in response to President Nixon's actions in Cambodia. We are equally troubled by the fact that otherwise intelligent men and women seem compelled to meet violence abroad with violence at home.

This is not the time nor the place for such violence. It is a time for the responsible political action stressed last night by Allard Lowenstein in Washington Hall and in the rally in the Fieldhouse yesterday afternoon.

It is time for the re-education that David Krishna envisioned when he declared the student strike. There are hopeful signs that this education will take place. The response from the faculty and administration has been heartening. And student attendance at the rallies on the quad and in the fieldhouse indicate heightened student concern.

But any time that emotion runs so high in a closed environment such as we have at Notre Dame there is a danger that it will be released in violent and foolish actions. For despite any positive contributions the Notre Dame community might make, it will never be registered as thoughtful political action if violence erupts. Violence does not convince anyone of the righteousness of any argument. We have only to look at Vietnam and the suffering and misery that have gone there in the name of righteousness to know that this is true.

There is a very real threat of violence at Notre Dame. Two attempts have already been made on the ROTC building. While serious questions have been raised about the role of ROTC at a Christian University (this is one of the questions that must be resolved during the strike) we cannot condone the violence that these acts typify.

And again there is a threat of violence this afternoon in the march to Howard Park. Confrontations have been avoided because activities have been held on campus. But as soon as students stay off the campus they are entering the atmosphere that does not give them that same respect.

We agree that the march to Howard Park should be held. It is the type of responsible political action that we have been advocating. It will engage a larger audience. But it will also require greater restraint. We have only to look at the tragedy at Kent State to realize when confusion reigns.

Letter

We, the undersigned members of the Physics Department of the University of Notre Dame du Lac, request the faculty of the Department of Physics to substitute for the scheduled lectures some discussion on topics such as "Research at Notre Dame" and "Science and Morality." We ask the College of

Science to scheduled lectures or panel discussions in the near future, on these and similar topics, to be open to the *entire university community*. We also would like to make known our disapproval of President Richard Nixon's "Cambodianization of the War" — an obvious invasion which is "not an invasion."

Our reasons for making this statement are simple: We feel that there are issues which demand more than a complacent response by human beings. There are times when an immoral Government must be resisted—when the people must let the Government know that they disapprove of its actions. We do not intend to demean the value or importance of classes. We are merely stating that the continued transgressions by President Nixon's administration on the desires of the American people and the rights of Southeast Asians to live transcend our 50 minutes, two or three times a day, 5 days a week, grade scrounging existence. Others live in terror; they are hungry, oppressed, and their families are destroyed. It surely is not asking too much for us as community to stop and to ask "Why?" And by our stopping we should like to let Washington hear us say NO! WE DISAPPROVE! And by our stopping we should like to question the role of science in society. And by our stopping we should like to make a start toward a Christian, humane society.

Join with us, faculty and students!!

John Mateja
Matthew O'Donnell
Bob Shea
Jim Sullivan
Pat Miller
Mark O'Donnell

Jeanne Sweeney

Working together

As they cut across the lawn past Madeleva yesterday, hundreds of them, the battle cry was not that of the panty raiders, "here come the Irish," but of peace, "stop the war." Yesterday they weren't coming over for goodies, they were coming over to listen. Yesterday interspersed in the crowds as they marched over were girls, although most girls joined them later at the rally.

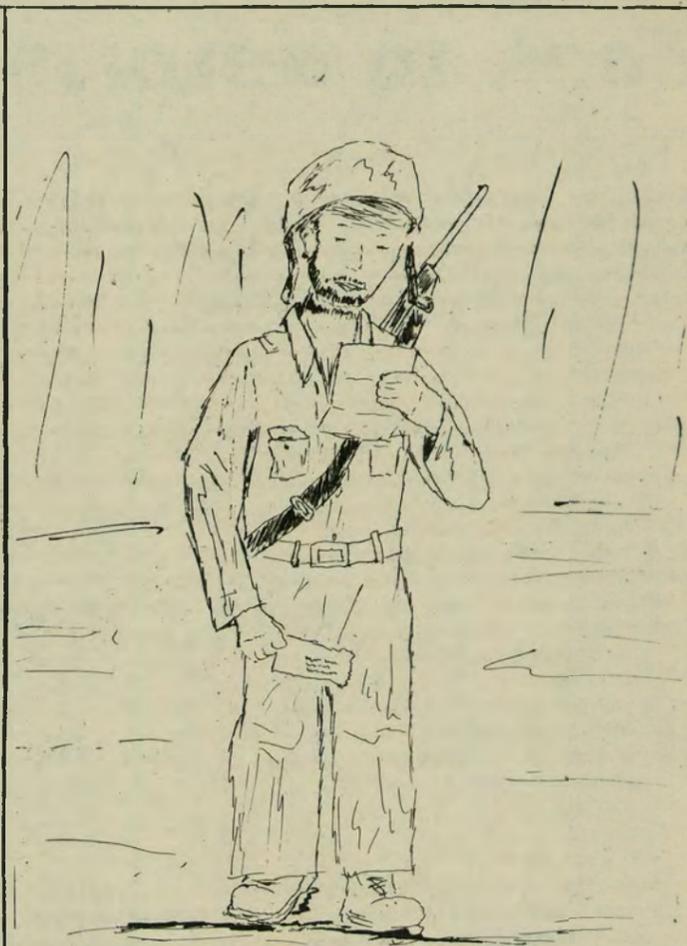
What a change. Were they the same boys we watched over here the other night? Essentially they were, yet some change had occurred. A commitment? Perhaps some finally feel they have been pushed too far. Whatever the case it was obvious that a lot of individuals were not on their way over here to play games.

