

THE OBSERVER

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TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1970

KRASHNA: STRIKE NOW

by Dave McCarthy

At yesterday afternoon's anti-war rally on the main quad SBP Dave Krashna called for a general boycott of classes. Directing his attack not only against the war but also against racism, sexism, and militarism, Krashna cited the Cambodian expansion as the "catalyst" prompting him to propose the boycott. He implored the people of Notre Dame to "stop, look, and listen and absolutely say stop to the education we're getting at this time."

The fourth of a number of speakers, Krashna avowed his desire to "enhance" education at Notre Dame emphasizing that "the new education has to begin."

For his own part, Krashna admitted to co-signing, with approximately fifty other SBPs, a petition to impeach President Nixon.

Father Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, commenced the rally by stressing that, "no moment in the modern history of this country has been more divided regarding priorities." He recognized "the need for unity of purpose and clear priority of values."

Father Hesburgh said that he was aware of the "sincerity and courage" of President Nixon but that he could not condone his decision to expand the war, terming it "a mistake."

Stating that there comes a

time in life when "moral righteousness is more important than empty victory," Father Hesburgh said that he would be willing to sign a statement addressed to President Nixon that would denounce our in-

creased activity and favor our withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Regarding this, he noted that it was now time for the nations of Southeast Asia: Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam, to develop and govern themselves, which is

History professor John Williams, who followed Hesburgh said, "I'd be happy to sign the statement that the President (Hesburgh) read." But he also noted the presence of alternative action.

Williams attacked the duplicity of the Nixon administration, one that vowed to end the war and recently expanded it. He questioned Nixon's claim that "the United States will not be defeated or humiliated," contending that, "We have been defeated and humiliated."

Speaking in an "intermediate" position between Hesburgh's generation and youth, Williams advocated more positive action than the moratoriums or "political Woodstocks" of October.

Citing the need to "do something to halt the war machine where we're at," he prescribed eliminating "Nixon's sanctuaries on our campuses."

Unlike Father Hesburgh who saw Indochina involvement as a "mistake" Williams decried it the inevitable end of many years of American policy, referring to it as the "technological machine raging out of control."

He sanctioned joining with other universities as Stanford, Rutgers, Maryland, and especially Yale to form a "community" dedicated in search for people's education and people's democracy." He considered that it "would not be at all inappropriate for Notre Dame to join with them."

According to Williams the objective of such action would be "to create education meaningful and relevant to the problems of our time." Such a

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SBP Dave Krashna speaks at yesterday's strike activities.

For Cambodia action

Hesburgh condemns Nixon

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame, yesterday condemned U.S. involvement in Cambodia but warned that "striking classes as some universities are doing, in the sense of

cutting off your education, is the worst thing you could do at this time, since your education and your growth in competence are what the world needs most, if the leadership of the future is going to be better than the leadership of the past and

present."

But a short time later, Student Body President David Krashna called for a general strike of students and faculty, not as an end to education, but as a beginning of education of another kind on militarism, racism, and sexism at Notre Dame.

Shortly thereafter the crowd of nearly 1000 students broke up. Many left, but over 100 stayed around to discuss tactics for the strike. Picket lines went up at all the major classroom buildings around campus and small groups met to formulate plans for further discussions and demonstrations. Discussions were to take place this morning and a rally, similar to yesterday's, was scheduled for 1:30 this afternoon.

As an option to striking classes Hesburgh offered to sign a statement, with anyone who cared to join him, to be sent to President Nixon, urging the withdrawal of our military forces at the earliest moment and the designation by the Congress of an ultimate date for complete withdrawal.

Hesburgh said, "I have carefully read and re-read the President's statement, as I hope you have, and I recognize both his sincerity and his courage in deciding as he did. But I do not agree with him. I do not agree with him, even though he knows more about all this than I do and he has the responsibility of decision."

He said that he disagreed "Because one great need of this nation today is for unity of purpose, clear priority of values and vision regarding where we might go together. Vietnam runs

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Statement text

Father Hesburgh said yesterday that he would sign and would urge others to sign the following statement and transmit it to President Nixon. THE OBSERVER has reprinted it in its entirety.

As Americans, proud of our national traditions and committed to the best ideals of our country, we declare that we see these traditions and ideals best realized by not continuing our military operations in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

1. We favor the withdrawal of our military forces at the earliest moment and the designation by the Congress of an ultimate date for complete withdrawal.

2. We favor the most serious efforts to repatriate our American prisoners of war at whatever cost. The nation should recognize its deep debt to them and their families for their continued suffering.

3. We favor the use of our persons and our financial resources to rebuild a new and hopeful society in Vietnam and all of Indo-China that has known nothing but wars for so many years.

4. We suggest that the people of this whole area must ultimately make their own effort to achieve the kind of society that they want; that whatever the good will of our past and future efforts, it is the Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Laotians themselves who will create the conditions for peace and a better society, something that no force of arms or military imperialism from North or South, East or West, has yet created.

5. Most fundamentally, may we state our deep convictions that our national priorities today are not military, but human. Our nation is unnecessarily and bitterly divided on issues at home and abroad. If the war abroad can be quickly and effectively diffused, then we can be united at home in our dedication to justice, to equality of opportunity, and to renewing the quality of American life—a task that will require our best personal efforts and even more of our financial resources than those squandered by us in recent years on a largely frustrating and fruitless venture.

6. Lastly, we realize that the above points would sound like empty rhetoric if we did not stand ready as we do—to commit our persons, our talents, our honor, and our futures to help work for a better America and a better world in a peaceful and non-violent manner.

T. M. Hesburgh
May 4, 1970

something "no force of arms from North, East, West, or South can create." He voiced a desire to "commit our persons and our future to a better America and a better world."

Regarding a potential class boycott Father Hesburgh appeared against the idea. He accentuated the importance of education and the need for leadership saying, "We are living in an age of midgets. I want you to prepare to be giants."



Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., delivers his statement on Cambodia.

Groups determine action

In reaction to the call for a student boycott of classes as part of the national student strike protesting President Nixon's movement of troops into Cambodia, campus groups and organizations held meetings and consultations last night to determine the course of action each would take.

In immediate response to the strike the Student Union issued a statement supporting the ideals of the strike and declaring an end to the normal functions of the Union for the duration of the strike. In addition, Fr. John Walsh, Vice President for Aca-

demic Affairs, spent much of the evening in contact with the deans of the various schools to ask them how they intended to react to the boycott.

The deans were working with the chairmen of each department on campus in conducting a poll this morning to assess faculty opinion on the strike. The faculty members were also asked how they planned on conducting classes during the strike if there were large numbers of student absences.

The Student Union statement explained the reason behind

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SLC endorses Hesburgh statement

by Bill Carter

After suspending consideration of the formal agenda for the day, the Student Life Council last night devoted its entire meeting to discussion of the student strike and the possibility of passing a motion to support the students' action. After extended debate the council agreed to a compromise motion which called for two days of Moratorium-like activities Wednesday and Thursday to protest the escalation of the War in Asia.

The meeting opened with student representative Ted Jones calling for the suspension of rules so that the strike question could be considered. Jones explained that he believed the SLC to be a responsible body on campus whose influence would lend support to the "educational aspects" of the strike effort.

Student Body Vice President Mark Winings then proposed a two-fold resolution calling for the SLC to endorse the declaration stated by Fr. Hesburgh at the afternoon rally and to lend support to the students, faculty and administrators who were backing the strike. Later Winings explained that he hoped this support would entail a recommendation that no student would be penalized for missing

classes during the strike.

The motion to support Hesburgh's declaration passed unanimously but the second section of the resolution was immediately confronted with opposition. Fr. Edgar Whelan, Director of Student Housing, expressed reservations concerning those who headed the strike fearing that they might be part of the group who forcibly disrupted the Trustees meeting last Friday.

Fr. James Riche, Dean of Students, said the student strike would not be a peaceful strike. He explained that he had witnessed students running through the halls of O'Shaughnessy yesterday afternoon yelling "strike" and attempting to disrupt classes.