They wanted to rally for peace. And they walked all the way across the road to rally. Not for a date, not for goodies, but for peace. I really feel as if SMC might now be part of the ND community. At least now we are all working together on something else besides the social situation.

Thanks for coming. Peace.

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"We regret to inform you that your sister has been killed in action, on the campus of ..."

A Forum

Campus Opinion

Edited by Glen Corso

The following is written by three St. Mary's seniors: Kathy Carbine, Kathleen Kelly, and Julie O'Brien.

The strikers have called for a "new educational policy at Notre Dame." They have asked for an indefinite suspension of classes in order to examine the immediately "relevant" problems of militarism, racism, and sexism. We do not here question the value of a temporary moratorium of classes to publicize the University's indignation at the move into Cambodia. We do question the implicit assumption in this plea that the traditional classroom content is *not* relevant to contemporary problems.

Faced with the urgencies of today's problems, the strikers ask that university dialogue be exclusively concerned with the conflicts that threaten American society and the world. We do not contest the seriousness of these issues. Nor do we believe that any member of the university community can ignore the evils of militarism, civil inequality, or cultural depravity, without incurring grave moral guilt.

However, essential to any investigation of contemporary problems is a mind capable of unimpassioned analysis, flexibility of judgment, and a well-tempered vision of human possibility. This mind is cultivated through inquiry which probes the recurrent problems of mankind. There are tensions inevitable to all of us as we try to relate to the world. Through art, literature, history, and science, the collective experience of man is made accessible to us. A good poem, for instance, imaginatively recreates the kind of tensions the artist underwent which caused his particular view of reality to struggle up into consciousness. Or a milestone in scientific discovery, such as Copernicus' theory, is witness to a man's grappling with, and finally surpassing, the limitations of a commonly accepted world view.

In order to appreciate what was truly courageous and creative in these perceptions, and in any perceptions which meet recurrent human problems, it is necessary to view them in their full context. Paradoxically, both involvement and detachment are required. One must be involved in the tensions which produced the vision. At the same time, one must be detached as much as possible from personal anxieties which inevitably color one's perception. Disciplined study fosters involvement and frees us for detachment.

The university provides the situation in which disciplined study can be undertaken. It makes available learned men to guide inquiry and the freedom from immediate pressure.

But merely to uphold traditional education is not enough. The education we receive now has not conformed even to its own ideals. Criticism and imaginative reconstruction must always rework education afresh. So we too call for a "new education," but not one to deal exclusively with sexism, racism, and militarism. We call for revitalizing the traditional approaches to the wellsprings of knowledge and human understanding.

Ideally then, study in the traditional disciplines gives one a fuller perspective on reality than would an exclusive concentration on twentieth century problems. A mind so cultivated is capable of analysis without frenzy, judgment without prejudice, and an idealism tempered by wisdom. Approaching contemporary problems with this kind of perspective is the only way to effectually cope with them. Replacing the traditional curriculum with one more "relevant" will in fact impede the solution of the dilemmas which press in upon us.

A review by obscure Gustis Tully

PANORAMA

We have always maintained a rather reserved attitude toward the cinema, having long ago recognized that it was a minor art form and that's that. But this is not to say that we do not occasionally go to the cinema to pass a pleasant afternoon, evening, morning or all three.

The last time, however, we went to the cinema we were disappointed. We saw *M*A*S*H* and found it less than the "greatest war comedy since the invention of sound" as the marquee (and the marquis) advertised; this is not to say we have any alternative contentors, merely, rather, than it is no kinda great flick. Its highpoints can be quickly and easily enumerated: liberal use of blood-letting (a medical procedure long in neglect), the resemblance between one of the leads and Dan Griffin, a personal friend of ours, and finally the fact that nowhere in the film is the line "I've got the time, if you've got the money, honey" used. Its lowpoints are beyond enumeration, although rough estimates vary from 13,415 to sixty-nine.

That, however, was the last time and last Friday we decided to take the plunge again and give the whole art form an-as-it-were-once-over. We were going to

see Richard Burton and Genevieve Bujold in *Anne of a Thousand Days*. Knowing that this movie was badly adapted from a bad play by Maxwell Anderson, generally a bad playwright, we weren't expecting much. When, however, we approached the theatre in question, The State, and saw that the marquee read *Halls of Anger* we knew we should have expected even less. We supposed, you see, that the film thereby advertised was another H. P. Lovecraft science fantasy film, which is simply not our cup of tea. Fortunately it was not another H. P. Lovecraft science fantasy, but a film about blacks, social consciousness, racism and such. Originally, we had planned to dash off a review of how sick-making this racist film, or rather, we should say, piece of crap, is, but we decided in the nonce (of which, more later) that it would not be worth the effort. It is a thoroughly revolting film and we advise you not to go see it if you take life seriously and probably even if you don't. Some of you out there, especially the little old ladies from Dubuque, are probably asking yourselves what we mean by racist; here is some of what we mean: 1. the star is a black athlete turned high school teacher,

out to solve "their" problems, 2. the only books he can get kids in the 11th grade to read are works of pornography, 3. the heroine looks like Diana Ross (which is probably not her fault, but true none the less), 4. the whites and the blacks hate each other even before so much as a Hello and don't stop hating each other, except to allow for nicely spaced cat-calls, of honkey-lover, spade-lover, etc. Anyway, we were sickened and if you trust us you won't go unless you want to be sickened, too.

After seeing *Halls of Anger*, we went to see the much advertized Beatles films. Although we slept through most of the first one, dozed through the second and skipped the third and fourth entirely, let us tell you, there were *serious questions* raised about what kinda junk is this. The first film, presumably called *Rape* was about a German girl wandering around anywhere they would let her wander. She spoke no English except to say

"I am so sorry I speak no English."

She did, however, being a German girl, speak German; we, however, do not speak German, so much of the dialogue was, how you say, lost on us. If you happen to

see the film, let us offer this brief guide to the most important portions of the dialogue, that is, the ones we understood:

German	English
Sehr	Very
Vertligkeit	Truth, reality,
	or beauty (depending on context)
Sehr gut	very good
Haben Sie ein Feuer?	
	Vous avez des ailluimets?
Vertlig	True, real or
	beautiful (depending on context)
Sehr, sehr gut	Freaky, too
	much, far out, heavy,
	oh, wow

She also spoke some Italian; this was her strongest Italian line:

Parle italiano?

Which, literally translated, means, Do you have a light?

The second Beatle film was too ineffably silly to talk about which brings me to my conclusion. I would like to cite two maxims of my old friend, St. Hilaire de la Grange, regarding all the junk we have just discussed at too great length. First, "If that's art, I don't like it." And second, "I don't know what it is, but it's not art."

Mother's Day at AMERICA

Concrete, artificial light and processed air are just a few of the stultifying elements that have gone into the making of "American" - but man cannot live on darkness, smoke and coffee alone. So American has designated that this Mother's Day should be a holy day of obligation, a day to commune with Mother Earth and Father Sea - a day at the Dunes.

L'odysee du printemps will commence at 12:30 pm from the Stepan lot. Magic busses will transport the faithful to a very private beach somewhere near the palace of the sun god, Tan-la. Sensual delights will saturate the entire day - from hops

to food to continuous entertainment by some of du lac's best and most popular performers. And the fun won't stop (ever) until long after the pilgrims have returned late Sunday night.

There will be opportunities for the Chosen Few to elect themselves by a process of self-nomination today and tomorrow at dinner in the dining hall lobbies. The initiation fee will be \$3 and, it must be reiterated that there will be plenty of food and beverages available, so all that it is necessary to bring is yourself and your mother (or a mother surrogate).

But, while America is transporting itself to the Dunes Sunday, this does not

mean that the coffee house won't be open Friday and Saturday nights - far from it. In fact America is offering a special half-price rate after the Pet Clark

Concert - the perfect place to come and relax, have a pizza, and talk over the evening.

Easy Writer

How to Tell if You Are Using Drugs

by Pete Peterson

Dear Pete:

I never thought I would be writing to you with a problem, but this one really has me worried. Lately, I have been having a lot of trouble communicating with my parents. In addition, my grades have been dropping, and I just don't care. I am beginning to suspect that I may be using drugs. What should I do?

Questioning

Dear Quest:

Every day I get letters from anxious students who are concerned by this very problem. I have set them down before, but here again are a few signs to watch for:

Are you restless, keeping odd hours, acting agitated at one moment and withdrawn the next? Do you wear sunglasses, even indoors, at night and on overcast days? This may be an attempt to hide bloodshot eyes. Do you constantly wear long sleeved shirts, even in the shower? You may be hiding needle marks or "tracks" as they are called. Do these words appear to melt, breathe or slide to the bottom of the page?

Learn to recognize marijuana. Marijuana, or "cannabis", "pot", "boo", "tea", "dope", "grass", "mary jane", "Rosamaria", "smoke", "stuff", "weed", "alfalfa", "timothy", "clover", or "dung", as it is called, is a plant which is six to ten feet tall and very leafy. If you find anything resembling this in your pockets, in your drawers, or in the pockets of your drawers, it is probably marijuana.

Lysergic acid, LSD, or "acid" is a powder, a tablet, or a liquid which may be coloured or colourless. It is tasteless and odorless and may be placed on food, in drinks, or absorbed through the soles of the feet.

It is a good practice to carry a small bird or mouse in your pocket at all times, to sample your food. Watch the animal closely, noting his reactions. Be sure to allow twenty minutes to an hour and a half for the potential drug to take effect. If you notice any change in behaviour on the part of the animal, DO NOT EAT THE FOOD. It may contain drugs. On the other hand, it may not. To be perfectly certain, it is best to carry two birds or mice, and to use one as a control.