Prof. John Houck of the English Department, assuming his usual role of compromiser, offered a substitute motion which called for a general day of speeches, marches and liturgical services to protest the U.S. action in Indochina.

In supporting Houck's motion, Fr. James Burtchael accused the students of calling the strike for public relations purposes. He then asked whether the students would be willing to cancel the Senior Prom and the Petula Clark concert in support

of the strike.

Ted Jones objected strongly to Houck's compromise. "I'm afraid I can see this thing turning into a damn carnival if we go along with that idea," Jones said. "We have to try to establish some kind of understanding, in this action the students are striking out against fear. It has to be a spontaneous thing. One person, one individual just decided that he has to do it."

Before the question was put to a vote, the student representatives called for a short caucus to talk over the course of action they would take in regard to Houck's proposal. Houck met with the students during the

caucus in order to make his motion more acceptable to the students' purposes.

When the meeting reconvened Winings formally withdrew his resolution in favor of a new motion from Houck. This proposal called for the setting aside of two days this week, Thursday and Friday, for the purposes of University-wide programs of speeches, teach-ins, demonstrations and liturgy which would embody the spirit of the Hesburgh declaration in deploring the President's escalation of the war. The motion also set up a committee of Dave Krashna, Winings, Houck and Mr. Philip Faccenda to work out the details

for the actions to be held on those days.

The vote that closed the meeting went 14 to 2 in favor of the Houck motion with only student reps Jones and Rich Meckel opposing. Both spoke against the lack of spontaneity of the idea. Jones said he feared people might be induced to come out merely because the SLC had made the days legitimate. "It seems this is only a token gesture," Jones said. "Something that will last for the two days and then it will be back to business as usual."

See page 7 for the complete text of the SLC's statement on the strike.

SMC group seek dual objectives inform community, protest machine

The SMC Clubhouse was the scene last night for a discussion on the current strike for peace. The meeting, fourth in a series sponsored by Dr. Arthur Hochberg and Dr. Peter Smith, was attended by approximately 350 faculty, students and administrators.

There was much discussion concerning the objectives of the strike and what the commitment and course of action of St. Mary's would be. Carol Cusick, a member of the ND-SMC strike steering committee, stated the objectives as follows. 1) To make the community and nation more aware of the facts of U.S. involvement in Indo-China and to exert pressure on government leaders for the termination of the war; 2) To protest the presence of war machines on the Notre Dame campus, i.e., ROTC program and the government sponsored research on Biological warfare.

Many students questioned the effectiveness of the strike. The questions arose from the fact that if President Nixon refused to respond to the moratorium, it is unlikely he would react to this strike. Several students also said that only by effecting the national economy could government leaders be stirred to action. Strike advocates felt, however, that with sufficient cooperation within the community and expansion of the strike spirit outside the community, Nixon would be forced to act. The strike sphere could be extended to the labor forces bringing serious pressure upon the economy.

The strike was also cited as an opportunity for taking time out to review the deficiencies within the university educational system as a whole. There will be a

number of teach-ins on both campuses for reviewing corrective measures as well as informing students of the facts about Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and U.S. foreign policy. Several students expressed the opinion that pursuits in these areas, so often de-emphasized, are vital to a complete and relevant education. Advocates hope that by securing the cooperation of students and faculty, the strike for peace can become a constructive educational experience.

No agreement was reached on what course of action the individual student should follow. Sandy Griffen urged that each student decide what his own commitment should be and then live up to his individual responsibility. The strike will take place, there will be teach-ins but no student is forced to participate.

Dr. Arthur Hochberg, a member of the SMC faculty, encouraged students to make their decision independent of the faculty. He said that after the faculty meeting on Wednesday, individual faculty members

would, if they could, support the students and the strike.

When questioned as to the policy of the administration during the strike, Father McGrath stated, "As president of St. Mary's College, it is my responsibility to see that this institution remain open to the pursuit of truth, for which it was established." He recognized the right of the student to adopt his own course of action for the strike and warned against infringing on the rights of a fellow student. He warned that any faculty member refusing to teach a class will be considered in violation of his contract and that "As long as there is one student who wants to continue being taught a subject he signed up to be taught, then that class will be taught."

As the meeting closed, discussion leaders called for organization, cooperation and caution during the days in which the strike will be in progress.

See page 6 for the statement issued by Anne Marie Tracey, St. Mary's SBP.

Union center of activities

(Continued from page 1)

that is normally done by the Union has temporarily lost its meaning in the face of the actions our country has undertaken," the statement read. "We join in saying 'NO' to the war and calling for its halt."

The Union also announced that they are transforming the Union offices into centers of the strike activity. "We are working with the organizers of the strike, cooperating whenever possible. The time has come for normal activities to stop."

Prof. John Houck and Mr. Philip Faccenda who were appointed last night by the SLC as part of an ad hoc committee to work on plans for the two-day protest activities Wednesday and Thursday, began last night to formulate ideas for the days' action. Houck worked on contacting faculty members for possible suggestions and contributions to the activities while Faccenda relayed the SLC's recommendation to the Administration. It was expected that Faccenda would contact Fr. Walsh about the possibility of official cancellation of classes Wednesday.

The student strikers now have organized behind a steering committee composed of seventeen members. The committee has drawn up a list of formal activities for today and will continue to do so throughout the strike. The activities today include discussions of the Indochinese War in general and the strike's relevance, talks on racism, sexism and the new education.

The committee also plans on a leafletting drive in South Bend, a rally at 1:30 and a march to St. Mary's following the rally. A lunch on the main quad is also planned.



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List class officer candidates

Completed lists of candidates seeking positions in Class Government were released yesterday by outgoing Sophomore Class President Joe Stankus.

According to Stankus, elections for officers for the Classes of 1971, '72 and '73 will be held tomorrow in the individual halls during lunch and dinner periods.

Those students contending for the positions are as follows:

The lone Senior Class Presidential candidate is Jim D'Aurora with Mike Corrigan and Anthony Early running uncontested for Vice-President and Secretary. Larry Ptasinski is opposing Robert Bramlette for Treasurer.

In the Junior Class, two full tickets are competing. One includes Michael O'Reilly, Anthony Oppgaard, Richard Sherman and Ali Gonlobol for the four offices. The opposing ticket comprises Greg Stepic, Dick Rost, James Strom and incumbent Dan McGrogan.

In the Sophomore Class, Presidential candidates are Michael Menez, Bud Carpenter, Jeff Lobosky, Steve Palluca and Mike Ruffer. Vice-Presidential hopefuls include Steve Mlinec, Rick Kuenster, Bill McCarthy, Richard Ritchea and John Hession. Gary Little and Carl Ellison

are competing for Secretary while Kevin Muse is the sole contender for Treasurer.

Also, four students have notified *The Observer* of their intention to run for the Class of '72 offices as a write-in ticket. The four, Mike Murray, Kelly Flynn, Steve Martinek and Russ Stone, contend that the existing system of Class Government is "utterly useless," maintaining that only Senior officers are necessary, and if elected as Junior officers they would function only to run Senior Class elections. They felt that Student Union services could adequately handle social functions, whereas Class officers in the past have been "ineffective" in this area.

General Program discusses strike

The General Program will hold a discussion meeting concerning the student strike and the issues involved in it Tuesday night at 7:00 in front of the Administration Building for the students, faculty, and friends of the department. In the event of inclement weather, it will be held in the Fiesta Lounge in the student center.



The scene at yesterday's strike activities.

ACTIVITIES — DISCUSSIONS AT ST. MARY'S AND NOTRE DAME
(These informal discussions will be held at both St. Mary's and Notre Dame at these times.)