Marijuana smoke or THC vapour can be induced into the air. For this reason, it is wise to block off all ventilation to your room before going to sleep at night. A plumber should check your taps regularly to ensure that your drinking water is not being tampered with. Check under your bed at night for hidden pushers.

No matter how much love and care your parents give you, you can still turn out to be a drug user. Beverly Hills, California, despite the wonderful lives its children lead, has one of the biggest drug problems in the nation. Don't be misled by your apparent happiness. Remember, happiness is subjective, but drugs are real.

(Reprints of this article may be obtained by writing to Box 159, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Enclose \$27.50 to cover postage and handling.)

SLERT

STRIKE

by Bass Rumore

Observer Features Phantom

SLERT chancellor Mike Kelly pledged last night his support and the support of his organization for the Student Strike. "We favor the student strike and all it stands for," the Flint, Mich., senior said, "and We urge our fellow students to join us in not only missing classes but burning books in the cause of peace." Kelly announced in the same statement that he had enrolled SLERT in the national "burn a book for Christian education crusade."

"I as an individual, as a student leader, and as president of my own little student body--three persons in one divine being-- I demand that this campus make known to Mr. Nixon where we stand on racism, Sexism, militarism, imperialism, Cambodianism, Vietnamism, educationism, stupidism, informalism, structurism, and jargonism. I demand nothing short of immediate Notre Dame succession from the United States. Given Fr. Hesburgh's support, I suggest we band *together* in his office, protected by a contingent of Swiss guards.

"I, I and I stand for complete informality in education. Classes should be suspended so that we can go down to the lawn and rap with the chipmunks. If we are not allowed to do this, SLERT demand that the school be burned to ashes."

Asked what he thought of professors cancelling classes they were contracted to teach, Kelly said, "It is time for education to become informal. We must educate the people! Otherwise, how will they know the evil of our present days?"

Kelly had this to say about Nixon's Cambodian move: "It was an unprincipalled violation of morla 1 w-- the seventh commandment, 'Thou shalt not destroy Communist bases in Cambodia,' which Moses got from Gene McCarthy many ages ago."

After reading his statement, Kelly said in a private interview, "I agonized over this decision for a long time. I wanted to get out of the war, but I didn't know if sgriking, firebombing the ROTC building, and book-burning was the best way to register my protest." Asked after this astonishing admission why he had allowed the doubt to remain unresolved in his mind for so long, Kelly confessed,

"I always wanted to be the publisher of a major college newspaper."

SLERT MANIFESTO:

DON CARTER STRIKES
MOHAMMUD ALI STRIKES
DAVE NICHOLSON STRIKES

Mr. Goodbar says:

GO STRIKE YOURSELF!

Do it today!

Seek to determine Guard motive

(continued from page 3)

"dissent turns to violence, it invites tragedy."

Commenting on the Kent State student deaths Monday, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said he had been warning about the dangers of "the new politics of violence and confrontation."

Now the powderkeg has exploded, resulting in tragedy that was "predictable and avoidable," he said.

"At this point, the assignment of fault will not restore the young lives wasted," he said in remarks which prefaced a speech Agnew made Monday.

"In any event, we must have the most effective and impartial investigation. All of us as parents are grieved and shocked by the tragedy."

Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury, commanding the guardsmen, told newsmen the shooting began when a group of 100 guardsmen found themselves virtually surrounded by about 600 student demonstrators pelting them with rock pieces of concrete.

Canterbury said a singlet shot preceded the guardsmen's volley. He said he did not know whether the shot was fired by a

guardsman or someone else. He said the students were not warned before the shooting began.

Many eyewitnesses reported about half the guardsmen fired their rifles into the air, well over the heads of the students, while others fired straight into the milling crowd of boys and girls.

This circumstance gave rise to the speculation that some of the guardsmen, in the noise and confusion, misunderstood a command to fire warning shots into the air, and instead shot to kill.

First reports from the campus

Monday said two of the four victims were guardsmen. Joseph Durbin, Kent State's chief information officer, who issued the report to newsmen, later attributed it to "a rumor."

Joseph Durbin, Kent State's assistant public information officer, said today "some unauthorized person" may have issued the erroneous early report on the two guardsmen being killed. He denied he issued such a report.

"Two men dropped from exhaustion," Durbin said. "One of the men had a heart attack."

The rolling green campus of

the university was virtually deserted yesterday except for guardsmen in jeeps and armored personnel carriers. President Robert I. White closed the university immediately after the shooting and instructed all students to leave campus before nightfall and remain at their homes until Monday.

A judge issued an injunction ordering the campus cleared by noon today.

An 8 pm curfew was imposed on Kent and Ravenna, and persons attempting to enter either two were halted at police barricades on the outskirts.

Krashna gives support

(continued from page 1)

the problems that they were unable to solve "so that they can centralize on the one issue that they can win on—the only issue that they can win on, the issue that describes people in the terms that the vice-president used again the other night when he spoke of the fact that the problems of the country were all traceable to the hippies, the yuppies, the complainers and the protesters."

Lowenstein continued, "Now I've tried to think since that remarkable announcement of all the problems that confront the United States...and I've wondered which of the problems would go away if we had no hippies, and no yuppies, and no complainers and no protesters."

The answer to Agnew's type of logic, he said, "is to focus on the things that they can't solve and not give them the ammunition to split the country apart."

In reference to the "win or get out" thinking of many Americans, he said, "I think it is time to assume the good will of the people who have thought that way and explain to them explicitly why our position means that they should now be with us. The United States is not going to win the war in Vietnam."

And therefore, he said, "When people say win or get out, it ought to be our job to explain to them the very simple fact that they ought now to be saying the President has committed himself to not try and win the war. It is accepted in the wrong frame to go on extending the war. You do not shorten the war by widening its reach. You do not fool the American people about your goal by pretending that you are leaving and then going on and on and on in a method that cannot win and cannot end the war."

Lowenstein also said that the House resolution to seek peace in Southeast Asia through free

elections was a sham. He went into the dishonesty of the Thieu-Ky election to illustrate his conception of a "free election in Vietnam."

But he added "Why do you think that they talk about free elections in Vietnam in the resolution? Because they want the American people to think there's something virtuous about what we're doing in Vietnam."

That's what they want people to think. They want people to believe that we're defending democracy."

"They can't tell people," he shouted, "that there is no reason on earth for anybody from this country to die in Vietnam anymore."

The statement drew a one minute standing ovation.

After his address, the rally at Notre Dame broke up and the majority of the nearly 1,000 participants marched to St. Mary's, passing the ROTC building on the way.



President Krashna calls for unity during the strike.

Notice

In yesterday's *Observer*, the name of Mark Lawrence, candidate for Sophomore Class President running with John Hession, was omitted. Also, the paper's listing of candidates neglected to include four candidates as running on a ticket. They are Steve Palluca, Richard Ritchea, Gary Little, and Kevin Muse, running for Sophomore Class President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer respectively.

Cambodia endorses Allied offensives

SAIGON (UPI)—U.S. and South Vietnamese forces reported seizing two major Communist staging areas in Cambodia yesterday and military sources said thousands of Americans in a third offensive across the border cut part of the Ho Chi Minh supply trail.

Cambodia, fighting its own war against Communist forces

advancing to within 30 miles of Phnom Penh, reversed its stand and endorsed the Allied offensives ordered by President Nixon to destroy Red sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border.

Phnom Penh dispatches described the situation as "extremely grave" and United Nations Secretary General Thant said in New York it was even more dangerous than the "one that ravaged Indochina before 1954." He urged an immediate peace conference.

Official communiques said the three pronged Allied offensives into Cambodia in the Parrot's Beak, the Fishhook and the new front along the Se San River had killed 2,414 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, captured 526 and deprived the Communists of 4,313 weapons, 540 tons of ammunition, rice and medical supplies and 61 trucks.

American losses were reported as 16 killed, and those for South Vietnamese units as 170 killed and 651 wounded.

The Allies were racing against time, hoping to complete the offensives before the monsoon

season starts and turns the jungles into quagmires impassable for tanks. The rains are expected to come in the next few weeks.

The 15,000 man South Vietnamese force in the Parrot's Beak where operations began on April 29 reported seizing the Communist base at Ba Thu four miles inside Cambodia. It was described as the principal staging area for the communist Tet offensive in 1968 and the main headquarters for training Viet Cong Commandos.

In the Fishhook, tank crews of the U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment leading a force of 15,000 American and South Vietnamese troops pushed to the outskirts of Snoul 21 miles inside Cambodia late yesterday and occupied its airstrip.

Snoul has been a Communist stronghold for years and its fall was considered a major victory in the Fishhook offensive which began last Thursday.

The new drive, started Tuesday, sent a force of 6,000 men from the U.S. 4th Infantry Division and the South Vietnamese 22nd Infantry Division into Cambodia at a point about 50 miles west of the South Vietnamese city of Pleiku on the Central Highlands.

South Vietnamese commanders said troops in the new operation were not looking for heavy resistance on the ground. "We're after installations, not personnel," one officer told UPI correspondent Robert E. Sullivan.

The officer said troops had moved through jungles con-

taining an extension of the Ho Chi Minh trail in the area.

The Ho Chi Minh Trail is a network of jungle passages winding out of North Vietnam through Laos and Cambodia with hundreds of entry points along more than 800 miles of ill defined frontier.

Military sources said elements of North Vietnam's 24th, 28th, and 66th Regiments were believed in the jungled mountain region along the Se San River. Some of these troops were believed to have taken part in the siege of the Bu Prang Green Beret camp in South Vietnam last year.

The allied force was authorized to move as far as six miles into Cambodia in an area 60 miles long and 20 miles deep.

Lowenstein

(continued from page 1) government without the support of the people is an act of imposing a government on the people of South Vietnam

He said the logic of President Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia was incomprehensible. Lowenstein questioned the reasoning that led Laird to conclude that the United States could enlarge its field of operations while decreasing troop strength and accomplish what five years of concentrated war had been unable to do — force Hanoi to seek peace.

Lowenstein drew a five minute standing ovation at the end of his talk.

PETULA CLARK

appearing Friday,

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Faculty Senate calls for general meeting

by Greg Pughorodsky

In a special session last night, the Faculty Senate met and decided on the course of action they would follow concerning the strike situation facing the University.