9:00 The Indo-Chinese War and the Strike
10:00 ROTC
11:00 Racism
12:30 Students and cars needed for leafletting South Bend high schools
Lunch on the main quad*

1:30 Rally
2:30 March to St. Mary's (after the rally)**
3:00 Sexism
4:00 New Education

Speakers: Tom Brodin, Salvatore Bella, Charlotte Casey, Carolyn Gatz, Collete Mosier, Jim Douglass, Peter Walshe, John Houck, Jeff Henry, Mike Kovacovich, Fr. Bartell, John Gerber, Fr. Burrell, Suzanne Kelly, Tom Schaeffer, Major Maio, Carl Estabrook, Donald Costello, Sr. Rosemarie Zitek, Charles McCarthy, William Storey, John Mattias, Arthur Hochberg, Dennis Brogan, Jim Danehy, Tom Vanderpatten, Major Brady, Joe Schlosser, Captain Hasty, Bob Minnix and many others.

*In conjunction with the spirit of real education, free food will be provided.

**The rest of the teach-in will be held at St. Mary's

Offers to send president note urging withdrawal

(Continued from page 1)

neither do any of you want to be a partner to what you honestly conceive to be evil, unjust, or just plain wrong or idiotic."

In summary, Hesburgh said, "This may seem rather undramatic advice to a generation that seeks instant answers to horribly complicated situations. As one of your elders, may I suggest that together we state our uncompromising revulsion to the course of this war and all current wars," counter to all of these present desires."

Lowenstein to speak

Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein of New York, the 1970 Senior Class Fellow at the University of Notre Dame, will speak at 8 p.m. tomorrow night in Washington Hall.

The 41-year-old Vietnam War critic will be spending Tuesday and Wednesday on the Notre Dame campus, meeting with students in the classroom and in informal situations. His Tuesday address is open to the public.

An early opponent of the war in Southeast Asia, Lowenstein campaigned for Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy for president in 1968 and won a narrow victory in November of that year, gaining a seat in the 91st Congress from New York's Nassau County on Long Island.

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He continued, "It has divided the nation those favoring the Vietnam war being mainly those who have had no part in the suffering and dying an easy option. It has drained our young life, in death and mutilation; it has wasted resources desperately needed in our nation and around the world for more serious problems; it has cast us as a nation in the character of a pariah, supported in our aims by almost no one of importance in the world's opinion."

Hesburgh went on to say that "I have tried to understand the recurrent military logic that the war must be widened to be narrowed, escalated to be de-escalated, but with all the good will in the world, I find it difficult to follow a logic that has grown more barren, more illogical and more self-defeating in promising victory through defeat...Military logic reached its highpoint when we were told of Vietnamese villages and villagers: We had to destroy them to save them."

Speaking of the students, Hesburgh said, "No one of you wants to be a coward, a traitor, or an ungenerous American. But if I read your conscience aright,

Graduating Class, Note! House for Rent, June Week

Two story, mod. log cabin in the woods, 5 mi. north Notre Dame, 3 bedrooms, 2 bath, kitchen, lv. rm., den, lg. fire-place, wood. Sleeps 10. Bring the whole family. Rented only to parents. \$50 per day, minimum 3 days. Write: Resident, 51187 Laurel Road, South Bend, Indiana 46637.

Presidents favor strike

by Greg Pudhorodski

Last night the Hall President's Council decided to sign a statement supporting the student strike initiated yesterday. The members signed the statement acting as individuals rather than as the HPC as a body.

The statement was drawn up and presented by Bruce Johnson, president of Lyons Hall. It reads:

We the undersigned Hall Presidents fully support the student strike called by our Student Body President. That strike serves to educate and dramatize our dissatisfaction with the Indo-China war. We urge the students of Notre Dame to be non-violent in their protest.

Chuck Liddy - Carroll
Mark Kurtzman - Zahm
Carlos A. Cruz - Stanford

Rich Anderson - Farley
Bruce Johnson - Lyons
Bob Weaver - St. Eds
Thomas Belle - Pangborn
Dale Roberts - Walsh
Joe Stankus - Holy Cross

Brought before the Council by the Human Affairs Commission were tentative ideas on the Freshmen Orientation Program. Intended to supplement and not conflict with the present program of the Freshmen Year of Studies, the Commission hopes to make available to the incoming students avenues of information, presented mainly on a hall basis, on aspects of and problems confronting the Notre Dame community.

The present and past Commissioners, Orlando Rodriguez and Jack Camden, stated the views that too many facets of the University were left unexplained until the student came into confrontation with them.

A plan presented separately by the Internal Affairs Committee of Student Government

mirrored many of the ideas of that of the Human Affairs Commission. It also emphasized the need to make the freshmen cognizant of the "realities of campus" such as "racism and sexism."

Mike Jordan spoke to the Council concerning the Alumni Senate Meeting which will take place on campus starting Thursday and continue through the weekend. The Senate, which represents Alumni clubs across the country, hopes to have eighty members at the upcoming meeting.

Jordan explained the wish of the Senate that the meeting would help to open communication between graduates and current students. He went on to say that the housing of the Senators in empty beds in the resident halls would work to this effect. Several Senators will also attend hall meetings at Holy Cross, Zahm, Stanford, Badin, Flanner, and Morrissey.

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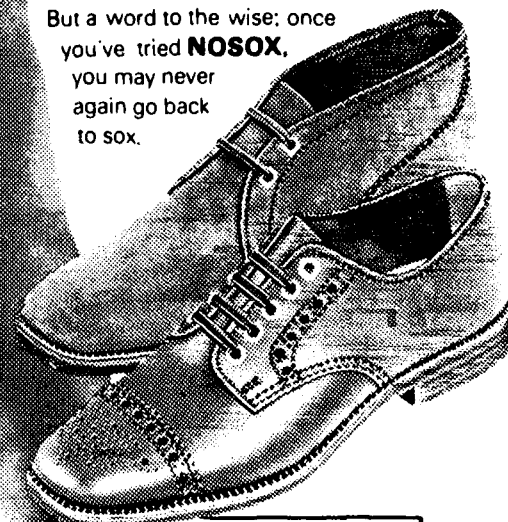
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THE OBSERVER

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Editorial:

The strike and the war

Father Hesburgh yesterday voiced vehement opposition to continued American involvement in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. We support his stand against this involvement.

The commitment to withdraw from Vietnam has already been made by President Nixon and the American people. But President Nixon's latest method of widening the war in order to narrow it, is at best, a calculated risk — but a risk that was taken without the consultation or the consent of the Congress which is charged with the responsibility of waging war.

We do not feel that the recent expansion of the war will prove fruitful because the President's stated purpose of protecting American troops cannot stop with attacking headquarters and supply bases. As such it can only drag us deeper into a war we are committed to ending.

The time had come to call a halt to the President's expansion of the war. One way to do it is, of course, to sign Father Hesburgh's statement (printed on the front page of *The Observer*), return it to the Student Government office, and have Fr. Hesburgh submit it to the President.

Dave Krishna's call yesterday for a student strike is another means of accomplishing this end. We are not foolish enough to believe that a student protest will, of itself, end the war. But we are hopeful that responsible concern on the part of our academic community will snowball, in conjunction with other demonstrations, into increased political pressure on the Nixon administration to readjust its priorities. As Father Hesburgh said, "If the war abroad can be quickly defused, then we can be united at home in our dedication to justice, to equality of opportunity, and to renewing the quality of American life — a task that will require our best personal efforts and even more of our financial resources than those squandered by us in recent years on largely frustrating and fruitless venture."

The idea behind the strike is to stop "business as usual" and determine the stops the academic community can generate to end U.S. involvement in Indo-China. Business as usual in a crisis period of American life, must halt.

The strike, or the boycott or the cancellation of classes, can only be significant if it resolves the role of the student and the academic community with the war. We can support the strike only insofar as it affects this end. Therefore we call upon the university community, students, faculty and administration, to engage in a meaningful dialogue concerning the U.S. participation in Indo-China. We call upon them to strike classes and assemble on the quad or wherever possible to resolve these issues. We urge students to do this today, tomorrow and Thursday. At the end of the week we should evaluate the productiveness of this dialogue — which must include both sides — and determine a course of action.