The major proposals passed by the Senate called for the entire faculty to meet in a general meeting, tentatively set for one o'clock this afternoon. The Senate also urged that all members of the faculty "set aside business as usual to participate in hall activities and discussions on May 6 and 7."

After considerable debate the group also voted to recommend that "the faculty as a whole support Father Hesburgh's statement of May 4."

Professor Massey, Chairman of the Student Life Council, addressed the meeting in its early stages, and attempted to explain the statement issued by the SLC Monday which resulted in the suspension of yesterday's classes. He lauded SBP President, Dave Krashna, to back off from his initial decision of an indefinite strike in favor of a two day period of personal thought.

The Executive Coordinator of the Student Government, Chuck Ryan, followed and said that the action taking place on campus was a spontaneous one. He continued that at present it was "a movement without direction." Ryan cited the faculty as the logical group to supply this leadership.

Quoting from a personal conversation which took place earlier in the day Ryan said that Father Hesburgh felt that he had done all that he could and that he now hoped that the situation would take on two new aspects. The first was that the halls would make a move to draw the student away from the rally type atmosphere to a more individual approach. The second point was that the faculty, as a part of the

Notre Dame community, become involved in the educational experience.

Professor William Storey was the first to propose the general meeting. He asked the members of the Senate to realize the "depty of emotion" experienced by many of the students because of the happenings of the past couple of days, and to realize the undesirable alternative possible if their conflicts and questions are not met.

Professor Storey went on to say that he felt that Father Hesburgh had made his stand and was waiting for support and direction.

The debate which followed the proposals was rather lengthy.

Some expressed the wonder as whether the meeting could be arranged effectively on such short notice. Others doubted the merit of the results of such a meeting. The proposal was passed by a 24-15 vote. After an amendment to the effect that a committee would be formed which, besides deciding on the details of communication, time, and place, would also structure a rigid format in order to derive maximum benefit from the

meeting.

Members of the Senate were split on the matter of recommending support of Father Hesburgh's statement. Besides those who disagreed with its context many, though stating that they felt much on the same lines as Father Hesburgh, contested his right as president of the university to state it. The proposal was finally passed by a 22-15 margin with three abstentions.

The meeting had a stormy conclusion when Professor John Williams of the History Department, passed out a proposal that the Senate move "to suspend classes until ROTC be abolished on the campus of the University of Notre Dame." The motion though seconded received no other support and its validity was questioned on the basis that the ROTC had been settled by the Faculty Senate last year.

Nixon: troops out of Cambodia in 7 weeks

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon countered severe criticism yesterday with assurances to key members of Con-

gress that U.S. troops would leave Cambodia within a matter of weeks and that withdrawals from South Vietnam would continue on schedule.

In other statements here and at the United Nations, the administration sought to ease fears that the Cambodian operation was a widening of the Southeast Asian conflict by saying it was "restricted in extent, purpose and time."

A two hour White House breakfast meeting with members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees left Nixon's hawkish supporters more convinced than ever that his Cambodian decision was militarily correct. But not all doubt was dispelled.

"It was dreamland," said Rep. Lucian Nedzi, D Mich. "It was pretty hard to equate such statements as we will not get bogged down in a war in Cambodia with the invasion of Cambodia."

The session was followed by a late afternoon Presidential meeting with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the critical Senate Foreign Relations Committee, whose chairman, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D Ark., regards the Cambodian operation as unconstitutional and a presidential usurping of Congress' war making powers.

Fulbright reluctantly agreed to join what he regards as a "briefing" rather than the private consultations with Nixon that his own small committee had requested on the controversy.

Several participants in the morning session said Nixon gave what one described as a "firm commitment" that he would abide by his promise last week that the Cambodian operation would end after six to eight weeks.

Reps. Edward F. Hebert, D La., and Richard H. Ichord, D Mo., quoted Nixon as saying he was pleased with the initial success of the efforts to wipe out Communist supplies and communications facilities in headquarters areas across the Cambodian border with South Vietnam.

He added that this success means the U.S. troop withdrawal can proceed on its present timetable of an additional 150,000 men during the next 12 months, they said.

The 60 members of Congress, including the Democratic and Republican leaders of both houses, were briefed by Nixon, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, retiring chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Nixon answered questions the last 35 minutes.



Lowenstein: "There is no reason for anybody from this country to die in Vietnam anymore."

Says sanctuary should be created

(continued from page 2)

leadership." McCarthy pointed out that at Notre Dame there is "a well articulated moral base" in the just war theory of the Church.

Secondly, the sanctuary would possess a good legal base, McCarthy said, because of what is viewed by many as the unconstitutionality of the present C.O. law. The religious basis of conscientious objection has been judged by many legalists to be in violation of the First Amendment, which forbids the establishment of religion, McCarthy said.

The sanctuary would have a great amount of "moral suasion" because the members of this community are respected by the citizenry, McCarthy said.

In the question period, McCarthy was asked about the practical difficulties of a sanctuary. He indicated that a certain rearranging of financial

priorities would be necessary. Mark Winings, Student Body Vice-president, mentioned that the student government budget is to be used for what the students want.

Dave Krashna, Mark Winings, Professor McCarthy, and Reverend Maurice Amen met with Father Hesburgh at 10:00 last night to discuss the sanctuary proposal. "If we can create a sanctuary here, it will have to come as a result of mostly student initiative," said one student.

McCarthy especially condemned the means of the Vietnam War, claiming that the deaths of over one million Vietnamese citizens attests to the fact that the

United States is engaged in "the large scale destruction of civilian populations," which Vatican II explicitly condemned. McCarthy suggested that those people that are presently considered criminals of the state are not the real criminals-- that President Nixon and the propogators of the war are the real criminals.

McCarthy expressed fear that today's march on downtown South Bend would become violent due to "mob psychology."

McCarthy warned of the possibility that certain actions on the part of the police or students during the march could provide a catalyst for massive violence.

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FOUND

A pair of girls glasses in front of Washington Hall. To reclaim: Call Steve, 8629

Irish get back at State, finally

by Jim Donaldson
Observer Sportswriter

Bill Orga's tenth inning single brought home Chuck Horan from second base with the winning run as the Fighting Irish baseball team outslugged Michigan State 9-8 yesterday afternoon at Cartier Field. The Irish, unbeaten in seven home games, upped their season record to 8-11 by coming out on top in the see-saw battle that had the lead change hands three times.

The first two Irish batters were out in the tenth frame before Horan got things rolling by hitting a soft line single to right field. Horan took a wide turn at first and when the MSU right fielder attempted to make a play on Chuck the ball sailed over the State first sacker's head and allowed Horan to move to second base. The Spartans then gave Phill Krill an intentional pass in order that the left-handed Orga would have to bat against the Spartans left-handed relief hurler Bob Clancy. Orga responded to the challenge by rapping a sharp line single between first and second. A strong peg from Ron Pruitt almost nailed Horan at the plate but Chuck's head first slide carried him across the dish before the tag.

The game was a real slugfest with both clubs belting a pair of homers and rapping out 27 hits between them, 14 by the Irish and 13 by MSU.

The Spartans wasted no time in getting on the scoreboard, tallying three runs in their first time at bat on a pair of Irish errors and a homer to left field by Pruitt.

Notre Dame responded by picking up a pair of runs in their half of the first stanza. Rob Voitier drew a walk to open the inning. Joe Keenan's single and Horan's walk filled the sacks with two out. Krill plated one run by rapping a sharp single to

left and the second Irish run of the inning came home on a wild pitch by Spartan starter Dave Bewley.

The Spartans upped their lead to 4-2 by notching a single run in the second inning off Irish starter Ron Schmitz. Steve Cerez' single, an Irish error, and Rich Vary's single accounted for the tally.

The Irish closed the gap to 4-3 in the third frame, picking up a run on a walk to Rich Lucke, who then stole second base, and Orga's double to left center.

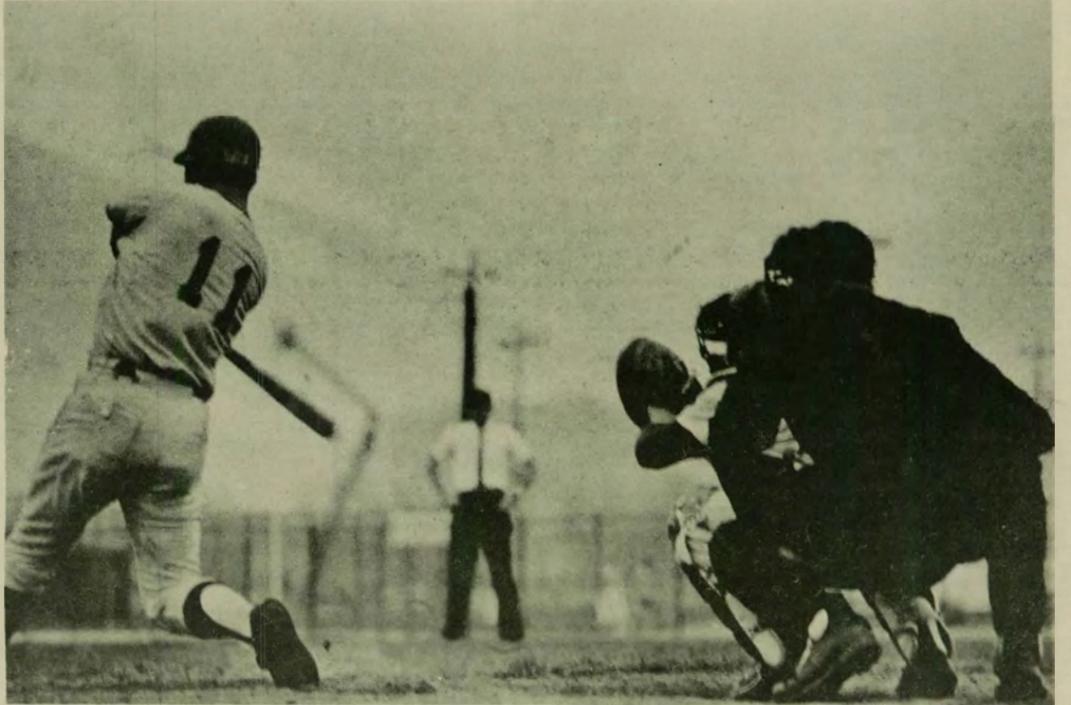
Notre Dame flexed their muscles at the plate in the fourth stanza, clubbing back-to-back homers after two were out and taking a 6-4 lead. Keenan lined a two out single and crossed the plate ahead of Rich Lucke after the Irish center fielder drilled his third homerun of the season, a 330 foot shot to right. Horan gave the Spartans no time to recover, following Lucke's round tripper by belting a four bagger of his own, well over the fence in right center, 355 feet away.