Letter

Dear Students of the University:

A time of strike is undoubtedly a very confusing situation for all concerned. Some people disapprove; others approve but don't know what an effective response on their part would or could be. Still others would like to participate but are lost in a morass of actions and leaders. In the midst of all this confusion the individual is often-times at loose ends as to what exactly his response should be. Although such actions are aimed at reasserting one's own power in the face of international decision-making, quite often they only serve to highlight one's feeling of impotency, even on the campus level.

I would like to speak to such feelings at this time, both to those who approve and disapprove of the strike, in announcing a campus-wide fast in conjunction with the strike effort. Such a fast would be in protest to and in sympathy for the victims of Kent State and Southeast Asia. It will be an attempt on the part of those individuals who take part to rediscover some of the potency inherent in their individual lives. The strength of life itself is the acceptance of suffering — even as inconsequential a suffering as this.

I would propose that the fast take this form:

a) ONE meal a day.

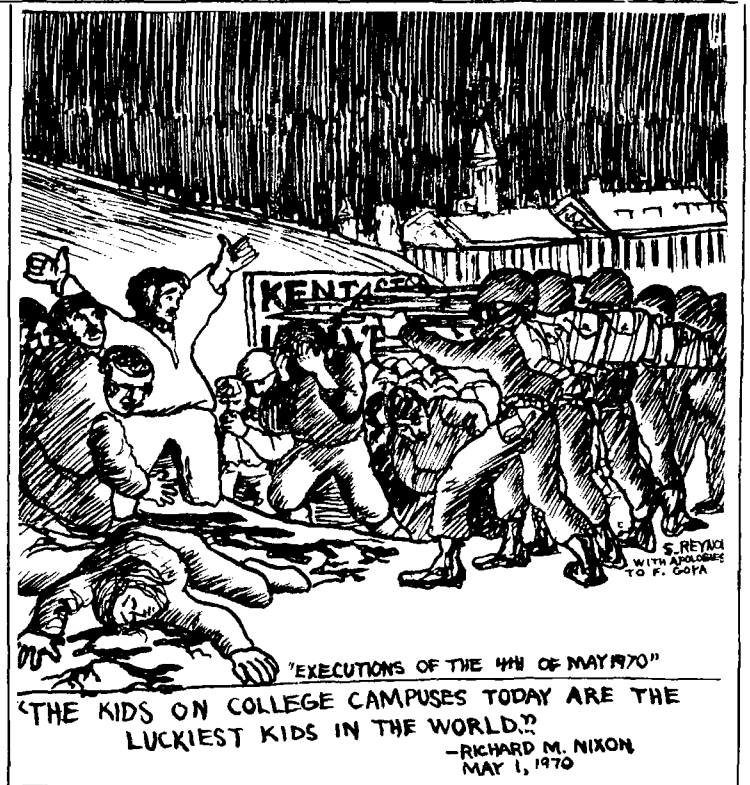
b) Abstention from ALL liquor, narcotics, tobacco, et. al.

c) NO desserts or sweets of any kind.

d) WATER: only liquid.

I will begin my fast at 12:00 NOON, Tuesday, May 5th and I invite others to do so. I would also like to build a sort of community out of this effort. For this reason I would like all those who feel that such an action is relevant for them to contact me in order that progress be made toward such a goal.

Yours,
Brian Thomas Wall
101 Sorin Hall
8462
Peace



A Forum

Campus Opinion

Edited by Glen Corso

The following is a position paper on defense strategy submitted by Senator Frank McAleer.

Critics maintain that the Russians are behind us in a "missile race," and that they will be insecure until they have reached parity with us. They charge that we have always maintained an edge over the Russians, which keeps them going. This is ridiculous because we have phased out all of our MRBM's (medium range ballistic missiles, as opposed to ICBM, inter-continental ballistic missiles) such as the ones we had in Italy and Turkey. Russia continues to keep 700-odd MRBM's pointed at Europe. We have not increased the number of our ICBM's (1050 now), while the USSR increases their total yearly (currently 1350). We are starting to install a Multiple Individual Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) system, while they have 220 three-pronged SS-9's. This MIRV system allows you to multiply the number of warheads, while keeping down the number of individual ICBM's. Another weapon system, the Manned Orbital Laboratory MOL, was cancelled because of lack of funds. The SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) are now being held to try to keep down defense spending by limiting the new weapons' systems. In typical fashion the Russians agree in principle, but when specifics are discussed (such as inspection), they suddenly turn mute.

Besides going on with their "catch-up" (already having, in fact, caught up and surpassed us in total missiles), the Russians have turned to bigger weapons. Way back in the early Sixties, after breaking the Moratorium on testing, they started to test in the atmosphere. Not being ones to be surpassed by the capitalists, they started to build and test huge megaton weapons. In 1961-2, they progressed up to a 50 megaton terror bomb (for the destruction of a city, a two megaton system is quite sufficient). Then after satisfactorily testing their high-yield weapons (and conducting tests on the effects of nuclear blasts on incoming weapons—a definite testing of an ABM system) they agreed to the 1963 Test Ban Treaty. This treaty banned any further testing in the atmosphere, but allowed underground blasts. The Russians had already conducted their big weapons tests, but we do not have the opportunity to test our theories. Therefore we were left with a technical gap.

Unfortunately they haven't left these terror weapons on the drawing board. They presently have 220 SS-9's which have a payload of 25 megatons with three different warheads. These are necessary only for the largest of metropolitan areas, such as New York. The only other possible application of that much "meg-power(25)", would be against a hardened Minuteman site. They would not need a direct hit either; with that much force they could afford to miss by a quarter-mile and still KO the Minuteman. They are increasing the number of these SS-9's. By about 1975 they should have enough of them to destroy all our present Minutemen in their silos.

Critics of our nuclear force complain that we have become so powerful that we might consider launching a nuclear strike first. This is the most flagrant example of circular logic. We have our nuclear weapons pre-set on particular targets. When launched, these weapons immediately go to the targets assigned. Presently we have about 1000 sites as the best targets. Enclosed within these targets are 45% of the people and 80% of the industrial might of Russia. We have no plans for destroying their nuclear forces. Therefore even if we struck first, they would still have all of their missiles to destroy the United States. It would not make sense to launch an attack if we would definitely get destroyed. Our nuclear policy allows for a Russian attack on us, and only then would we launch our missiles (what few we have left).

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Professor George Williams on Cambodia

Yesterday, Dr. George Williams, a professor in the Government Department, was interviewed by OBSERVER staff member Dave Lammers. Williams, who received his doctorate from Yale, is an ex-member of the CIA. He has taught courses in International Relations, International Communism, and Military Policy during his two year stay at Notre Dame.

OBSERVER: In 1954, the Geneva accords established Cambodia as an independent nation. Has the United States, since the Geneva accords, "scrupulously respected the neutrality of the Cambodian people" as President Nixon contends?

WILLIAMS: None of the nations in Indo-China were supposed to accept military bases or arms unless directly threatened. In order to demonstrate Cambodian determination to remain outside the sphere of influence of the United States, Cambodia for four years prior to the re-establishment last autumn of diplomatic relations, accepted no foreign aid of any variety from the United States.

OBSERVER: What was ex-Premier Sihanouk's position?

WILLIAMS: Because of pique against the American government, which Sihanouk, with his vacillating and unpredictable temperament thought was trying to overthrow him, Sihanouk broke all relations with the United States and virtually aligned himself along the tightrope stretched along Moscow and Peking. He admitted the presence of North Vietnamese forces as a temporary expedient to buy time until the war in Vietnam could be settled with which he presumed to be a Communist-associated regime in Saigon.

OBSERVER: What was the role of the US before April 30?

WILLIAMS: The American government scrupulously avoided until Wednesday of last week extending operations into Cambodia. The Cambodian army is a raggle-taggle assortment of untrained, indecisive volunteers whose negligible fighting ability corresponds to its rummage sale equipment. Now, the United States has given a certain amount of armaments to the non-descript Cambodian forces. This amount, however, is necessarily quite limited in part because of the unreliability and insignificant size of the Cambodian army, but more probably, because of the transient and unreliable nature of the new Lon Nol regime. Consequently, the United States, for the time being, intends to defend our flanks as we expand further into the country by the use of KHMER mercenary troops, wholly armed and financed by the American government.