The Spartans began to chip away at the two-run Irish advantage in their next trip to the plate, notching a solo run in the top of the fifth on singles by Vary and Bob Ellis and a sacrifice fly by Pruitt.

Michigan State regained the lead by tallying two runs in the top of the seventh. Three straight singles by Vary, Ellis and Pruitt before any batters were retired plated one run and a wild pitch by Schmitz brought in the second Spartan run and put them on top 7-6.

The Irish bounced right back however, regaining the lead with a pair of tallies in their half of the seventh.

The Irish are in action this afternoon, traveling to Hillsdale College and returning home Thursday to entertain the University of Detroit in a 3 p.m. contest.



Phil Krill had 2 hits yesterday. He knocked in one run and scored another in the ND victory over Michigan State.

You gotta give 'em credit

by Milton Richman
UPI Sportswriter

NEW YORK (UPI) — The New York Knicks gazed at Willis Reed, their fallen leader and MVP, lying there on the floor trying to blink back the pain and obviously finished for the night, maybe even for the whole works, and they came to a rather natural conclusion.

They figured they were all done. That's right, kaput.

They gave up. Maybe that doesn't quite square with Monday's final score at Madison Square Garden when they eventually came from far back to wallop the Los Angeles Lakers, 107-100, and go ahead,

three games to two for the NBA title in one of the most exciting basketball contests of the past ten years, but the only possible explanation for what the Knicks did is maybe they forgot they gave up.

The Knicks weren't the only ones who felt it was goodbye ballgame after Reed came up with that severe muscle contusion in his right hip late in the first quarter.

There wasn't a soul in the sellout crowd of 19,500 who'd give you an inflated nickel for the Knicks chances at that time, especially since they were down ten points already, weren't shooting particularly well and both Wilt Chamberlain and Jerry West looked as if they had come to play.

Dave Stallworth was one of the Knicks who had that sinking feeling when Reed was ushered to the team's dressing room by trainer Danny Whelan and nobody who knows about

Stallworth will ever question his moxie, because he made it all the way back after being out two years with a heart condition.

With Reed out, the Lakers changed their tactics and tried to get the ball in to Chamberlain, but they forgot to keep running and in the end that is what beat them.

Stallworth was particularly devastating in the final twelve points for the night. But he did an even bigger job guarding Chamberlain, holding the Laker center scoreless in the final quarter.

Stallworth did his job and did it well. Everything the Lakers did in that final quarter went haywire. They scored only 18 points.

"We just fell apart," said Jerry West. "I'm not sure they (the Knicks) could do that again, but they did it. You gotta give 'em credit. We just died."

MAJOR LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	13	9	.591	...
New York	12	12	.500	2
Philadelphia	12	12	.500	2
Pittsburgh	11	13	.458	3
St. Louis	10	12	.454	3
*Montreal	6	15	.286	6½

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	15	8	.652	...
*Detroit	13	8	.619	1
*Boston	12	9	.571	2
*Washington	12	11	.522	3
*New York	13	12	.520	3
Cleveland	9	12	.429	5

West

Cincinnati	21	6	.777	...
Atlanta	14	11	.560	6
Los Angeles	13	11	.542	6½
*San Fran.	12	14	.462	8½
Houston	12	15	.444	9
San Diego	10	16	.385	10½

West

*Minnesota	14	7	.667	...
*California	14	8	.636	½
*Oakland	11	13	.458	4½
*Chicago	9	13	.409	5½
Kansas City	8	15	.348	7
*Milwaukee	5	19	.208	10½

Atlanta 12 Pittsburgh 6
Cincinnati 5 St. Louis 1
Houston 3 Chicago 1
San Diego 11 Philadelphia 8
Los Angeles 4 New York 0
San Francisco 3 Montreal 0, 7th inn.

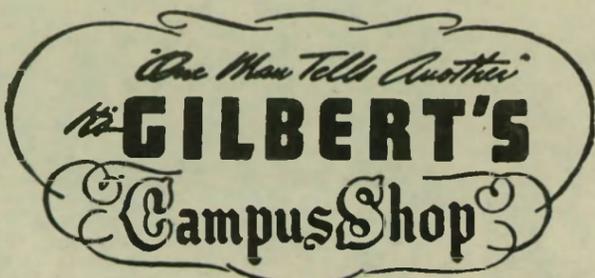
Baltimore 7 Kansas City 3
Minnesota 7 Detroit 2, 5th inn.
Boston 5 Milwaukee 0, 8th inn.
Chicago 2 Cleveland 1, 7th inn.
New York 1 Oakland 1, 2nd inn.
Washington at California, night

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