Although questions of tactical secrecy were at stake, the unannounced American invasion into Cambodia is in keeping with Mr. Nixon's logic of double-speak just as we save by destroying, restrict by expanding, so we defend the inviolability of neutrality by obliterating it.

OBSERVER: Was the United States involved in Cambodia in the past by way of military advisors, reconnaissance runs, and military aid to the Cambodian government? For how long?

WILLIAMS: Within recent months the United States has been stationing officers and NCO's in border regions of Cambodia. Lest this appear a repetition of the active engagement and combat by so-called "advisors" in Vietnam, these Army personnel were ludicrously labelled "attaches" who engaged in "protocol conversations."



Professor Williams said in regard to the United States invasion of Cambodia: "Whether the risks justify the gamble seems doubtful in the view of other similar extensions in that area of the world."

OBSERVER: Was the United States involved in the overthrow of the left-wing Sihanouk regime?

WILLIAMS: Sihanouk maintained the precarious juggling act in playing off political rivalries and ethnic factions. It is unlikely that the United States initiated the army revolt which deposed Sihanouk while on a visit to Moscow, but it would take a naive mind or an incredibly clumsy intelligence service in Phnom Penh not to have been able to ferret out tremors of the incipient coup which Sihanouk's departure signalled as the opportune moment to oust the erratic premier. It would seem that if the U.S. were not abetting plans for the coup, then our government could easily have forestalled its success by threatening to withhold support and recognition after Sihanouk's departure.

OBSERVER: What is the character of the present Lon Nol regime in Cambodia?

WILLIAMS: The current regime headed by Lon Nol, a man of total obscurity, will most certainly be ephemeral, unless the United States tries to elevate this non-entity to the status of a Thieu. This means of course massive injections of money — among other lures — in an effort to bring around many officials in government who for years have staked their future on Sihanouk and who might prefer his restoration. The Cambodian military structure is hardly amenable to any putative Cambodianization. Hence, any attempt to supplant Communist troops would lead to outright military occupation of the territories seized. From information available, Communist forces which the United States intended to eliminate have again evaded capture or extermination. The only way to prevent their return is to hold and occupy the sanctuary areas.

OBSERVER: What is the probable cause of the alleged increase in guerrilla activities by the Viet Cong over the past few weeks?

WILLIAMS: First, a reaction on the part of the 50,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in Cambodia to earlier American efforts to dislodge them from the country. Efforts which commenced with Sihanouk's approval some months prior to his demise. No doubt, too, the intensification is related to some unknowable rivalry between Le Duan, head of North Vietnamese Workers' Party, General Giap, the guerrilla strategist and Democratic Republic of

Vietnam minister of defense, and other factions influenced by Peking or Moscow and certainly by the leadership of the provisional government in the

South.

OBSERVER: Do you think President Nixon's expansion of the war is actually based upon his assertion, as he once put it, that "what is involved in this war is not just the fate of Vietnam but the fate of all Southeast Asia"?

WILLIAMS: As Nixon made explicit in his assumption, this latest step is supposed to be compatible with his intention to disengage American forces from ground combat operations in Vietnam. That is, in the simple move to deny the enemy his sheltered sanctuaries, at one point just over thirty miles from Saigon, a terminal date of around two months has been forecast. If this optimistic short run sequence of incursions works, he will have taken the wind out of his billowing sails of opposition, and our unease will be proven a false alarm. His own frenetic avowals of confidence, however, attest to the uncertainty in his own mind. Since these sanctuaries have been used over the past five years without such precipitous counterattack and were obviously considered when Nixon first ordered the withdrawal of troops, the sudden concern over them might throw doubts on the present projection of the South Vietnamese to resist the enemy when American combat units are no longer around to fight our allies' battles for them. Other considerations clearly are coincident with the new Soviet air defense in Egypt, the unprecedented animosity between China and Russia, the presence now of a totally acquiescent regime in Cambodia. Clearly, the reception by the Cambodians to the largely American-mounted invasion would be less abhorrent to Cambodians than would be the later pursuit of Communist forces by an aggressive and vengeful South Vietnamese army. Whether the risks justify the gamble seems doubtful in the view of other similar extensions in that area of the world.

OBSERVER: President Nixon told Congress in a memorandum that the United States action in Cambodia "would not result in a long-term 'quicksand' operation that would result in a new 'Vietnam situation.' Is the United States now involved in Cambodia for a long term?

WILLIAMS: Expansion into Cambodia would make further withdrawals of American troops impossible and would likely require fresh injunctions of many American soldiers, with again no conclusive termination foreseeable. We would have to prop up another unviable, but compliant dictator — organize and supply one more fledgling army, and surely losing the confidence of other nations which have so far not despaired of our chances. On top of this, as the President said with such maudlin self-pity, the cumulative impact on American society and politics could be harrowing.

OBSERVER: If the move into Cambodia fails to achieve what Nixon promised in his speech, do you foresee his political rejection?

WILLIAMS: This is one step Nixon can't blame on his predecessors in office. He may be willing to sacrifice the lives of additional thousands of conscripted youths while boasting of his own bravery as LBJ did, but it is impossible to imagine any but the most dim-witted believing the standard repertory of justifications discredited at least by 1968, if not before then.

Draftees don't show in Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif. (UPI) — When a draft board in northern California orders a young man to report for induction, the odds are 2 to 1 against his ending up in an Army uniform.

More than half don't even show up and 11 percent of those who do report refuse to serve.

By the time the Army eliminates its share during re-examination of the potential draftees, only 35 per cent of those sent notices actually go into service.

The Oakland Induction Center, which processes draftees for all of northern

California and a portion of Nevada, reported during the weekend on its operations for the six months ending March 31.

In that period, 4,463 men were sent notices of induction; only 2,063 reported when ordered; 219 of them refused induction; 300 more were rejected by the Army; and 1,554 finally were taken into the service.

Neither the Army nor the Selective Service knows how many of the 2,380 men who didn't show up at all had legitimate reasons and how many were draft dodgers.

Officers at the induction center, who

said they were only guessing, estimate from zero to 50 per cent were delinquents. State and regional Selective Service officials, who also had no exact figures, generalized both "no great percentage" and "many."

U.S. Attorney James L. Browning said that during 1969, 822 of those reporting in Oakland refused induction—the highest number of any center in the country. He said nationally there were only 2,140 refusals out of 284,924 men ordered to report.

The Defense Department said 788 men were convicted of draft dodging throughout the nation in 1968, the last year for

which figures have been tabulated.

The total compared with 4,609 in 1944—the high year for World War II—and 425 in 1954—which was high for the Korean War as convictions lagged about two years behind violations. Since the expansion of the Vietnam War, convictions totaled 242 in 1965, 373 in 1966, and 748 in 1967.

The draft refusers face up to five years in federal prison and a \$10,000 fine. But the average sentence has been 38 months in a penitentiary with the sentences usually somewhat lighter in the San Francisco Bay area than elsewhere in the state.

Four Kent State students killed

KENT, Ohio (UPI)— The Kent State University commons is a large, rectangular grassy plot of ground. It is surrounded on four sides by administration and classroom buildings and slopes up one side to a grove of trees atop a knoll.

On the commons, I watched crowd disorder turn to tragedy. About noon, I stood along the side of the Commons, midway between about 100 National Guard troops and a group of about 600 demonstrators, who

gathered in violation of a ban against assembly.

A lone jeep, carrying three Guardsmen with fixed bayonets and one campus policeman with a bullhorn, left the ranks of the troops and headed toward the center of the Commons.

"Attention all KSU students, you have five minutes to leave this area. Leave this area immediately."

Defiant students waved their clenched fists in a power salute, and shouted, "Fight, fight," and "One two three four, we don't

want your bloody war."

The jeep stopped. The troops moved out on line, with fixed bayonets. Many Guardsmen carried M79 grenade launchers from which they fired tear gas shells. The tear gas canisters flew about 100 yards into the center of the demonstrators.

The students moved back. They reformed at the top of the knoll, overlooking the Commons.

Several students charged down the hills toward the Guardsmen, picked up the burning tear gas shells, and flung them back at the troops.

The entire field was covered with a grey haze of gas. The gas felt like a file had been thrust up my nose, and rasped against my eyelids. Tears rolled down my cheeks.

The demonstrators split into two groups, and ran behind the administration building on the knoll. Troops pursued them behind the building and they ran down to a recreation area with a practice football field. The crowd had no swelled to more than 1,500 students.

The troops formed in regimental order on the football field with their backs to a fence. Demonstrators surrounded them on three sides.

A student leader, wearing a green head band and carrying a green flag on a pole, led a group of demonstrators towards the

encircled troops. The students tossed rocks about the size of and was barely conscious.

A quick look around confirmed three similar scenes. Suddenly a volley of shots broke out. By their sound and intensity, I immediately thought they were blanks. It was lower abdomen. All bled inconceivable to me that the troops could fire such a barrage at the demonstrators.

One victim lay in a pool of blood on a concrete walkway.

The troops now retreated and As I got closer I say he had his the demonstrators milled around skull split open by a bullet, his in bewilderment. I noticed one eyes were crossed and blood demonstrator lying on the pouring from his mouth and ground. He was covered with nose.

Students screamed for stood by, some crying, and ambulances. In five minutes the others angered to the point of wounded and apparently dead students were taken from the incoherency.

He had a gunshot wound in scene.

Begin drug abuse centers

(Continued from page 3)

Tom Tollacksen, sought the help of the hall presidents in coordinating hall information centers for drug abuse. Tollacksen outlined the program in two points. The first was that "information banks" would soon be established in the halls to let the student who is on drugs know what he is dealing with. The second point dealt with advice to the student who is on a bad trip in the order of where to go and where not to go for help.

Tom Miganelli presented to the HPC the decisions reached by the Senate Subcommittee

concerning the panty raid. En compassed in a four point plan the findings were; the setting up of centers in the halls for the returning of stolen articles; the establishment of a Notre Dame

St. Mary's committee to investigate damage done; the calling of the individual leaders of the raid to come forward for retribution; and that the Notre Dame community should assume responsibility for the event. On the final point Miganelli stressed that the payment would be voluntary on an individual basis and in no event would the student activity fund be affected.

Must deal with needs of people

(Continued from page 1)

their suspension of activities during the strike. "The work "communiversity" would be designed to "carry on not disrupt."

Jim Engel, Stanford graduate and organizer of the South Bend draft union spoke next. Recently returned from Cuba where he had cut sugar cane with Cubans and Vietnamese refugees, Engel emphasized the atmosphere of brotherhood that existed there. He condemned capitalism and stressed the need to "eliminate American Imperialism."

Regarding education, Engel supported the boycott on classes saying that "education must deal

with the need of the people. If institutions do not do so, we must eliminate them." He also advocated the elimination of ROTC and all war research at Notre Dame in order to create an atmosphere meaningful to the problems and culture of today.

He closed his short speech by saying, "the power we have is people and people is where its at...All power to the people. Venceremos."

Krashna followed with his proposal to strike, to abandon "normal educational procedures." He insisted that he was not moving to abolish anything at the present time saying, "we must see what needs to be abolished."

Carol Cusick, woman's liberationist and SMC representative speaker at the rally urged St. Mary's to "join in a united strike force with Notre Dame."

She condemned President Nixon's decision to expand the war, attacking his priority of power." She thought that he was imposing American culture on the "Third World" in an effort to attain economic control of it.

Chuck Ryan, a two year veteran of the Viet Nam conflict, considered it a "frustrating experience. The war, right or wrong, wasn't going anywhere." He thought that Nixon was not concerned with the problem of right or wrong and labelled the president's attitude "at best amoral, at worst immoral." He

told the audience, "we're taking a moral stand."

He stressed that Nixon was not acting as the president but as the Commander in Chief. In so doing he had neglected not only his fighting forces, but also the Congress and his advisors.

In sanctioning the strike Ryan hoped it would "let Nixon know he's alone."

Tim Kendall, final speaker, called for "personal resistance" to the war machine, even tho it is often "scary as hell." He attributed the cause of the war to the American life style itself and considered its conclusion impossible without radical changing of that life style.

Chris Ottenweller, recently elected member of the SLC, hastily outlined the nature of the strike. It calls for picket lines to be set around O'Shaughnessy Hall, Nieuwland, the Engineering building, and other classrooms on the Notre Dame and St. Mary's campus. In addition volunteers were solicited to canvass the faculty offices in the library as well as the individual classrooms.

According to one rally spokesman, New York Congressman and Senior Class Fellow, Allard Lowenstein would possibly appear at the teach-in scheduled for 1:30 p.m. on the main quad. This would happen in the event that classes where Lowenstein was scheduled to lecture were boycotted.

Ann Marie Tracy

President Nixon's Address included three possible alternatives to the resolution of the situation in Southeast Asia; two of these he hastily dismissed before concluding that only heightened warfare could bring about an "honorable peace" for the U.S. (maintaining of course, our security as a "first-rate" power.)

Fortunately or not, unlike Mr. Nixon we have only one course of action to follow: immediate commitment to the termination of an unjust war, by whatever just means possible.

Unless national attention is focused on the problem now, it will continue or accelerate, indefinitely. By joining a general strike of students, and hopefully faculties and administrations, we can register a formal action of protest against the president's unwarranted decision.

At the same time, is mandatory that constructive action be taken up. Through both organized and spontaneous teach-ins and open forums during and after the strike we can obtain a more factual and understanding realization of all the undeclared war in Vietnam and Cambodia entails. We cannot afford to be irreversibly molded in our decisions, be they of condemnation or of support; it must be a time of questioning if we are to acquire a just solution to the problem now, or to prevent those that will invariably arise in the future. Camelot is dead, and we must acknowledge and participate in the world around us.

I do not believe it is student government's place to determine the conscience of the student body; it would only serve to perpetrate the silent majority mindlessness that lies as a root cause of the crisis. Not as SMC Student Body President, then, but as a student I urge all members of our community to determine the facts and commit themselves to an end to slaughter, true justice, and peace.

Ann Marie Tracey

VOTE FOR BOB BRAMLETTE

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James Frick

Alumni Senate meets Wednesday

By Charley Myers

Notre Dame's National Alumni Board and Alumni Senate will open their annual meeting on Wednesday, May 6 in the Center for Continuing Education. Sessions will continue throughout the week, terminating Saturday morning.

Mr. James Frick of the Public Relations Department will speak at the alumni dinner on Wednesday evening. Rather than a formal presentation Mr. Frick states that he will most likely give an overview of University activities.

"The talk will be a general review of the institution," Mr.

Frick said, "which should stimulate questions and lay the groundwork for discussion from the audience."

The Alumni Board will begin sessions on Thursday morning to discuss various reports submitted to them by regional committees.

Mr. Frick stated that no actual power lies in the hands of the Alumni Senate. The reason the senate exists is to keep the alumni informed of university direction and development. The senate also receives suggestions which are submitted to them by

the regional committees.

From Thursday afternoon until the conclusion of the session, the two groups will meet and probably discuss admissions and student affairs.

In the case of admissions, the alumni groups have the opportunity to review the policies of the admissions office. These people have been very active in recruitment. Mr. Frick noted that blacks, non-Catholics, and members of other minority groups have been recruited through the efforts of the alumni.

Mr. Frick sees this arrangement as providing for a "better avenue of communication" than the students and senate members

duration of the sessions.

have experienced in the past.

"The alumni and students will have a greater opportunity of knowing each other by living together," said Frick, "and the less formal structure will allow for a better understanding on each side."

In effect, Mr. Frick felt, the meetings of these alumni groups are for the purpose of seeing how helpful the alumni can be for the University.

Student Union Committee discuss campus queen contests

by Don Ruane

An open meeting of the Student Union Committee of the Student Senate will be held at 9 pm this evening in the Fiesta Lounge to discuss campus queen contests and the allocation of the Student Government fee.

According to Stay Senator Pat Weber, chairman of the committee, a bill was proposed by Senator Don Mooney that would eliminate future queen contests. Mooney's bill is based on the idea that the contests are "debasing" because the contestants are determined by looks alone, and not by personality. The bill provides that any organization that violates it, should it pass, be deprived of any Student Government funds.

The allocation of the Student Government fee will also be discussed at the meeting. This is a result of a bill submitted by Stay Senator Russ Stone. The bill has been before the committee for two months pending the final state of Student Government funds. The bill seeks to determine ways for the fee to be given back to the halls and possible the students.

Weber is attempting to get a diversified opinion presented at the meeting by inviting students and members of the women's liberation to attend. He also invited Terry Buck since she is a former queen contestant. Weber

expects Jim Porst to express the opinion of the Student Union Social Commission, an organization that could be greatly affected by a ban on queen contests.

A resolution to the problem is expected by Weber, although he expects a split opinion on the matter. He said that he was personally in favor of campus queens and that the students would not reject the tradition. A possible solution to the question, according to Weber, is to have a homecoming and a bowl queens selected on the basis of a picture and an accompanying paragraph describing her views and personality.

Presently, there are four possible ways for the Student Government to redistribute the fee. Weber stated that the money could be given back to the halls, to the individual, the class governments or to the hall Presidents Council for distribution. A decision has not been made because it is not known how much money will be returned or the best way to return it. Weber expects members of the HPC to express the council's opinion and also of individual halls.

Weber termed this evening's meeting "unique", because it is a regular senate committee meeting that is open to the

students and their comments. He believes that the opinions expressed at the meeting will help the committee come to a more representative conclusion on the topics. He added that he thinks this type of meeting will "work out in the best interests of the student body in the long run."



Don Mooney

A new plan for the alumni meeting has been put into effect this year. Beginning Thursday evening, Senate members will be housed in residence halls for the

SLC Statement

We call 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 days' feelings and reservations about out government's recent actions in Indo-China. We hope 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. Winings, Prof. Houck and Mr. Faccenda as an ad hoc committee to use their best efforts to see that this resolution is implemented.

Sr. Maria Assunta discusses Theology

"Where Else Is Theology Going?" is the subject of a talk to be given this Wednesday by Sister Maria Assunta, C.S.C., professor and chairman of the Department of Religious Studies at Saint Mary's College. The lecture, the last in the current series sponsored by the Department, will begin at 8:00 p.m. in Carroll Hall of the Madeleva Memorial Building and is open to the public without charge.

Sister Maria Assunta will examine the work of leading theologians and offer an overview of the current developments in theology and the relation of the Church to non-Christians.

A graduate of Saint Mary's with a B.A., M.A. and Ph.D., Sister has also done graduate work in special studies at Laval University and Indiana University at Bloomington. She first joined the College faculty in 1953 and served as Vice President and Dean of Faculty from 1965-1967. During the 1967-68 academic year, Sister was visiting

professor of theology at Stonehill College in Massachusetts.

Active in the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, she was elected Coordinator of College Programming in 1968 and has received the group's highest award, the Paladin Grand Cross.

Sister Maria Assunta has been book-review editor for *The Shield* since 1966 and is a frequent contributor to other periodicals. She authored the sections of "First Communion" and the "Baptismal Name" in the *New Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Ad hoc committee issues declaration

An ad hoc committee composed of professors and students of the University of Notre Dame also last night declared that:

1) it emphatically supports the declaration of the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President, which he issued this day, May 4th, against the continuation of our military operations in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

2) it supports the cessation of normal activities at the University in order to focus upon this crisis in our national history.

3) it calls for a general meeting of the Notre Dame students to formulate a public attitude and public objectives regarding the strike already declared by the Student Body President.

4) it also urges that a general meeting of the Notre Dame faculty be called into session by

the Faculty Senate in order to come to a decision regarding the new developments in Indochina, Father Hesburgh's declaration and the role of the University in the present crisis.

Those signing the petition were: William G. Storey, Tom Kress, Charles Osborn, John Robinson, Robert J. Kundtz, Douglas Daher, Mark J. Mahoney, Sister Szane Kelly, O.S.B., Robert G. Meagher, William V. D'Antonio, Edward Manier, John Gerber, William J. O'Brien, Leon John Roos, Sr. Marjorie Carey, B.V.M., James F. Doubleday, Edward A. Goerner, Hans J. Verweyen, James C. Buckley, and Charles F. Ryan.

Petula Clark

Friday May 8 8:30

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

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JIM MURRAY

College Kids

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Jim Murray was named Sportswriter of the Year for the fourth straight time at the 11th annual National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Assn. awards ceremony at Salisbury, N.C.

I don't think it would be possible to find a more felicitous name for a Dodger pitcher than "Sandy Vance." Unless it were Dazzy Koufax."

Imagine an American League player named "Ty Ruth" or Stan the Man Hornsby," or Rogers Cobb." Would a guy named "Yogi Gehrig" get a look-see from the Yankees? Would the Cardinals automatically sign someone named Grover Cleveland Dean?" Or "Jerome 'Dizzy' Alexander?" Would the Giants go for anyone named "Christy" or for "King Carl Mathewson?"

But, I think the true shocker to all old-time baseball men would be that the new Vance and the new Christy Mathewson — Tom Seaver — who locked up in a pitching duel Sunday at Dodger Stadium would both be college men.

Imagine a Stanford man and a USC man deciding a National League pennant. John McGraw must be tearing off his wings some place today.

It conjures up a scene of the future where the grizzled old manager, "Apeneck" Sweeney, mentor of the New York Nightingales, is speaking to his pitcher, "Four-Eyes" Foster, a Harvard man, who has just given up a home run with the bases loaded.

Apeneck (the cords in his neck standing out): "Four-Eyes, Ya-busher! Ya choked is wat ya done! Ya swallowed the olive. Yer Adams apple is as big as a grapefruit. Ya trun him a lollipop because ya lost yer nerve when ya seen that big donkey up there, right?"

Four-Eyes (coolly): "Do you mean, am I uncomfortable in my peer group? Do I tend to feel rejected by my colleagues and do I seek solace by punishing them by doing less than my best? The answer is Tut-tut, Mr. Sweeney. You are acting out a fantasy. What we are dealing with here is a paradox. There is no other explanation for a .160 hitter getting a home run off me, since a simple study of the mathematics of chance would have indicated he was going to pop out in that situation. There was a variable in the equation some place."

Apeneck (bawling): "Ya trun him a gopher ball is what ya done, ya crummy Ivy Leaguer! Ya forgot it wasn't the Yales. Ya was throwin' to a major league hitter. What'd ya expect him to do — sing Boola-Boola?"

Four-Eyes: "The correct nomenclature is 'Boola-Boola,' Mr. Sweeney. You accent the first syllable."

Apeneck: "Whyn't ya t'row him a curveball, you bein' a perffessor an' all? Answer me that an' I'll give you an 'A' magnum come louder."

Four-Eyes (sighing): "Oh, dear, Mr. Sweeney. A curveball is an archaic terminology for what is basically a problem in refractory optics. A curveball is illusory. The batter is reacting to a series of movements unrelated to the actual parabola of the ball. He 'sees' the ball at Point A when it is actually at Point A minus 'x' or it is at the square root of Point A. To the ninth power."

Apeneck: "The hell it don't curve!"

Four-Eyes: "Mr. Sweeney, we have computed the trajectory versus the velocity innumerable times in photo-electric tests, taking into account the azimuth as well as the apogee and perigee, and I can say with absolute assurance that what you consider a 'curveball' is nothing more than an object of diminishing velocity succumbing to gravity."

Apeneck: "Then how come that big guy can't hit none of them?"

Four-Eyes: "Mr. Sweeney, I have cleaned my glasses, and studied this figure, and I assure you he's a primate just like you and me."

Apeneck: "Then whyn't ya stick it in his ear?"

Four-Eyes (shuddering): "Mr. Sweeney, you know I abhor violence. I much prefer peaceful demonstration."

Apeneck (throwing his eyes heavenward in resignation): "Eight million college kids throwin' bricks and hittin' cops over the head and draggin' speakers off platforms and bustin' up the furniture in the dean's office, an' burnin' flags, an' what do I get? A poet! Eight million rah-rah boys kickin' a hole in the bottom of the world, an' my scout comes up with Algernon Swinburne! Alright, Four-Eyes, take yer logarithms and go to Spokane. An' don't come back till ya start eatin' with yer fingers."

Stickmen beaten

The Irish closed out the 1970 home stand by losing to a strong Bowling Green squad 9-0. Bowling Green, who had beaten Denison 8-6 the previous weekend, used strong midfield play and tremendous netminding to throttle ND.

The Irish played well but never could break the scoring ice. In the first period Bowling Green was neutralized for some time but they worked fine stick-handling and passing into a 2-0 advantage. In the second period an Irish let-down contributed to three quick Bowling Green tallies. Following this brief flurry the ND stickmen tightened up and prevented further damage ending the half down 5-0.

In the third period Bowling

Green's fine passing and overall superiority again were evident as they scored three times to ice the game by the end of the quarter. They added a final tally in the fourth quarter to close out the scoring.

The inability of the Irish to generate an offense plagued the stickmen all afternoon. The defensemen played one of their better games as most of the scoring came from the midfielders of the Falcons.

The Lacrosse team is on the road to Columbus this weekend to play a good Ohio State team. Following this match with the Buckeyes they will close out the season with a match against the Chicago Lacrosse Club in Chicago the following weekend.

by J.W. Findling
Observer Sportswriter

Playing impressively, the Ruggers of du Lac hustled their way to the semi-finals of the Midwest Rugby Union Tournament in Chicago this weekend. The rugby club blanked both opponents, Chicago Oxford and Wisconsin, 9-0 and 3-0, on Saturday before being beaten Sunday in a semi-final game 14-3 by Chicago Lyons.

Once again the ruggers were playing without regulars Dave Fleming, Kenny Kern and Charley Schmitt due to injuries; nevertheless, the Irish ruggers performed remarkably well. The scrum, outweighed in every game, covered the field quickly and bottled up the Oxford and Wisconsin backfields.

Senior Bob Moneghan started the scoring Saturday morning with a try in the first half against Oxford. Juniors Tom Herlihy and Charley Blum added tries in the second half to complete the Irish scoring. Rich Campagna scored the only three points in the Wisconsin game Saturday afternoon with a second half try. It was enough, however, as the

Irish turned in their best defensive effort of the season.

Despite losing 14-3 on Sunday morning against Chicago Lyons, the ruggers produced their finest effort of the tournament. The Irish missed six free penalty kicks in the game; the only score was a penalty kick by Mike Paterni, but the final score was not indicative of the team's effort.

Although the Athletic Depart-

ment has abandoned the rugby club due to actions which need no illumination, the ruggers displayed a good, hustling attitude all weekend which propelled their spring record to 6-2-1, the best mark on the Notre Dame spring club circuit.

The Irish ruggers continue their fine season against some Eastern competition this weekend in the Commonwealth Cup in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Sailors in warm-up

The sailing club split up into two groups once again this weekend and its results were a bit more favorable. The two regattas took place at Oshkosh, Wisconsin and Ohio Wesleyan.

In the Oshkosh Regatta the Irish placed second in a field of eight. The University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee won the event and Notre Dame finished a close second.

In this regatta ND's Tom Willison was low-point skipper in the overall scoring. Bill Dowe and Will Donelan accompanied Willison to Oshkosh.

In the regatta at Ohio Wesley-

an Notre Dame split two races. This was originally supposed to be the Midwest regional for team races but plans for this failed and only Ohio State and the host team were present.

The Irish disposed of the Buckeyes 4-0 but they couldn't quite handle Wesleyan. The hosts won 3-1 in a close race.

The sailors have a week off before the Midwest regionals at Bloomington, Ind. on May 16. Two teams may represent the Midwest in the nationals and they will be chosen from this regatta.

Rowers fourth in MAC

The Rowing Club took fourth place in both the JV and varsity races of the Mid-American Collegiate Rowing Association Regatta Saturday at Marietta, Ohio.

Marietta won both races in fast conditions on the Ohio River. In the varsity race, St. Thomas of Minn. was second, followed by Wayne State, ND, Purdue, Morris Harvey, and Grand Valley. Purdue was the runner-up in the JV battle, ahead of Wayne State, ND, and St. Thomas.

The varsity had a rather poor start, but coxswain Phil Hopkins led the crew past Purdue after 500 meters. Although the final 1500 meters of the 2000 meter race was the best showing for the ND crew this season, the Irish could not catch Wayne State in the final sprint.

The JV's ran up against three problems in their championship bid. First the approval of the opposing coaches was required for allowing a non-Notre Dame student, coxswain Barb Walker of SMC, to participate. The

coaches gave their unanimous approval, but more trouble hit when Irish oars got stuck in the water, and the crew was a length behind before 30 seconds had passed. The third difficulty was the bad wrist of Stroke Pat Mulhern, which kept the beat below 36 strokes per minute, and enabled Wayne State to remain ahead.

The season closes this weekend at the Dad Vail National Small College championships in Philadelphia.

Shooters go to nationals

A club that has existed at Notre Dame for five years with little or no publicity is the University Skeet and Trap Club. Up until this year the club has been on an intramural basis. However, with an improvement in the quality of shooters the club will be competitive for the first time this year.

The club will enter a national tournament this weekend in Iowa City, Iowa where 60 of the nation's college skeet teams will compete for honors. Notre Dame will send five of its best shooters (based on their scoring average) to the meet in hopes of impressing the athletic department.

The club hopes that it might attain varsity status in this growing sport. At present the club consists of 30 members who meet once every two weeks for practice. They travel to New Carlisle, Indiana and this explains why the practices are so infrequent.

The five members who will journey to Iowa for the nationals are Bill Maliszewski, a junior who acts as advisor and coach for the shooters, Rich Magrini, the team captain, along with Bill Rosanelli, Tom Lynch and George Gasper.

These men were able to satisfy a required score of 375 out of a possible 500 and this permitted them to enter national competition. They each took 100 shots. Scoring is based on a

point for every hit on the moving target (the skeet). Handicaps are given shooters once they level for an average score. These are given similar to golf handicaps.

Maliszewski expressed surprise over being chosen for the meet due to the inexperience of the

club on a competitive basis. However their scores were good enough to get these "shooting Irish" a bid to the nationals.

The club would welcome new members to this skillful sport. Anyone who would like more information should contact Rich Magrini at 8810.

MAJOR LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	13	8	.619	...
New York	12	11	.522	2
Philadelphia	12	11	.522	2
Pittsburgh	11	12	.478	3
St. Louis	10	11	.476	3
Montreal	6	15	.286	7

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	20	6	.769	...
Atlanta	13	11	.543	6
Los Angeles	12	11	.522	6½
San Fran.	12	14	.462	8
Houston	11	15	.423	9
San Diego	9	16	.360	10½

Atlanta 5 Pittsburgh 3
Houston 7 Chicago 2
Cincinnati 7 St. Louis 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	13	7	.650	...
Baltimore	14	8	.636	...
Boston	12	9	.571	1½
Washington	12	11	.522	2½
New York	12	12	.500	2½
Cleveland	9	12	.429	4½

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	14	7	.667	...
California	14	8	.636	½
Oakland	11	13	.458	4½
Chicago	8	13	.381	6
Kansas City	8	14	.364	6½
Milwaukee	5	19	.208	10½

No games scheduled